

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians
Volume 19, Number 1 / February 1991

A Coward's Way Out?

by Glen Jeansonne

"The First Oregonians": Voices of the People

by Richard Lewis and Stephen Dow Beckham

Women Historians as Administrators

by Joan Hoff-Wilson

On Historians and Archivists

by Donn C. Neal

See Also:
Special Convention Supplement
&
Attached Questionnaire

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AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

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OAH NEWSLETTER



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Some recent back issues of the Newsletter are available for \$2.00 each. For information, contact the editor.

Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the Program for the annual meeting and the Newsletter. Membership information is available from Director of Member Services, 112 North Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

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Photo Courtesy Florida State Archives
Anti-War Demonstration at Florida State University, 1970

A Coward's Way Out?

by Glen Jeansonne

During the Vietnam war, I was an undergraduate at the University of Southwestern Louisiana (1964-68) and a graduate student at Florida State University (1969-72). Despite the nation's turmoil, the war rarely intruded on the campus in Louisiana's Cajun country. I marched with a group to integrate local bars, but there were few demonstrations about the war on Louisiana campuses. There were some in New Orleans and Baton Rouge; the other campuses had no noticeable anti-war movements. Moreover, undergraduates received deferments from the draft. Shortly before I left, the war began to intrude when the Air Force ROTC building burned.

My innocence was shaken when I enrolled in graduate school, eager to prove myself, brandishing a four-year National Defense Education Act fellowship, a program to train scientists later extended to the humanities. Florida State was not Columbia or Berkeley, although it was more cosmopolitan than USL, with a high percentage of out-of-state students. It had an anti-war movement and one of the larger southern chapters of Students for a Democratic Society. During my first semester, demonstrations proliferated. During final exam week, bomb threats were frequent. I did not participate in the marches because I believed my studies more important and because I had no strong convictions about the war. On the one hand, I did not think it was more immoral than other wars; on the other, I thought it a waste of time and did not want to go.

Something else changed. A lottery system replaced deferments. Even before that, graduate students were subject to conscription. I consulted friends, relatives, and professors. Some friends were enlisting in the Navy to avoid the draft. I asked the chair of the history department if the university would hold my fellowship for me if I enlisted or got

drafted. It would not. Upon leaving the armed services, I would have to reapply and enter the competition again.

I decided to take my chances with the draft. In my second semester, I received a notice from my draft board. A few weeks later, I awoke at 5 a.m. for a bus to Gainesville, where, with other FSU students, I was tested and examined. It was an all-day affair. First came mental tests, which included a jumble of mazes and diagrams for folding boxes. I had gone into history because I was not good at that. We were given an apple and a sandwich for lunch, nothing to drink.

I never did conclude that the war was morally wrong. Still, I was unable to criticize my opponents of the war because I wanted to stay in my cozy carrel.

Then came the physical exam. We were stripped. My first experience with Army discipline was humiliating. A sergeant handed me a paper cup, but I told him I had not had anything to drink for four hours and did not think I could urinate. He repeated his command without smiling. I urinated in the cup.

Next came vision tests and the thing that saved me: the hearing test. The medics thought I was faking, but I failed six times. Ironically, I failed because my hearing was too sensitive. I never understood the medic's explanation, but he said that high-pitched sounds from artillery shells would shatter my eardrums. I would not have to serve.

I was sent to the bus to await the trip back to Tallahassee. Out of 100 students who went to Gainesville, 60 passed the medical exams. I was

relieved and exhausted, not elated. I had not been afraid of dying in Vietnam. I assumed I would be lucky and escape. However, I feared interrupting my education, losing my fellowship, and finishing during a glut of Ph.D.s; unfortunately I faced a glut anyway.

My experience with the Army was sobering. I never did conclude that the war was morally wrong. Still, I was unable to criticize opponents of the war because I wanted to stay in my cozy carrel in the Strozier Library.

I received my Ph.D., found a job, and began teaching U.S. history since 1945, a period that includes the Vietnam war. By then the war had subsided, the draft ended, but my students were keenly interested in Vietnam and passions remained high. Some friends who voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964 voted for George McGovern in 1972.

My first teaching dilemma occurred while I was still at FSU. With a fellowship, I had no teaching duties, but the department permitted NDEA fellows to teach one course to provide job experience. Teaching for the first time generates anxiety, and mine was exacerbated by one student who missed his final exam. He told me that he had been attending an anti-war demonstration and asked if he could take a makeup. I hesitated, then decided to treat it like any absence and require an excuse from the dean's office. The office refused and he flunked the course.

I never forgot the incident. The student was taking a principled stand that deserved respect, but other students, equally principled, took the test. I took the coward's way out by requiring someone else to make the decision. I still do not know if I did the right thing.

When I teach Vietnam, my students want my views on the war. I tell them that I will lecture and

Organization News

New OAH Membership Category

The OAH has introduced a new membership category for teachers. Members in the primary/secondary teacher category will receive the annual meeting Program, the OAH Newsletter, the OAH Magazine of History and other benefits of membership.

The Magazine was created especially for teachers of American history. Each issue features a particular topic and includes informative articles, lesson plans, current historiography, and reproducible classroom materials. Recent issues have featured The Bill of Rights and Urban History. In 1992, a special issue will be devoted to the Columbian Quincentenary.

For a complimentary copy of the Magazine write to the Magazine of History, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. This offer expires May 1, 1991. ■

OAH International Initiatives

In 1992, the *Journal of American History* will list dissertations, articles and books and carry research articles by historians abroad. With support from the MacArthur Foundation and other sources, the OAH will bring a number of foreign scholars to the annual meeting at Chicago in 1992. The OAH is also considering other ways to promote foreign scholarship in U.S. history and to arrange exchanges of views among scholars, including teachers at pre-university levels. ■

New OAH Prize in Women's History

The OAH Executive Board had approved the request of the Committee on the Status of Women to establish the Gerda Lerner-Anne Firor Scott Prize in Women's History. The prize will be funded by a challenge grant of \$7500 from the OAH and an equal amount to be raised by the Committee on the Status of Women. A prize of \$1000 will be awarded annually for the best dissertation in U.S. women's history. It will be named for Gerda Lerner and Anne Firor Scott, pioneers in women's history and recent presidents of the Organization.

Contributions to the prize fund may be sent to Barbara Sicherman, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. ■

Reader Survey

All individual members of the OAH will find a questionnaire attached to this issue of the *OAH Newsletter*. Please take time to answer and return it. Your response will help the *Newsletter* serve its readers better. Members in the U.S. do not need to affix postage; members outside will need to affix appropriate postage. ■

Save Money with an OAH Membership

The Organization of American Historians has arranged discounted travel for members only through the Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. To obtain these specially negotiated fares, simply call RMTC at 1-800-645-3437 (in New York, 516-536-3076). Tell them that you are an OAH member and would like to take advantage of these special fares.

Discounts of up to 45% off full coach are available on major carriers to several destinations, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Chicago, Dallas and St. Louis. ■

Job Registry Suites

The OAH will make interviewing suites available to employers during the 1991 annual meeting. Suites will be reserved only if prepaid by the March 22nd deadline. For information, please contact OAH Job Registry, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN, 47408-4199. ■

Publications of Interest

Two recent publications from the American Historical Association may be of interest to members of the Organization of American Historians.

Liberal Learning and the History Major is a report by the AHA Task Force in the Association of American College's Project on Liberal learning, Study in Depth, and the Arts and Sciences Major (See Myron Marty, "Designing Clio's Temples for the 21st Century," *OAH Newsletter*, May 1991).

The AHA has also reissued *Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia*, prepared by the AHA Committee on Women Historians.

Copies of both publications are available from the AHA, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, DC 20003. ■

History Education Network Being Organized

The OAH and the AHA have joined with two dozen other professional associations to establish the National History Education Network. The Network's goal is to promote excellence in history teaching and learning and to keep this aim high on the nation's agenda. Specifically, the Network is intended to disseminate information on state and school district policies related to history education.

The Network will seek to strengthen history teaching and learning and facilitate efforts to influence policymaking in the following areas: high school graduation and teacher certification requirements; textbook adoption policies; course and curriculum content guidelines; and, history teaching and learning in community and cultural institutions.

The National History Education Network will also promote the professional development of history teachers by publishing information and coordinating a number of activities.

At a recent session during the December 1990 meeting of the AHA in New York, participating associations approved an organizational structure and commissioned a committee to negotiate with a possible host organization. The group will convene again in April at the OAH annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. ■

Department Chair Offer

A special group subscription rate for OAH members is being offered by the publisher of *The Department Chair: A Newsletter for Academic Administrators*. This is a quarterly publication for department chairpersons/heads across disciplines, which features original articles, relevant data, news, information, and resources to help in managing an academic department. Michael Galgano, History Department Head at James Madison University, and editor of the *OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter* says, "The Department Chair offers lively articles and a rich compilation of data to department chairs across disciplines. There is something of value in every issue."

Subscriptions are now available to members for \$48 per year, a 20% discount from the regular \$60 per year rate. To order, contact: Anker Publishing Co., P.O. Box 249, Bolton, MA 01740; (508) 779-6190. ■

Historical Documents Study

The Historical Documents Study seeks to learn how historical researchers gain access to sources and what obstacles they encounter. The study is funded by a grant made to the American Council of Learned Societies by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The report will include a statistical portrait of research practices and needs based on a survey of researchers from different segments of the historical community. The survey sample is drawn to represent some of the diversity among researchers: museum staff, government employees, teachers, genealogists, avocational historians, and

academics.

Through its report, the Historical Documents Study will contribute toward a definition of the current historical community. By describing differences and similarities at the point of research, the study should enable researchers to define common ground and develop solutions to common problems.

The study will inform the National Historical Publications and Records Commission about the context within which it makes decisions about preservation and use of historical records and about "editing and publishing the records of outstanding citizens,

groups, or institutions and other important documents." The study asks whether documentary publication is still a viable way to increase access to sources. The costs of continuing this practice and the diversity of needs among researchers have raised questions about the wisdom of making publication a priority in serving the source needs of the historical community.

The project may be reached by writing to Ann D. Gordon, Project Director, Historical Documents Study, NHPRC (NP), National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5056. ■

Obituary

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau

Read at the annual meeting of the American Society
for Legal History, Chicago, October 19, 1990:

For a great many of us, the absence at this meeting of Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau is saddening and very poignant. Mary K., as she preferred to be called, died suddenly on October 1, of an aortic aneurism. She was 64 years old. For me, and for many, Mary K. was a breath of fresh air, a pillar of reason, and someone on whom we counted heavily, and who never let us down. She was, as the Louisville paper pointed out, an early player in feminist and civil rights causes. Last year she had been forced, to her ire, to take medical leave; and she retired in July.

Her best known book was *Federal Courts in the Early Republic, 1789-1816*. Her specialties were American constitutional history and—in a description



which she accepted—rocking the boat. In addition to a distinguished teaching career at the University of Louisville, where she served as role model for many of her students, she also served the university admirably outside the classroom—helping particularly to change policies that denied women equal pay and promotion opportunities. At various times she served as: University Ombudsman; Chairwoman of the University's History Department; and, Chairwoman of the University Senate. "Sometimes I take positions," she once said, "where I am the First Woman . . . because I want people to see what a woman can do." And what people saw, impressed them immensely.

Off the campus she also played a meaningful and impressive role. She was a historical advisor to the

Senate Watergate Committee. She served on the Board of the Kentucky branch of the ACLU, where, as one of her co-directors stated recently, "She was indefatigable in pursuit of feminist causes. . . . She wouldn't be stopped. . . . You know, she was a nuisance, and she was really a wonderful, affirming, positive nuisance." She served on the Kentucky State Commission on Human Rights. She was vice chair of the Federal Judicial Selection Commission of Kentucky and Kentucky Legislative Action for Women, a coalition which lobbied successfully to extend Kentucky civil rights laws to women and gain Kentucky's ratification of the E.R.A., and to prevent rescission of that ratification.

In her off-campus professional work, she was a member of the Joint Committee of Project 87, on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, chair of the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. She was, at the time of her death, a Vice President of the American Historical Association. But no description of her career would be complete without brief comment as to the work she did in bringing the Constitution to the public schools. She was both active in preparing teaching materials in that regard, but also in serving in workshops, and in "in service" training for teachers throughout the United States.

Mary K. was, and is an inspiration—demonstrating so clearly and vividly what one committed person can do to make this world a better place to live, and to make history a more central part of that place. And I would like to suggest that rather than a moment of silence, we embrace some of Mary K's own iconoclasm, and salute her with something she would have loved . . . a round of applause. ■

Paul L. Murphy

Correspondence

To the Editor:

If Mr. Rath and his friends [November 1990] wish to paper over the recent cracks in the state historical societies that I wrote about [February 1990], so be it. But why in the process does he totally misrepresent me? Rath writes, underlining mine: "Gerald George concluded that *financial pressures alone* are driving troubled societies to serve a broader public—but this is not so." I actually wrote: "They are driven by the intensified financial pressures of the 1980s, *but also* by society's growing demand for public service." Of course there is a history of such service. Rath's "different view" differs only with something I never said.

Yours truly,
Gerald George

Bill of Rights Bicentennial Materials

The OAH has developed a series of programs and materials of interest to teachers in secondary schools and community colleges:

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights has prepared a book of essays to be published by Harlan Davidson in April, 1991. Each essay will focus on specific topics related to the Bill of Rights, including freedom of the press, freedom of speech, the right of privacy, religious freedom, due process, property rights, race and the Constitution, and women and the Constitution.

The Ad Hoc Committee has also developed a speaker's bureau. Twenty-five experts on the history of American rights and liberties are available to address high school and community groups on a variety of topics related to the Bill of Rights.

The 1991 annual meeting in Louisville will include "Focus on Teaching Day" sessions on April 13. Open to all and free of charge, the sessions will include topics on the Bill of Rights. Several sessions at the annual meeting will also be devoted to the Bill of Rights. ■

Contributing Members

In January, 1990, the Organization of American Historians instituted a new membership category of "Contributing Member."

The following individuals have joined the Organization in this category during the 1990 calendar year:

Robert Archibald	Ralph Carlson	Ronald J. Grele	David M. Kennedy	R. C. McMath, Jr.	
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History Education in the Public Schools

The following statement was approved by the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians in January, 1991.

