The City

There are no end of the ways of enduring time in San Francisco, pleasantly, beautifully, and with the romance of living in everything. Eat any kind of dish the races of the world know how to prepare. Drink any kind of wine you like. Play any game you care to play. Go to the Opera. The symphony. The concert. Go to a movie or stage play. Loaf around in the high-toned bars or in the honky-tonks. Sail in the bay. . . . If you are alive, you can’t be bored in San Francisco. If you’re not alive, San Francisco will bring you to life.—William Saroyan.

For those who have even briefly experienced San Francisco, Saroyan’s description will represent neither hyperbole nor “hype.” Instead it will conjure up memories of one of the world’s most beautiful and enjoyable cities. Situated astride its spectacularly sparkling bay, molded by its hilled geography, San Francisco is the city that only the foolhardy will allow to elude them. Panoramic views abound from Twin Peaks, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the world-famous Top of the Mark, and the rotating bar above the Hyatt Regency Hotel, the headquarters for this year’s OAH meetings. Indeed, the Hyatt Regency is an attraction in its own right. Located in the Embarcadero Center complex, an ultra-modern configuration of shops, offices, and restaurants, the interior of the Hyatt Regency is a breathtaking example of modern architecture at its finest.

As alluring as the headquarters hotel may be, it would be unwise to linger there and miss the enticements of the Bay City. The program committee has made it easier for participants to see the city by scheduling several sessions at historic San Francisco sites. Labor history sessions will be held at the Apostleship of the Sea, a venerable waterfront mission where sailors and other workers planted the seeds of organization where the San Francisco Labor Council presently convenes; the majestic City Hall, a classic example of Beaux-Arts architecture, will be the site of one panel; the Spanish-style Board of Education building hosts another. Perhaps the highlight of the conference will be the session on “Cops and Crooks” held at the abandoned federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island. Other historic attractions in San Francisco include the restored United States Mint building, the Civil War fortress at Fort Point, the National Maritime Museum, and the various army installations which now comprise the beautiful Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

One of the joys of San Francisco is the ease with which one can reach these places of interest. Alas, two of the fabled cable car lines will not be in operation. But the third, which ambles ably up and down California Street, stops right in from of the Hyatt Regency. The city’s extensive streetcar and bus system (which still charges only a quarter and issues transfers liberally) provides convenient access to its diverse neighborhoods. For the tourist and shopper, the crowded streets of Chinatown, the subtle and not so subtle pleasures of North Beach, the salt sea air of Fisherman’s Wharf and Ghirardelli Square, and the highly original and unique shopping, browsing, and eating strips of Castro Valley, Polk Gulch, and Clement and Union Streets are just minutes away. Others might be interested in San Francisco’s colorful and historic Victorian architecture, outstanding examples of which can be viewed in the city’s inner core of residential neighborhoods.

Hardier souls who do not mind climbing a few hills will find San Francisco to be a wonderful walking city. Most of the city’s attractions are so close at hand, that it pays to disdain automated modes of transportation. There are a wide variety of regularly scheduled walking tours available. Tours of the magnificent Golden Gate Park, which encloses within its environs several major museums and the Japanese Tea Garden, are conducted on the weekends. The Victorian Alliance provides visits to select Victorian Houses. For mystery buffs, there is a Dashiel Hammett walking tour, which visits places in which the author lived as well as scenes from his novels and stories.

Few cities offer the vast array of nighttime entertainment characteristic of San Francisco. The city opera, ballet, and symphony all provide fine entertainment and the San Francisco theatre is vitaliy healthy, offering both national and local productions. The American Conservatory Theater is the best known of San Francisco’s many repertory companies. In addition, San Francisco is liberally sprinkled with small, often inexpensive, night clubs which provide a kaleidoscope of performers ranging from punk rock to jazz to ethnic music to comedy. Movie buffs will find an impressive selection of films, American and foreign, new and old for their enjoyment. Guides to local entertainment can be found in the Friday San Francisco Examiner and the weekly San Francisco Bay Guardian.

For many people, the greatest delight in San Francisco is its wide selection of fine eating places. In terms of variety, quality, and price, San Francisco’s gastronomy is unmatched. The Bay City is perhaps best known for its Asian cuisine. Numerous regional cuisines of China are represented (do not miss a Dim Sum luncheon in Chinatown) and restaurants boasting foods from Japan, Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam have grown increasingly popular. European cooking, however, is not ignored. The North Beach area abounds with Italian and Basque restaurants serving bountiful family-style dinners. Several restaurants specialize in Eastern European cooking. The Mission District features Mexican and Latin American restaurants and, of course, one should not leave San Francisco without sampling one of its renowned seafood houses. A reliable guide to moderately-priced San Francisco restaurants is R.B. Read’s The San Francisco Underground Gourmet. Be forewarned, however, that inflation has left the quoted prices woefully out of date. Nonetheless, it is still easy to eat remarkably well for surprisingly little money in San Francisco.

Obviously, tourists will find no difficulty in occupying themselves within the city limits. But, the surrounding environs offer additional attractions within a very short distance. To the North, one can visit Sausalito or the redwood groves at Muir Woods or travel along the scenic coastline. Only a bit further away are the Napa and Sonoma valleys, the heart of the California wine country, where most wineries provide free tasting rooms. To the south of San Francisco are the beaches of Half Moon Bay and the Stanford University campus at Palo Alto. The University of California is located in Berkeley in the East Bay. The Oakland Museum with its excellent California History collection is also in the East Bay.

In San Francisco, concludes Saroyan, “You may be a fool for a week or two, but nobody will notice that because everybody else has been a fool too, and is likely to be a fool again. San Francisco is a world to explore. It is a place where the heart can go on a delightful adventure. It is a city in which the spirit can know refreshment every day.”

Jules E. Tygier
San Francisco State University
The Program

The 1980 meeting will emphasize the ways in which historians rediscover the past and teach it to their students, each other, and the diverse constituencies in American society.

This theme will be suggested in two opening sessions. The first at 8:00 pm on Wednesday, April 9, features a keynote address by Frances FitzGerald, author of the recently published criticism of American history textbooks, America Revised. Carl N. Degler, the president of the OAH, will preside; Warren I. Susman of Rutgers University will respond to FitzGerald’s comments.

The second opening session—at 10:00 pm the same evening—is “Neighborhood Voices: A History Theatre” presented by the Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project, coordinated by W. T. Dür, of the University of Baltimore. The production is the first theatrical opening night on an OAH program. It is also an unusual example of the ways in which the work of historians can be presented to the public.

The historical settings of San Francisco and the great variety of institutions located there have suggested new ways to underscore the various meanings, uses, and perspectives of historical research. Seven sessions will be outside the hotel, in settings which are appropriate to the subjects under discussion. Two sessions on labor history will be at the Apostleship of the Sea, a historic labor hall four blocks away from the hotel. The session called “Cops and Crooks: Criminal Behavior in Historical Perspective” will be held on Alcatraz; the audience will take a ferry to the site. A session on the history of urban policy will be held at the San Francisco City Hall; Carol Ruth Silver, a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors will preside. A session on American Indian history will be at the American Indian Center; a session on immigrant history will be held at the Polish Arts and Culture Foundation. The session called “The Feminization of School Teaching” will be held at the San Francisco Board of Education; participants in the session include two San Francisco teachers and the former director of the National Institute of Education.

By placing these sessions outside the hotel, we hope to help our members explore the city and use its resources to enrich our understanding of the subjects we study. Three walking tours of portions of the city, led by Professor Max Kirkeberg, Professor of Geography at San Francisco State University, will be held. Each will relate directly to the subject of a session. Tickets may be purchased in the Registration Lobby (a small fee will be charged).

Some sessions bear the prefatory title “To Study the People.” These are intended to be the occasion for an overview of a field of study and for reflection in the direction in which future work might most profitably proceed. We feel fortunate that so many historians responded enthusiastically to our requests for help in devising this section of the program. “To Study the People” sessions are distributed throughout the program. They include “The Public Perception of History,” “The New Political History,” “Recent Trends in Immigration History,” “The Writing of American Indian History,” “The New Social History,” “The Pre-Industrial Worker,” “The American Working Class,” “Afro-American Culture,” “The State of Chicano History,” and “Perspectives in Women’s History.”

The program includes the usual wide variety of sessions and workshops. In addition to sessions reinforcing the subjects covered by the theme sessions, there will be sessions on foreign policy, problems of historical editing, archives, colonial history, the history of architecture, urban history, religion, and sports. Several sessions and workshops address the relationship between the government and the historian, including a workshop called “Litigating History: Historians and the Freedom of Information Act.” A session on McCarthyism and the academic community will be held.

The opening address should be of special interest to those of us who teach in high school or college, as should the session on the feminization of teaching. Several workshops are addressed to teaching problems: “Teaching Urban History,” “Into the Community,” and “Teaching about Sex and Race.” The OAH is a sponsor of a large project on “Integrating Women’s History Into the Survey Course”; a workshop by that title is one result of the project.

Sessions on the arts include one on government patronage, one on the use of historical photographs as historical evidence, and one on nineteenth-century song which includes two lecture-demonstrations by historians who are accomplished singers.

Several sessions include film or slide presentations. The OAH Committee on Television, Film, and Radio Media has arranged for a series of films on labor history to be shown on close-circuit television. A workshop on the film series will be held on Friday; participants will include filmmakers and historians.

Like our predecessors, the Program Committee received three times as many proposals as the program could accommodate. Almost no decision was an easy one, and we end our work with gratitude to all who submitted proposals and offered advice on what the program should contain. We have scheduled a workshop on Thursday afternoon which will be attended by former members of several OAH program committees, at which the shaping of an OAH program can be discussed by the membership at large.

We are especially grateful to an informal committee of members of the department of history at San Francisco State University whose work made possible the out-of-hotel sessions (Robert Cherny, Jules E. Tygel, Jerald Combs, William Issel, Gordon Seely) and to Joseph E. Illick of San Francisco State University, who did the impossible.

Linda K. Kerber, Chair
William Chafe
Leon Litwack
Kathryn Kish Sklar
Martin Sherwin
Daniel Scott Smith
Loisade Wade

MAKE HISTORY!!

HELP INAUGURATE
THE OAH’S NEWEST AFFILIATED SOCIETY!

FOOTNOTES

Visiting Scholar Program

The visiting scholars program is one of the most exciting undertakings in history which has developed over the past several years. These visitations, held in connection with the annual meeting, introduce professional historians to secondary school classrooms. Historians who have taken part enjoy their encounters with the young students. In most cases, the historian is asked to speak for thirty or forty minutes on a topic within his/her own field, and then to respond to questions from the class. In a few cases, teachers from a social studies department would like to meet with a historian to discuss course offerings within their school or to ask advice about a particular course being developed or modified.

Because of the time of the year the annual meeting is held, the requests are usually for subject matter lectures on twentieth-century history. Many teachers, however, would like to have their students hear about particular historical methods—quantification, for example; or integrating women’s history into the ongoing, traditional...
course; or the new interpretations of ethnic history, immigration history, labor history, etc.

If you would like to visit a secondary school during the meeting in San Francisco, please fill out the attached form or call. We will try to match up requests from the schools with the interests you express. Bay area social studies organizations will be publicizing this program in January and early February and we would hope to respond to your offer by late February so you can make plans. No honorarium is offered for this service. The sponsoring school will pay for round-trip transportation from the convention hotel site and provide a meal if the visit should last several hours.

We encourage your participation. This has been a most successful attempt to reduce the barriers which exist between the classroom teachers and the professional historians.

Name: ____________________________

Mailing Address: ________________________________

Office Telephone: ____________________________

Topics you would be willing to speak on: ________________________________

Day You Would Prefer to Visit: ________________________________

If you would prefer to telephone, I can be reached at Boulder High School, (303) 442-2430, ext. 67 from 8:00 to 3:00, Mountain time, or at home, (303) 442-2940 early evenings.

Please return to: Fey Metcalf
2868 Loma Place
Boulder, CO 80301

Film Program: America at Work

Hyatt Regency Channel 12 will carry closed-circuit TV programs as arranged by the OAH Media Committee. A two-day schedule may be viewed from guest rooms and a special viewing room free of charge. Additional information on all films will be available at the convention registration area. This information sheet can also be obtained from the OAH Media Committee through John E. O'Connor (Humanities Department, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ 07102) or Elliott R. Barkan (Department of History, California State College, San Bernadino, CA 92407). Viewers are urged to attend a reaction workshop on Friday, April 11 at 12:30 pm in Pacific Room E, of the Hyatt Regency.

Taped Sessions and Papers

As a first-time experiment, ten to fifteen sessions will be taped. For each of those sessions a set of two one-hour cassette tapes, boxed and labeled, will be available in the convention registration lobby immediately following the taping for $10 per set. Those purchased later must be ordered directly from Audio Stata, 12812 Garden Grove Blvd., Suite M, Garden Grove, CA 92840, at $10 per set plus $1.50 postage for the first set and $1.00 per set for each additional set, up to $5. For a list of the sessions to be taped and additional information contact Elliott R. Barkan, Department of History, California State College, San Bernadino, CA 92407.

Copies of papers will also be available for purchase in the exhibit area at $1.00 each.

Cost of Hotels

Hotel room rates continue to rise in major cities, thus increasing the responsibility on the Executive Secretary to negotiate the lowest possible convention rate when finalizing arrangements for the annual meeting. A headquarters hotel that has ample meeting room space, exhibit hall capabilities, and a sufficient number of sleeping rooms with competitive rates must be selected and reserved at least five years in advance. Not all hotels can be considered. Some, though inexpensive, are in a deteriorating state, some may already be booked by other organizations for the dates preferred by OAH, or current rates at the time of selection are much higher than others in the same city. Some associations reserve properties as far ahead as ten years or more. Although the hotel is selected several years in advance the hotel sales department will not set specific convention rates for those attending the OAH meeting earlier than twelve months before the dates of the meeting. Rates extended to the OAH are well below the advertised rates by the Hyatt Regency San Francisco. Their reservation cards will be included in the Program mailing and rates for single rooms will range from $44 to $79; for doubles and twins from $58 to $94. They have agreed to provide 15 percent, 50 percent, and 35 percent in the standard, medium, and deluxe categories. Additional housing within walking distance of the Hyatt Regency is available at Holiday Inn, 750 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA 94108; Sheraton-Palace Hotel, 639 Market Street (Zip 94119); and the Sutter Hotel, 191 Sutter Street (Zip 94104). The Holiday Inn will reserve a block of rooms for OAH at $62 single and $72 double; the Sheraton-Palace will charge $57 for singles and $67 for twins or doubles; and the Sutter Hotel's block of rooms will cost $42 single and $48, double. All rates quoted will be subject to the 8 percent San Francisco hotel tax. When making room reservations always identify yourself with the conference of the Organization of American Historians to obtain the special convention rates.

Travel Savings

In view of current airline deregulation trends and the uncertainty of future air fares, we feel that in the best interests of our members, we designate a travel coordination center to assist you in finding the best and most economical flights and fares to our national convention.

We have selected American Airlines to be our official coordination airline and they have set up a special service center to assist all of our members, regardless of their originating city, to confirm the most convenient routings and fares possible to San Francisco. Please call them toll free at 800/433-1790 and refer to our "Star Account #5-5198" or simply indicate that you are attending the Organization of American Historians Conference. All of the actual ticketing will be handled by our Travel Agency, CORPORATE TRAVEL SERVICES, INC. in Washington, D.C. at 202/296-7796. For your bookings, however, you should refer to the toll free number. You have the right to request the most economical flight whether it is American or some other airline.

Helpful information on travel

1. Group flights to and from the convention have been blocked off at the discounted "group fares" out of most major cities. If the dates and flights are not convenient, the American Airlines agents will assist you in making alternate reservations. See our chart for sample fares and rules. ALL FARES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND THOSE PUBLISHED ARE NOT GUARANTEED.

2. Credit cards are encouraged for many reasons but especially for the approximate 30-45 day delay in payment. For those using the American Express card, it is possible to extend your payment up to 24 months with a low interest payment of only 1% of the unpaid balance. You must advise the agent if you wish extended payment.

3. You are urged to make your reservations and be ticketed early for a variety of reasons:
   a. Discounted fares require advanced notice.
   b. Once you are ticketed, your fare is guaranteed regardless of future fare increases.

4. If paying by check, you will be sent an invoice and ticketing will be delayed until one week after receipt of payment at Corporate Travel Services.