The parties to the current debate regarding history curricula in the public schools profess a common interest in assuring that students receive a good history education. Many of them disagree, however, often stridently, on what a good history education entails. Some argue for the primacy of Euro-American history in the curricula. Others urge concentration on the history of non-Western peoples or on one or more racial minorities. Still others favor forms of multicultural or multi-ethnic history whose contents fall variously between the polarities. All school teachers, professional historians, educational policymakers, and the lay public have an interest in the issue and should be encouraged to participate in the debate.

In the comments that follow the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians offers several observations which it hopes all interested parties will regard as constructive contributions to the ongoing dialogue.

History involves a continuing process of discovery, of reinterpretation, and of varying and often clashing perspectives. Therefore, great care should be taken to assure that the history taught in the public schools, whether that of racial minorities, women, and working people, or that of the whole society, be based upon sound historical scholarship. The best remedy for "bad history" and the best assurance of

"good history" are well-trained and well-prepared history teachers who, understanding the dynamic nature of historical inquiry, can help students develop a critical perspective on the past.

The history curricula of public schools should be constructed around the principle that all people have been significant actors in human events. Students should therefore understand that history is not limited to the study of dominant political, social, and economic elites. It also encompasses the individual and collective quests of ordinary people for a meaningful place for themselves in their families, in their communities, and in the larger world.

The history of minority groups is critical to an understanding of the American past, as well as the present. It should therefore be an integral part of the curricula of public schools. It comprises more, however, than the relations of minority groups to the larger society. Equally significant are the internal dynamics of minority group life as expressed in developments stemming from the roles which members of minority groups have played in their own communities.

Because history is tied up with a people's identity it is legitimate that minority groups, women, and working people celebrate and seek to derive self-esteem from aspects of their history. The traditional omission of these groups from, or their misrepresentation in, many United States history textbooks, and the marginal treatment of societies outside Europe in most world history textbooks further justify such an objective.

A primary goal of history education is to foster mutual understanding and respect among people of

different backgrounds and traditions. Historical study should proceed first from the clear acknowledgment that no major group or society has a wholly singular and static cultural heritage. On the contrary, the cultures of all peoples have become intermingled over time, often in subtle and complex ways that historians are still exploring. Consequently, in addition to contradicting the values which public schools should seek to impart, a history that asserts or implies the inherent superiority of one race, gender, class, or region of the world over another, is by definition "bad history" and should have no place in American schools.

The multiple objectives of history education can best be served by curricula that afford students the opportunity in the public schools to study both the history of the larger society and the history of minority groups and non-Western cultures. Whether the people of the United States regard themselves as one nation or many, or as some combination of both, most Americans will probably recognize that they share certain common traditions, values, and experiences arising out of their common humanity and their interactions with one another. These include our political and economic institutions, however imperfect, a mass culture that affects everyone, and a common entitlement to freedom, equality, and dignity. A successful history education should help students understand what binds Americans together while simultaneously promoting respect of America's pluralism and diversity. We hope it will contribute to realizing a common future of reconciliation and equality across the boundaries of race, ethnicity, gender, and class. ■

American Indian Project Released

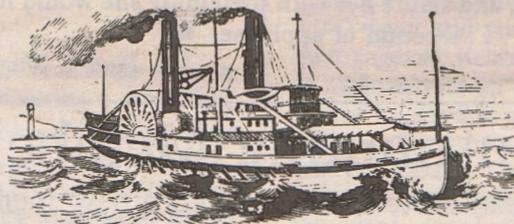
The University of New Mexico Center for Southwest Research has produced a microfilm edition of its American Indian Oral History Collection. The microfilm consists of transcripts from the Navajo and New Mexico Pueblo interviews. The American Indian Oral History Project was designed to provide a record of oral traditions by and for the Native American people. Universities from seven states, including the University of New Mexico, were involved in the project funded by the Doris Duke Foundation. The interviews in New Mexico were conducted in 1967-1972 by history and anthropology faculty and graduate students. ■

New FRUS Volumes Released

The Department of State has released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1955-1957*, volume XIX, National Security Policy, and volume XXI, East Asian Security; Cambodia; Laos.

Volume XIX covers the internal evolution of U.S. policy on basic national security, estimated threats to the nation, the emphasis on nuclear weapons over conventional forces, missile and other weapons programs, and civil defense.

Volume XXI contains documentation selected from previously classified records of the White House, Department of State, and other government agencies. In selecting documents, primary emphasis was placed on high-level discussions within the U.S. Government, significant policy papers, consultations and meetings



between the United States and other members of SEATO and ANZUS, and materials illustrating major developments in the relationship between the United States and the Governments of Cambodia and Laos.

Expanded prefaces provide information on the methodology followed in preparation of these volumes and include guides to the files and lists of materials consulted in their preparation. The prefaces also provide information on the method for indicating the absence of material withheld in the declassification review process and other editorial methodology. The prefaces also outline particular problems encountered in the course of compilation. ■

Film and Video in History Teaching

The Media Alternatives Project (MAP) has been established to promote the use of independently produced film and video in teaching American history in colleges and universities. This project is multicultural. MAP will work with media selectors and faculty nationwide and would like to hear from those with experiences to share. Contact Catherine Egan, Project Director, Media Alternatives Project, Avery Fisher Center, New York University, 70 Washington Sq. South, New York, NY 10003. ■

Historians in Support of the First Amendment

Three hundred and fifty-nine historians from 190 colleges and universities have signed a petition to Congress in support of legislative controls on surveillance activities by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Last year, 579 law professors from 140 law schools signed a similar petition. The petitions are part of a national campaign to stop federal police spying on citizen's organizations in violation of the First Amendment. Congressman Don Edwards (D-CA), a former FBI agent, has already introduced legislation to this effect.

The historians' petition began with a letter circulated during the summer of 1990, including former OAH presidents C. Vann Woodward, Louis Harlan, Leon Litwack and Stanley Katz. The letter warned that FBI political surveillance, well documented in the 1960s and 1970s, had once again resurfaced in relation to Central American peace activity.

According to Michael Honey, who organized the historians' petition on behalf of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, "Presidential directives and internal FBI guidelines are inadequate to prevent the agency from introducing upon political activities protected by the Constitution, hence the need for Congressional action." Persons who would like to add their names or receive a full copy of the petition may write Historians in Support of the First Amendment, 236 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Suite 406, Washington, DC 20002. ■

Films and Videos from Direct Cinema Limited

Adam Clayton Powell

ACADEMY AWARD
NOMINATION 1989 BEST
DOCUMENTARY FEATURE



This is a dramatic portrait of the charismatic Harlem minister and Congressman who became one of the most powerful, controversial politicians of his time.

Directed by Richard Kilberg
Produced by Richard Kilberg
and Yvonne Smith
53 minutes Color 1989
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$100
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag
30-min. classroom version \$195

America Lost and Found

THE DEPRESSION DECADE
BLUE RIBBON 1980
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL



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

An American Portrait
Produced and Directed by
Tom Johnson and Lance Bird
58 minutes B & W 1983
16mm Sale \$800/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag

Asylum

EMMY AWARD 1989



Focusing on St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., this incisive documentary tells the complex and controversial story of the insane asylum in America, from peaceful haven to overcrowded holding pen.

Produced by Sarah B. Patton
and Sarah Mondale
Directed by Sarah Mondale
57 minutes Color 1989
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$350 scag

Being with John F. Kennedy

DREW ASSOCIATES
GOLDEN WEST TELEVISION



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

Produced by Nancy Dickerson
and Robert Drew
100 minutes Color/B&W 1983
1/2" Video Only \$80 jscag

Brooklyn Bridge

ACADEMY AWARD
NOMINATION 1981 BEST
DOCUMENTARY FEATURE
ERIK BARNOUW PRIZE 1983



The Brooklyn Bridge is a visually brilliant, intellectually stimulating documentary about the construction, as well as the iconic significance, of America's best-loved landmark.

A film by Ken Burns
58 minutes Color 1981/84
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag
39-min. classroom version
16mm \$595/\$55 Video \$150

The Civil War



Featuring commentary by Shelby Foote and an array of distinguished voices, this ambitious 9-part, 11-hour series weaves an intricate and poignant chronicle of the event that changed America forever.

A film by Ken Burns
Written by Geoffrey C. Ward
and Ric Burns with Ken Burns
677 minutes Color 1990 jscag
(Available in 16mm only. Please
call for pricing information.)

The Congress

FLORENTINE FILMS
RED RIBBON 1989 AMERICAN
FILM & VIDEO FESTIVAL



This elegant, thoughtful and often touching portrait explores the history and promise of one of the country's most important and least understood institutions. Available in three classroom-length segments divided into chronological subject areas.

A film by Ken Burns
90 minutes Color 1988
16mm Sale \$1,495/Rental \$150
1/2" Video Sale \$495 jscag
(Available on 1 or 3 cassettes)

Crisis: Behind a Presidential Commitment

EMMY AWARD



This singularly important film document, shot in a revolutionary close-up style, goes inside the White House with President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy as they confront Governor George Wallace over the integration of the University of Alabama.

Produced by Drew Associates
58 minutes B & W 1963
16mm Sale \$750/Rental \$75
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag

An Empire of Reason

The Ratification of the U.S. Constitution



Featuring Walter Cronkite, Robert MacNeil and Phil Donahue, among others, this ambitious educational film re-creates the U.S. Constitutional ratification debates as if they were being covered by today's TV news.

Produced and Directed by
Ellen Hovde and Muffie Meyer
Written by Ronald Blumer
56 minutes Color 1988
1/2" Video Only \$250 jscag
(Available on 1 or 2 cassettes)

Huey Long

ERIK BARNOUW PRIZE 1985



Hero, populist, dictator, demagogue: This colorful feature documentary captures the rise and fall of one of America's most controversial and charismatic political figures.

Produced by Ken Burns
and Richard Kilberg
Directed by Ken Burns
88 minutes Color 1987
16mm Sale \$1195/Rental \$150
1/2" Video Sale \$295 scag

Legacy of the Hollywood Blacklist

ALA SELECTED FILM FOR
YOUNG ADULTS 1987



This important film looks at how the investigation by HUAC of alleged Communist activities in Hollywood affected the families of five blacklisted figures and the future of the film industry.

Narrated by Burt Lancaster
Produced and Directed by
Judy Chaikin
60 minutes Color 1987
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$100
1/2" Video Sale \$250 scag

The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter

BLUE RIBBON 1981
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL



In this invaluable history of working women, five former "Rosies" movingly recall their experiences during WWII when women gained entry into major industrial plants for the first time.

Produced and Directed by
Connie Field
65 minutes Color 1980
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$100
1/2" Video Sale \$350 jscag

Nobody Listened

BLUE RIBBON 1989
AMERICAN FILM & VIDEO
FESTIVAL



Winner of the Special Jury Award at the Houston Film Festival, *Nobody Listened* presents the candid and often disquieting testimonies of some thirty people who were direct or indirect victims of oppression in Fidel Castro's Cuba.

A film by Nestor Almendros
and Jorge Ulla
117 minutes Color 1989
1/2" Video Only \$395 scag
60-min. classroom version \$250

Primary

EMMY AWARD
BLUE RIBBON
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL



This groundbreaking cinema verité film presents a remarkably candid and revealing look at the 1960 Wisconsin Democratic Presidential Primary, in which Senator John F. Kennedy upset Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

Produced by Drew Associates
60 minutes B & W 1960
16mm Sale \$750/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$250 scag
30-min. classroom version \$150

The Statue of Liberty

ACADEMY AWARD
NOMINATION 1985 BEST
DOCUMENTARY FEATURE



This lyrical, compelling and provocative film explores the history and meaning of the statue—and of liberty itself—on the occasion of the statue's renovation.

A film by Ken Burns
Produced by Buddy Squires
and Ken Burns
58 minutes Color 1985
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag
37-minute classroom version
16mm \$595/\$55 Video \$175

Super Chief

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF
EARL WARREN
ACADEMY AWARD
NOMINATION 1989 BEST
DOCUMENTARY FEATURE



This compelling film is a portrait of the Supreme Court Chief Justice whose landmark decisions unleashed a torrent of change on sleepy 1950s America, and continue to reverberate today.

A film by Bill Jersey and
Judith Leonard
88 minutes Color 1990
16mm Sale \$1495/Rental \$150
1/2" Video Sale \$295 jscag
30-min. classroom version \$195

A \$10 Horse and a \$40 Saddle



Monroe Veach, a former cowboy, saddlemaker and Wild West show performer, is the colorful focus of this documentary essay, which explores the evolving cultural meaning of the cowboy hero and the American West.

Produced and Directed by
Bryan Dew
60 minutes Color 1987
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$150 jscag

The Trials of Alger Hiss



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

A film by John Lowenthal
165 minutes Color 1980
16mm Sale \$1295/Rental \$150
1/2" Video Sale \$300 scag

Vietnam Requiem

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT
AWARD ACADEMY OF MOTION
PICTURE ARTS & SCIENCES



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

Else, Couturié & Korty, Inc.
Produced and Directed by
Bill Couturié and Jonas McCord
58 minutes Color 1983
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$100
1/2" Video Sale \$250 scag

The Warren Court: Fair or Foul?



In this thought-provoking companion piece to *Super Chief*, Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork, law school dean Jesse Choper, law professor Lino Graglia and columnist Anthony Lewis grapple with the continuing and profound impact of the Warren Court's landmark rulings.

A film by Bill Jersey and
Judith Leonard
28 minutes Color 1990
1/2" Video Only \$100 jscag

The Wilderness Idea

John Muir, Gifford Pinchot
and the First Great Battle
for Wilderness

BLUE RIBBON 1990 AFVF



The Wilderness Idea is a fascinating dual biography of the founder of the Sierra Club and the first chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and an account of the controversy that drove them apart.