3
Sample Fares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Tourist</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Excursion</th>
<th>Night</th>
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<td>470</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
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<td>806</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>632</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>316</td>
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<tr>
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<td>449</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>550</td>
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<td>330</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>323</td>
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<tr>
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<td>754</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>422</td>
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<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>244</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>512</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>262</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<td>357</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>275</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. All fares subject to change by Civil Aeronautics Board.
2. Rules governing some fares are:
   a. Group Fare: To qualify for this fare, we must have 20 persons travelling round trip together, tickets must be purchased at least 7 days in advance. Anyone cancelling their ticket with the 7 days is subject to a 10% cancellation penalty. American has block space on group flights and will try to group as many on other schedules as possible.
   b. Excursion/Night-Excursion: Rules for these two fares vary from airline to airline and often require prebooking. You should ask individually about available rates.

Security
The tragedy in New Orleans persuaded some members to write to the Executive Secretary with suggestions that he should warn members about dangerous areas in convention cities. Consequently, we discussed the situation in San Francisco with several informed people, with executive officers of other learned societies, and with the Executive Board. Some recommended traveling in groups of six or more if riding the cable cars to visit places like Fisherman’s Wharf at night and using taxi cabs if moving about at night in smaller groups or alone. Another suggested that walking be done only on well-lighted streets and that no one should walk alone after dark. Some insisted that big cities should not be regarded as jungles; others that no one could supply a list of safe and unsafe streets.

We learned that a few societies do issue warnings. One is the American Political Science Association. Its Program for 1979 carried the following statement under the heading “Personal Security”:

Individuals attending the Annual Meeting in Washington should keep in mind the need to be attentive to their personal security and the protection of their property. As a reminder attendees are cautioned not to leave valuables in their rooms, to enter and alight from vehicles directly at hotel entrances, and to use caution in taking evening walks in the hotel area. The Washington Hilton Hotel has a substantial security force to insure the safety of its guests but urges individuals to consider the above advice while staying in the City.

Job Registry
The OAH will again operate a job registry at the San Francisco meeting. All employers of historians are urged to publicize openings and historians seeking positions are encouraged to use this service. The Organization welcomes the listing of openings in universities and colleges, secondary schools, libraries and archives, corporations, historical agencies, publishing houses, government agencies, and all other places where the talents and training of historians can be utilized. Our list of job categories is being revised in accord with the recommendations of the Committee on Public History.

Forms for pre-convention listing of positions and job applications may be obtained by writing to the Organization of American Historians, 12 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Persons requiring forms should specify whether a job listing or an application form is desired and the number of forms needed. (A separate form should be completed for each job opening.) Completed forms should be returned to the OAH office, marked for the attention of Mrs. Mavis Siebenthal, and must be received by April 4, 1980.

There is no charge for use of the registry. All applications and job listings will be available for review at the San Francisco meeting.

Child Care Services
The concierge located on the Lobby Level of the Hyatt Regency San Francisco will assist with arrangements for child care services. However, OAH will not sponsor a child care center in San Francisco this year. Only two families used the center at the New Orleans meeting last spring and therefore the services rendered did not justify repeating the costly operation.

DETOUR, 1981
The Program Committee for the Annual Meeting in 1981 in Detroit invites proposals for papers and sessions. The Committee consists of Richard M. Brown, University of Oregon; Mary Fumer, Northern Illinois University; James B. Gilbert, University of Maryland; Hazel Hertzberg, Teachers College, Columbia University; Darlene Hine, Purdue University; Jerry Israel, Illinois Wesleyan; Warren L. Susman, Rutgers University, Chairman. Each proposal should be accompanied by a substantial abstract and a vita of all potential participants. Deadline for proposals is April 1, 1980.

The Program Committee proposes to concentrate its efforts on several major issues it feels have not been dealt with satisfactorily in recent meetings. It is most especially interested in the themes of social class in America; industrialism and industrialization; ideology and history; communications in history; land and water; geography and history; the American nation as state and culture. In order to achieve some coherence in each theme the Program Committee welcomes historiographical papers, methodological papers, as well as particular case studies and suggestions for sessions on teaching and other historical activities in line with the general subject categories. The Committee is eager to attempt some larger integration of sessions under each theme.

The Committee is anxious also to use the talents and services not only of all kinds of professional historians but of other experts in specific areas from whom we as historians might learn. We are anxious to further a dialogue between historians and the larger community. To this end we are planning several sessions to be held outside of the hotel in the city of Detroit and environs to learn from such experiences and to provide additional contact between professional historians and a wider world.

Warren L. Susman
Rutgers University

EXECUTIVE BOARD
The Executive Board met November 14, 1979, at the Atlanta Biltmore in Atlanta, Georgia, with President Carl N. Degler presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Treasurer Robert K. Murray presented a gloomy assessment of the OAH budget. He noted that even with a projected total of 1,200 new members, the OAH immediately faces any one, or a combination of, three alternatives: 1) dipping further into the investment account; 2) curtailing expenses and functions; 3) increasing dues. The budget deficit for 1980 will be $35,000. Acting on Murray’s recommendations the Board voted for several measures. It passed a motion stating that for the San Francisco meeting the OAH will pay only transportation costs for board and committee members. It voted, over Editor Lewis Perry’s objections, to eliminate payment for articles appearing in the Journal of American History. The Board empowered the Treasurer and Executive Secretary to work out a new dues structure to be submitted to the April meeting of the Board and to be voted on at the San Francisco meeting. After these matters had been decided the proposed 1980 budget was also passed. On a
THE HISTORY OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy
(Historical Division, Joint Secretariat, Joint Chiefs of Staff)

No aspect of the Cold War and the Korean War can be adequately discussed or written about without reference to the *History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff*.

In 1977 Richard K. Betts wrote his distinguished work *Soldiers, Statesmen and Cold War Crises* (Harvard U.P.)... and he noted, regretfully, that these official and essential volumes were "beyond any hope of declassification."

Now they are available. They deserve a place in good libraries in America and elsewhere.

These basic and authoritative volumes will be perennially and constantly used by students and scholars. Each volume is introduced by Terrence J. Gough.

- **VOL. 1, 1945-1947**, by James F. Schnabel
- **VOL. 2, 1947-1949**, by Kenneth W. Condit
  Part II: *The Korean War*, by James F. Schnabel and Robert J. Watson


Other volumes in this series will appear shortly.
related matter, the Board considered and decided to support a plan presented by President-Elect William Appleman Williams to go forward with an application for a challenge grant. Williams will also explore the establishment of a national oral history program focusing on the American experience in Vietnam.

Perry presented the Editor’s Report. The Board approved Philip Glassman to replace David Rothman on the Editorial Board. Perry expressed concern about delinquent book reviewers for the JAH and asked for advice on how best to deal with this problem. The Board discussed but did not change the motion passed at the previous meeting regarding access to the MVHA-OAH Archives. Beginning in late November the Editor has begun to ask referees evaluating articles for permission to make those appraisals available after ten years.

Richard S. Kirkendall presented the Executive Secretary’s Report. The Board considered the makeup and frequency of appearance of the Newsletter. Beginning in July it will appear four times a year. Kirkendall updated the status of the United States Newspaper Project, now under NEH auspices, and reported that George Farr has stated that guidelines for the project will probably be ready early this year. Matters relating to the AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists were discussed including the selection of the next Archivist of the United States. The Board discussed the Freedom of Information Act and related matters passing a motion presented by Francis Jennings and amended by Andrea Hinding stating that the Federal Bureau of Investigation should not be treated differently from other government departments and that it should not be the sole judge in the destruction of its own records. Kirkendall was given power to testify or to send qualified representatives from the OAH to testify before Congress on hearings which might affect FBI records.

The Board considered other matters relating to the Executive Secretary’s Report. It voted to reduce the size of the Media Committee so that eventually the committee will have only six members. It also passed a motion to transfer the responsibilities of the Bibliographical and Research Needs Committee to the Committee on Historians and Archivists. Both of these measures will be brought before the Business Meeting in April. Kirkendall updated matters involving Elizabeth Eudey, Daniel DeLeon, and Grant Cooper [on Cooper see page 16]. He discussed his recent testimony before Congress regarding presidential libraries [see page 16]. The Board discussed the taping of OAH sessions in San Francisco. It voted to sell papers at the meeting and also cassette tapes with the proviso that copyright matters be resolved [see page 3]. Also considered was a recommendation from the Media Committee to establish the Erik Barnouw Award to recognize annually outstanding reporting and programming in television and film dealing with and promoting appreciation of American history. The Board accepted the award and returned the matter to committee to set up guidelines and provide information on how to avoid conflicts of interest in awarding the prize.

Larry Tise reported to the Board on the recommendations of the Special Committee on Public Historians [see pages 7-8, 10]. The Board endorsed the report in principle and directed the president to appoint a subcommittee of the Board, assisted by Tise, to find means of implementing the recommendations. This subcommittee will make its recommendations to the Executive Board in April.

The Board dealt with other questions before it adjourned. It endorsed recommendations from the Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges on ways of promoting history. It also instructed the committee to investigate means of restoring history in the schools and to report back to the Board on this matter. The Executive Board also voted to join the American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities.

The meeting adjourned at 4:35 pm.

REPORT FROM THE CHAIR OF THE 1980 NOMINATING BOARD

Each year the Nominating Board meets during the convention to propose a President-Elect of the Organization and to pick candidates for the Executive and Nominating Boards. The members of the Nominating Board are guided in their choice of candidates by their own sense of the needs of the Organization and by the advice of the profession, as expressed by individual members, organized groups, and various departments of history. In 1979 members suggested more than 200 of their colleagues for the Board’s consideration.

The 1980 Board encourages the membership to continue and extend its active participation in the election process. As the president’s report stated, and as the various constituencies within the profession become more and less articulate, the Board reinterprets the norms which guide its choice of candidates. The Nominating Board is conscious of its responsibility both to recruit representatives of the diverse groups within the Organization and to select dedicated scholars, teachers, and nonacademic historians capable of providing leadership for the profession as a whole. Your assistance in this important task is indispensable—and most welcome.

In choosing among many excellent candidates, the 1979 Board (chairied by Professor Rudolph J. Vecoli of the University of Minnesota) was guided by the following considerations: first, members of the Organization were usually nominated. Many nonmember historians were considered because of their scholarly reputations or other accomplishments, but OAH members of equal merit were normally given preference. Exceptions were made only in the case of younger scholars. Second, the Board sought to recruit candidates from as many geographic regions as possible, from different types of universities, and from nonacademic institutions. It decided as well to continue the practice of ‘pairing’ candidates for positions on the Nominating Board so as to ensure representation of a wide diversity of interests, groups, and institutions. Finally, the Board considered age, experience, and past professional activities in selecting the various candidates. The Board wanted the Organization to have as its President-Elect a historian capable of providing vigorous and enlightened leadership. It considered the scholarly publications of the suggested nominees both as contributions to knowledge and as innovative works that influenced the subsequent development of the discipline. The Board also gave great weight to demonstrated service to the Organization and to the profession of history.

In choosing candidates for the Executive and Nominating Boards, the Board employed similar criteria. Members who had distinguished records of scholarly achievement and whose professional activities indicated an awareness of the problems confronting the discipline received preference as nominees for the Executive Board. The selection of candidates for the Nominating Board was guided as well by a concern for diversity—in intellectual approach, personal background, institutional affiliation, and professional experience.

As Chair of the 1980 Board, I welcome comments from members with respect to the norms which should inform the deliberations of the Board. As in the past, the Board would also appreciate considered statements supporting candidates for President-Elect and for the Executive and Nominating Boards. Finally, I urge all members of the Organization to vote in the upcoming election. Last year only 1,600 members (from a total of well over 7,000) cast their ballots. Remember that organized voting blocs or constituencies can exercise disproportionate power only if the membership as a whole does not participate in the election process. The OAH is your organization; make certain that your views are represented among its elected officers.

On behalf of the 1980 Nominating Board, I look forward to receiving your comments and suggestions, and to counting your votes.

James A. Henretta
Boston University

THE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

We have been making special efforts recently to recruit new members, and the results so far are both encouraging and disappointing. The campaign falls into two parts—special advertisements and letters early in the year, including an especially effective ad in the New York Review of Books, and more recent large-scale mailing emphasizing a special introductory offer, including a book by an OAH president. The early effort drew in sixty-six new members; the second, 251 as of November 30. The campaign continues. In fact, the largest mailings to date went out in December, and a new advertisement will appear in Commentary.
The disappointing part is the response to the special mailing to OAH members. It brought in only ninety-one of the 317 new members. Thus, this is a second appeal to you to persuade the many people who should belong but do not join the OAH. Use the coupon on the mailing panel.

NCC NEWS

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, two major developments affected the life of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. One was the resignation early in October of the project director, Arnita Jones, to accept a related position with the National Endowment for the Humanities. The other was a chair­man’s grant from NEH to help the NCC continue its work. Conse­quently, the vacancy was advertised in the November issue of the Employment Information Bulletin. We hope and expect to recruit a historian who can build effectively on Jones’ large accomplishments.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HISTORIANS

This committee, consisting of Chairman Larry E. Tise of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Carol Groneman of the New York Council for the Humanities, and Richard G. Hewlett of the Department of Energy, made its report and recommendations to our Executive Board at its meeting on November 14. Since the document was too elaborate and significant for fully adequate con­sideration at the meeting, the Board merely endorsed it in principle and directed the president to appoint a subcommittee of the board, aided by Tise, to explore ways and means of implementing the recommendations. Some will take effect immediately; others will require more time; some call for special fund-raising efforts. The subcommittee will make its recommendations to the Executive Board in April, and it seems likely that the subject will be on the agenda at the Business Meeting on the afternoon of April 11. Members wishing a statistical breakdown and analysis of the responses to the Tise committee’s questionnaire should write to the Executive Secretary’s office.

The OAH Special Committee on Public Historians was created pursuant to a resolution adopted by the membership at the 1979 annual business meeting, presented by incoming president Carl N. Degler, and reading as follows:

The president appoint a committee of three members to study the question of how to include nonacademic members of the Organiza­tion in the association’s operations and functions. The commit­tee, to be appointed as soon as possible, should report its rec­ommendations to the Executive Board.

This resolution was adopted by the membership following the de­feat of a much more specific resolution on the subject which had been presented by David A. Clary after an exhortation to the Organiza­tion on its responsibility to become mindful of the professional needs of “public” as well as academic historians. Despite the fact that Mr. Clary’s motion was defeated, the Committee took as a part of its charge the intent, if not all of the particulars, of the defeated motion. The Committee did so, since it believed that the motion had been defeated on largely technical rather than substantive grounds.

Following the appointment of the Committee (consisting entirely of “nonacademic” historians) by President Degler in June, the Committee began its work with the assumption that it could not make well-founded recommendations to the Organization unless it could determine the views of “public” historians on a variety of pertinent subjects. During August and in the continuing course of discussions with colleagues in the public and private sectors, the Committee designed a questionnaire for distribution to a broad range of such historians. Through the use of a questionnaire and a statistical analysis of the results, the Committee hoped it would be on firmer grounds in any recommendations it might make.

The questionnaire attempted to assess the views of public and private sector historians on a series of both general and discrete items. The questionnaire, first, contained a catalog of specific program or service suggestions that are frequently mentioned by such historians as among their professional needs. The questionnaire then attempted to assess the perspective of such historians as to the type of organizational structure OAH should have if it were ade­quately to represent their needs and if they were to have a sufficient voice in the Organization. The questionnaire then sought to deter­mine the attitudes of public and private sector historians concerning their personal participation in OAH and what type of organization they believed essential to meet the needs of all historians. Finally, the questionnaire contained a space for the name, title, and insti­tutional affiliation of those historians wishing to provide such infor­mation.

The questionnaire was distributed directly and individually to ap­proximately 650 historians working for the federal government for which there is an existing directory. It was additionally mailed to the heads of 120 state historical agencies, societies, or archives with the request that the questionnaire be distributed to historians work­ing in those institutions. It was, finally, mailed to approximately forty individual historians working in the private sector or in other than historical agencies and institutions. Because of the short time-frame allowed for response, it appears that the questionnaire did not reach as many historians working in state historical institutions as desired. The pattern of response indicated that many heads of such institu­tions were slow in distributing the questionnaire to the appropriate members of their staffs.

Despite the short time-frame for response, as of the date the questionnaires were entered into the computer, a total of 498 re­ponses had been received. Subsequently, additional responses have been received and will be added to the data bank for the preparation of a final committee report for distribution to interested historians and for reporting in the OAH Newsletter. A computer run was completed on the basis of the 496 responses. In addition, written comments appearing on the questionnaires were compiled for analysis.