Florentine Films
A film by Lawrence R. Hott
and Diane Garey
58 minutes Color 1989
16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$75
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag

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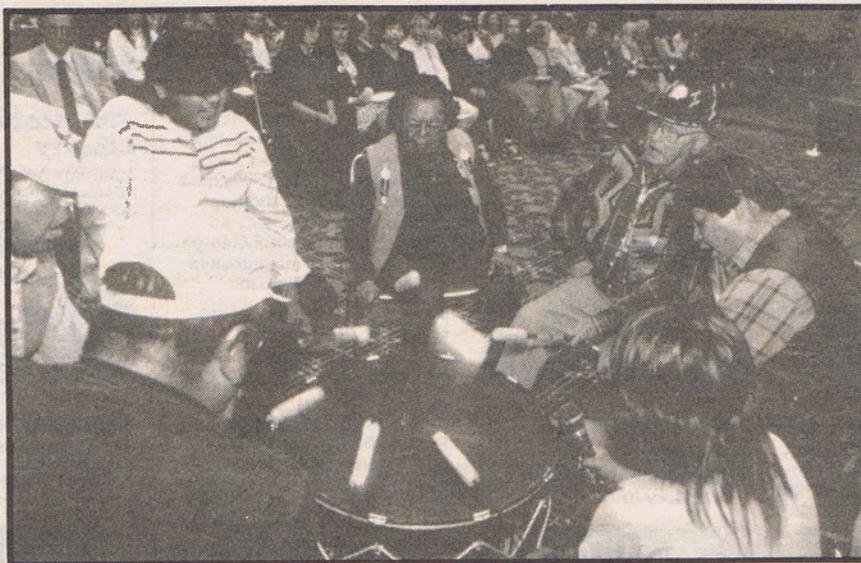


Photo Courtesy Oregon Commission for the Humanities
Opening Session, "The First Oregonians"

"The First Oregonians": Voices of the People

by Richard Lewis and Stephen Dow Beckham

To know another culture, we must hear its voice. That principle was the basis for a series of programs sponsored by the Oregon Council for the Humanities (OCH) that integrated traditional historical scholarship on Native Americans with Native American folkways and traditions. Called collectively "The First Oregonians," these programs educate the non-Native American public and have encouraged statewide collaboration between scholars and tribal people who represent each tribe's heritage movement. The project was funded through the Exemplary Award Program of the Division of State Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

There were three components. First, each of the nine federally recognized tribes or tribal confederations carried out internal self-study programs to create products for use in tribal education activities. Then, OCH published a comprehensive study in tabloid form of the Indian tribes of Oregon, covering geography, customs and oral traditions, languages, important biographies, arts, government-tribe relations, studies, cultural misconceptions, and contemporary life. Over 50,000 of these will eventually be distributed to schools and at public venues such as historical museums, state parks, and tourist information centers. Finally, the project concluded with a statewide conference of Native American people, teachers, and the general public held in Portland in October, 1990.

Collaboration on the scale necessary to implement this complex and important project was difficult and time consuming. Some eighteen months of meetings of tribal people, scholars, and others went into planning the components of the overall project. The Native American tribes have historically maintained a strong presence in Oregon, despite challenges to their treaty rights to fish, the federal termination policies in the 1950s, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its education programs, and the resettling of Native Americans on isolated reservations far from their ancestral homeland.

The shapers of Native American policy in Oregon set a course 150 years ago which separated the races, removing Native Americans from the path of "mani-

fest destiny." Newcomers, a pioneer generation drawn by abundant resources, fertile lands, and a generous Congress offering "donation" claims, crossed the continent. The Oregon Native Americans were weakened by new diseases and reduced to starvation by ecological damage to salmon runs, traditional methods of field burning, and reliance upon gathered food sources, and they became refugees in their own land. The failure of the U.S. Senate to ratify the first nineteen treaties negotiated and signed in Oregon Territory in 1851 exacerbated the problem. Thereafter, the Army guarded the reservations, separating Indians on government trust lands.

As participants registered,
the Umatilla drum greeted
people and the session
opened with
a procession of the tribes.

The BIA soon attempted to separate native peoples from their past through so-called "civilization" programs, insisting that the Native Americans master English (and abandon all use of their native language) and manual labor skills. Slowly the federal policy had an impact upon the tribes. Allotment of lands in severalty and the abrogation of treaty rights diminished tribal sovereignty. Day schools and boarding schools, like Chemawa, the nation's oldest surviving Native American boarding school at Salem, accelerated the process of acculturation. In 1956, Congress formally terminated its relationship with 67 Oregon Native American tribes and bands.

In the 1970s, federal policies toward Native Americans became considerably more forward looking. Decisions upholding treaty guarantees and congressional action restoring federal "recognition" of Oregon tribes on a case-by-case basis encouraged more cordial relationships. There was a cautious willingness to share information and the persistence of Oregon Native American cultures encourage exploration of the heritage. Many tribal members adapted their traditions to majority culture, retaining important

aspects of their own heritage. As one example, more than 60% of the Northern Paiutes living near Burns, Oregon, still speak their Uto-Aztecan language. They also maintained an active oral history, as new tales were added to those shrouded in times stretching into the mythic past and newly skilled raconteurs emerged who transmitted the legacy of the ancients.

These preserving instincts have been enhanced by ethnohistorians, linguists, and anthropologists who have looked with growing sophistication and sensitivity to tribal people for language and lore. This new generation of scholars has studied, recorded, and published what today gives indispensable access to the Oregon Native American story—both for Native Americans and other cultures.

This, then, was the state of things when OCH proposed working with the tribes on "The First Oregonians" program. To mediate these improved relationships, the Commission on Indian Services served as a bridge throughout the life of the project between the humanities council and the tribes. Finally, several scholars with long-standing ties to the tribal communities were ready to help develop an effective planning process that would substantively involve tribal people. Perhaps most significant, the tribes themselves expressed a cautious willingness to participate in this effort to explore Native American traditions, especially since it was understood that these tribes would be lead players in any proposed undertaking.

Participants at these meetings, at which Native American people usually predominated in number, quickly agreed that the primary focus of any project should be to strengthen heritage study within the tribes. Each tribe took up the task of identifying a research project to be carried out under OCH funding. This took much time, since the tribal heritage committees needed tribal council approval. Funds for each tribe's project were allocated as the tribe was able to confirm the project plan and budget.

At the same time, planners wanted an effective way to convey the experience—historical and contemporary—of Native American people to the general public. With limited funds, it was decided that a tabloid-form, newsprint publication, with abundant illustrations, maps, photos, and timelines and accom-

panying essays by scholars and tribal co-writers would offer a comprehensive and attractive overview of Native American history and culture in Oregon. It could be used in a variety of ways through schools, state visitor centers, museums, libraries, and other venues. But planners also wanted to bring people together for an ongoing dialogue so that all groups might benefit from the special knowledge that each brought to the project. A public conference was proposed, but it only gained tribal support as the conference moved from being a set of presentations mainly by scholars to activities and talks by Native Americans.

And that is what happened. To be sure, scholars remained a central part of the conference plan. Each workshop opened with an overview of its subject by a scholar-moderator, whose presentation created a context for the Native American presentations. This augmented the Native American perspective while giving predominance to tribal voices. Moreover, the conference program offered a few uncustomary elements: a procession of the tribes, invocations and blessings for meals and activities in several Native American languages, and a powwow. So much did the conference feature Native American voices that almost one hundred people from the tribes attended the conference. The entire tribal council at the Warm Springs Reservation voted, for example, to attend the sessions. Overall, 500 Native Americans, scholars, teachers, and interested persons gathered at the Oregon Convention Center. No comparable meeting had occurred since 1871 when Superintendent Alfred Meacham invited tribal representatives to the Methodist Church in Salem to discuss statewide Native American issues in a setting including non-Indian delegates.

As participants registered, the Umatilla drum greeted people and the sessions opened with a pro-

cession of the tribes. The workshops included sessions on such issues as the recovery of the heritage, Native American oral tradition, Native American art, teaching about Oregon Native Americans, and the First Oregonians today. Most presenters were Native Americans, although scholars also maintained an important role. In the workshop on recovery of heritage, for example, Stephen Dow Beckham opened discussion by noting a range of scholarly, governmental, and institutional resources for studying Oregon Native American culture. Then, Coos historian Don Whereat identified collections of hundreds of wax cylinder recordings of songs, oral literary texts, and narrative histories. He reported on the holding of the Federal Cylinder Project at the Library of Congress, and the collections at Indiana University and at the University of Washington.

This new generation of scholars has studied, recorded, and published what today gives indispensable access to the Oregon Native American story.

At another session on "Indian Places," University of Washington anthropologist Eugene Hunn contrasted the rootedness of Native American people in the land with the mobility of immigrant families and today's Americans. Then, three Native Americans spoke. Susan Crispan Shaffer, Chair of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, related her tribe's account of the creation of Crater Lake, an oral tradition first put in writing by her mother about 1930. Patty Whereat, a Coos Native American, told movingly of a single village, Baldiyasa, which stood atop a promontory and island occupied since 1867 by the Cape Arago Light-

house. Her narrative recounted the tribe's history of forced removals, the hiding of women and children on nearby Squaw Island, and the decades of struggle with the U.S. Coast Guard to obtain permission to visit the tribal cemetery and make burials within the lighthouse reserve. Leah Conner, a Nez Perce Native American from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, completed the Places session. Large banners in Nez Perce words with phonetic pronunciations assisted participants in mastering Imnaha, Waiilatpu, and other place names important in her people's history.

Special events paced the conference. The opening procession of the tribes was in full regalia, with participants introduced by Elwood Patawa, Chairman of the Commission on Indian Services. At the first meal, tribes had representatives rise and speak about their part of Oregon's history, some turning to the past and traditional lore, others speaking of present realities, and things impinging on Oregon Native Americans in the 1990s. The tribes exhibited artifacts, foods, artwork, literature, and clothing. There were invocations and blessings in Native American languages and a powwow attended by about 400 people. Eight tribal drums took part in the powwow.

There were also nationally prominent Native American voices at the sessions. Ada Deer, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, a guiding hand in the restoration of the Menominee Tribe in Wisconsin in 1973, spoke at the conference luncheon, calling particularly upon the Native Americans present to pursue their agendas. N. Scott Momaday closed the conference with an eloquent evocation of the Native American imagination which both remembers and creates.

"The First Oregonians" conference served its pur-

See Lewis and Beckham Page 19

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A volume of selected reference papers is planned. All papers must be completed by June 30, 1991. Please send a one page abstract by February 28, to:

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Capitol Commentary

FY'91 Appropriations

Following protracted budget negotiations, Congress passed and the President finally signed in November legislation establishing the FY'91 budgets for federal agencies. Despite the difficulty of the budget process, some federal programs related to history experienced small increases.

✓ **National Archives.** The National Archives budget for FY'91 is \$138.219 million. This includes \$8 million for renovations and improvements to the Kennedy Presidential Library and a slight increase for cost of living raises but no new money for basic archival functions. Due to budget constraints this past year the National Archives was unable to employ a new entry level class of archivists, and the outlook for FY'91 is not good. The encouraging news from this legislation is that the House provision for moving the New England Regional Archives from Waltham to Pittsfield, MA, was dropped. A compromise was adopted for a long-term storage facility in Pittsfield for records, such as IRS records, that are not open for research. The legislation also includes provisions for the National Archives Legislative Records Center. It elevates the grade level of the head of the Legislative Records Center and establishes a permanent Advisory Committee for the Center.

✓ **National Historical Publications and Records Commission.** The FY'91 budget for the National Archives includes \$5.25 million for the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a one million increase over the \$4 million proposed in the President's budget, and \$250,000 more than the current level.

✓ **Library of Congress.** Although the Librarian of Congress recommended a 22% increase in the FY'91 budget of the Library of Congress, Congress passed a 12.2% increase, which is a \$32.3 million net increase.

✓ **National Endowment for the Humanities.** The FY'91 budget includes \$170.9 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities, a \$5.8 million increase over FY'90. Most of the increase goes to the preservation program, and the state programs gain about \$1 million.

✓ **State Historic Preservation Fund.** There is a small increase in the FY'91 budget for the state historic preservation programs. The FY'91 budget is \$28.365 million compared to \$26.5 million in FY'90.

✓ **National Trust for Historic Preservation.** Funding for the National Trust increased in the FY'91 budget by approximately one million for a total of \$5.8 million.

✓ **Women's History Landmark Project.** The National Park Service budget includes \$75,000 for the continuation of the Women's History Landmark Project. This will be the third and last year of this project.

✓ **Smithsonian Institution.** Congress funded the Smithsonian at \$327.8 million, well above the President's recommendation of \$307.7 million.

□

Update on Court Case on National Security Council Electronic Records

On November 8, three appellate court judges—Chief Judge Patricia Wald and Judges Douglas Ginsberg and Raymond Randolph—heard arguments on the government's appeal of the September 15, 1989, ruling in the lawsuit to prevent the destruction of the Professional Office System (PROFS), electronic messages used by the National Security Council staff. During the last week of the Reagan Administration, some researchers brought a lawsuit against the administration to prevent the destruction of computer tapes from the PROF system. The Tower Commission report and the Congressional hearings on the Iran-Contra affair both relied on information from the PROF system. The plaintiffs, which include national

by Page Putnam Miller

historical and library associations, have argued that the PROF computer tapes include historically valuable records, which should not be destroyed. In September, 1989, Judge Charles Richey denied the government's motion to dismiss the case and ruled that the case should go forward into discovery, a fact finding process that would allow the plaintiffs to examine the electronic records at issue to determine whether these federal records are of historical value and should be preserved and whether any historically significant computer records had been printed and preserved in paper format.

The defendants, however, appealed the case. Thus on November 8, 1990, a panel of judges heard arguments and questioned attorneys with a half an hour allotted for each side. The major line of questioning for the Justice Department lawyer was whether there should be judicial review under the Administrative Procedures Act of the record keeping practices of federal agencies: that is, should the agencies' creation and preservation of records be insulated from an individual citizen's ability to request judicial review. The questions for the plaintiff's lawyer centered on whether this was a procedural issue that could be solved without examination of specific PROFS entries. This was followed by some discussion of whether the National Archives had issued sufficient guidelines for electronic records and whether the National Security Council complied with the guidelines. It may be some months before the panel issues a decision.

This case is of special interest to historians because it raises crucial questions about the preservation of electronic records and the authority of the U.S. Archivist to determine what is a record of enduring value and to inspect the records management programs of federal agencies.

□

Ethics Act Affects Federal Historians

On January 1, 1991, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 took effect, and all federal employees will be prohibited from receiving any compensation, including honoraria, for giving talks or writing articles. Although the intent of the original legislation had been to ban honoraria for members of Congress and political appointees, the legislation ended up including all federal employees. Leadership in the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians has expressed concern about the effect of the legislation on both the professional development of federal historians and on the ability of the federal programs to attract able historians. The Society for History in the Federal Government has issued a statement in which they note that "this new amendment is unduly discriminatory against rank-and-file federal workers and especially professional writers." The position statement also stresses that "the new ban will have a 'chilling effect' on the professional development of federal historians."