The results of the inquiry were in many cases quite different from those the Committee anticipated as it contemplated possible rec­ommendations to the Organization. For example, the respondents, despite the fact that no question on the subject was asked, indicated in numerous and often vociferous written comments a dislike for the term “public historian” and “public history.” Although the introductory letter defined for purposes of the questionnaire public histo­rians as “any professional historian whose principal occupation is outside the academic community,” a large number of the respond­ents expressed strong disapproval of the term. Although the Committee began its work believing that a large number of “public” historians would likely opt for a special structure representing their interests within OAH, both in statistical results and in written com­ments respondents strongly objected to the “ghettoization” of their number within OAH. Although the Committee assumed that “pub­lic” historians would likely wish the OAH to take on a number of projects and programs in their interests that would be far beyond the means of the Organization to deliver, the results of the survey indi­cated a modest and limited request for special services and atten­tion. And while the Committee believed that “public” historians might express cynicism toward the notion that the OAH might respond to their needs sufficiently for them to become members, the survey indicated that many of the respondents (89.6 percent) were interested in membership in the Organization. By comparison, only 26.3 percent indicated that they were presently members. On the whole the questionnaire proved a useful and enlightening tool in suggesting those areas in which it should make recommendations to the Organization.

In addition to wishing to survey the views of “public” historians, the Committee established as one of its fundamental objectives that of recommending to the Organization a variety of steps that could be taken immediately without additional budgetary resources during the course of the current fiscal year. It also sought to develop rec­ommendations that could be implemented without the necessity of undertaking time-consuming changes in the charter or bylaws of the
Organization. Finally, it sought to develop a number of recommendations that should and could be pursued by the Organization in coming years. The Committee also settled on a number of suggestions which had been made in its initial discussions and which appeared in the questionnaire which did not seem to be of great importance to "public" historians.

Within the framework of the assumptions we have made and in accordance with the results we obtained in our survey of historians working in the public and private sector, we are pleased to present the Organization with the following set of recommendations. For ease of understanding and for logical consideration, our recommendations are divided into general recommendations and specific recommendations. The former are as much in the nature of conclusions as they are recommendations. And yet their adoption as general practice and objective we feel is essential. Our specific recommendations are divided into two separate categories—short range and long range. We believe that those we have identified as short-range recommendations can and should be implemented by the Organization prior to the 1981 annual meeting and that most of them can be implemented immediately. Those identified as long range, we believe, should have additional investigation beginning immediately and should be implemented as feasible and practicable beginning with and following the 1981 annual meeting of the Organization.

In submitting these recommendations, we wish the Organization of American Historians to know that it has been our pleasure to be of assistance in conducting this special and needed study on behalf of those historians working in the public and private sectors. Because we trust that the Organization of American Historians has the will and desire to serve the needs of all professional American historians, we have not belabored in this report the need for action in this area. Since we have been able to identify a logical and cost-efficient set of measures to meet the needs of our colleagues in the public and private sectors, we presume that the Organization will proceed in this obvious direction with expedition and commitment.

The Committee on Public Historians stands ready to be of additional assistance to the Organization if needed. We trust, however, that our recommendations will be immediately adopted and that other mechanisms can be immediately implemented that will make our further service unnecessary.

Recommendations of the OAH Special Committee on Public Historians

I. General

1. That the Organization of American Historians undertake immediately to launch a renaissance of understanding among historians on the broad range of possibilities for the practice of history and for the development of the history profession whether it be in the fields of teaching, research, editing, archival work and administration, history administration, historic preservation, historical interpretation, historic resources management, oral history, history policy research, or others.

2. That the term "public" historian not be used either by the Organization of American Historians or by historians in general to describe historians working outside the academic community; but rather that such historians be described as public and private sector historians, practicing historians, or applied historians.

3. That the term "public history" not be used to describe a field or practice of history by itself without other qualifications such as applied history, historic preservation, or governmental history.

4. That the Organization of American Historians undertake at once a broad program (involving public and private sector historians as fully as possible) to achieve the following objectives:
   a. To provide specialized professional services to public and private sector historians;
   b. To broaden all of its programs, services, committees, publications, and awards to include and provide for public and private sector historians;
   c. To understand and address the professional needs of public and private sector historians and to develop specialized and focused programs, projects, and organizational mechanisms to meet those needs;
   d. To seek to educate more broadly academic historians and rising historians in the methods, objectives, and professional goals and needs of historians working in the public and private sectors;
   e. To encourage the development of sound history curricula (both in methodology and in historical perspective) for the training of historians for work in public and private sector history careers.

II. Specific Recommendations


1. Open the pages of the Journal of American History more broadly for scholarly articles written by public and private sector historians on topics of concern to such historians including the historical development of their professional fields and those historical methodologies employed in the various fields of public and private sector and applied history.

2. Broaden the fields of books reviewed in the Journal of American History to include books in the various fields of work pursued by historians in the public and private sectors encouraging a broader exchange of scholarship and perspective (including publications of such institutions as the Preservation Press, the Smithsonian Press, and the American Association for State and Local History).

3. Broaden the topical range and increase the number of issues of the OAH Newsletter to include items of interest to public and private sector historians, for example, to include regular sections on several specific areas of public and private sector history.

4. Include in a monthly edition of the OAH Newsletter (if such a frequent issuance could be achieved) or consider the establishment of a monthly medium of exchange to publicize professional history job openings in the various fields of public and private sector history and to publicize for all historians and students special training opportunities and internships in the fields of public and private sector and applied history.

5. Identify historians working in any field in the public and private sector and publish (making use of a computer readable and printable form) a listing or directory of such historians including their fields of work, their areas of competence, and the nature of their work.

6. Redefine the fields of interest by which historians may describe themselves in membership materials including fields of work in addition to disciplinary or chronological interests. Include such categories as archivist, historical editor, historic preservationist, historic sites interpreter or administrator, historical museologist, agency or institution historian, history administrator, oral historian, and other pertinent fields of history work.

7. Establish an awards program for outstanding work or contributions in the fields of public or applied history.

8. Establish active and ongoing liaison through increasingly formalized mechanisms with other organizations in the fields of public and applied history including the American Association for State and Local History, the Society of American Archivists, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators, the National Council on Public History, the National Council on Historic Preservation Education, and others as appropriate.

9. Establish a new OAH standing committee (through a reconstitution and enlargement of the existing Committee on Historic Preservation) to form a broader base Advisory Committee on Public and Private Sector History insuring that the Committee will contain representation in a broad range of public sector and applied history fields.

10. Through the adoption of a resolution by the Executive Board and such other instructions as may be required
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direct the Nominating Board and appointing officers to provide for broad representation of public and private sector historians on all committees and in the elective offices of the Organization of American Historians and on the program of all OAH annual meetings.

B. Long Range Recommendations (1981ff.)

All of the following recommendations should be undertaken by the OAH through careful deliberations in association with other appropriate history organizations including those appearing in Item 8 above.

1. Develop a set of model curriculum requirements for graduate training in the various fields of public and private sector and applied history and begin evaluating training programs in the colleges and universities.

2. Develop a minimal set of educational and professional experience requirements for work in the various fields of public and applied history and begin monitoring the hiring practices of federal, state, and local governmental agencies and private sector employers requiring history work.

3. Develop a code of ethics for professional historians in the practice of history in all of its various forms in both the academic and the public and private sectors, as for example, has been accomplished by the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association for physicians and attorneys.

4. Broaden the ability of OAH to handle professional grievance problems including appeal mechanism for historians working in the public and private sectors.

5. Develop a capability to monitor federal and state legislation affecting the discipline and practice of history and the history profession.

6. Investigate the need for and the possibility of cosponsoring or sponsoring the publication of a journal to assure the publication of technical articles on public and private sector history work.

Larry E. Tise, Chair
Carol Groneman
Richard G. Hewlett

THE PROFESSIONAL HISTORIAN

What should we call the professional historians who work and earn their living primarily outside academia? "Applied historians?" "Public historians?" Neither term is satisfactory. In the past few years historians have struggled unsuccessfully to find an acceptable name which accurately describes professional historians working in nonacademic careers. As the job crisis for historians deepened, graduate students attending professional meetings were encouraged to seek "nontraditional" or "alternative careers." Although the advice was sound, it also implied that nonacademic careers were somewhat second class. To avoid this embarrassment, two terms largely sponsored by the academic community quickly gained popularity: "applied history" and "public history." Although the new terms suited the academic perspective, neither name is universally acceptable to professionals working under diverse conditions in a wide range of programs and projects. "Applied history" seems only slightly less condescending than "court history," while "public history" proves a polite euphemism for "nonacademic." Yet, some academics vigorously object to the alternative of simply calling these historians "professional."

Traditionally, historians have prided themselves for not inventing strange jargon to describe their work and craft. Why then have they searched for some unusual work to define a very ordinary phenomenon? The answer lies in the special concept of professionalism which academic historians have appropriated for themselves. Because historians largely have been employed in academic teaching or research positions, most have little appreciation for or understanding of the professional practice of history outside academia. Indeed, the professionalism of historians employed by business or government has often been suspect by their academic colleagues. As the profession matures and grows this problem will be self correcting. In the meantime, historians should review and adopt the definition of "professional" common to other disciplines.

In the humanities, the term "professional" refers to persons who perform in the work-a-day world. Professional actors, professional dancers, and professional singers may hold academic appointments, but they also earn some portion of their income performing in public. Their teaching and professional roles are not ordinarily confused. Similarly, professional artists may earn money teaching, but they also enjoy income earned from free-lancing, consulting, or some other means. The same is true for professional photographers, musicians, and sculptors. Of course, many professional artists and performers also work independently from academia.

In law, medicine, engineering, accounting, architecture, psychiatry (and perhaps even theology), the distinction between teaching and practice, academic and professional, is fairly clear. Roles may overlap, but there is no semantic crisis over professional identity in these fields. Rather, the professional arena in these disciplines is so large and domineering that practitioners often do not call themselves "professionals," but merely lawyers, doctors, engineers, accountants, and architects in contrast to the teaching professionals, or professors. Even in sports, where the distinction is rarely served, the semantic difference between the academic world and the professional world is well understood. Unfortunately, historians have yet to subscribe to these conventions.

In a closely related field, English professors neither misunderstand nor become upset when their colleagues are described as professional writers. Indeed, most professional writers probably have taught at one time or another. Whatever the case, professional writing and teaching are independent but related activities, the one significantly influencing the other. In addition, many professional writers prosper without academic ties.

There are a growing number of historians engaged in the professional practice of history independent from academic affiliation. A few still have academic responsibilities, but increasingly professional work is unrelated to teaching or training. Frankly, professional historians are becoming impatient with professors who play "dog-in-the-manger" on this issue. Obviously, the academic historian's own sense of "professionalism" has been gravely threatened in recent years. But a solution to academic problems will not be found in denigrating the work of historians laboring in other fields. Actually, no professional historian questions whether history teachers are professional educators. What they do insist on is that historians working professionally be called professional historians—plainly and unambiguously.

Jack M. Holl

WHEN HISTORIANS ORGANIZE

Council on History in the Federal Government

The Council on History in the Federal Government, an association of professional historians, archivists, curators, and editors concerned with the future of history in the federal government, has recently been organized in Washington, D.C.

The Council grew out of a conference for federal historians which was held in Washington in mid-September. On that occasion an ad hoc group proposed the foundation of a steering committee to investigate the professional needs and organizational future of professional historians working for or with the federal government. This proposal was overwhelmingly approved by the nearly 200 conference attendees. Subsequently, on October 16, an interim committee met to discuss the purpose, functions, membership, and structure of the new organization. A month later, the Council on History in the Federal Government was officially born.

In a recent letter to individuals who share a myriad of concerns about history in the federal government, Council chairman Jack M. Holl of the Historian's Office at the Department of Energy noted that
the new organization can engage in a number of activities important to history at the federal level. Some of the activities Holl suggested include (1) educating the general public and senior government officials to the contributions history and historical programs can make to governmental organizations, (2) exploring the question of professional standards for government historians, (3) seeking an active role in professional societies, (4) working with the Office of Personnel Management to rewrite the job classification series to more accurately reflect the position's responsibilities, (5) recommending guidelines for the organization and operation of related professional programs, (6) assisting in the identification and preservation of historically significant documents, (7) serving as a clearing house for information about job possibilities, (8) publishing a newsletter to exchange information of common concern, and (9) holding conferences on a regular basis. The Council has organized several committees to explore in greater detail these and other activities. Whatever functions the Council finally undertakes, it cannot succeed without strong support from a large, active membership. The Council's administrative committee considers that gauging the level of support from those concerned with history in the federal government is a leading priority. Moreover, the professionals who might share these concerns perform a wide variety of functions, including editing, reference and consulting services, writing general histories, preparing classified studies, preserving records, manuscripts, buildings, and artifacts, mounting exhibitions, evaluating grant proposals, and administering archival and historical programs. Indeed, one of the Council's aims is to identify common concerns within this great diversity.

The National Council on Public History

Public History is the newest addition to the curriculum in history departments across the country today. It reflects the growing interest among universities and practitioners alike in creating new and innovative training programs geared to producing well-trained historians for new extra-university roles. Public History is a belated recognition of the fact that for the past decade (or more), there have not been enough teaching jobs and many historians, trained to be classroom teachers, have had to seek alternative employment as practitioners of history. Today, there are hundreds of historians working for the government, in business, in media, for historical societies and museums, etc. The great majority of these practitioners (with the exception of museum and archival personnel) did not receive specialized training for their employment beyond the standard courses given in graduate school. Public History programs hope to change that.

Today, a number of universities sponsoring programs and courses in Public History realize that a dialogue with practitioners of Public History is essential to help create a new and professional climate in which history as a professional endeavor is redefined. Should the main goal of graduate education in history be to train classroom teachers? Should there not be viable options for training and employment for persons who want to use historical skills outside of the academy? If so, how do we prepare historians for professionally oriented, nonuniversity roles? How do we increase the number of jobs potentially available for practitioners of Public History, since openings for teaching will remain tightly constricted? How do we arrange paying internships for students trained in Public History? What are the standards and ethics that should be taught to aspiring practitioners in the Public History programs and courses?

In order to create a mechanism for dealing with these and emerging problems, a group of twenty historians gathered at the National Archives in September, 1979, to form the new National Council on Public History. The Council aspires to be a national resource organization to promote information on the new field of Public History, and to keep a continuing dialogue going between academics preparing students to enter Public History sectors and those who are already practicing history in those sectors. The new Council brings together representatives from government agencies, businesses, consulting historians, museums, historical societies, research organizations, media, professional societies, and the major historical associations.

Five study committees were appointed to initiate the work of the new council: committee on council organization, chaired by David Trask, chief historian, United States Department of State; committee on curriculum, chaired by Richard Jensen, Newberry Library and University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; committee on skills and internships, chaired by Lawrence de Graaf, California State University, Fullerton; committee on promotion and development, chaired by Charles Morrissey, director, Former Members of Congress Oral History Project; and committee on annual symposium, chaired by Joel Tarr, director, Carnegie-Mellon University Program in Applied History. The Council is currently chaired by Wesley Johnson, director, Public History Program, University of California, Santa Barbara, and the secretary is Robert Flanders, director, Area Studies, Southwest Missouri State University, until the formal organization report is adopted.

The Council is sponsoring with Carnegie-Mellon University the second annual National Symposium on Public History, to be held April 19-20, 1979, in Pittsburgh. The Symposium will emphasize research activities in public policy areas, but will also have panels treating other areas of Public History. Inquiries should be directed to Professor Tarr.

The new Council will work closely with the OAH, which is rapidly becoming interested in Public History problems, the AHA, which hosts the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and the American Association for State and Local History, which also has a committee investigating Public History, as well as other groups such as the Society of American Archivists, National Trust for Historical Preservation, and the new council of federal historians. The Council is expected to issue its own publications and may establish a newsletter.

The Council hopes to serve as a clearinghouse and focal point for information needed by those working in the several Public History fields; to help provide feedback and guidance to training programs in curricular matters; to monitor and establish guidelines for graduate training programs; to serve as a spokesman for historians outside universities; to help historians find employment in both public and private sectors by sponsoring seminars and meetings with potential employers; and to create a network of internships for students aspiring to careers in these new fields.

Other members of the organizing committee include Suellen Hoy, Public Works Historical Society; Ernest May, Harvard University; David Johnson, Portland State University; Gerald Herman, Northeastern University; Larry Tise, North Carolina Department of Archives; Garrett Weaver, Jackson State University; Arnita Jones, National Endowment for the Humanities; Lawrence Bruser, Mitsui Corporation; Richard Hewlett, U.S. Department of Energy; David Clary, consultant; Darlene Roth, History Group, Atlanta; Philip Cantelon, C and W Associates; Richard Bushman, University of Delaware; and Robert Pomero, Inter-American Development Bank.

Inquiries should be directed to the acting chairperson, Wesley Johnson, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93016.

Institute for Research in History

The Institute for Research in History was founded in 1975-1976 to provide a professional affiliation and support services for historians who formed an independent community of scholars engaged in study, research, and writing. Over two hundred historians, women and men, half with university affiliations, form twenty research groups to pursue interests which range from more traditional political and intellectual history to newer areas, such as the history of labor, women, the family, ethnicity, and the city. Members of such groups discuss current historical literature, critique each other's writing, or pursue collaborative research projects.

Incorporated in the state of New York and awarded federal tax-exempt status, the Institute for Research in History was a creative response to the employment crisis in the historical profession which
emerged in an especially acute form in the New York area. A group of historians who were members of the New York Metropolitan Chapter of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession set out to create an institutional setting based on the premise that historians were persons who wrote history. Its founders pointed out that an academic affiliation had come to be considered synonymous with scholarship only in the twentieth century, and that after scholarly training the consequent pursuit of the historical profession had no necessary link with teaching.

The Institute for Research in History has therefore undertaken to provide a structure in which scholars may pursue the study of history in what ever way they wish. It has sponsored workshops on publishing, grant-writing, and careers outside the university, and has provided its members with help in pursuing grants for individual and group projects. The Institute has organized conferences on scholarly subjects such as "New Frontiers in History," cosponsored with Seton Hall University, and "Rural History: Land and People" at Marlboro College, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Institute has also explored the ways in which pictorial exhibits, television productions, and the development of curricular materials might bring history into a wider community. One of the Institute's first projects was a pictorial exhibit on "Women at Work," funded by the New York Council for the Humanities, which travelled in New York and has now been exhibited across the country. A similar project is "Places of Origin," funded by the New York Council for the Humanities and the New York State Council on the Arts. It will exhibit photographs and other illustrations of the physical surroundings of urban and rural emigrants who set out for the United States in the great waves of immigration. Two proposed television series deal with facets of American history, as does the project to collect curricular materials on "Perspectives on Women in America's Legal Development," funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Institute publishes The Memorandum for its members five times a year. It also publishes Trends in History, a new review of recent periodical literature. Among other projects under discussion by its members are the publication of primary source materials and scholarly monographs. For some time the Institute has also been involved in exploring what is currently called "Public History," both as another avenue for the exercise of historical training such as a means for bringing history into a broader community context.

Located at 55 West 44th Street in New York City, the Institute's office houses an array of its members' scholarly books and articles, a reference library on the current literature of granting agencies, and a meeting place for members engaged in projects. The Institute's officers and Board of Directors are elected annually by its membership. Recently the Institute and its Executive Director, Marjorie Lightman, were the subject of an article in the Chronicle of Higher Education in connection with an Institute conference held in October on "Independent Research Institutions and Scholarly Life in the 1980s," funded by the Ford Foundation. The Institute will issue a report on this conference which it hopes to make widely available to other groups and scholars who wish to share the initial thinking and discussion which took place. The conferences focused on the role of independent scholarly groups in the intellectual life of the country in the next decade, their relations with the university, their members' activities, and ways in which they can evaluate their work and set their own standards. The Institute has already aided several other such independent scholarly groups to organize such as the Center for Independent Study in New Haven and the Institute for Historical Study in San Francisco.

"USES OF HISTORY":

A COURSE

Since 1975-1976, Richard Neustadt, David Kaiser, Daniel Yergin, and I have taught a course labelled "Uses of History." Offered in the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, it is a professional school course. The students are candidates for degrees in law, public policy, or public administration, mostly the latter and mostly therefore midcareer civil servants or military officers, both United States and foreign, retouching after eight to ten years of work.

Competing with courses in economics, statistics, decision theory, and the like for the attention of students with strong practical concerns, it is organized not to teach history per se but to provide systematic examination of some of the different ways in which data from the past are used and can be used by analysts and decision-makers. Readings, exercises, and discussion of the course cohere around problems of choice or decision similar to those in typical Kennedy School or Harvard Business School cases.

The chief topics in the course are (a) the use of historical analogies in analysis and advocacy; (b) the value for an analyst or decision-maker of knowledge concerning the history of an issue and/or the history of organizations involved in implementing policy; (c) the uses and misuses of large historical patterns such as those of Marxists or Western development economists; (d) the utility of taking into account differences in individual historical memories that are due to differences in nationality, race, class, sex, education, etc.; and (e) the potential value in relation to current problems of examples and trend-readings from the remote past.

Among individual sessions of the course are ones which consider how analogies from previous decades have persistently influenced United States foreign policy; how the history of social security illuminates the question of whether trust-fund financing should or should not be continued; how knowledge of the institutional history of the Central Intelligence Agency bears on issues concerning control of covert action; what knowledge of Marxist-Leninist doctrine can and cannot contribute to understanding of Soviet positions on SALT or Cuban positions on normalization of relations with the United States; what differences it makes if one's conception of regularities in economic development comes or does not come from the models of Britain and the United States; the ways in which previous history was understood differently by Frances Perkins and her male colleagues in the Roosevelt administration or by Black leaders with differing backgrounds—Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and Young; and the extent to which Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian traditions—actual or rhetorical—survive and influence current debate.

For most sessions, students read 200 or 300 pages of excerpts from documents or histories (with preference given histories that hold their readers). Almost every session involves an exercise either using history or analyzing how it might be used. For example, students read some economists' analyses of social security financing, then prepare and turn in an outline of the testimony they would give if called before the House Ways and Means Committee. Afterward, they read Frances Perkins, Paul Douglas, Arthur Schlesinger, and others on the history of the original program. While few change stands, most end up acknowledging the political problems to be much more complicated and difficult than they had supposed.

In the Kennedy School, the course has "worked." It has been popular, and student evaluations have ranked it very high in term not just of interest but of probable usefulness in their future careers.

We hope that some other professional schools, including business schools, will join us and Joel Tarr of Carnegie-Mellon in a consortium effort to develop additional themes and more and shorter "cases," for we believe that courses such as ours should be a standard part of training for problem-solving, whether in the public or the private sector. History is too important to be taught only in history departments.

Ernest R. May
Harvard University

CONFERENCE ON CAREERS FOR HISTORIANS

On March 24, 1879, a Conference on Careers for Historians was held at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The conference dealt exclusively with nonteaching career opportunities for historians, especially those available with government agencies. Among the speakers employed by the federal government were Richard G. Hewlett, Richard A. Beker, Martin K. Gordon, J. Samuel...
LEGISLATION FOR LOCAL HISTORIANS

On March 27, 1979, the New Jersey state legislature passed the “Local Historians Enabling Act,” which permits New Jersey counties and municipalities to establish the position of local historian. This measure appears to give a boost to local history and further information about it may be obtained by writing to E.A. Smyk, County Historian, Office of the Passaic County Historian, Lambert Castle, Garret Mountain Reservation, Paterson, NJ 07503.

HISTORY AND THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

National History Day

National History Day is now incorporated and is expanding to fulfill the promise of its name. The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the program a two-year, quarter of a million dollar grant to help fund the growth of the project. Secondary school students from four states and the Chicago metropolitan area took part in History Day 1979. Thousands of young people in all or part of twenty states will participate in 1980. Programs are under way from California to New Jersey and from Minnesota to Georgia where students will research and prepare papers, projects, and performances related to the theme “The Individual in History.” Brochures and student-teacher guides were distributed in late fall. Contest at district levels will begin in March and continue through April. Winners in five categories and two age divisions will proceed to state contests and then to Georgetown University for the first national competition May 29-31, 1980. Special tours, seminars, and receptions will mark the occasion along with the awards ceremony. About 700 students as well as their families and teachers are expected to attend the Washington event.

History professionals from colleges, universities, historical societies, and secondary schools cooperate in directing the program conducting contests and judging entries. Together they devote much time and energy, often voluntarily, in efforts to revive intellectual excitement in history and demonstrate the value of historical lessons and perspectives among young people. All members involved in the functioning of National History Day are convinced that attempts to counteract the devaluing of the discipline and to overcome historical ignorance must begin at the grass roots, pre-college level. Plans for 1981 are already under way. Considerable funds must be raised to qualify for the NEH gifts and matching provision of the grant. Twelve additional states to be phased into the program must also be identified and organized. Anyone wishing more information on National History Day or a guide to establishing a local or statewide program should write to Lois Scharf, National History Day, University Circle, 11201 Euclid, Cleveland, OH 44106.

Chicago Metro History Fair

The Chicago Metro History Fair was established in the fall of 1977. Funded by the Illinois Humanities Council and local foundations and corporations, the History Fair is open to the participation of all high school students in the city of Chicago and the surrounding counties of Cook and DuPage. The 1977-1978 school term was a planning year and 1978-1979 was the program’s first operational year.

The History Fair encourages high school students to become involved in historical studies and to learn basic research skills by preparing exhibits, papers, and performances on subjects relating to the history of their families, communities, or ethnic heritage. Student projects are judged by history professionals, high school teachers, librarians, and community representatives at five regional competitions and at the final, Chicago area-wide History Fair at the Cultural Center of the Chicago Public Library.

Last year over 2,200 students from 100 area high schools entered the competition. Finalists at the Chicago area-wide fair received over $10,000 worth of scholarships, cash prizes, and book awards. Outstanding projects constructed around the History Day theme participated in the National History Day finals.

The History Fair program includes a comprehensive series of activities characterized by extensive involvement with students and teachers in their classrooms. A series of workshops is held in the fall which features: information on the History Fair program; presentations and videotapes containing suggestions for doing History Fair projects; actual practice with oral interviewing; discussions on how to use humanities resource institutions; and a discussion of a particular topic area such as family or community history. The workshops are followed by an intensive four-month classroom presentation program in which the staff visits classrooms and conducts mini-clinics on research skills for the students. The third major aspect of the program is the regional and final area-wide academic competitions in the spring. In addition, the staff produces a series of materials to aid students including a teacher handbook, topical bibliographies, library resource guides, and how-to-do project suggestion sheets.

The History Fair is a nonprofit corporation governed by a Board of Directors, Advisory Committee, and a Student Advisory Committee. The daily operations of the program are administered by a professional staff of trained historians. The program is cosponsored by the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Public Library, the Newberry Library, and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

For further information about the History Fair, please contact Arthur Anderson or David Ruchman, Co-Directors, Chicago Metro History Fair, 80 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610 or (312) 943-1444.

Chesapeake College Exposition and Fair

The Chesapeake College Social Sciences Exposition and Fair is an interdisciplinary social sciences program which encourages secondary level students from five counties located on the eastern shore of Maryland to study and investigate the areas of American History, World History, American Government, Cultural and Physical Geography, General Economics, Elementary Psychology, and Introductory Sociology. The Exposition and Fair was founded in 1977 by Conway Gregory, assistant professor of history and political science. Chesapeake College sponsors the annual one-day event each spring, and the third annual Exposition and Fair will be held on March 5, 1980. Cash prizes ranging from $10 to $20 as well as certificates and gold, silver, and bronze medallions to first, second, and third place winners are presented in each event.

Beginning in 1980, the Chesapeake College Social Sciences Exposition and Fair will affiliate with National History Day to sponsor a regional and statewide contest in Maryland. Winners from the state event will go on to Washington, D.C. to compete in the National History Day. By this affiliation the Exposition and Fair will be able to widen its scope and offer student winners participation on a statewide and national scale.

For more details contact Conway Gregory, Chesapeake College, Wye Mills, MD 21679.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN IOWA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Recently, six professors of history and one professor of education from Cornell College, Grinnell College, and the University of Iowa made an extended survey of history courses and teachers in Iowa public high schools. The survey was a product of the American historical profession’s long-standing interest in the teaching of history in the public schools and of current concerns about and debates over the subject. The authors were particularly concerned with four areas: the number and variety of courses offered to and required of students, the qualifications for teachers demanded by state certification and local hiring practices, the other academic and nonacademic responsibilities of those who teach history courses, and the relation of history courses to the larger curriculum in social
Analysis and Recommendations with Respect to Coaching

We certainly think that one can be both a good classroom teacher and a good coach. There are, however, severe difficulties in reconciling the two functions. One of these, of course, concerns the ambiguities which arise when one attempts to determine precisely what constitutes a good coach. There are many senses of the word "good." Too often, it seems to us, a good coach means an individual with a favorable win-loss record; and too often the rewards with respect to better employment and teaching assignments are connected to the teacher's record as a coach. Success in coaching rather than excellence in classroom teaching becomes the key to one's mobility in the profession. This seems to be particularly true of some sports. Football, basketball, and wrestling, for example, often require far more of a coach's time and energy than do minor sports, and success or failure in them often overshadows the coach's performance as a classroom teacher.

We realize, however, that interscholastic athletics have become entrenched in Iowa's high schools. The need to supply coaches for the wide variety of sports is a formidable influence on the hiring of teachers of history and, therefore, on the state of historical instruction in Iowa. Burgeoning programs in women's sports have added to the need for more coaches. Even those teachers who have no desire to coach find themselves under tremendous pressure from school administrators to fill the necessary coaching positions. Public pressure, often exercised through local boards of education, booster clubs, the communications media, and the like, produces an atmosphere which encourages the hiring and rewarding of teachers who can coach to the detriment of those teachers who are better prepared in the subject matter taught, but who have little or no interest in coaching. Under such pressures, Iowa's rapidly approaching the condition—if not already there—in which the ability and willingness to coach a sport are essential qualifications for anyone who wishes to embark upon a career as a high school teacher. A few isolated high schools and school districts seem to have resisted this trend. They are the exception not the rule. Elsewhere, the evidence of high schools dominated by their interscholastic athletic programs, with success measured in terms of victory on the field, is overwhelming. The responses to our questionnaire, the statistics supplied by the DPI, our interviews with teachers and administrators, an examination of classified advertisements for teaching positions, and the reading of the sports pages of newspapers all point to a serious imbalance in the policies and practices of Iowa schools. Many administrators and teachers feel trapped in a situation which they do notcondone but from which they cannot escape.

Surely no one denies the need to train the body as well as the mind. Surely the student can learn a great deal from participating in sports. Yet the wholesale commitment to interscholastic athletics which pervades the schools of Iowa has had, we fear, a deleterious effect not only on historical instruction, but on all areas of high school life. We cannot emphasize enough our concern about the existence of a climate of opinion that promotes a disproportionate role for athletics in the schools. It is not uncommon for the leading newspaper in the state to decry the influence of athletics in the schools on their editorial pages, while at the same time the coverage afforded to these very programs in their sports pages encourages an unhealthy exaggeration of the importance of high school athletics.

Any significant change in the extent of coaching responsibilities which teachers must assume seems unlikely. Further, coaching and teaching history is obviously a more prevalent combination in the smaller districts (as, no doubt, coaching and teaching any subject is more likely to coincide in these small districts). School districts cannot be required to hire teachers according to a set of criteriawhich excludes the ability and willingness to coach a sport. In fact, many superintendents and teachers would argue that the ability to coach a sport is a desirable asset, not simply because of external pressures to field a comprehensive athletic program, but also because athletics is an essential element of a high school program. And, as in so many other areas, the patterns of coaching and teaching in Iowa are locally determined. The superintendent, and whoever else is responsible for hiring, represent the single most important element in determining the connection between coaching and teaching in Iowa schools. State certification requirements, NCAA standards, and the like provide, at best, very minimal constraints.

We recommend that superintendents and local school boards reevaluate their hiring practices and cease to consider the ability to coach a sport the most important criterion in the hiring of a teacher. Superintendents and local school boards should take the lead in resisting pressures to fund and field large-scale interscholastic athletic programs. A local school district ought never to search first for an individual who can coach a particular sport and then try to find a position for that person on the teaching faculty. We also recommend that the Department of Public Instruction commission a major study of the role of athletics in Iowa high schools, this study to examine the influence of athletics not only on historical instruction but on all areas of education. The study should be undertaken by state and
local educators, who should take the lead in informing themselves and the general public about the role of athletics in our schools.

We believe that some of the difficulties stemming from the combination of coaching with history teaching can be remedied without rules banning such a combination. If some teacher-coaches are more concerned with coaching than with teaching and if some (as seems indicated by our study) are less well prepared than teachers who are not coaches—both conditions that presumably make for poorer teaching—then, the fault lies, in part at least, with the state requirements for certification and the programs in teacher education at Iowa colleges and universities. The teacher education programs in history ought to be demanding enough so that individuals whose main interests are in coaching cannot “slide by” with a minimum preparation in relatively “easy” history courses. Colleges and universities should be far more discriminating in their role of certifying history teachers. History ought not to be a discipline in which it is so easy to be certified that those with little or no concern for learning or teaching find history certification the easiest route to a coaching position.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, we recommend that persons and boards responsible for hiring practices at the local level use the present surplus of teachers to improve their history faculties by 1) requiring a high level of competence in subject matter and 2) assuring that good teaching receives at least as much incentive as does good coaching. Coaching and teaching are compatible—after all, the best preparatory schools have always used teachers to coach sports—when the emphasis is not permitted to shift so definitely in the direction of sports, as has unfortunately been true in Iowa.