Two strategies are currently underway to reverse the impact of the recent ethics act on federal historians. The judicial approach involves working with the American Civil Liberties Union which is challenging the ban in a class action suit filed in behalf of the U.S. Treasury Employees Union. John Vanderstar, a lawyer at the Washington firm of Covington and Burling, who is working with the ACLU, as well as the historical organizations, on the case stated: "On the face, the ban appears to pose severe problems under the First Amendment, requiring government employees to give up the right to speak and write and get paid for it." The second strategy focuses on seeking an amendment to the legislation that makes clear

distinctions between paid activities that fall under the category of legitimate personal or professional advancement and those that are politically motivated in which the party offering the honorarium has an interest in affecting the performance of an individual's official duties.

□

Congress Passes Legislation to Require the National Park Service to Revise the Historical Thematic Framework

There is a small section in the Arizona Wilderness legislation, H.R. 2570, which passed on October 27, which states that the Secretary of the Interior "in coordination with the major scholarly and professional organizations associated with the disciplines of history, archeology, architecture, and closely related fields" shall undertake "a complete revision of the National Park Service 'Thematic Framework' to reflect current scholarship and research." For the past two years the NCC and the major historical organizations have advocated a revision of the National Park Service's historical outline.

□

Legislation on Foreign Relations Series and Declassification Passed Senate

On October 19, the Senate passed S. 3225, a bill establishing procedures to assure a reliable documentary report of major U.S. foreign policy activities through the *Foreign Relations of the United States* historical series. In February, Warren Cohen, Chairman of the U.S. Department of State Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, resigned as chairman because he felt that the committee was not being given access to the information that it needed to make informed judgments about the integrity of the series. Responding to the problems raised by Cohen's resignation, Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), Chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, developed in S. 3225 legislation that would give considerable review authority to the Advisory Committee of outside scholars; put the series on a thirty-year time table; and introduces, for the first time in legislation, the principle of automatic declassification. S. 3225 specifies that all State Department records over thirty-years old will be declassified with the exception of very sensitive information. To assure that the exceptions do not become grounds for large scale withholdings, the legislation provides for the Advisory Committee to review the declassification guidelines and procedures and to review documents that remain classified. The Advisory Committee will report annually their findings to Congress. This bill was cosponsored by the ranking majority and minority members of both the Senate Foreign Relations and Intelligence Committees—Senators Pell (D-RI), Helms (R-NC), Boren (D-OK), and Cohen (R-ME). In the last hectic week of the 101st Congress, the House did not have time to pass this legislation, but prospects are good for its passage in the 102nd Congress.

□

Unfinished Business of the 101st Congress

The 101st Congress adjourned without passing any clarification of the Copyright Act regarding the "fair use" of unpublished material. The last-minute efforts to gain passage in the Senate of the Paperwork Reduction and Federal Information Resources Management Act also failed. Although the House passed legislation that would authorize a study of nationally significant places in American labor history, the Senate did not act on this bill. Efforts to seek passage of these measures in the next Congress are already underway. ■

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

Women Historians as Administrators

by Joan Hoff-Wilson

A recent random sampling of women with M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in history conducted through the Organization of American Historians revealed the following statistical information about those who had held administrative positions. The vast majority (80 percent) held these positions at universities or colleges across the country. Non-profit or for-profit businesses accounted for only 17 percent of the women historians employed in various executive capacities. Of these, less than 1 percent worked for for-profit businesses or industries, while 5.4 percent worked for non-profit societies or associations and 3.2 percent worked for groups outside all these categories.

The degree that women . . . have succeeded in gaining tenure or becoming administrators . . . is largely because they play by the standard (male) rules of the game.

For slightly more than half of these women (52 percent), this represented their first administrative position in the last ten years, although 47 percent indicated that they had held more than one such position in the previous decade. Forty-three percent held the title dean or chair of departments with another 36 percent carrying the title of director or head. The largest single category (29 percent) of the administrative positions held by women historians was the important and influential one of department chair. Only two percent admitted to accepting their administrative positions in order to make more money, although 10 percent said that salary was a secondary consideration. Over half (55 percent) indicated their first or second reasons for becoming an administrator was the "challenge of the job." Almost 38 percent said that they accepted or sought these positions (again as a first or second reason) because of "career enhancement" considerations, and still another 34 percent said it was expected of them by their colleagues. Only a little over 10 percent of the respondents said that the possibility of receiving greater esteem or prestige among their colleagues was a motivating factor. Forty-six percent cited other reasons such as contributing to changes that would be helpful to other women faculty, or that they had been denied tenure and this represented a new career path, or that it was a condition of a new academic job, or that they believed strongly in the program they would be heading, e.g., in women's or minority studies.

The two most significant aspects of the questionnaire dealt with the amount of discrimination these women historians encountered as a result of their administrative work and the impact such work had on their scholarly productivity. Two-thirds did not experience any sex discrimination as executives, while somewhat less than one-third said they did. Four

percent did not answer this question. Of those who answered "yes" to being discriminated against, 15 percent said it was the same degree of sex discrimination they had experienced before becoming an administrator, and 11 percent said that it was more. Eighty-four percent indicated that administrative work had affected their research/publication productivity, with a vast majority saying that it decreased their productivity, and only eight percent saying that it had increased their productivity. Being executives seemed to have had greater negative impact on the writing of articles (64 percent) by these women than on more long-term projects such as books (51 percent). However, this may also indicate that women administrators tend to write more articles than books. Forty-four percent also said that these positions decreased their participation (though not necessarily attendance) at professional meetings. Yet 44 percent said they would accept another executive position, while closer to one half said they would not. Eight percent did not answer this question.

Of those who said they would not take another administrative job, 71 percent said it was because such jobs were either "too time consuming" or not "intellectually rewarding." Sixteen percent chose to cite other reasons, such as the fact that they preferred teaching and research activities, or did not like making personnel decisions that affected their friends and colleagues, or were treated like secretaries by male faculty, or found the lack of ethical conduct among the faculty reprehensible, or did not enjoy the "game-playing" or "baby-sitting aspects" of administration, or said that the position was negatively affecting their chances for other academic positions or promotion because administrators were not considered good scholars, or that the financial compensation was not enough. However, almost half of those responding did not answer this question about why they would not accept another administrative position. Those who did respond to this question often cited more than one reason which accounts for the fact that these figures total over 100 percent.

Forty-five percent of these women historians who held executive positions at the end of the 1980s were between 40 and 50 years old; 17 percent were between 30 and 39 years old; 26 percent were between 50 and 59 years old; and only nine percent over 60 years old. Sixty-two percent, in other words, were under 50 years old, and 35 percent were over 50 years old. Correspondingly, 72 percent of them had obtained their Ph.D.s after 1970, with 48 percent of those having received this degree after 1975. Of the highest percentage who had obtained their B.A. degrees before 1960 or in the first half of the 1960s only three percent went on to obtain administrative positions compared to their younger colleagues who received their B.A. degrees in the last half of the 1960s or first half of the 1970s. This probably reflects the fact that until the last few years more recent Ph.D.s in history (and other fields within the humanities) were somewhat less likely than the total Ph.D. cohort dating from 1944 to be employed as

teachers in four-year institutions because of decreased demand at that level. Therefore, some of these younger historians obtained teaching jobs at other levels (community colleges and elementary/secondary schools) or, in some instances, became full-time administrators rather than academics. This trend toward younger administrators (both female and male) is contrary to the aging demographic trend within the profession of history and the humanities in general. As several of the younger respondents pointed out, they literally had to serve in administrative capacities because senior faculty members were either "burned out" or would not assume these positions that they traditionally have occupied.

One cannot suddenly develop into a feminist administrator after a successful career based on acting like a wife or male surrogate.

Obviously, such figures do not account for the quality or style of administration represented by women among the ranks of largely academic executives. Since the beginning of the Second Women's Movement in the United States in the late 1960s, there has been much discussion about feminist leadership and management styles, largely based on decentralized organizational concepts and collective decision-making procedures. However, it is difficult to determine the degree to which women historians (or other women) who become administrators actually adopt feminist modes of operation, although many, especially in academic circles, claim to be feminists. (This claim is not so common in the private, for-profit sectors of the economy.) The degree that women with M.A. or Ph.D. degrees have succeeded in gaining tenure or becoming administrators up to now, is largely because they play by the standard (male) rules of the game. This does not preclude their taking feminist stands on certain issues or writing feminist history, but it does circumscribe their operational and behavioral styles in general and make many of them suspect feminist role models, at best, for future generations of female students and history teachers.

After twenty years of teaching, administering a number of campus-wide, state, and federal projects, and serving on a number of national and international boards, I have personally observed only two dominant forms of leadership or management styles among women executives. Both are typically gender stereotyped. One consists of acting as the "wife" or "mother" in administrative positions by facilitating in unobtrusive ways, avoiding conflict, and paying attention to detail; the other consists of acting like a "male surrogate" by emulating the standard masculine management style based on hierarchical organizational techniques, initiating ideas and delegating authority.

On Historians and Archivists

by Donn C. Neal

I recently had occasion to read the statements that twenty-four candidates for offices in the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians prepared for their respective organizations' ballots. I thought you might be interested in what they said (or did not say) about archival topics.

William E. Leuchtenburg, the successful president-elect for AHA, cited his service on the Public Documents Committee and said he would like, as one of two specific goals, "to reverse the erosion of support for archives." Leon F. Litwack, the other candidate for this office, wrote of the need for AHA to "maintain its vigilance in support of access to public records."

Three of the candidates for OAH positions mentioned records or archivists in their statements. One of them was the unopposed president-elect Joyce Appleby, who cited "protecting and extending the scope of the Freedom of Information Act" as an important OAH commitment.

Rudolph J. Vecoli and Bertram Wyatt-Brown, two of six standing for the OAH Executive Board, were the others. Vecoli stated that he has a "particular concern for the preservation of historical records, private as well as public, and for assuring access to these for scholarly research." Wyatt-Brown expressed his desire to have OAH advocate access to public documents. (Vecoli was not elected, but Wyatt-Brown was.)

All this prompts a couple of observations. Historians have been occupied (some would say pre-occupied) in recent years with access issues and the Freedom of Information Act, and for several of these candidates that was the only archival issue worth noting. It is encouraging to see, though, what appears to be an increased interest in preservation issues. And although several of the candidate statements were refreshing to read, what is most telling about the AHA and OAH ballots is the plurality of silence among these twenty-four candidates, only ten of whom mentioned anything even remotely related to archives and archivists.

To some extent, this is hardly surprising: these

twenty-four persons were standing for office in AHA and OAH, not the Society for American Archivists. Nonetheless, one wishes that historians generally were more aware of archival concerns, or were interested in a broader range of archival matters. In truth, archivists and historians have a sometimes-uneasy relationship, despite their shared traditions and long-standing ties. After all, SAA itself emerged out of the historical profession during the first part of this century, and many—although perhaps fewer and fewer—archivists were trained as historians.

But historians are no longer the principal users of archival records (if they ever were), and many archivists believe that historians are using archival records less and less not only in their teaching but in their research. New graduate archival education programs are more likely to be housed in schools of library science than in departments of history, and the MLS degree has gained ground in recent years as the academic credential for archivists. One sometimes wonders if many history departments are either aware of these trends, or care enough about them.

In addition, many archivists believe that historians do not regard them as true colleagues who can help them to understand a corpus of archival materials but rather view archivists as mere clerks who are there to service call slips. For their part, historians sometimes lament the historical awareness and skills of archivists and have criticized certification of archivists because it does not require historical training. These attitudes and opinions complicate the relationship between historians and archivists, but they also give us something we can overcome through common action.

SAA is trying to build closer ties between archivists and historians, and between the Society and historical organizations. The Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists, which meets twice a year, has been an important vehicle for communication and cooperation and is, in my opinion, now focusing on some opportunities for real collaboration.

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History has also been invaluable in bringing historians and archivists together to discuss issues

of mutual interest—principally the National Archives, but others as well.

In addition, SAA is discussing with AHA and OAH (and with The American Library Association) a conference on graduate archival education. Such a conference would bring together professionals from all three streams to address a topic that is, or ought to be, of mutual interest.

We need to do more, of course, to build communication and cooperation between historians and archivists, and to find common cause on issues of shared concern. What other channels are available?

It is worth noting that none of the candidates for office in AHA and OAH are members of SAA. This is not too surprising either, since they are professional historians and not archivists, and yet we do have within SAA a number of historians who are at least Associate Members. These historians clearly recognize that the work of archivists, and of SAA, does much to make their own scholarly research activity possible.

How can we encourage more historians to consider affiliating with the Society? I'd hazard a guess that there are quite a few SAA members—professional archivists, that is—who belong to AHA and OAH because of their professional interest in historical issues. There is no reason why historians with a similar concern about the collection, preservation, and use of archival records should not become involved in SAA.

As an historian myself, I welcome every opportunity to remind historians how important both archival records and professional archivists are to their research and teaching. If there are additional ways SAA itself can do this, please suggest them so that we can build even closer ties to this profession. ■

Donn C. Neal is former executive director of the Society of American Archivists; he is now External Affairs Officer of the National Archives, Washington, DC. A longer version of this article originally appeared in the SAA Newsletter.

An Opinion: History on the Sidelines?

by Stuart Seely Sprague

A first-year university student recently told me that she was having to work very hard for my basic American history survey class. She had graduated from a small high school, and her history teacher had also been a coach. "Coach" had taught her all she knew, and she had done well. Nonetheless, she was having a difficult time with an introductory survey course. I had hoped this student was showing delight at learning there was more to history until I discovered she had dropped the course. Many high-school graduates often seem to gravitate toward easier professors in college. This student was another victim of the Anyone-Can-Teach-History Syndrome.

Our system of secondary education would be better served if the idea that "anyone can teach" were replaced with "anyone can coach." As a teacher in a state univer-

sity, I too often see students from small school districts, especially, who have had their interest in history disengaged by "Coach." They have learned that history is boring, despite a colorful cast of characters and dramatic events. Yet, administrators too often think that coaches are more important than teachers.

When coaches teach, it is often the price they choose to pay to stay in coaching. If they are bored with their subject, they turn off legions of students, regardless of their success on the field. As a result, pupils may not learn basic information, and now the rising generation does poorly on general information tests. We seem to be losing our cultural memory. This is an age which rewards the few who perform well in sports, but we need to emphasize scholarship over athleticism, long-term human development over short-term gain.

Coaches should be as concerned with academics as

with physical education, as comfortable in the classroom as on the playing field, as informed on subject matter as on defensive plays. Society should take to heart the maxim that "it is not whether you win or lose but how you play the game." Teachers who just happen to coach may be more effective than coaches who just happen to teach.