William E. Carroll, Chair
Cornell College
Alan Jones
Grinnell College
Lawrence Gelfand
University of Iowa
C. William Heywood
Cornell College

Robert Fitch
University of Iowa
Philip Kintner
Grinnell College
Ellis Hawley
University of Iowa

OAH SPONSORS CONFERENCE ON SURVEY COURSES

Gerda Lerner will deliver the keynote address at the OAH-sponsored conference on integrating materials on women into both American and Western Civilization undergraduate survey courses. Over 200 college teachers will attend this March 28-30, 1980 conference in Bloomington, Indiana, which is supported in part with a grant from the Office of Education, FIPSE. Designers of the American History curriculum packets include Sarah Elbert, Joan Gunderson, James Shenton for United States I and Sharon Harley, Susan J. Kleinberg, Elizabeth Pleck, and Harold Woodman for U.S. II. Packet evaluators and session chairs include for U.S.I: Mary Maples Dunn, Barbara Fields, Winthrop Jordan, and Mary Young; for U.S.II: David Katzman, Myron Marty, Jane DeHart Mathews, and Warren Susman. The deadline for applications to the conference has passed but all college teachers may request copies of the curriculum packets next summer. After testing these packets, survey teachers will return to Bloomington for a follow-up conference in March or April, 1981.

All regions and all types of college-level institutions are participating in this project including public, private, parochial, large, small, PhD granting and non-PhD granting, two- and four-year colleges. This combination of commitment from different groups at various levels of post-secondary education should permit the project to influence significantly the teachers and students of survey courses throughout the country and to contribute to the overdue recognition of female historical roles. For more information write to Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Project Director, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

Introducing

Historical Journal of Massachusetts
(formerly the Historical Journal of Western Massachusetts)

* * * * * *

Now with a state-wide focus, publishing articles and reviews relating to the history of the state of Massachusetts.

June 1980 issue will include articles by Monroe Billington and Cal Clark on the Massachusetts Clergy and the New Deal, and by Barry Crouch on the Constitutional Union Party in the 1880 election. There will be at least two other articles, and reviews on Massachusetts history.

Subscriptions: $5.00 per year (two issues)

Make checks payable to Historical Journal, and send checks to Historical Journal, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01085
COURT CASES

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, two cases in which the Executive Secretary participated have moved forward. On June 25, District Court Judge Gerald W. Heaney ordered the reinstatement of Grant Cooper to the position of assistant professor of history without tenure in the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and awarded Dr. Cooper back pay equal to the difference between what he earned as a public school teacher and what he would have earned at Little Rock from April 7, 1975 to the date reinstatement is offered. The judge concluded:

Cooper’s membership in the PLP and his public acknowledgment of his beliefs, both inside and outside the University classroom, were protected conduct under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The Court finds that this protected activity was a substantial or motivating factor in the University’s decision not to reappoint Cooper. The University failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the same non-reappointment decision would have been made absent Cooper’s exercise of First Amendment rights.

As the university has appealed the case, Cooper has not returned to the classroom and seems unlikely to have an opportunity to do so before next fall. Thus, he continues to teach in the secondary schools.

The State of Missouri has also appealed the ruling against it in the case of Missouri v. National Organization of Women. The case was argued before a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit on November 7. Again, the state argued that NOW had violated the antitrust laws; again, the defense argued that NOW’s actions were protected by the First Amendment and thus not reached by the antitrust laws. Decision is expected during the first half of 1980. An identical case in Nevada is on hold, awaiting decision in the Missouri case.

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

On November 6, the Executive Secretary of the OAH testified in the “Oversight Hearings on the Cost of Former Presidents,” conducted by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, chaired by Senator Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), and the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Services, chaired by Senator David Pryor (D-Ark.). The subject on the sixth was presidential libraries, and most speakers, although not the Executive Secretary, criticized these research and educational institutions.

In his opening statement, Senator Chiles emphasized the mounting costs of services to former presidents and included the libraries in his list of services. The costs, he maintained, had grown from approximately $64,000 in 1965 to an estimated $18,300,000 in 1980 even though recent former presidents, unlike earlier ones, have become wealthy after leaving office. He promised reform legislation to make the programs conform more closely with “the actual needs of former Presidents” and with “the taxpayer’s interest in economy in government.” Concerning presidential libraries, he expressed concern that “less than 1% of the people who visit these libraries do so for scholarly research” and the cost of operating one is four times more than predicted in 1965.

In his testimony, John Broderick of the Library of Congress did not join in the criticism of presidential libraries but concentrated on a description of the LC’s presidential collections, which document the pre-Hoover presidency. Donald L. Eirich of the General Accounting Office and Admiral Rowland Freeman III, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, however, did criticize the libraries. Eirich stressed the great gap between anticipated and actual costs, the growth in the size of the buildings and the wide difference between numbers of researchers and numbers of museum visitors and explored alternative approaches. “If economy were a primary consideration, it seems clear that costs could be reduced considerably if the museum functions were eliminated or curtailed,” he concluded. “Also, it seems apparent that the concept of a centralized archival depository would be the preferred cost alternative.” He ended by raising questions needing consideration.

In his testimony, Freeman expressed both his convictions as to the value of the historical materials housed in the libraries and his concern about costs. He suggested a substantial reduction of the museum function, the construction of a central presidential library consisting of a cluster of buildings in a campus-like setting, and a grant of statutory authority to the Administrator of GSA to approve building size and design so as to limit operating costs.

Speaking last, the Executive Secretary emphasized the usefulness of presidential libraries for historians. He did not express the official position of the OAH (or of the American Historical Association that had invited him to testify) for such a position has not been defined. He merely drew upon his own experiences. He stressed the value of the collections in the libraries, the efficiency of their archivists, and their financial support for research and conferences, and he raised doubts about the ability of a central presidential library to serve historical scholarship as effectively. He also spoke favorably of the educational value of the museums.

This issue has, of course, been around for two decades. We may, however, be at a turning point now for Senator Chiles, especially, has a strong interest in it. As members of the OAH Executive Board pointed out in a recent discussion of the issue, the costs of presidential libraries should not be lumped with the costs of service to former presidents but rather should be recognized as at least in part, expressions of the nation’s commitment to public education. Certainly historians should not ignore cost considerations and can be and are served by different types of institutions, but they should watch developments carefully so as to guarantee that opportunities for research and education in history are not reduced.

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR LEADERS OF NATIONAL WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS

In July, forty-five women representing the leadership of thirty-seven national women’s organizations attended a seventeen-day intensive Summer Institute on Women’s History at the campus of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York. The institute (sponsored by the Women’s Action Alliance in cooperation with Sarah Lawrence College and the Smithsonian Institution and funded by the Lilly Endowment, Inc.) was designed to help women leaders integrate women’s history into their own consciousness and into their organizations’ programs. Historian Gerda Lerner, Educational Director of the Masters of Arts program in Women’s History at Sarah Lawrence College, served as director for the Institute on Women’s History project and Barbara Omolade, Women’s Action Alliance staff member, was Administrative Coordinator. The Institute was team-taught by Lerner, Alice Kessler-Harris, and Amy Swerdlow.

The Institute, which in design and preparation was based on the faculty’s experience in directing or participating in similar women’s history institutes, was experimental in its attempt to bring history into the mainstream of organizational and community life. Participants, who had been selected from among candidates nominated by nearly 100 national and regional women’s organizations, represented a diverse range of ages, races, ethnic groups, and educational backgrounds. The aim was to bring scholarship and methodology that have emerged at advanced levels of research and education in women’s history to a group of participants not selected for their educational interest or preparation, but for their leadership and activism.

The subject of past coalition building by women in suffrage, reform, and temperance organizations was of great interest to these practicing organizers. Typically, they found their own means of sharing what they had learned with others by writing a “Proclamation” in which they proclaimed the annual celebration of Women’s History Week, in the period inclusive of March 8. This resolution was inspired by the work of one of the participant organizations, the Sonoma County California Commission on the Status of Women, which had last year organized a highly successful regional celebration of Women’s History Week. The resolution has been presented to President Jimmy Carter, who has expressed interest in issuing such
a proclamation. A resolution for a Women's History Week will be presented to the Congress by Representative Barbara Mikulski and a nationwide effort is now under way to urge state governors to issue proclamations in their states. The celebration of Women's History Week is an excellent opportunity for focusing on the neglected record of women's contribution to the nation's development. It is also an instrumentality whereby public interest in historical studies can be fostered and enhanced.

Summer Institute participants are working in their organizations to promote this effort and raise the general awareness of the importance of women's history. Their enthusiasm and response shows that history is alive and well, not only in educational institutions, but out there, at the grassroots.

Institute participants adopted the following proclamation, which has since been endorsed by many of the participating organizations:

WHEREAS, up to the present time we have had a limited exposure to women's roles in history; and
WHEREAS, women's contribution to the development of the United States has been largely ignored, stereotyped or dismissed; and
WHEREAS, the lives of women from diverse cultures are seldom mentioned in history books; and
WHEREAS, we all need to have an awareness of the vastness of women's roles in the making of history and in the development of American society and culture; and
WHEREAS, March 8 is International Women's Day, which originated in the United States; and
WHEREAS, the participating women assembled here pledge themselves to encourage the study of women in history across the country; and
WHEREAS, Women's History Week would observe and celebrate International Women's Day and the women who, without recognition, created their own history;

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the Institute Participants, urge that Women's History Week be proclaimed and celebrated annually, during the week containing March 8.

IF YOU WISH TO ENDORSE THIS PROPOSAL write President Carter at the White House to urge him to establish an annual national observance of "Women's History Week" during the week of March 8 by presidential proclamation. Write to your congressmen, asking him/her to endorse the resolution for a proclamation of "Women's History Week," introduced by Representative Barbara Mikulski, and write to the governor of your state urging him to proclaim "Women's History Week."

Also, if you are interested in organizing a Women's History Week in your own community, the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women has put together a basic organizing kit. To order send a $2.50 donation (which includes postage and handling) to Women's History Week, Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women, 2403 Professional Drive, Suite 101, Santa Rosa, CA 95401, or call commission member Molly MacGregor at (707) 527-2161. (For a $5 donation, packets of women's history supplements are also available for elementary and high school students.)

NEEDED: HOUSE HISTORICAL OFFICE

In February 1978, as a result of interest generated by the Presidental Records Act, the House of Representatives began to study the condition of its own records. The process began with an exchange of letters between Congressman Richardson Preyer, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, which was considering the Presidential Records Act, and Congressman Jack Brooks, then Chairman of the Select Committee on Congressional Operations. At the request of Congressman Preyer, the Select Committee agreed to examine the "quantity and quality of the archival holdings of the House," and to "consider the need for establishing permanent arrangements for storing, managing and accessing the public records of the House." (Congressional Record, Feb. 16, 1978, H1188)

Historians were greatly encouraged by this interest in House records. Obviously, such a study would require the talents of an individual with historical training and thus would provide a logical step toward the establishment of a House Historical Office.

The staff of the Select Committee spent the spring and summer of 1978 studying the records of Congress and the papers accumulated by its members in order to prepare a report and recommendations for the use of the Committee. However, just before the completion of that study, staff members decided to submit only a nine-page interim report outlining current practices and certain problems. This brief interim report simply recommended further study. Although drafts of the Select Committee study circulated at the staff level emphasized the importance of hiring a historian/archivist and establishing a historical office, this suggestion was completely excluded from the interim report to the Committee.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives, concerned about the proliferation of select committees, abolished the Select Committee on Congressional Operations in early 1979, dividing its work among the standing committees of the House. Fortunately, staff members of the House Administration Committee (Frank Thompson, Chairman), which inherited much of the work of the Select Committee, were very interested in the problems surrounding the preservation and disposition of House records and decided to continue the study. However, no one with historical training was hired for this task. Indeed most of the work has been undertaken by the same staff members who participated in the original study. Perhaps, the staff members noted, a historian would be hired at the end of such a study; clearly a case of the cart before the horse.

For the last six months, therefore, staff members of the House Administration Committee have been preparing recommendations for changes in the rules of the House as well as its customs and habits vis-a-Vis records. They have concentrated on the preparation of a manual on files maintenance and records disposition (in cooperation with staff members from NARS), and a guide for Members of Congress on the preservation and disposition of their papers: in other words, guides to Members and staff on what to keep and what to throw away.

Historians and archivists are keenly aware of the fact that decisions on what to keep are among the most critical in the entire archival process. Yet, with the exception of the six weeks in the summer of 1978 when a historian was on the staff of the Select Committee, all work on this subject has been done by individuals without training in historical research or archival management. Preliminary disposition schedules reflect this in their failure to recognize the importance to research of certain kinds of source material, while the reluctance of the staff to face any decisions on future access to papers and records is even less encouraging.

Unless historians and archivists can convince Chairman Thompson and other members of the House Administration Committee that historians and archivists are professionals with special skills, there will either be no historical office in the House of Representatives in the near future, or there will be a historical office without historians.

THE THOMSON PRIZE

The OAH has become the cosponsor, with the National Archives, of the Charles Thomson Prize in American history. It is given to an author of a previously unpublished essay on any aspect of American history that reflects significant research in the National Archives, regional archives, or in one of the presidential libraries, and consists of publication in Prologue and $250 from the National Archives. The editor of Prologue serves as administrative assistant for the work of the prize committee, which is selected by the Organization. Entries should not exceed 7,500 words in length and should be submitted to the editor of Prologue, Washington, DC 20408, by August 1, 1980.
GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS

The Office of Air Force History will again sponsor a Dissertation Year Fellowship Program as a means of stimulating research and study in the field of U.S. military aerospace history. Two fellowships of $4,000 each will be awarded for academic year 1980-1981. Applicants must be United States citizens, enrolled in a recognized graduate school, have successfully completed by September 1980 all requirements for the PhD degree except the dissertation, and have an approved topic in the field of United States military aerospace history. The deadline for filing application forms, is February 11, 1980. For further information and application forms, please write to the Chief, Office of Air Force History (AF/CVAH), Headquarters USAF, Bolling AFB, D.C. 20332.

The Newberry Library has available several fellowships in the humanities. The application deadlines on many of these awards are in March or early April. For additional information and application forms, write to Committee on Awards, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610 or call (312) 943-9090.

The Library History Round Table of the American Library Association has announced an essay award of $500 to encourage excellence in research in library history. The winner will be offered the opportunity of having his/her paper published in a future issue of Journal of Library History. Papers should not exceed twenty-five typewritten, double-spaced pages. They cannot have been previously published, previously submitted for publication, nor can they be currently under consideration for publication by another journal. Manuscripts should be forwarded by March 1, 1980 to Dr. Arthur P. Young, Assistant Dean for Public Services, Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library, University of Alabama, University, AL 35486.

Applications are now being accepted for the NASA History Office Visiting Scholar Program. A historian of established reputation will be selected for the 1980-1981 academic year to conduct research in Washington on some aspect of the history of aeronautics or astronautics. Preference will be given to senior scholars with book-length publications to their credit. Applications will be accepted from all historical fields, but applicants with competence in the history of technology or science or closely related fields may have a competitive edge. Application must be received by March 1, 1980. The award will be announced no later than April 15. For further information contact Director, History Office (LH-14), NASA, Washington, DC 20546 or phone (202) 755-3612.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission announces the 1979-1980 competition for fellowships in historical editing. Participating projects are The Adams Papers (Massachusetts Historical Society), Documentary Relations of the Southwest (Arizona State University, University of Arizona), the Frederick Douglass Papers (Yale University), and the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress (George Washington University). Competence in Spanish is required for the Southwest fellowship. Fellows receive a stipend of $13,000 and spend a year in training at one of the projects. Candidates should hold a PhD in an appropriate field of history or should have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Applications are available from the NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. Application deadline: March 1, 1980.

The Directors of the Early American Industries Association have authorized the Grants-in-Aid Committee to increase the annual grants to provide $1,000 to each of three individuals or institutions engaged in research or publication projects relating to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. Applications for awards in 1980 will be accepted up to March 15. For additional information and application forms, contact Charles E. Hummel, Chairman, Grants-in-Aid Committee, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735.

The Indiana Historical Society intends to offer two $3,500 graduate fellowships for the 1980-1981 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the fields of Indiana history or of Indiana and the regions of which she is traditionally a part, the Old Northwest and Midwest. Completed applications and required supportive documents must reach the office of the Indiana Historical Society by March 15, 1980. For further information contact Gayle Thornbrough, Executive Secretary, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 or call (317) 633-5277.

The Children's Literature Research Collections offers grants-in-aid to students of American Children's Literature. The Hess Collection of 70,000 Dime Novels and Story Papers, and the Series Book Collection, consisting of 10,000 volumes, provide resources for the researcher. Grants-in-aid will be awarded to qualified scholars whose research requires the use of the holdings of the Children's Literature Research Collections. Preference will be given to post-graduates, but other applications will be considered. Applications for 1980 must be in the hands of the committee by April 1, 1980; and for 1981 by April 1, 1981. For application materials or further information contact: Grant-in-Aid Committee, Children's Literature Research Collections, 105 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant Street SE, University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, MN 55455 or phone (612) 373-9731.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced that its program of Summer Seminars for College Teachers will offer 120 eight-week seminars during the summer of 1980. Twelve college teachers will be selected to attend each seminar, and participants will receive a stipend of $2,500 to cover travel expenses to and from the seminar location, books and other research expenses, and living expenses. The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty at undergraduate and two-year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library collections suitable for advanced research. The 1980 Summer Seminars for College Teachers brochure, which lists seminar topics, directors, dates, and locations will be available locally from department chairpersons or from the Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20506 after January 1, 1980. College teachers interested in applying to a seminar should write directly to the director (addresses are listed in the brochure) for detailed information and for application materials. The deadline for submitting applications to directors will be April 1, 1980.

The Historian's Office, United States Department of Energy, announces the 1980-1981 Visiting Scholar Program, offering curriculum development and research opportunities in the history of energy systems, policies, and technologies. Visiting Scholars, selected under the provisions of the Intergovernmental Personnel Exchange Act of 1970, will receive support for a period of one year at DOE Headquarters to work on projects of their own design related to, but independent from, the DOE historical program. Applications for the 1980-1981 program should be submitted to the DOE Historian's Office by May 1, 1980. Awards will be made as vacancies become available. For further information contact Dr. Richard G. Hewlett, Chief Historian, Historian's Office, Room C-478, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DE 20545 or phone (301) 353-5431.

The Strategic Studies Institute of the United States Army War College seeks an established scholar to serve as a research professor during the 1981-1982 academic year. Interest in and knowledge of national security affairs is essential. Complete vita and research proposal must arrive by May 15, 1980. For further information contact Director, Strategic Studies Institute, United States Army War College, Attention: IPA Search Committee, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

An award of $2,500 will be made by Fairleigh Dickinson University Press for the best manuscript submitted in the general area of Ethnic Studies. The prize is unrestricted and is open to any author, American or foreign. Manuscripts submitted must represent the results of original research and must be documented in accordance with normally accepted scholarly standards. Manuscripts must be submitted prior to June 30, 1980, and will be judged by a committee of scholars appointed by the Press. Manuscripts must be in the English language. In addition to the award, the Press will publish the winning manuscript, and the prize author will receive royalties on the sale of the book. Besides the winning manuscript, the Press may select other entries for publication. Full details and entry forms are available. Interested authors are invited to write to the Secretary, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Madison, NJ 07940.

The Center for Photographic Images of Medicine and Health Care will have a limited number of grants to be offered over each of the next two calendar years for projects to develop photographic
sources for use in teaching the history of medicine and health care. Proposals must be submitted by July 30, 1980. For further information contact the Center at the Department of Community and Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, Health Sciences Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, NY 11794.

Beginning in the Fall of 1980 the National Humanities Center will conduct an investigation of Energy and Modern Values. Under this program the Center seeks to invite as Fellows humanistic scholars, economists, engineers, and technological experts for an investigation of the social, political, economic, and moral implications of energy policy. For more information write National Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, NC 27708.

The American Antiquarian Society offers several fellowship opportunities. The Society has established an Albert Boni Fellowship in early American bibliography, printing and publishing history. It also offers Fred Harris Daniels Fellowships and National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships. For further information contact John B. Hench, Research and Publication Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609.

information about fellowships and grants from the American Council of Learned Societies can be obtained by writing to the ACLS, 800 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

The Arkansas Historical Association announces the creation of the Violet B. Gingles Award for excellence in researching and writing Arkansas history. It also announces the creation of the Lucille Westbrook Local History Award for excellence in researching and writing local Arkansas history. For additional information contact Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Direct Grant Programs—Application Notices for Fiscal Year 1980 is put out by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and may be obtained by writing to that address in Washington, DC 20202.

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation announces the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize ($500) for the best article or essay (recently published as well as unpublished) in the tradition of Eugene V. Debs. For further details, write to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The Faculty Exchange Center, a nonprofit, faculty-administered program, helps to arrange college and university faculty exchanges on this continent and overseas where the language of instruction is English. Upon registration, a faculty member will receive a list of the members of his discipline as it appears in the fall 1979 directory. For more information send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Faculty Exchange Center, 952 Virginia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603.

Foundation Grants to Individuals provides full descriptions of the programs for individuals of about 950 foundations. Approximately 200 foundations appear in this edition for the first time. To order write The Foundation Center, 887 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019 or call toll free (800) 424-0836.

Information regarding Fulbright Scholarships for study abroad is available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Department N, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

The Gilbert Chinard awards are made jointly by the Institute Français de Washington and the Society for French Historical Studies for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of Franco-American relations by Canadian or American authors. Historical studies in any area or period are acceptable, including critical editions of significant source materials. For further information write to the Secretary of the Society for French Historical Studies, Alexander Sedgwick, Corcoran Department of History, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

Historic Deerfield, Inc. offers fellowships to single men and women of undergraduate status who are interested in careers in the museum field and related professions. The program offers students extensive exposure to the interpretation of early American history and culture through the medium of the museum. For further information contact J. Ritchie Garrison, Director of Education, Fellowship Program, Historic Deerfield, Inc., Deerfield, MA 01342 or call (413) 772-0883.

With the support of a grant from the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, the Institute for the Medical Humanities at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston is pleased to announce the availability of fellowships in the humanities and the mental health care professions and sciences. These fellowships will enable one or more persons to spend varying periods of time studying at the Institute for the Medical Humanities in Galveston. For further information contact Chester R. Burns, Institute for the Medical Humanities, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX 77550.

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation has made important changes in the date by which grant-in-aid applications in support of research at the LBJ Library must be received and also in the dates during which the grant must be used. For further information contact Executive Director, Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, 2313 Red River, Austin, TX 78705.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has issued new Guidelines for its Challenge Grant Program. For copies of the new Guidelines please write Challenge Grant Guidelines, Mail Stop 351, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506 or call (202) 724-0386. For additional information about the Challenge Grant Program write NEH Challenge Grants, Mail Stop 800, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506 or call (202) 724-0267.

The National Endowment for the Humanities offers Youthgrants to directly support young people for independent projects in the humanities. For further information contact Youthgrants in the Humanities, Office of Youth Programs, Mail Stop 103-P, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20506. For information regarding NEH’s Youth Projects program, write to NEH Youth Projects at the above address.

A booklet entitled National Museum Act, Guidelines for 1980: Grant Programs is now available by contacting National Museum Act, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20506 or by calling (202) 381-5512.

Competition for the Philip Taft Labor History Award for a book in American labor history published in 1979 is now open. All inquiries should be addressed to Professor James O. Morris, NYSSILR, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Project ’87, sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, is designed to encourage the serious and informed discussion of the American Constitution as an historical and political force in American and international affairs. It offers assistance to scholars from all fields who can contribute to an original and substantive fashion to a fuller understanding of the Constitution and the constitutional system. For further information write Project ’87, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Radcliffe College has announced a new program of support for scholarly research, funded by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The purpose of this program is to encourage scholars to revise and enrich their study of American society by drawing upon the resources available at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America and at the Radcliffe Data Resource and Research Center. For further information contact Radcliffe Research Scholars Program, Radcliffe Data Resource and Research Center, 77 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 or call (617) 495-8140.

Radcliffe College announces the establishment of Les DAMAs d’Escoffier Research Awards. The new awards will support research into the history of food preparation, using the holdings of the Culinary Collection of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. Information about applications can be obtained by writing to the director of the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 3 James Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces the Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships to support the production of works of humanistic scholarship intended to illuminate and assess the values of contemporary civilization. Inquiries should be addressed to Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.
The Rockefeller University will make grants-in-aid to graduate students or advanced scholars engaged in projects requiring substantial research in the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center. Inquiries about the program and the open collections at the Center should be addressed to Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Hillcrest, Postico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

The Smithsonian Institution encourages access to its facilities, staff specialities, and reference resources by offering in-residence research and study appointments to visiting scientists, scholars, and students. Predoctoral fellowships are offered to investigators who have completed preliminary course work and examinations and are engaged in dissertation research. Recent recipients of the doctorate have completed course work and examinations and are eligible for postdoctoral fellowships. For more information and application forms for these and other fellowship opportunities please write: Office of Fellowships and Grants, 3300 L'Enfant Plaza, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

The United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, sponsors an “Advanced Research Program in Military History” as one means of stimulating research and study at the Army’s major repository for materials in the history of military affairs. Awards will be made only to cover expenses while conducting research and writing at this facility. Recipients will be designated “Advanced Research Project Associates.” For further information apply to Director, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS

The Oral History Association requests your ideas for sessions and papers for their 1980 convention at TAMARACK, Colorado. Write to David McComb, Program Chairman, Department of History, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

The Department of History of Arizona State University, Tempe, is introducing a program in historical editing to prepare Master’s degree candidates for careers in publishing. Courses in editing and publishing procedures will be offered in conjunction with traditional graduate training in history. For further information contact Beth Luay, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281 or call (602) 967-3457.

Beginning in the fall term of 1980, the George Washington University will offer an MA degree in history with a concentration in documentary editing. The program will be directed by Linda Grant De Peau, Professor of History and Editor of the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress. The program will include a graduate seminar, “Issues in Documentary Editing,” a semester of internship with a documentary history project in the Washington, DC area, and preparation of a piece of documentary editing as an MA thesis. Applications for admission to the program may be obtained from the Office of the Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

A conference on church women’s history entitled “Women in New Worlds: Historical Perspectives on the United Methodist Tradition” will be held February 1-3, 1980, at the Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. For additional information write Women’s History Project of the United Methodist Church, Room 1700-B, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027 or call (212) 870-2112.

The American Association for State and Local History is pleased to announce a series of specialized seminars for spring 1980. With support from the National Museum Act as administered by the Smithsonian Institution, AASLH will offer three seminars for advanced professionals. A seminar on the administration of photo­graphic collections will be held March 16-20, 1980, at the Oakland Museum, Oakland, California. A seminar on the conservation of metal and wood artifacts will be held March 30-April 3, 1980, at the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware. Also, a seminar on museum interpretation for special audiences will be held May 18-22, 1980, at the Minnesota Historical Society, the Science Museum of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. Application deadlines are February 4, February 18, and April 7 respectively. For further information contact Seminar Coordinator, AASLH, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203.

The Seventh Annual Abraham Lincoln Symposium will be held in the Hall of Representatives, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois, at 1:30 pm, February 12, 1980. That evening Mary Frances Berry, former Assistant Secretary for Education, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will address the Annual Banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Association. For further information write to Roger D. Bridges, Director of Research, Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706.

Applications are invited for the sixth annual Summer School in England, presented by the Victorian Societies in Great Britain and America. The course will take place in London, Birmingham, and Liverpool July 6-25, 1980. Applications are due in the Victorian Society’s national office in Philadelphia by February 13, 1980, and applicants will be notified in March, 1980. Contact the Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106 or call (215) 627-4252.

Applications are invited for the third annual Summer Seminar sponsored by the Victorian Society in America to be held in Boston, June 14-July 3, 1980. Applications are due in the Victorian Society’s national office in Philadelphia by February 13, 1980 and applicants will be notified in March. Contact the Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106 or call (215) 627-5262.

The Newberry Library will hold its ninth annual Summer Institute in Quantitative History in Chicago June 11 to June 11, 1980. Its purpose is to provide historians with a thorough introduction to the fundamentals of statistical and computer analysis and their application to historical research. The program is designed for Scholars and advanced graduate students regardless of geographical or topical specialty. No background in mathematics, statistics, or computers is necessary. Applications should be received no later than February 15, 1980. For further information on the institute and on fellowships available, contact Jan Reiff, Family and Community History Center, Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610 or call (312) 943-9090.

The 1980 Georgia Studies Symposium will meet February 15 at the Urban Life Building of Georgia State University, Atlanta, and February 16 at the Georgia State Department of Archives and History, also in Atlanta. For details contact Gary Fink, Department of History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303.

A Sesquicentennial Symposium entitled “The American Indian and the Jacksonian Era: The Impact of Removal,” will be held at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 29-March 1, 1980. For further details contact Kendall Blanchard, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN 37132 or Fred Rolater, Department of History, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

The Ninth Annual Institute for Historical Editing will take place June 22 to July 3, 1980, in Madison, Wisconsin. Jointly sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Applicants should hold a master’s degree in history or American civilization. A limited number of full and partial study grants are available. For information and application forms, write to NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, DC 20438. Application deadline: March 1, 1980.

The Twenty-Second Annual Williamsburg Seminar on Historical Administration will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, between May 31 and June 28, 1980. The four-week training course deals with the principles and practices of historical administration. More than 300 of its graduates currently hold leadership positions in historical administration throughout the United States. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1980. Address requests for information and applications to: Williamsburg Seminar, Office of Preservation Services, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Twenty-Third Annual Missouri Valley History Conference will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, March 6-8, 1980. For further information write to Oliver B. Pollak, Chairperson, Missouri Valley History Conference, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.
The Oral Historians of the Mid-Atlantic and the Mid-Atlantic Folklife Association will meet at Douglass College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 7-8, 1980. For more information contact Howard Green, Oral History Program Director, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625.

The Third Annual Conference on Working Class History, sponsored by the Department of History at the State University of New York at Brockport and the Network on Workers and Industrialization, will be held March 14-15, 1980, at SUNY Brockport's Fancher Campus. Themes of the sessions will include worker's control in America and the British working class in the twentieth century. For information please contact Charles Stephenson, Department of History, SUNY Brockport, Brockport, NY 14420.

The Berkshire Conference will hold its fifth Conference on Women's History at Vassar College in June 1981. Panel proposals are invited from interested researchers. These can be in the form of panels, workshops, or papers. Contact JoAnn McNamara, 500 West 111th Street, New York, NY 10025 no later than March 15, 1980.

The Fifteenth Annual Northern Great Plains History Conference will be held at the Radisson Duluth Hotel and the St. Louis County Heritage and Arts Center, Duluth, Minnesota, October 23-25, 1980. Paper and session proposals in all fields of history and especially in Upper Midwest history are welcomed. The deadline for proposals is March 15, 1980. The editors of Upper Midwest History extend a special invitation to conference participants to submit manuscripts on the region surrounding Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Please address all correspondence to Neil T. Storch, Department of History, University of Minnesota, Duluth, Duluth, MN 55812.

"Libraries and Culture" will be the theme of the sixth Library History Seminar, which is planned for March 19-22, 1980, at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, Texas. For registration forms and further information, write LHS-VI Coordinator, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Texas at Austin, Box 7576, University Station, Austin, TX 78712.

The United States Capitol Historical Society, in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the United States Congress, will sponsor a symposium entitled, "Slavery in the Age of the American Revolution." It will be held March 25-27, 1980, in the Senate Caucus Room, #318, of the Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC. The program will consist of five sessions and a concluding banquet. The conference will be open free of charge to all interested persons, and no registration is required. Reservations are necessary, however, for the banquet; only a limited number are available and these will be accepted on a first-come-first-served basis. If you wish to attend, please send your check for $18.50 per person to: The United States Capitol Historical Society, 200 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20515.

The first annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities will take place at the Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC, March 27-29, 1980. Its theme will be "The State of the Humanities, 1980." This will be the first occasion under AAAH auspices at which individuals concerned with the humanities—in whatever field, kind, or place of work—will meet together to discuss common challenges that face the humanities in the United States. Sessions will cover the condition of humanistic scholarship, the contribution of the humanities to public policy, the career crisis, the teaching of humanities courses, foreign languages and international studies, and NEH. All are welcome. Members enjoy special registration fees. Further details may be obtained from the AAAH, 918 16th Street, NW (Suite 601), Washington, DC 20006.

The spring meeting of the D.C. Historians' Luncheon will be held on March 28, 1980, at the George Washington University Club, Marvin Center, 21st and H Streets, NW, Washington, DC, at 1:00 pm. Visitors are welcome. Reservations must be prepaid. For further information, write to Dr. William Lloyd Fox, 7905 Takoma Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or call him at (301) 585-0928.