I know many fine teacher-coaches. I do not malign them, for their superb teaching has established their credentials to educate the young. I only wish that their model produced more examples. It is time to ask how society can provide enthusiastic teachers and coaches, and more of them. ■

Stuart Seely Sprague is professor of history at Morehead State University, Kentucky.

New research collections on American labor history

from Research Collections in Labor Studies
General Editor: Melvyn Dubofsky

The Strike Files of the U.S. Department of Justice

Part I: 1894-1920

This headquarters file provides a remarkably complete record of the Department of Justice's evolving policies of intervention in labor disputes. The collection also features a mass of primary documentation on the circumstances surrounding scores of major strikes beginning with that at the Pullman Company in 1894 and ending with the strikes begun in 1920. Many of the strike files offer the viewpoints of management and labor as well as of the department.

from Black Studies Research Sources

General Editors: John H. Bracey, Jr. and August Meier

Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Series A: Holdings of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry Library, 1925-1969

Editorial Adviser: William H. Harris, President, Texas Southern University

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was the first and most important all-black labor union in America. Led by A. Philip Randolph, the union's goal was to channel this relatively elite occupational group into the service of trade unionism, industrial democracy, and civil rights activism. The union's accomplishment of this feat created an enduring legacy in the political and economic history of black America. That legacy comes to life in this important new microfilm collection.

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Part 1: Selections from the Duke University Library

Editorial Adviser: Charles B. Dew

This collection presents a wealth of primary material on the issues surrounding industrial uses of slave labor. With the collection, researchers can trace the role of prominent figures in the political and economic life of ante-bellum America. Of particular interest are descriptions of the financial backers of ante-bellum southern industries, including local investors, northern capitalists, and European speculators.

from Research Collections in Women's Studies

General Editors: Anne Firor Scott and William H. Chafe

Records of the Women's Bureau

Part II: Women in World War II

Part II of *Records of the Woman's Bureau* richly documents the entry of women into the national labor force during wartime and in the immediate postwar period. The availability of these records on microfilm provides researchers with a valuable research tool for the study of such women's labor issues as health and safety, productivity, unionization, the impact of wage labor on family life, wage rates, employment statistics by industry, wartime housing problems, and labor legislation.

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OAH Executive Board

The following is a summary of the OAH Executive Board Meeting of November 3, 1990:

APPROVED the Minutes of the March 1990 Executive Board meeting as corrected.

DISCUSSED fair use of unpublished copyrighted material. DECIDED to act in collaboration with Page Miller of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History to determine the best way for the OAH to work toward getting the copyright act amended to clarify the principle of fair use of unpublished copyrighted materials.

HEARD a report by Arnita Jones on the Women's History Landmarks project, which is a joint project with NCC, the purpose of which is to identify women's history sites for the National Park Service. Jones reported that the project had been funded for a third year and would thus continue through 1992.

AGREED to proceed with plans to make dues payment by VISA and/or Master Card available to the full membership in accordance with requirements of the credit card companies.

HEARD a report by Arnita Jones concerning a grant of \$8,000 from the American Historical Association/American Political Science Association Collaborative on the Bill of Rights, funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts, which was used to underwrite printing and distribution of 10,000 extra copies of the Bill of Rights issue of the *Magazine of History*.

DECIDED to appoint an Executive Board liaison to the Advisory Board of the *Magazine of History*.

DISCUSSED the policy regarding the sale of the OAH mailing list, and AGREED that it need not be changed at this time. Recommended that if, in the future, the Executive Secretary felt it should be reviewed, he or she should prepare a statement detailing the pros and cons of changing the policy and submit that statement to the Board for its consideration.

AGREED that Arnita Jones should work with the OAH Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History to identify components of the OAH Program for Recruiting Minorities into the Historical Profession in order to recommend to the Budget Review Committee initiatives to be monetarily supported by the Organization. [Note: *The Program for Recruiting Minorities was described on page 11 of the November 1990 Newsletter.*] Also AGREED to confer with the American Historical Association and Southern Historical Association as to whether any of the minority initiatives might be co-sponsored.



RECOMMENDED that Arnita Jones survey the readers of the *Newsletter* to determine whether they would prefer receiving four issues a year (the present publication schedule) or the same total number of pages in six issues per year; to gain a sense of how widely read the *Newsletter* is; and, to ascertain which features are liked, disliked, or considered most useful.

HEARD the report of OAH Treasurer Cullom Davis and APPROVED the budget proposed for 1991.

HEARD the report of *Journal* Editor David Thelen. DISCUSSED and APPROVED a proposal to internationalize the *JAH* and ALLOCATED funds for this purpose.

APPROVED a professional development policy for OAH/*JAH* professional staff. The policy provides that after four years of service professional employees are eligible for paid leave time for up to 25% for one year.



HEARD Cullom Davis's report on behalf of the Endowment Steering Committee concerning the status of The Fund for American History. The Fund now totals \$326,644.

VOTED to increase the monetary amounts of the following OAH book awards:

Ray Allen Billington Prize	\$1,000	Biennial
Avery O. Craven Award	\$1,000	Annual
Merle Curti Award	\$1,000	Annual
James A. Rawley Prize	\$1,000	Annual
Frederick Jackson Turner Award	\$1,000	Annual

Also voted to make the Erik Barnouw Award \$500 annually.

The amounts of the following prizes were not changed:

Binkley-Stephenson Award (award for an article)	\$500	Annual
Louis Pelzer Memorial Award (award for an essay)	\$500	Annual
ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award (award for an article)	\$750	Biennial
Richard W. Leopold Prize	\$1,000	Biennial
Elliott Rudwick Prize	\$2,000	Biennial

APPROPRIATED \$7,500 toward establishing an endowment for an OAH prize in women's history contingent upon the proposers of the prize, the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, raising an equal amount to fully endow it at the \$15,000 level in order to underwrite a \$1,000 annual prize. The prize will be for the best dissertation in U.S. women's history and will be named in honor of two former OAH Presidents: Gerda Lerner and Anne Firor Scott.

DISCUSSED a presentation by Terrie Epstein, Chair of the OAH Committee on Teaching, on the status of the *Magazine of History*, teacher participation on OAH committees, and the OAH's role in the history education reform movement.

PASSED a two-part motion that:

- 1) the OAH Executive Board regards it as desirable to have a *Magazine of History* which is devoted to both United States and world history; and,
- 2) the Executive Secretary prepare proposals
 - a) seeking cosponsorship of and participation by the AHA in a world history component of the *Magazine*. Such a proposal is to be submitted to the American Historical Association for consideration at the May 1991 Council meeting; and,
 - b) seeking NCSS cosponsorship and participation.

HEARD Arnita Jones's report on her preliminary survey of institutions potentially interested in housing the editorial offices of the *Magazine of History*, DISCUSSED the timing of such a move, and AGREED that a request for proposals to house the editorial offices of the *Magazine* should not be sent out until AHA and NCSS participation in the *Magazine* can be determined.

ENDORSED the Educational Policy Committee's recommendations that the sub-heading of the *Magazine of History* be changed from "For Junior and Senior High School Teachers" to "For Teachers of History," and that the *Magazine* carry a statement that assures teachers it may be freely reproduced for classroom use.

PASSED a motion to encourage appointment of teachers to OAH committees.

VOTED to appoint a sub-committee of the Board consisting of David Thelen, Chair, Joan Jensen, Gary Nash, and Arnold Taylor to draft a statement responding to current debates on the place of multiculturalism in history education reform. The state-

ment, which is to place the question in historical context, will be circulated to the full Board for approval and subsequent public dissemination.

Unanimously ADOPTED the wording of the AHA's Program Committee Guidelines pertaining to gender integration and diversity on annual meeting sessions as follows: "The Program Committee will actively seek to avoid gender-segregated sessions. It shall encourage proposers of individual sessions to ensure that whenever possible sessions include members of both sexes. The Program Committee shall likewise encourage proposers of sessions to include participants representing the full diversity of the OAH membership, such as ethnic and racial minorities and junior historians."

HEARD a report by Armstead Robinson, Chair of the 1991 OAH Program Committee, on the status of the Louisville Program.

At the request of Armstead Robinson, REVIEWED and DISCUSSED the requirement that participants in the annual meeting who specialize in American history be members of the OAH. REAFFIRMED the policy and RECOMMENDED that calls for papers for the annual meeting reiterate the requirement.

DISCUSSED the problem of historians presenting essentially the same paper at more than one scholarly meeting and considered various ways to discourage this practice with respect to the OAH Annual Meeting.

DISCUSSED the desirability of offering the opportunity to participate in the Organization's Annual Meeting to as many members as possible and REAFFIRMED the current policy of discouraging participation in the Annual Meeting program for two consecutive years.

AGREED to hold a memorial session for Mary Kay Bonsteel Tachau, a long-time and active member of the OAH who passed away in autumn, 1990. [The session was subsequently scheduled for Saturday, April 13, immediately following the Annual Business Meeting.]



VOTED to adopt AHA statement on interviewing at the Annual Meeting as follows: "The OAH discourages interview activities in hotel bedrooms. If an interviewer feels it is necessary to use a facility outside the Job Registry, the Organization strongly advises that a parlor rather than a sleeping room be used and that a third person always be present in the room with the candidate. Interviewers using such facilities bear sole responsibility for establishing an appropriate professional atmosphere and should take special care to insure that all interviews are conducted courteously and in a proper and professional manner."

AGREED to make available suites with parlors to departments conducting pre-arranged interviews at the OAH annual meeting. Departments will be eligible to reserve one half-day slot during the course of the meeting, on a first-come, first serve basis. The suites will be made available at cost (one-half of the daily rental rate). The rate will vary from meeting to meeting. More information on this option will be provided with the job registry information sent to departments.

AGREED that the president-elect-elect should be invited and encouraged to attend the spring meeting of the Executive Board which is held on Thursday of the annual meeting and that the OAH will pay his or her transportation costs. The president-elect-elect becomes the official president-elect immediately after the Business Meeting on Saturday. ■

Announcements

Professional Opportunities

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

Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less; \$75 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Send announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Johnson County Community College

Community College located in suburban Kansas City metropolitan area. Teach U.S. history, western civilization, or world history. Requires master's in history, demonstrated understanding of and commitment to teaching mission of community college, and teaching experience in academic setting, preferably in community college. Doctorate preferred. Full-time regular, entry level 9-month position beginning August 15, 1991. Salary based on degree and relevant experience. Generous benefit package. Review of applications will begin **February 25, 1991**. To receive application packet contact Human Resources, JCCC, 12345 College, Overland Park, KS 66210; (913) 469-3877. Non-discrimination employer.

HABS/HAER Div., National Park Service

American and Architectural History. The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Division of the National Park Service seeks students and professionals in the fields of architectural history, American history, history of technology, material culture, cultural geography, and naval architecture to work on 12-week research and documentation projects at historic sites located nationwide during summer 1991. Historians will conduct field research using local resources and prepare written histories of individual buildings or districts. Applications are due **March 11, 1991**. For information and application, contact: Summer Program Administrator, HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, or call (202) 343-9625.

Kentucky Historical Society

Division Manager. Administrative position overseeing two branches and staff of over 20. Coordinates publications branch, with quarterly journals and limited book publish-

ing, and Library/Preservation Services branch, operating a historical and genealogical library with manuscript, map, photograph, rare book, and preservation laboratories programs. Requires either Ph.D. in history with research experience or MLS with strong history background. Should have experience in a supervisory position; knowledge of Kentucky history preferred. Salary range \$27,072—\$35,220 with state government benefits. Send letter of application, resume, references to Dr. James C. Klotter, Director, Kentucky Historical Society, P.O. Box H, Frankfort, KY 40602. Application deadline: **April 8, 1991**.

Winterthur Museum and Gardens

Two full-time faculty positions in the field of American material culture. Primary teaching responsibility for both positions will include graduate seminars and thesis advising in the Winterthur Program in Early American Culture. Appointees will also be involved in the Ph.D. Program in the History of American Civilization. Both programs are jointly supported by Winterthur and the University of Delaware. Candidates are sought from the disciplines of American studies, anthropology, architecture, art history, folklore-folklife, history, or related fields. Publications and teaching experience in American material culture between the seventeenth and early twentieth centuries required; Ph.D. or equivalent experience preferred; museum experience desirable. Both faculty will hold adjunct appointments at the University of Delaware; rank and salary are dependent on qualifications. Application deadline for both positions **March 1, 1991**. Competitive salaries and excellent benefits. Send letter of application and c.v., and have three letters of recommendation sent to Dr. Katharine Martinez, Chairperson, Advanced Studies Search Committee, Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. EOE

West Chester University

African-American History. West Chester University seeks applicants for a tenure track appointment for Fall 1991 to teach American History surveys, upper-level courses, and area of specialization. Ph.D. or ABD, teaching experience preferred. Opportunities for release time for research. Salary and rank dependent upon qualifications and experience. Minority and women candidates are particularly urged to apply and candidates who are members of minority groups are encouraged to identify themselves. West Chester is less than one hour from Philadelphia; two hours from NYC and Washington. Send c.v., transcripts, and three letters of recommendation postmarked by **March 15, 1991** to: Dept. of History, African-Amer. Search, West Chester University, West Chester, PA 19383. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

The Strong Museum

Historian. The Strong Museum, an institution with ambitious publishing and exhibit programs focusing on the American Northeast after 1820, seeks historian with credentials in American cultural history for June appointment. Ideal candidate will have Ph.D., ability to write quickly and well,

commitment to interdisciplinary explanations, and fresh approaches to material-culture study. The Strong is an equal opportunity employer and actively encourages minority candidates to apply. Send letter of application, supporting materials, and references to Personnel Officer, Strong Museum, One Manhattan Square, Rochester, NY 14607.

Center for Legislative Archives/NARA

The National Archives invites applications for Director, Center for Legislative Archives, Office of the National Archives, Washington, D.C. Responsibilities: Plans and directs all Center programs and activities to preserve and make available the official records of Congress to scholars, public officials, and the general public. Maintains liaison with the Center's Advisory Council in the development and promotion of the Center's programs. Maintains cooperative relationships with the academic community and conducts public relations activities. Qualifications: High level of managerial ability, knowledge of relevant American history and government, and knowledge of archival operations. Salary: Beginning salary of \$72,298. Open to all qualified U.S. citizens. To obtain an application, call the National Archives Personnel Services Division on (202)501-6100. Position available until filled. Complete application packages submitted by **March 31, 1991**, will be given first consideration.

California State University, San Marcos

Afro-American History or American Indian History, 19th or 20th century, search extended. Assistant or associate level, tenure-track. To teach undergraduate thematic courses in American history with a specialty in either African-Americans or American Indians and develop an interdisciplinary course for general education. California State University, San Marcos, which admitted its first class in fall 1990, will be an upper-division only institution until 1995 when it will become a full 4-year institution, authorized for Master's programs. Evidence of strong teaching and scholarship required. Ph.D. in hand by Fall 1991. Letter of application, c.v., and placement file to Chair, American History Search, CSU, San Marcos, 820 W. Los Vallecitos, San Marcos, CA 92069 must be postmarked by **March 15, 1991**. CSU, San Marcos is an EEO/AA/Title IX employer.

Thomas A. Edison Papers

Editorial Associate with the Thomas A. Edison Papers. Duties include organizing, selecting, and indexing documents in the archives of the Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, N.J. for microfilm publication. Applicants should have M.A. in history of late nineteenth/early twentieth-century business, technology, or science. Training and experience in documentary editing or archives management is preferred. This is a full-time position, consisting of a permanent 32-hour/week GS-9 faculty appointment by Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Application deadline: **March 1, 1991**. Applicants must submit SF-171 form. For further information, call (908) 932-8511.

Activities of Members

Thomas D. Clark has been appointed Historian Laureate of Kentucky for life by the Kentucky General Assembly.

Darlene Clark Hine has recently won the Lavinia L. Dock Award for historical scholarship in nursing for her book, *Black Women in White: Racial Conflict and Cooperation in the Nursing Profession, 1890-1950*.

David Palmer has recently won the New Jersey Historical Commission's Driscoll Prize for his dissertation, "Organizing the Shipyards: Unionization at New York Ship, Federal Ship, and Fore River, 1898-1945."

Edward Pessen is one of two winners of the 1990 Kerr Prize given, by *New York History* for best article published during the year, for his article, "The Kingdom of Swing: New York City in the Late 1930s."

A. Hunter Dupree has recently won the Sarton Medal for lifetime achievement from the History of Science Society.

Michael Aaron Dennis has recently won the Schuman Prize for his essay, "Reconstructing Technical Practice: The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Instrumentation Laboratory after World War II," from the History of Science Society.

Philip B. Scranton has received the 1989 Philip Taft Prize for his book, *Figured Tapestry: Production Markets and Power*.

Peter Gottlieb has been appointed state archivist and administrator of the Wisconsin State Historical Society's Division of Archives and Research Services.

James C. Klotter has been named executive director of the Kentucky Historical Society.

H. G. Jones has won the Distinguished Service Award for 1990 from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

David M. Silver was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Butler University.

Pamela J. Bennett was installed as the president of the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) at its 50th-anniversary annual meeting in Washington, DC.

Allen Steinberg has received the 1990 Allan Sharlin Memorial Award for his book *The Transformation of Criminal Justice: Philadelphia, 1800-1880*, from the Social Science History Association.

Glen Jeansonne, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, has received the Gustavus Myers Award for *Gerald L. K. Smith: Minister of Hate*.

Calls for Papers

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

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

The American Association for the History of Nursing invites abstracts for its conference, September 28-30, 1991, in San Francisco. Deadline is **February 15, 1991**. For information, contact Nettie Bimbach, AAHN Abstract Review Committee, 2697 Milburn Ave., Baldwin, NY 11510.

The Conference on American Planning History, November 7-10, 1991, seeks papers on all aspects of the history of community planning and development. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**. Send four copies of a 700 word abstract, a tentative title, and c.v. identifying the author's membership in SACRPH, UHA, PHG, or as a "nonmember," to Christopher Silver, Program Chair Planning History Conference, Dept. of Urban Studies and Planning, Virginia Commonwealth University, P.O. Box 2008, Richmond, VA, 23284; (804) 367-1134.

The Local and Transportation History Conference, April 20, 1991, seeks proposals for papers and sessions in all areas of transportation and local history. Send proposals, with c.v., to J. K. Folmar, Program Coordinator, Department of History and Urban Studies, California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419; (412) 938-4053. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**.

Scholars Workshop on the Rhetoric of Social History, June 21 through July 2, 1992 seeks papers for a workshop examining the ways through which social historians persuade their audiences. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**. For information and applications, contact the Project on Rhetoric of Inquiry, W700 Seashore Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-2290.

The International Conference on Critical Thinking seeks papers on any aspect of critical thinking in educational reform from teachers and scholars in history. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**. For information, contact Richard W. Paul, Center for Critical Thinking and Moral Critique, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928; (707) 664-2940.

The Society for the History of Technology calls for papers and session proposals for its annual meeting to be held in Madison, WI, October 30-November 3, 1991. Deadline is **April 1, 1991**. For information, contact Deborah Fitzgerald, 1225 Orchard Drive, Ames, IA 50010; (515) 232-5809.

The National Historic Communal Societies Association seeks papers for its October, 1991, conference. The theme is "Community as Family: Family as Community." Send a c.v. and one hundred-word abstract by **April 1, 1991**, to Patrick Harris, Director, Old Aurora Colony Museum, P.O. Box 202, Aurora, OR 97002; (503) 678-5754.

The National Park Service and Vincennes University seek papers to be delivered on any aspect of the frontier from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River for their September 28, 1991 conference. Papers should be 12 to 15 double-spaced pages and should not exceed 20 minutes. Submit a 300-word summary and c.v. to Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 South Second Street, Vincennes, IN 47591; (812) 882-1776. Deadline is **April 10, 1991**.

The Illinois History Symposium will accept proposals on any facet of the state's history for presentation at a conference, December 6-7, 1991. Proposals dealing with the Mississippi Valley and Illinois' relationship to a particular region are especially desirable. Send a 300-600-word summary and a c.v. to Noreen O'Brien-Davis, Symposium Coordinator, Illinois State Historical Society, Union Station, 500 East Madison Street, Springfield, IL 62701; (217) 785-7952. Deadline is **April 12, 1991**.

The symposium "International Perspectives on Church and State: A Bicentennial Celebration," October 5-8, 1991, in Omaha, Nebraska, seeks papers emphasizing the United States, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. The deadline is **April 30, 1991**. For information, contact Menachem Mor, Creighton University, Omaha, NE 68178; (402) 280-2303.

The Centre de recherches sur l'histoire des Etats-Unis is sponsoring a conference, "Private and Public Memory in Pre-industrial North America: A Comparative Approach," to be held in Paris in February, 1992. Send paper proposals to Élise Marienstras, Institut Charles V-Paris VII, 10 rue Charles V, 75004 Paris, France. Deadline is **April 15, 1991**.

The Homestead 1892 Centennial Labor Committee is sponsoring a conference July 6-7, 1992, at the Carnegie Library in Homestead, PA. Send paper proposals to Russell W. Gibbons, Department of Labor Studies and Industrial Relations, Pennsylvania State University, 3550 Seventh Street Road, New Kensington, PA 15068. Deadline is **April 1991 (no day given)**.

The University of Cincinnati Social History Conference, November 9, 1991, invites scholars to submit papers in the history of society, not limited by methodology, geography, or period. Deadline is **May 1, 1991**. Send one-page abstracts and information requests to Paula Banerjee, Chair, UC Social History Conference, Department of History, 360 McMicken Hall, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0373.

The Mid-American Conference on History will be held September, 19-21, 1991, in Springfield, MO. Proposals for papers and sessions are welcome in all fields of history. Deadline is **May 15, 1991**. Contact Worth Robert Miller, Department of History, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804.

The Center for Pacific Rim Studies and the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California call for papers or panels for a conference entitled "Chinese Americans: Origins and Destinations," to be held in late August, 1992. Send proposals to the Center for Pacific Rim Studies, 11250 Bunche Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1487. Deadline is **May, 1991 (no day given)**.

The Conference on the History of Christianity, March 26-28, 1992, especially seeks papers related to the history of evangelization in North or South America since 1492. Send a one or two page proposal and c.v. to History Conference, Cushwa Center, University of Notre Dame, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5441. Deadline is **June 15, 1991**.

For a conference on "Perspectives on Witchcraft: Rethinking the Seventeenth-Century New England Experience," June 19-21, 1992, send a one-page abstract of paper proposals and c.v. to Anne Farnham, Essex Institute, 132 Essex St., Salem, MA 01970; (508) 744-3390. Deadline is **Sept. 1, 1991**.

The International Conference of the Columbus Quincentenary invites papers concerning Columbus and his world, Renaissance discovery, North American Indians, and other topics. Deadline is **October 1, 1991**. For information, contact Tim Morgan, Program Chair, Columbus Quincentenary Conference, Christopher Newport College, Newport News, VA 23606-2998; (804) 594-7158.

Italian Americana seeks articles (20 double-spaced pages maximum) in all areas of Italian-American history. Book reviews of 1,000 words and poetry of no more than three pages are welcome. Submit materials in triplicate with an SASE. Name should appear on the first page only with article title on subsequent pages. Contact Carol Bonomo Ahearn, University of Rhode Island, College of Continuing Education, 199 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908 (no deadline given).

The Pennsylvania Historical Association invites proposals for papers or sessions in all fields of American history, with some relationship to Pennsylvania, for their annual meeting, October 17-18, 1991, in Pittsburgh. Send proposals to Program Chair, George W. Franz, Penn State Delaware County, 25 Yearsley Mill Rd., Media, PA 19063-5596 (no deadline given).

The Historian seeks manuscripts in intercultural and international topics. Send two copies of manuscripts, under 6,000 words, excluding endnotes to Roger Adelson, Editor, *The Historian*, History Department, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501 (no deadline given).

The Western Railroader: For the Historian, a new quarterly publication, is seeking articles on the development of railroads in the American West. For information, write Blaine P. Lamb, Editor, *The Western Railroader: For the Historian*, 115 T Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-2204 (no deadline given).

The Shenandoah Valley Regional Studies Seminars seeks papers on diverse subjects relevant to studies of the region for its

monthly sessions during the 1991-92 academic year. For information, contact Warren Hofstra, Shenandoah University, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 665-4564 (no deadline given).

Radical History Review solicits articles on such topics as conquest of the Americas, slavery and the slave trade, and the formation of multi-cultural societies in the Americas. Send proposals to *Radical History Review*, Quincentenary Issue, Tamiment Library, 70 Washington Square South, 10th floor, New York, NY 10012 (no deadline given).

Seaport, a magazine devoted to New York City, seeks 1500 to 3000-word articles referring to New York's role as a port and emphasizing ethnic, labor, women's, business or cultural history. For information, contact Madeline Rogers, Editor, *Seaport*, South Street Seaport Museum, 207 Front St., New York, NY 10038.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Minnesota Humanities Commission (MHC) offers four grant categories to support local groups and organizations developing public programs: mini grants, small grants, general grants, and media grants. Applications must be from non-profit groups. Deadlines vary accordingly from now until **October 4, 1991**. For information, contact Minnesota Humanities Commission, 26 East Exchange Street, Lower Level South, St. Paul, MN 55101; (612) 224-5739.

The Abel Wolman Award for \$1,000 is presented each year for the best book published in the field of public works history. Deadline is **February 15, 1991**. Submit four copies with application form or cover letter to the Wolman Award Committee, Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL.

Radcliffe College announces programs of dissertation and research support grants and appointments as honorary visiting scholars at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. Dissertation Grants are \$1500 for 1991-92. Research Support Grants range from \$100-\$2000 for post-doctoral scholars for work beginning after July 1, 1991. Honorary Visiting Scholars Program makes one-year appointments for 1991-92. Deadline is **February 15, 1991**. Contact the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

The competition under the Small Grants and Sabbatical Grants program for research on poverty-related topics from July, 1991, to June, 1992, offers two programs consisting of post-doctoral grants of up to \$15,000 and \$30,000 each. For information, contact Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Deadline is **February 15, 1991**.

Applications are invited for the United States Capitol Historical Society Fellowship

for periods of one month to one full year with a \$1500 monthly stipend. Deadline is **February 15, 1991**. For information, contact Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202) 225-2700.

The New York State Historical Association is receiving manuscripts for the 1991 New York State Historical Association Manuscript Award, consisting of a \$1500 prize. Deadline is **February 20, 1991**. Manuscripts (two copies) and information requests should be addressed to Wendell Tripp, New York State Historical Association, P.O. Box 800, Cooperstown, NY 13326.

The Naval Historical Center has established the senior-level Secretary of the Navy's Research Chair in Naval History, a competitive fellowship; the Center will also award two \$2,500 postgraduate grants and a predoctoral fellowship of \$7,500. Deadline for these awards is **February 28, 1991**. Contact Director, Naval Historical Center, Bldg. 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374.

The NEH is sponsoring a summer seminar in the "Making of Modern America, 1918-1941," at the City University of New York Graduate School from June 17-August 9, 1991. There is a stipend of \$3750. For information, contact Janis Ruden, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036; (212) 642-2110. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies at Brigham Young University announces a summer grant program for upper division and graduate students in the field of Western American Studies. To apply send a one-page double-spaced proposal showing the scope of the research; social security number; and a statement from a university faculty member willing to endorse, direct, and certify the project's completion. Applications must be sent by **March 1, 1991**, to the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The Records Program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is now accepting applications for three 1991-92 Fellowships in Archival Administration. Stipends are \$35,000, plus up to \$7,000 in fringe benefits, for a nine- to twelve-month period beginning between August and October, 1991. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**. For information, contact NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610.

The 1990 Historical Research and Writing Awards on the period of the Confederate States of America are available: the Jefferson Davis Award for book-length narrative history published in 1990; and the Founders Award for excellence in the editing of primary source materials published in 1989 and 1990. For information, contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay Street, Richmond, VA 23219; (804) 649-1861. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will award short-term fellowships and grants with \$1500 stipends concerning the life and

times of Paul Revere and colonial military history. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**. For information, write Editor of Publications, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

Applications for the Fulbright Scholar Program will be available beginning **March 1, 1991**. For information contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, N.W., Suite 5M, Box NEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877.

The Covert Award in Mass Communication History is available with a \$500 prize given to the best essay, article, or book chapter in an edited collection published in 1990. Send nominations, including one copy of the entry to Jean Folkerts, Chair, Covert Award Committee, Department of Journalism, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. Deadline is **March 5, 1991**.

The Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce 1991 graduate fellowships for summer work study in American history, museum studies, material culture and architectural history. M.A. or Ph.D. candidates must have completed two semesters of course work. Stipend is \$2,700. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**. For information, write Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 East Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; (703) 463-2552.