The Second Annual Conference on the History of Massachusetts will be held at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, March 29, 1980. For further information contact John W. Ilkovic, Conference Director, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01085.

The Third Annual Irvine Seminar on Social History and Theory will be held March 29, 1980. Participants include E.P. Thompson, Eugene D. Genovese, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, and Eugen Weber. For information regarding registration contact Spencer C. Olin, Chairperson, Department of History, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

The Eastern Community College Social Science Association's sixth annual conference will be held April 10-12, 1980, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland. The conference theme will be "Exploration in the Social Sciences: Adjustment to and for the '80s." For further information contact Dr. Frank Paoni, Program Chairperson, Brookdale Community College, Newman Springs Road, Lincoln, NJ 07738.

A call for papers is requested for the Twelfth Annual Dakota History Conference to be held at Madison, South Dakota on the campus of Dakota State College on April 11-12, 1980. The Karl Mundt Distinguished Historical Writing Awards will be presented for the best papers. Papers should relate to some aspect of South Dakota, Dakota Territory, or the history of the Upper Great Plains region. Each paper submitted for competition must be read by the author. All papers presented will be published if desired. For further information write to H.W. Blakely, History Department, Dakota State College, Madison, SD 57042.

The Second Annual Alternative Approaches to Instruction in American History Conference will be held May 14, 1980 at the Center for Continuing Education, 1307 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. The central idea of the conference is to invite outstanding programs at the secondary level to explain their approaches to the traditional American history course. All correspondence should be addressed to Earl P. Bell, Chairman, Social Studies Department, The Laboratory Schools, University of Chicago, 1362 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Application deadline is April 15, 1980.

The Conference on Literature and the Urban Experience is a three-day public conference on the relation between urban literature and society. It will be held April 17-19, 1980, at Rutgers University in Newark. Designed for and aimed at an out-of-school adult audience, the conference will feature a series of forums in which prominent humanists from many fields will be invited to address the audience and to engage in a dialogue with fellow panelists. For further information write: Conference on Literature and the Urban Experience, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ 07102 or call (201) 648-5620.

The preservation of rare books, manuscripts, microforms, photographs, and other nonprint materials will be the topic of a colloquium to be offered April 17-19, 1980 at the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education on the University of Oklahoma's south campus. For further information contact Donna Murphy, News, Photo and Electronic Media, University of Oklahoma, 900 Asp Avenue, Room 350, Norman, OK 73019.

The Second Annual Conference of Public Historians will be held in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 18-20, 1980. The conference is sponsored by the Carnegie-Mellon University Program in Applied History and the National Steering Committee on Public History. The main theme of the meeting will be the relationship between history and public policy. For further information please write to Professor Joel A. Tarr, Department of Social Science, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

A conference on "Economic Growth and Social Change in the Early Republic," funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will be held April 22-24, 1980, at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the Newberry Library. Those persons interested in attending the conference should write Allan Kulikoff, Charles Warren Center, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Those persons desiring a list of papers should write to Donald Parker, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians will be held at the Concours Hotel in Madison, Wisconsin, April 23-27, 1980. For further information contact Society of Architectural Historians, 1700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

The Sixth Annual Great Lakes History Conference will be held April 24-25, 1980 and have a broad range of topics, and special concern for the Great Lakes area. Please address inquiries to John Tevebaugh, Department of History, College of Arts and Sciences, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale, MI 49401.
The Western Social Science Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention at the Hilton Inn in Albuquerque, New Mexico, from April 24-26, 1980. For more information contact Professor J. Tillapaugh, History Faculty, University of Texas—Ft. Worth, Odessa, TX 79762.

The Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mill-Hagley Foundation, will sponsor a conference on Baltimore History on April 25, 1980 at 1:30 pm. The program will include a panel discussion on "Baltimore History: Resources and Opportunities for Research" and papers on "Nineteenth-Century Baltimore: Historical and Geographical Perspectives." For further information contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., Eleutherian Mill-Hagley Foundation, Box 3630, Greenville, DE 19807.

The Department of History of Boston College and the John F. Kennedy Library will sponsor a conference on Boston Political History on April 25-26, 1980, at the Kennedy Library in Boston. For further information contact Constance Burns, Director of Boston Political History Project, Department of History, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

A Teaching Conference sponsored by the American Historical Association and the Illinois Division, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History is scheduled for April 25-26, 1980, at Illinois Wesleyan University, in Bloomington, Illinois. John Hope Franklin will be the keynote speaker. Persons wishing to obtain a complete program, together with transportation and lodging information, should contact Professor Jerry Israel, Department of History, Illinois Wesleyan University, P.O. Box 2900, Bloomington, IL 61701 or call (309) 556-3184.

A conference on American Pioneer Landscapes, sponsored by the Center for Great Plains Studies, will be held at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education on the East Campus of UN-L on April 30-May 1, 1981. The conference will be interdisciplinary and the majority of papers will focus upon the Great Plains of the United States and Canada or on regions which are adjacent to the Great Plains. However, papers of a general or comparative nature which address issues in the creation and evolution of pioneer landscapes are encouraged. Anyone wishing to present a paper, or make suggestions concerning potential papers, should submit an abstract of the paper to Patricia Lambert Swan, Secretary, Program Committee, Center for Great Plains Studies, 1223 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588.

The Georgia Department of Archives and History has begun accepting applications for its three-week Institute, sponsored in conjunction with the Emory University Division of Librarianship. The 14th annual training seminar for archives professionals will be held in Atlanta, August 4-22, 1980. The Institute offers general instruction in basic concepts and practices of archival administration and management of traditional and modern documentary materials. Tuition is $570 for full-time graduate credit from Emory University, and $225 for noncredit status. The deadline for receiving Institute applications is May 1. Enrollment is limited to 15 participants. For more information and an application write: Institute Coordinator, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 Capitol Avenue, SE, Atlanta, GA 30334.

The Department of History at San Jose State University and the National Archives are hosting a conference on west coast maritime history between 1849 and 1939 on November 8, 1980. Persons with papers whose topics are related to the above theme (i.e., lumber, trade, whaling, immigrant traffic, maritime law, labor, etc.) should contact Program Committee, Maritime History Conference, History Department, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192. Deadline for the submission of topics is May 1, 1980.

The Southwest Labor Studies Association will hold its sixth annual conference at San Francisco State University, May 1-3, 1980. For information and to suggest program proposals, please contact Professor Robert Cherry, Department of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

The Manuscript Educational Press is pleased to announce that the Fifth Midwest Marxist Scholars Conference will be held May 1-4, 1980, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The theme will be "The Scholar as an Ally of Labor: The Role of Education, Culture, and Technology in the Class Struggle." For further information contact Professor William Rowe, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

A regional conference on teaching history will take place May 2-3, 1980, in Marietta, Georgia, cosponsored by the Georgia Association of Historians and the American Historical Association. The theme of the conference is "New Frontiers in History Education." For more information contact W. Benjamin Kennedy, GAH Program Committee Chairman, Department of History, West Georgia College Carrollton, GA 30118, or Mark Bauman, Social Science Division, Atlanta Junior College, Atlanta, GA 30310.

The history of agriculture in the Southwest will be discussed at a symposium sponsored by the Agricultural History Society and Texas A&M University, May 13-15, 1980. For further details write to hosts Dr. Irvin M. May, Research Historian, Texas A&M University Libraries, University Archives, College Station, TX 77843 or Dr. Henry C. Dethloff, Director of History, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

There will be a Ben hut Centennial celebration at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, November 7-8, 1980. Individuals interested in presenting papers at the Lew Wallace symposium to be held on those days are invited to submit proposals for such papers. The topics are not limited to the writing of Ben Hut, but can include any aspect of Lew Wallace's life and work. The Indiana Historical Society hopes to publish a selection of the papers. Deadline for proposals is May 1, 1980. For further information write Raymond Shoemaker, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The Women's Studies Program of the University of Kansas, with the support of the Ford Foundation, is sponsoring a Research Institute on Women's Public Lives. Twenty Institute participants will be in residence at the University during June and July 1980, to pursue full-time research on projects of their own choosing. For more detailed information and application materials contact Janet Sharستان, Director, Research Institute on Women's Public Lives, Wescoe Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

The Fourth Symposium on the Occupation of Japan, sponsored by the MacArthur Memorial, the MacArthur Memorial Foundation, and Old Dominion University, will be held October 16-18, 1980. The MacArthur Memorial will publish the proceedings of this symposium. The deadline for proposals and participation inquiries is June 1, 1980. Please direct all inquiries and proposals to Director, MacArthur Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, VA 23510 or (804) 441-2256.

The Third Annual Fulbright Alumni Association Convention will be held on the Berkeley Campus of the University of California, September 4-6, 1980. For further information, please contact Professor W. Goldsmith, Convention Management Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley 94720.

The thirty-fourth Annual National Trust Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference will be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, October 8-12, 1980. It is designed to bring together National Trust members and other professionals for general sessions and in-depth seminars on current preservation issues and for the annual business meeting. Address requests for information to Annual Meeting, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Second Annual North American Labor History Conference will be held October 9-11, 1980, at Wayne State University. For further information contact Stanley Shapiro, Chairman, Labor History Conference Committee, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The Association of Documentary Editors will hold its annual meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1980. The Association will also hold a breakfast at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians in San Francisco. For further information contact Lester Cappon, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610 or call (312) 943-9090 (ext. 218).

ACTIVITIES OF OAH MEMBERS

D. LeRoy Ashby, professor of history, Washington State University, has been awarded a grant-in-aid from the American Council of...
Learned Societies to study reform and the dependent child, 1890-1917.

Gordon M. Bakken, professor of history at California State University, Fullerton, has been awarded a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to work on the legal history of California from 1850 to 1890.

Mascel G. Blackford, associate professor of history at Ohio State University, has received a Fulbright award to lecture in American business and economic history at Kyushu University and Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, Japan.

James O. Breeden, associate professor of history, Southern Methodist University, has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for spring 1980 to prepare an interpretive volume on science in the South.

John D. Buenker, professor of history, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, has been named a Fellow at the Family and Community Center for State History, Newberry Library.

Don E. Carleton has been appointed head librarian and archivist of the University of Texas' Barker Texas History Center, effective December 17, 1979.

Berenece A. Carroll, associate professor of political science at the University of Illinois, has been awarded a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to study the social and political thought of women.

Dan T. Carter, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Southern History, Emory University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on the history of the American south at Polytechnic of Central London, United Kingdom.

Alexander Cochran of the University of Kansas has been selected by the United States Army Center of Military History to be a CMH Visiting Research Fellow for the 1979-1980 academic year.

Timothy Crimmins, associate professor of history, Georgia State University, has been named a Fellow at the Family and Community Center for State History, Newberry Library.

Michael J. Devine has been named Executive Director of the Greater Cincinnati Consortium of Colleges and Universities. His appointment became effective August 1, 1979.

Frederick J. Dobbyn has been promoted to the rank of professor in St. Louis University.

John M. Dobson, professor of history, Iowa State University, is teaching American history during the 1979-1980 academic year at University College, Dublin, Ireland, as a Fulbright-Hays Senior Lecturer.

Thomas R. Dunlap, assistant professor of history at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, has been awarded the Blegen Award by the Forest History Society for "DDT on Trial: The Wisconsin Hearing, 1968-1969" which appeared in Wisconsin Magazine of History (Autumn 1978).

Paul Finkelman, University of Texas at Austin, has obtained a grant from Project '87 to study "Fugitive Slaves and the Constitution: A Study of the Enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Clause of the Constitution."

Richard H. Frost, professor of history, Colgate University, has been named a Fellow at the Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library. He will work on "Pueblo Indian history from 1880 to 1934."

James F. Gifford, Jr., professor at Duke University, has received a grant from the Center for Photographic Images of Medicine and Health Care to develop novel images on postcards showing hospitals from the turn of the century in relation to such themes as the growth of institutions, local pride, and patient attitudes of the period.

Corinne Glib, professor of history at Wayne State University, has taken a leave of absence to assume the post of Director of Planning for the City of Detroit.

William Gillette of Rutgers University was awarded the Jules F. Landry Prize for his Retreat from Reconstruction, 1869-1879. The book was selected as the best study published by the Louisiana State University Press about southern history during 1979.

William J. Gilmore, associate professor of history, Stockton State College, New Jersey, has been awarded a NEH Fellowship to study reading and the circulation of print in rural New England from 1787 to 1830.

Terrence Gough of the University of Virginia has been selected by the United States Army Center of Military History to be a CMH Visiting Research Fellow for the 1979-1980 academic year.

Harvey Graff, assistant professor, Department of Arts and Humanities, University of Texas-Dallas, has received a NEH fellowship to study the "History of Literacy in the West" at the Newberry Library.

Samuel Haber of the University of California, Berkeley, has been awarded a grant from Project '87 to study "The Progressive Constitutionalism of Conservative Lawyers: 1880-1900."

Kermit L. Hall, associate professor of history at Wayne State University, was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship to study in Yale University's Law School Master of Studies in Law Program.

William H. Harris, associate professor of history, Indiana University, has been given a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to write a biography of A. Philip Randolph.

Lowell H. Harrison of Western Kentucky University has received the Kentucky Historical Society's Richard H. Collins Award for the best article to appear in the previous year's Register. It was entitled "The Civil War in Kentucky: Some Persistent Questions."

Adele Hast, associate director, Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History, Newberry Library, has been named a British Academy Fellow, Newberry Library, to study "Revolutionary War debts as an aspect of American-British relations, 1783-1812."

Alan K. Henriksen, associate professor of diplomatic history, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, delivered a paper on "The Geographical "Mental Maps" of American Foreign Policy Makers," at the eleventh World Congress of the International Political Science Association, Moscow, August 12-18, 1979.

Gary Hess, professor of history, Bowling Green State University, has been appointed Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Christine Leigh Heyrman, assistant professor of history, University of California, Irvine, has been awarded a NEH Fellowship to study "The Culture of Charity: Merchants, Ministers and the Social Order of New England, 1860-1740."

Peter C. Hoffer, University of Georgia, has received a grant from Project '87 to study "American Origins of Impeachment." D. Clayton James, professor of history at Mississippi State University, is currently on leave.

Robert L. Jenkins has been promoted to assistant professor of history at Mississippi State University.

Walter Johnson, who will retire from the University of Hawaii on June 30, 1980, will be the director of the Adlai E. Stevenson Seminar at Grand Valley College, Allendale, Michigan, from mid-July to mid-August.

Lawrence Kaplan, professor of history, Kent State University, has been elected Vice President of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

David M. Katzman, professor of history at the University of Kansas, has won the Philip Taft Labor History Award for his work Seven Days a Week: Women and Domestic Service in Industrializing America (New York, 1978).

Lawrence C. Kelly has received a grant-in-aid from Rockefeller University to support research in the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Stephen Kneeshaw, professor of history, School of the Ozarks, has been named a Fellow at the Family and Community History Center for State History, Newberry Library.

Frances Kolb, assistant professor and curriculum coordinator for training, Institute for Sex Desegregation of the Public Schools at Rutgers University, has received a grant from the Radcliffe Data Resource and Research Center to study the "National Organization for Women: Its First Eight Years."

David Kyvig, assistant professor of history, University of Akron, has been named a Fellow at the Family and Community History Center for State History, Newberry Library.

Lester C. Lamon, associate professor of history, Indiana University, South Bend, has been given a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to examine integrated higher education in the South from 1865 to 1908.
Richard B. Latner, associate chairman of Tulane's Department of History, has received a NEH fellowship for 1979-1980 to study slavery and politics in the Jacksonian period.

Steven F. Lawson, associate professor of history, University of South Florida, has been given a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to study southern blacks and electoral politics between 1965 and 1980.

Daniel Levine, professor of history, Bowdoin College, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on United States history at the University of Munich, Germany.

Edwin Ross Lewison, professor of history, Seton Hall University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American, European, and Black American history and to do research on the history of the Korean War at Keimyung University and Hankuk University of Social Work, Teagu, Korea.

Leon Frank Litwack, professor of history, University of California, Berkeley, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on the history of American political parties from 1896 to World War I at Moscow State University, USSR.

Mary K. Macmanus, graduate student in the Department of History at Yale University, has been named a Fred Harris Daniela Fellow by the American Antiquarian Society. Her research topic is: "Symbols and Piety in New England, 1680-1740."

Myron Marty, professor of history, St. Louis Community College, has been named a Fellow at the Family and Community History Center for State History, Newberry Library.

Glenn Anthony May, assistant professor of history, University of Texas, Arlington, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American foreign relations at the University of the Philippines, Manila.