The Gerald Ford Foundation offers travel and expense grants of up to \$2000 in support of research in the holdings of the Gerald Ford Library. The Library performs free searches of its PRESNET collection database to help prospective applicants determine the extent of material on their topics. Contact David Horrocks, Gerald Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 668-2218. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**.

Contingent on funding, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) will offer up to six post-doctoral fellowships in 1991. Successful candidates will receive a \$25,000 stipend and spend 10 months at a documentary publication project beginning in the summer of 1991. For information and applications, write the NHPRC, Suite 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408, (202) 501-5605. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**.

The Dirksen Congressional Center will award \$20,000 to individuals with original research proposals designed to provide insight into the operation and development of the U.S. Congress. Deadline for applications is **March 31, 1991**. For information write The Dirksen Center, 301 S. Fourth St., Suite A, Pekin, IL 61554-4219; (309) 347-7113.

The Indiana Historical Society is offering two \$6,000 graduate fellowships for the 1991-92 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the field of Indiana. Students must have completed all requirements for the doctoral degree except the dissertation. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**. For information, contact Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Director, Research Projects and Grants Division, Indiana Historical Society,

315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 232-1879.

The United States Institute of Peace offers financial support for research, education and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. Unsolicited grants are provided for any topics that fall within the Institute's broad mandate. There are two annual deadlines, **April 1 and October 1**. For information, contact Grant Program, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-1708; (202) 457-1700.

Charles Redd Foundation graduate assistantships concerning the history of the American West are available for \$7,000 each per academic year. Applicants must be regularly admitted to either the M.A. or Ph.D. program in the History Department at Brigham Young University. For information, contact the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602. Deadline is **April 1, 1991**.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies announces competition for a \$500 prize and guarantee of publication for a monograph-length manuscript in the field of Western American Studies relating to the Mountain West, for the 1991-92 academic year. Deadline is **May 1, 1991**. For information, contact the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The Urban History Association is conducting its second annual round of prize competitions for dissertations, books, and articles. Deadline for all submissions is **June 15, 1991**. For information contact Carl Abbott, UHA Prize Chair, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207-0751.

The Newberry Library offers post-doctoral resident fellowships in the humanities for 1990-91, featuring Lloyd Lewis Fellowships (in American History) and National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships (in any field). Maximum stipends are \$40,000 and \$30,000 respectively. Short-term resident fellowships for individual research, including pre-doctoral candidates, are also available. Work in residence by a post-doctoral woman scholar at an early stage in her career is offered through the Monticello College Foundation. For information, contact the Awards Committee, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 943-9090, ext. 478. (No deadline given).

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation will award the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize of \$1,000 for the best article written in the Debsian tradition of social protest or reform. For information write the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Include SASE. (No deadline given).

The Mormon History Association makes annual book and article awards for \$500 and \$300 respectively. Other awards are also available for \$150 each. For information, contact the Mormon History Association, Awards Committee, P.O. Box 7010, University Station, Provo, UT 84602. (No deadline given).

Meetings and Conferences

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be offers 16 training sessions in 15 cities during 1991. The three-day course is designed to teach the basics of the project review process. Dates vary from **now until September**. For information, write the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Room 803, Washington, DC 20004, Attn: Training Coordinator.

The Program on Preservation of Library and Archival Materials will be held **February 28-March 1, 1991**, in Washington, DC. For information, contact APPA Seminars, 1446 Duke St., Alexandria, VA; (703) 684-1446.

"The Environment and the Mechanized World" is the theme for the 1991 conference of the American Society for Environmental History, **February 28-March 3, 1991**, at the University of Houston. For information, write Martin V. Melosi, Chair, ASEH Conference, Department of History, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-3785; (713) 749-2967.

The Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for June 16-27, 1991 in Madison, WI. For information and applications, write the NHPRC, Suite 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5605. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**.

Baylor University will host "History in Film and Television: A Symposium on Oral History," **March 21-22, 1991**, in Waco Texas. For information, contact Institute for Oral History, Baylor University, P.O. Box 97271, Waco, TX 76798-7271; (817) 755-3437.

The Georgia Archives Institute will offer a two-week program of general instruction in basic concepts and practices of archival administration and management, June 10-21, 1991. Tuition is \$400; enrollment is limited. Deadline is **April 1, 1991**. For information, write Don Oehlerts, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314.

The Missouri Conference on History will feature "Politics and Personality and the Future of Democracy," **April 5-6, 1991**. For information, contact Joseph Richard Wernke, Department of History, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

The Southeastern Nineteenth Century Studies Association will hold an interdisciplinary conference on "Political Agendas of Nineteenth-Century Cultures," **April 11-13, 1991**, at Loyola University, New Orleans. For information, contact Maureen Egan, Philosophy Dept., Elms College, Chicopee, MA 01013; (413) 594-2761.

To mark the 250th anniversary of the birth of Charles Willson Peale, the National Portrait Gallery will host a conference, "New Perspectives on America's Old Masters," on **April 13, 1991**. For information, write or call The Peale Family Papers, National

Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2565.

The University of Vermont is sponsoring the Hilberg Symposium on "Perpetrators, Victims, and Bystanders," **April 14-16, 1991**. For information and tickets write Candace Smith, Department of Political Science, Old Mill, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405.

The California History Institute is sponsoring "California Gold Rushes: Past and Present," **April 18-21, 1991**, at University of the Pacific. For information, contact R. H. Limbaugh, Director, John Muir Center for Regional Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.

The Kutztown University Department of History will hold a conference "1492: The Meeting of the Old and New Worlds" on **April 19, 1991**. For information contact Gordon J. Goldberg, Department of History, Kutztown University, Kutztown, PA 19530; (215) 683-4385.

"Early Southern History and Decorative Arts," **June 23 through July 19, 1991**, will emphasize the material culture of the Chesapeake Region. Graduate credit in history will be awarded. Enrollment is limited to twenty, and partial fellowships will be available. Deadline is **April 20, 1991**. For information, write Sally Gant, Director of

Education, Summer Institute, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108; (919) 721-7360.

The Ohio Academy of History will meet **April 26-27, 1991**, at Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio. For information, contact Clayton Koppes, Department of History, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

Converse College will hold a public symposium with participants from a 1988 conference, "The Future South," **May 4, 1991**. For information, contact Joe Ann Lever, (803) 596-9091.

The Conference of the French Colonial Historical Society will meet, **May 8-12, 1991**, in Chicago. For information, contact David Buisseret, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The Midwest Archives Conference will hold its annual meeting **May 9-11, 1991**, in Chicago. For information, contact Tyler Walters, Northwestern University Library, University Archives, Evanston, IL 60208-2300; (708) 491-3136.

Pepperdine University will host a conference **June 6-9, 1991**, on the theme, "Christian Primitivism and Modernization: Coming to Terms with Our Age." For information, contact Lori Glenn, Conference Coordi-

nator, Religion Division, Pepperdine University, Malibu, CA 90263.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will sponsor the Black History Conference, "Building African American Communities in Pennsylvania," **May 10-11, 1991**, in Pittsburgh. For information contact Robert Weible, Chief, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17102; (717) 787-3034.

The Southern Association for Women Historians will host the Southern Conference on Women's History **June 7-8, 1991**, at Chapel Hill. For information, contact Janet L. Coryell, Conference Director, Department of History, 7030 Haley Center, Auburn University, AL 36849; (205) 844-6672.

The symposium "Baseball and the American Culture" will be held **June 10-12, 1991**, in Cooperstown, NY. For information, write Alvin L. Hall, Dean, Continuing Education, SUNY-Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820-4015.

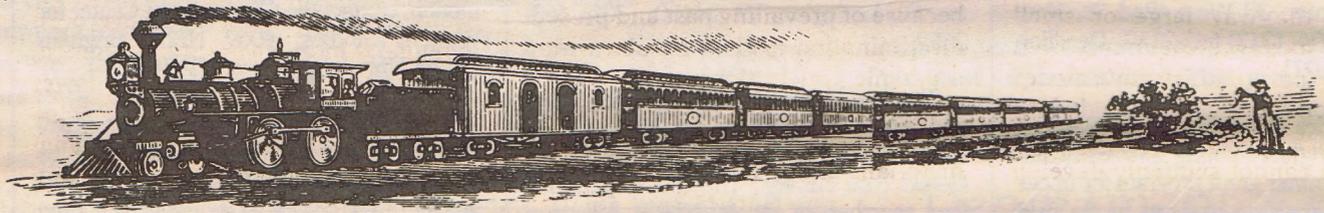
The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals will host "Evangelicals, Voluntary Associations, and American Public Life," **June 13-15, 1991**, at Wheaton College in Wheaton, IL. For information, contact the ISAE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187; (708) 260-5437.

MIT will offer a seminar on "The Myth and Reality of America's Political and Economic Decline," **June 24-28, 1991**, which will treat the performance of the political economy and policy responses to problems with that performance. For information, contact MIT Summer Session at (617) 253-2101.

The North American Fur Trade Conference, **September 26-29, 1991**, will be at Mackinac Island, MI. For information, contact Donald P. Heldman, North American Fur Trade Conference, P.O. Box 515, Mackinac City, MI 49701.

The Department of History at Loyola University of Chicago is sponsoring an international symposium, **October 8-11, 1992**, "Agents of Change: The Jesuits and Encounters of Two Worlds," to commemorate the Columbian Quincentennial. For information, contact the Department of History, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Rd., Chicago, IL 60626.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation announces the National Preservation Conference, **October 16-20, 1991**, in San Francisco. For information, write The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.



History Teaching Alliance Director

The University of Florida and the three sponsoring organizations of the History Teaching Alliance—the National Council for the Social Studies, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Historical Association—are seeking a director for the Alliance for a vacancy occurring June 1991. The appointee will be visiting assistant professor in the Department of History at the University of Florida and will report to an oversight committee representing the three organizations and the University of Florida.

The History Teaching Alliance was established in 1985 to enhance the teaching of history through collaboration between university and school teachers of history. The director is responsible for coordinating a national series of university-secondary school collaborative programs, fund raising through grant writing, meeting the terms of an outstanding NEH challenge grant, and maintaining the visibility of the History Teaching Alliance nationally. The director also supervises a small office, maintains liaison with the universities and schools, evaluates on-going projects, and works closely with the University of Florida host department and with its fiscal office.

Qualifications: Ph.D. in history, experience in teaching in higher education and/or precollegiate setting, experience in administration and fund raising.

Interested applicants should send a letter, current c.v., and three letters of reference to History Teaching Alliance Oversight Committee, American Historical Association, 400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003. Deadline for applications is March 22, 1991, for position beginning in June of 1991.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Librarian with Teaching Responsibilities (MLS/PhD)

The Duke University Medical Center Library is seeking a curator for the Trent Collection. This position will carry with it an appointment as Lecturer in the History Department and in the projected Josiah Charles Trent Program in the History of Medicine. Responsibilities in the Trent Collection include maintenance of the rare book collection, book selection, preparation of exhibits, reference work, and outreach to the Medical Center and other parts of the Duke University community. Responsibilities to the History Department include teaching one or two courses a year, participation in the intellectual life of the Trent Program, and some scholarly output.

Applicants should have a professional library degree and, preferably, several years experience in an academic library. A PhD is also required, preferably in history of science or history of medicine, although we will consider applicants with degrees in other disciplines whose dissertation work concerned a topic closely related to history of medicine. Above all, Duke is looking for a librarian-scholar committed to making the Trent Collection relevant and useful to the growing community of historians of medicine in Durham-Chapel Hill area. Salary: \$35,000-\$50,000 per annum. Deadline for applications is 1 April 1991. Send c.v. to:

Peter English, MD PhD
Box 3675

Duke University Medical Center
Durham, NC 27710

A Coward's Way Out?

From Jeansonne Page 3

answer questions but they will have to reach their own conclusions. The coward's way out again? Perhaps.

Having taught courses on that period for seventeen years, I have had time to read and reflect. I now realize that my feelings at the time represented most Americans. Polls in the early 1970s showed that more than 90 percent of the American public wanted to end the war. But they were almost equally divided between persons who wanted to end it by pulling out and those who wanted to end it by achieving a military victory. It was popular to say "end the war,"

yet it was unpopular to say "accept defeat." It was equally unpopular to say "escalate." So Americans temporized and politicians equivocated, using vague terms such as "peace with honor" that could appeal to hawks and doves. Dante says that the hottest places in hell are reserved for those, who at times of moral crisis, preserve their neutrality. Perhaps. What would Dante have done about Vietnam? ■

Glen Jeansonne is professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The First Oregonians

From Lewis and Beckham Page 9

pose well. It affirmed the presence of Native Americans and their traditional values, furthered the sharing of information, and alerted teachers to materials useful in the classroom. It complemented the ongoing work within the tribes to preserve heritage through oral histories and videotaping and sparked strong public interest in the tribal world which will be the subject of the publication to be produced in the spring. Above all, "The First Oregonians" conference created public dialogue based on tribal ideas, in a format crafted in part by tribal members.

Finally, the conference offered a model for tribes and scholars in other states. History is never a finished story, but a living, evolving tale. "The First Oregonians" made clear that the Native Americans are there, still learned in their culture, and still able to be the articulate and authoritative voices of their own story. All citizens of Oregon, but most especially its school children, have benefitted as a result of this project. ■

Richard Lewis is Executive Director of the Oregon Council for the Humanities; Stephen Dow Beckham is Professor of History at Lewis and Clark College.

Women Historians as Administrators

From Hoff-Wilson Page 11

Neither style is feminist. The first (referred to by one of the respondents as "baby sitting") is simply more acceptable to the predominantly male establishment at most educational (and other) institutions than the second. Until women reach critical mass proportions in executive positions, it is not likely that there will be any change in the way large or small entities are managed—and only then if truly feminist administrative modes of operation are rewarded before women reach top levels of management. One cannot suddenly develop

into a feminist administrator after a successful career based on acting like a wife or male surrogate.

The best legacy women historians can leave their female students is the hope that in the future they will have the opportunity of merging feminist ideals with feminist behavior in academe and administration, rather than separate the two, as so many have, because of prevailing past and present discrimination against women within academic institutions. Once the gendered nature of such discrimination has been overcome, then women historians and women administrators

of the future will exhibit less schizophrenic behavior than has been possible for those who have been responsible for the increased presence and participation in the profession to date. However, this younger generation of Ph.D.s may find that more feminization of the profession will create new problems. We know, for example, that as other occupations and professions in the United States have been populated more and more by women, they have usually experienced lower salaries and status. While some would argue that history as a humanistic field has already lost prestige and

relative income compared to disciplines in the social and hard sciences, this is not due to the feminization of the discipline—yet. ■

Joan Hoff-Wilson is professor of history at Indiana University and past executive-secretary of the Organization of American Historians. This article represents a segment of a longer paper on "Women Historians in the United States" delivered in Warsaw, Poland, in May 1990 at the conference on "Women on the Job in Europe and the USA in the 1980s."