Richard L. McCormick, assistant professor of history at Rutgers College of Rutgers University, has been awarded the 1979 Kerr History Prize by the New York State Historical Association for his article, "Prelude to Progressivism: The Transformation of New York State Politics, 1890-1910," which appeared in the July 1978 issue of New York History. He has also received the New York State Historical Association Manuscript Award for 1979 for his monograph Shaping Republican Strategy: Political Change in New York State, 1893-1910.

Douglas T. Miller, professor of history, Michigan State University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American intellectual and social history at the University of Copenhagen and Odense University, Denmark.

Randall M. Miller, associate professor of history at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, has been named director of American Studies, and he was also selected as the 1979 Lindback Award recipient for distinguished teaching.

Raymond A. Mohl, professor of history, Florida Atlantic University, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to examine the International Institute movement and the emergence of cultural pluralism.

David Montgomery, professor of history, Yale University, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to study the rise and decline of working-class power in industrial America from 1860 to 1930.

Marjorie Murphy, doctoral candidate in history at the University of California, Davis, has been named a short-term Fellow at the Newberry Library to study "Working class attitudes toward education: Chicago 1890-1920."

Mark D. Naison, assistant professor of Afro-American Studies at Fordham University, has been awarded a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to study the Communist party in Harlem, 1928-1941.

Lillian A. Pereyra has been appointed chairperson of the department of history, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Portland.

Forrest C. Pogue, Director of the Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research at the National Museum of History and Technology, received a special award from Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region, for "his outstanding, unique, and continuing contribution to oral history." This new award will be named after Pogue and will be presented annually to an outstanding scholar.

Jack N. Rakove, Colgate University, has received a fellowship from Project '87 to study "Foreign Affairs and the Executive Branch and the Recruitment of a National Elite."

John Phillips Resch, associate professor of Liberal Studies, Merrimack Valley College, has been named a short-term Fellow at the Newberry Library to study "Poverty, the Elderly and Federal Welfare: The 1818 Revolutionary War Pension Act."

Leo P. Ribuffo, assistant professor of history, George Washington University, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to study the "far right" in the 1930s and 1940s.

William J. Rorabaugh, assistant professor of history, University of Washington, has been named a short-term Fellow at the Newberry Library to study "Apprenticeship in the United States, 1783-1860."

Leila Rupp, assistant professor of history at Ohio State University, has received a grant from the Radcliffe Data Resource and Research Center to study "The Survival of American Feminism in the Post War Period."

Theodore Saloutos is visiting professor of history at Mississippi State University during the second semester of the 1979-1980 academic year.

Edward L. Schapsmeier, professor of history, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, has been awarded a research grant from the veil McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center to study Everett Dirksen's Senate career, emphasizing his role as Minority Leader from 1959 until 1969.

Harry N. Schiebel, University of California at San Diego, has obtained a grant from Project '87 to study "Federalism, Private Property, and 'Rights of the Public' in American Law."

Eugene Schmitteke, head of the social science and history department at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to teach in France during the 1979-1980 academic year.

Ann Flor Scott, professor of American history at Duke University, was elected to the American Antiquarian Society on October 17, 1979.

Donald M. Scott, associate professor of history, North Carolina State University, has been named a Fred Harris Daniels Fellow by the American Antiquarian Society. His research topic is: "The Public Lecture in Mid-19th Century United States."

James R. Sharp, associate professor of history, Syracuse University, has been awarded a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to study the democratization of politics in Virginia from 1789 to 1828.

Jerrold H. Shofner of the University of Central Florida, Orlando, has been given the Arthur W. Thompson Memorial Prize in Florida history for 1979-1979 by the Florida Historical Society for his article "Florida and the Black Migration," which appeared in the January 1979 issue of Florida Historical Quarterly.

William B. Skelton, associate professor of history, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to study the United States Army Officer Corps, 1784-1861.

Melvin Small, professor of history, was recently selected chairperson of the department at Wayne State University. He also received one of the President's Awards for Excellence in Teaching for 1979.

John David Smith, formerly curator, Louis A. Warren Library and Museum, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, has been named director of the Historic Columbia Foundation, Columbia, SC.

Brace M. Stave, professor of history, University of Connecticut, has been appointed Director of the university's Oral History Project.

Paul Lawrence Stevens, doctoral candidate in history at the State University of New York, Buffalo, has been named a Fellow at the Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library. He will study "His Majesty's 'Savage' Allies: British Policy and the Northern Indians during the Revolutionary War, 1774-1783."

Michael B. Stoff has recently been appointed assistant professor in the Department of History at the University of Texas, Austin.

Warren L. Susman, chairman of the Department of History, Rutgers University, is the chief advisor of a forthcoming exhibition by the Queens Museum on the 1939-1940 New York World's Fair.

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau of the University of Louisville has won the Kentuck History Society's Governor's Award for the best book published on Kentucky history over the previous four years. It was entitled Federal Courts in the Early Republic (Princeton, 1978).
Daniel H. Usner, Jr., doctoral candidate in history at Duke University, has been named a Fellow at the Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library. He will study "The Making of a Southern Peasantry: Indian Trade and Frontier Livelihood in the Lower Mississippi Valley, 1700-1815."

David Van Tassel, professor of history at Case Western Reserve, was presented an "Award of Achievement" by the Ohio Association of Historical Societies for his work with History Day, a program for junior high and high school students.

Wilcomb E. Washburn, director of the American Studies Program at the Smithsonian Institution, has been appointed a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar for 1979-1980. He currently serves as president of the American Studies Association and the Columbia Historical Society.

Richard L. Watson, Jr., professor of history, Duke University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on nineteenth- and twentieth-century United States history at Murdoch University, Australia.

David J. Weber, professor of history, Southern Methodist University, has been awarded a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies for spring 1980 to prepare an interpretive study of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, 1821-1846.

Myron L. Webster was honored as a runner-up for the 1979 Distinguished Teacher Award in Environmental and Conservation Education sponsored by the Rosecrans Chair at Loyola Marymount University.

William A. Williams, professor of history at Oregon State University, will hold the appointment of James Pinckney Harrison Professor of History at the College of William and Mary during the second semester of the 1979-1980 academic year.

Joan Hoff Wilson, Arizona State University at Tempe, has received a fellowship from Project '87 to study "The Impact of the American Revolution on the Legal Status of Women: 1750-1825."

Peter H. Wood, professor of history at Duke University, was elected to the American Antiquarian Society on October 17, 1979.

Irwin Yellowitz, professor of history, CUNY City College, New York, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on the social and cultural history of the United States in the twentieth century at Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Anne Y. Zimmer, associate professor of history at Wayne State University, received the Dobbs Award for 1979 from Pi Lambda Theta for her book, Jonathan Boucher: Loyalist in Exile.

Joan Grace Zimmerman has received a grant-in-aid from Rockefeller University to support research in the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center.

NEW ADDRESSES

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Since August 20, 1979, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has been operating from its new headquarters building. The new address and phone number are: 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 and (202) 673-4000.

Southern Historical Association
Professor Bennett H. Wall, Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Historical Association, has accepted a position as Lecturer in American History at the University of Georgia effective July 1, 1980. At that time the business and executive offices of the Southern Historical Association will move from Tulane University, where they have been located fifteen years, to the University of Georgia. Wall will continue to serve as Secretary-Treasurer there. The editorial offices of the Journal of Southern History will remain at Rice University. After July 1, 1980 all correspondence about SHA business affairs, subscriptions, etc. should be sent to the following address: Bennett H. Wall, Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Historical Association, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30601

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The American Jewish Archives is making a comprehensive search for correspondence and other papers of Isaac Mayer Wise (1819-1900), pioneer of reform Judaism and founder of Hebrew Union College, to be included in a microfilm edition of his writings. Please reply to Doris C. Sturzenberger, Project Coordinator, Writings of Isaac Mayer Wise, Microfilm Edition, American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45220.

The Association of American Law Schools' Section on Minority Groups and the National Conference of Black Lawyers are trying to set up a multidisciplinary study of the history and contributions of the Black Lawyer. Anyone with knowledge of ongoing projects, studies, dissertations, and unpublished works on the subject or with other information, ideas, or suggestions should contact Professor Ralph R. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, The Law School, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The Center for Photographic Images of Medicine and Health Care is seeking to locate older images (c. 1850-1950) depicting medicine and health care, to be copied as slides for teaching the history of American medicine and health care. Of special interest are photographs of diagnostic or clinical activities, photographs which document public health or personal hygiene, portraits of health professionals and patients, medical items, and images of women and minorities in medical careers and as patients. Any information about private persons possessing such material or about images in institutional collections or rare books or journals would be appreciated. Please address correspondence to: The Center for Photographic Images, Department of Community and Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, Health Sciences Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, NY 11794.

The Danish-American Heritage Society, founded in 1977, is a growing national organization devoted to the preservation and promotion of interest in the Danish immigrant experience in North America. The DAHS publishes a semi-annual journal, The Bridge, and a Newsletter. Currently the Danish American Heritage Society is sponsoring, in conjunction with Grand View College, Des Moines, Iowa, the Danish Immigrant Archival Listing project which is an attempt to locate and catalog materials relevant to the Danish immigrant experience. The results of this project will be published in 1982. For additional information and membership, write to Egon Boddker, Treasurer DAHS, 1132 Newport Dr., SE, Salem, OR 97332.

The Eighth Air Force Memorial Museum Foundation has commissioned Inez P. Warrell, associate professor of history, Radford University, for the production of a bibliography of the United States Eighth Air Force. The Air Force Historical Foundation will oversee and publish the project. The author requests aid. The project plans to list Eighth Air Force unit histories, addresses of Eighth Air Force unit historical associations, works in progress on the Eighth or its operations, and museums and displays related to the Eighth. Any readers with information on these topics are asked to write: Kenneth Werrell, Department of History, Radford University, Radford, VA 24142.

The editors of the Energy History Report are seeking news and information to include in their newsletter. Published by the United States Department of Energy, the Energy History Report features reports on research, publications, conferences, grants, courses, and other professional activity related to energy history. Those with information, or who wish to be placed on the mailing list, should write to Editors, Energy History Report, Historian's Office, Room 7G-033, United States Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585.

The Eugene V. Debs Papers Project is attempting to locate any Debs material in other archives, or in private hands, and would also be happy to have first-hand reminiscences of Debs or of the history of the Socialist party. Anyone having such information please contact Gail Malgreen, Associate Editor, Debs Papers Project, Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

The Historians-in-Residence program is compiling a list of scholars who work on New York State local history. It is interested in identifying persons who have a professional degree in New York State local history, or who have completed research, taught courses, prepared public lectures, exhibits, or given demonstrations in the local history of the state. Please send a brief sketch of your local history interests, including name, mailing address, phone number, professional degree (if any), title of New York State local history publications or projects, and current research interests. The New
York Historical Resources Center hopes to print a guide to New York State local historians and to have a complete list of scholars whom it could contact as resource persons for some of the Center’s projects. Please direct all communications to Anne M. Klimajment, Administrator, Historians-in-Residence Program, New York Historical Resources Center, 502 Olin Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 or call (607) 256-4814.

The Department of History of the University of Iowa announces the continuation of the University of Iowa Studies in History, a series to be published by the University of Iowa Press. The Department has made recommendations to the Press and looks to early publication of the initial volumes. It continues to seek book-length manuscripts of the highest quality, without limitation as to period, method, or source. The department hopes to nominate at least one to the Press during this academic year. Please address inquiries to the Chairman, Department of History, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

The *Michigan Quarterly Review* is planning its next special issue which will center on the automobile and American culture. Although planned publication date is not until fall 1980, a call for papers is being made now. Contact Editor, *Michigan Quarterly Review*, 3032 Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 or (313) 764-9265.

J. K. Sweeney is interested in contacting scholars who are interested in the diplomatic history of the United States as it relates to neutral nations during the First or Second World Wars. Correspondence should be addressed to Professor J. K. Sweeney, Department of History, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57006.

A Society for the Study of Women in Legal History is currently being formed. Anyone interested in being on the mailing list to receive notices of meetings, conventions, etc., may send their name, mailing address, and phone number to: Women in Legal History, Professor Nancy S. Erickson, New York Law School, 57 Worth Street, New York, NY 10013. Anyone who would like to discuss the purposes of the organization or would like to take an active role in the organization may contact Professor Erickson at (212) 966-3500. Manuscripts for presentation at the society’s first convention, which is being planned for the fall of 1980, are also welcome.

The *Southern Quarterly*, a journal devoted to the arts in the South, announces a special issue for Winter 1980-1981, “The South and Film.” Warren French, guest editor, invites essays on significant themes in Southern films, genre pictures with Southern settings, the relationship between Southern literature and the cinema, efforts to make films in the South, and detailed analyses of important films with Southern settings. Proposals that include an abstract, a statement of the approximate length, and a description of any illustrations to be used should be mailed by March 1, 1980. Early submissions are encouraged. Manuscripts, which must be received by June 15, 1980, should range from 3,000 to 6,000 words and should be prepared according to the *MLA Handbook*. Please mail inquiries and proposals directly to Warren French, Box 266, Cornish Flat, NH 03746.

The Southwest Institute for Research on Women is in the process of establishing a network of researchers on women for the purpose of promoting scholarly communication and collaboration. The network will include: (1) scholars who live in the region (Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona) and who are involved in research on women, and (2) scholars who live outside the region and who are involved in research on women in the Southwest. SIROW activities include: (1) Organizing regional research seminars; (2) Providing a research information clearinghouse; (3) Publishing a newsletter. SIROW is eager to include research organizations and scholars who are not university affiliated, as well as affiliated researchers and students. If you want to join the SIROW network, write: Southwest Institute for Research on Women, 209 Mathematics, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (602) 626-4477.

A new journal, *West Virginia History*, is seeking good scholarly articles relating to West Virginia, inclusive of the regions of which West Virginia is a part. Such material should be directed to the publication’s editor, William T. Doherty, Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305 or (304) 348-0230.

**PUBLICATIONS**

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support the microfilming of its ethnic newspapers. The project will cover a full year, from July, 1979, through June, 1980, and more than 700,000 pages of newspapers will be filmed. Inquiries regarding the titles included in this project should be directed to Roy H. Tryon, Library Director, The Balch Institute, 18 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

The Center for Great Plains Studies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln has established an interdisciplinary journal entitled *Great Plains Quarterly*. It will publish significant research and criticism in the history, geography, literature, fine arts, folklore, anthropology, politics, economics, and sociology of the Great Plains region. Studies offering a comparative analysis of plains regions in other parts of the world will be welcome. The first issue is planned for January, 1981. Manuscripts and letters of inquiry should be sent to Frederick C. Luebke, Editor, *Great Plains Quarterly*, Center for Great Plains Studies, 1223 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588.

The Center for National Security Studies has released a pamphlet designed to facilitate the use of the Freedom of Information Act by the general public. It is entitled *Using the Freedom of Information Act: A Step by Step Guide*. For more information contact Morton H. Halperin, Director, Center for National Security Studies, 112 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002 or call Monica Andres (202) 544-5380/234-4014.

In October, 1977, the Committee on Education of the American Association for the History of Medicine conducted a survey about the teaching of medical history to college undergraduates in the United States and Canada. Definitive answers were received from 1,176 institutions in the United States and thirty-three universities in Canada. For the academic year 1977-1978, medical history courses were being taught or planned at six Canadian universities and seventy-two American universities. The AAHM Committee on Education has issued a report about this survey. Included in the report are abstracts of all of the courses and reading lists from seventeen judged most representative. There is a charge of $5 to cover the costs of mailing and printing; checks should be made payable to American Association for the History of Medicine. Send check, name, and address to Chester R. Burns, Institute for the Medical Humanities, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX 77550.

The National Historic Communal Societies Association wishes to announce the initiation of their society’s journal. Its purpose will be to further scholarship in the study of both specific historic communes and in the movement in general. Correspondence should be directed to T. Wayne Beasley, Editor, Department of History, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071.

The Public Works Historical Society received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The grant will provide principal funding for an annotated bibliography of public works and environmental history in the United States. The project will run through August 1980 and be under the direction of Suellen M. Hoy and Michael C. Robinson. For further information, contact the Public Works Historical Society, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL or call (312) 947-2547.

The Rockefeller Archive Center has published a brief guide to the Center’s holdings which include the papers of John D. Rockefeller, The Rockefeller University, The Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, other organizations founded by the Rockefellers, and individuals associated with the Rockefeller philanthropies. Copies are available from the Center, Hillcrest, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

**SALE ON FIFTY YEAR INDEX**

To reduce the size of a costly inventory, the price of the *Fifty Year Index: Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 1914-1964 (Volume 1 through Volume 50), has been reduced to ten dollars. Orders for this indispensable reference and research tool may now be sent to the
Office of the Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401.

OAH NEWSLETTER

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