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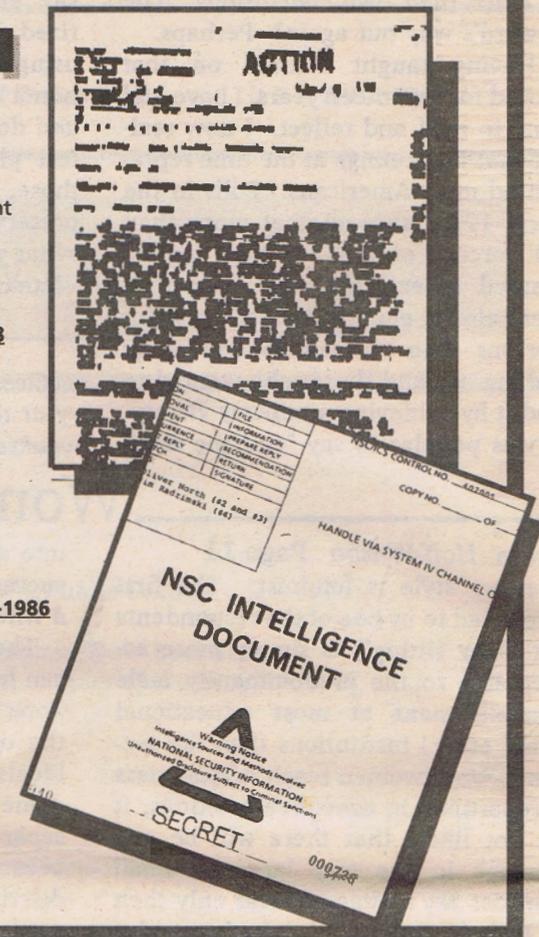
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OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Louisville

April 11-14, 1991

Chicago

April 2-5, 1992

Anaheim

April 14-17, 1993

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

Washington, DC

March 30-April 2, 1995

CONVENTION

Supplement

1991 OAH Annual Meeting

April 11-14, Louisville

Program Explores Politics as Social Process

by Armstead L. Robinson

More than 120 sessions, panels and workshops will take place at the 1991 Annual Meeting. The theme chosen for the program is "Diversity and Dissent: Politics as Social Process." This theme responds to calls for a comprehensive perspective on the development of American "political" culture. In particular, the Committee sought to broaden the definition of politics beyond its traditional focus, defining it instead as a social process responsive in varying degrees to the interests, aspirations and self-conscious actions of the broad cross-section of regions, social classes, genders, ethnic and racial groupings within American society. The application of this concept to political, economic, diplomatic and constitutional issues reflected a conscious attempt to foster the integration of traditional emphases with the findings of the "new" histories. We hope that the Annual Meeting will contribute to the emergence of a broad-gauged synthesis of the American experience.

Although the work of historical synthesis remains an ongoing process, the ten feature sessions organized by the Program Committee offer suggestive hints about lines of investigation and modes of inquiry out of which newer syntheses will surely emerge. On Thursday evening, the keynote address, "Politics and Civil Rights," will be presented by civil rights leader, educator and former Georgia state legislator Julian Bond. A Friday morning Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights panel featuring Herman Belz, Stanley Katz, Linda Kerber and Forrest McDonald will discuss "Freedom and Equality for Whom? The Birth of the Bill of Rights Revisited," followed Friday afternoon by "Women's Political Styles and Strategies: The ERA and Beyond" which focuses on Jane De Hart's paper "Gendered Politics: Female Political Cultures, Male Power, and the Woman Politician." Mary Frances Berry's Presidential Address, "The Business of Judging Morality," highlights Friday's banquet. Saturday morning begins with Lloyd Gardner, Gerard McCauley, Edward Crapol, Fred Harvey Harrington and Don McIlvanna honoring William Appleman Williams' many contributions to American diplomatic history. Noon features "Evaluating Presidential Performance" with Timothy Blessing, Judith Best, Herbert Parmet and Matthew Holden. They will be followed by a panel on "Judicial Enforcement of the Bill of Rights: Cases and Controversies." The Saturday evening session featuring Toni Morrison discussing her Pulitzer Prize winning historical novel "Beloved" is certain to be one of the highlights of the convention. And on Sunday morning, Paul Bourke and Donald DeBats will join Jean Baker, Phyllis Field, Joel Silbey and Ronald Formisano in "Reconstructing the Nineteenth-Century Electorate."

Students of American politics may well find worthy of note the following sessions: "Exploring Ideology through Biography: Reinterpreting Antebellum Nativism" with Michael Holt, Gregg Cantrell,

Janet Coryell, Dale Knobel, Thomas Curran and Jean Bryant; "Leadership in Revolutionary America: Motives and Methods" with Marc Egnal, Gregory Nobles, Janice Potter, Pauline Maier, Patricia Bonomi, and Edward Countryman; "Political Allegiance in Antebellum Ohio" with Allan Bogue, Jeffrey Brown, Daniel Feller, Andrew Cayton and Stephen Maizlish; and the session "Religion, Ethnicity and Partisanship: The Origins of Dissent in the Confederacy" with John Inscoe, William Auman, James Marten, Victoria Bynum and Walter Buenger. In addition, there are other sessions which analyze "political" issues from innovative perspectives. "Women Leaders in the Civil Rights Movement: Three Biographical Studies" features Clayborne Carson, Barbara Ransby, Linda Reed and Cynthia Fleming. "Mothers, Sons and Citizenship," a session with Irene Brown, Edith Gelles, Joanna Gillespie, John Ferling and Arthur Shaffer reveals the impact of gender studies on the analysis of political ideology. "The 'Politics' of the Household" with Allan Kulikoff, Stephanie McCurry, Nancy MacLean and Margaret Wolfe, illuminates the complex interrelations between gendered spheres in the 19th and 20th-century South.

Scholars of American foreign relations will find a number of diplomatic history sessions. Among them are: "American Relations with Germany after Two World Wars: The Role of John J. McCloy," "American Foreign Policy during the 1960s," "Cold War Diplomacy and the Civil Rights Movement," and "Corporatism and Modern America."

Economic history is emphasized in "Government and Commercial Opportunity in A New Nation: The Example of Virginia," and "Where the South Met the West: Economic Opportunity on the Mississippi Cotton Frontier in the Old South and the New." "Women, Work and Family" will focus long overdue attention on the implications of gendered analysis for economic history.

Constitutional history remains a focus of attention, this year with added emphasis on the Bill of Rights. With special thanks for the work of the OAH *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, the 1991 Program features the following sessions: "The Founders Divided: The Debate Over a Bill of Rights," "Brandeis and the Bill of Rights," "Repression in Twentieth Century America: New Sources, New Interpretations," "The Fifth Amendment in the Early Republic." Much of the best scholarship in constitutional history resists easy classification. Thus, for example, "Origins of the Separate but Equal Doctrine" and "Equality and Affirmative Action" might well be listed under Afro-American history, and the session "National Defense and Civil Liberties" speaks as well to the concerns of students of American foreign relations.

The increased resonance between traditional subjects and the many varieties of social and ethnic history is one of the strengths of this year's Annual

Meeting Program. Sessions such as "Antislavery and Women's Political Culture in Philadelphia, 1833-1860," "The Communications Revolution and the Political Culture of the Early Republic," "The Politics of Popular Culture in Antebellum America," "Regional Political Cultures in Early America" and "Women's Political Cultures in the Post-Suffrage Era" point toward truly integrative syntheses of the evolution of American political cultures.

Interdisciplinary scholarship forms another trend worthy of note. The Program Committee happily secured participation by scholars in fields such as law, literary criticism, the history of medicine, political science, economics and anthropology. Sessions which illustrate this trend include: "The Politics of Personal Hygiene: Integrating Women's History, Social History and the History of Medicine," "Public Health in Alabama: Health and Society in the Post Civil War South," "Alternative Medicine and Alternative Politics," "Experts and the Politics of Controlled Substances," "Visualization and Power in Early America," "Colonialism and the American Experience" and "Art versus Social Science: The Formation of an Afro-American Canon."

The richness of scholarship in ethnic history is equally noteworthy. Illustrative sessions include "Indian Women as Cultural Mediators," "Anthropology, History and Native American Studies: A Revisionist Perspective," "Comparative Dimensions of Hispanic Experience in the United States," "Latino Cultural Expressions in Historical Perspective," "Evidence of Exclusion: Chinese Immigration Records," "Black Nationalism and the Black Power Movement," and "The Black Press in the Age of Migration and Depression." Scholars with an eye toward the future of ethnic history should pay close attention to the young scholars featured in the sessions on new directions in Asian-American, Native American, and Chicano and Filipino History.

Several sessions emphasize new technologies for history teaching and programming. Other history education topics are covered in Focus on Teaching Day sessions (see page 7). Three films, "Berkeley in the Sixties," "Out of Darkness: The Mineworkers' Story" and "The Road to Brown" remind us of the vivid impact film can have on this video generation.

Having reached the limits of space allocated to the Program Committee, I cannot close without expressing my deepest appreciation to the members of the Program Committee and also to the OAH office staff for the countless hours of effort that made this Program possible. Allow me to share my enthusiastic conviction that the 1991 Annual Meeting Program offers a most revealing overview of the richness and diversity of contemporary American historical practice.

Armstead Robinson, Chair of the 1991 Program Committee, is Director of the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American Studies at the University of Virginia.

Advance Convention Arrangements At-A-Glance

TRAVEL — Nonstop flights are available from many cities including Atlanta, Baltimore, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas/Fort Worth, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D.C. Special rates are available from the official OAH travel agency, Rosalyn Moss Travel Corporation. Call them for a quote on all your air travel. Booking through RMTC also earns credits that reduce the cost of the meeting for the OAH. Reduced rates have also been arranged for rental cars through Budget Car Rental. With free parking at the Galt House, this is an economical alternative for your local transportation. *Complete the form on page 231 of your Program, or call RMTC at 800-645-3437 (in New York State call 516-536-3076).*

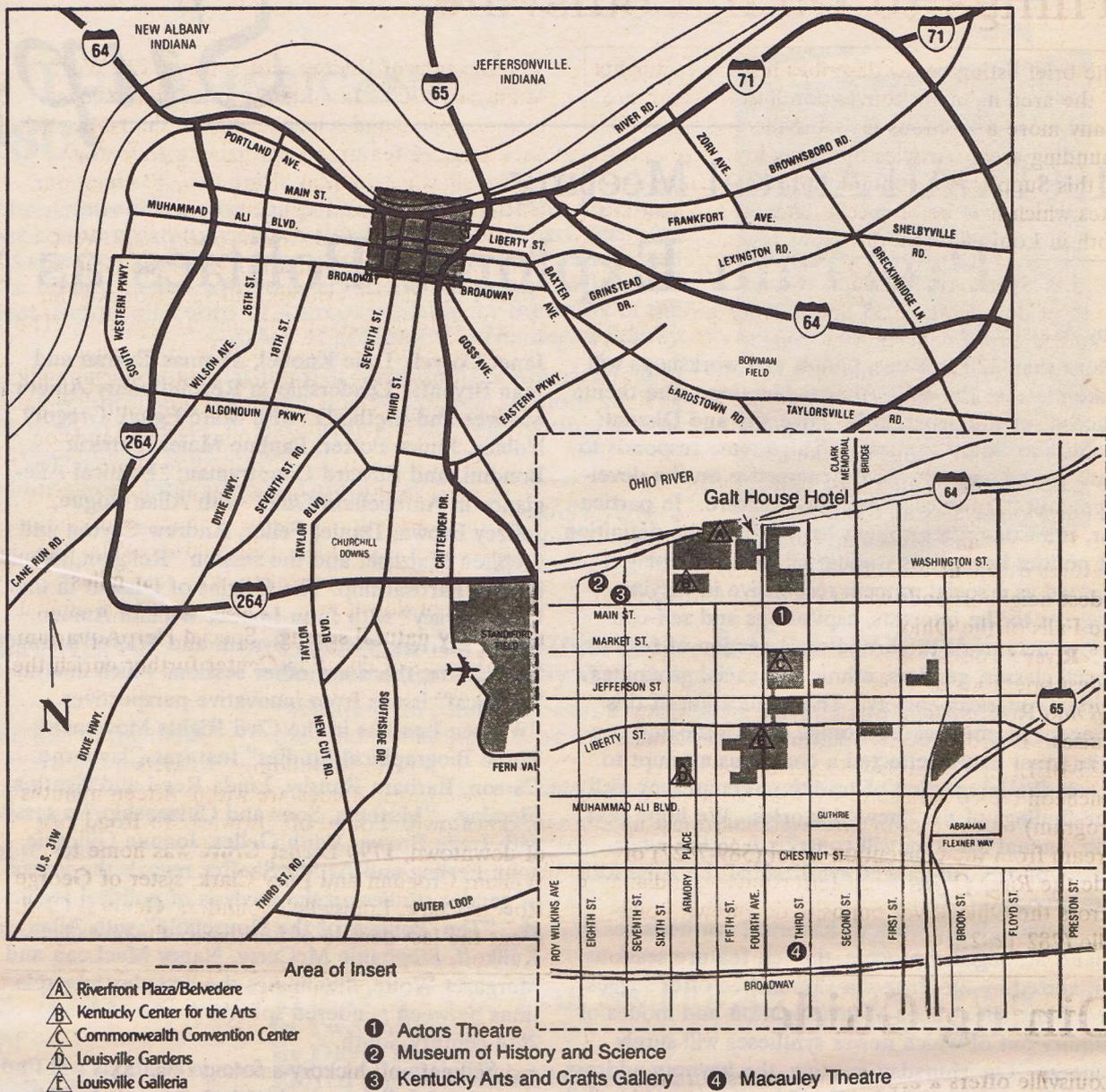
HOTEL — The Galt House Hotel, Fourth Street at the Ohio River, Louisville, Kentucky 40202; phone 502-589-5200. *Return the reservation card inserted into your program or call the Galt House direct. If you need additional cards, call or write the OAH business office. Deadline of March 10 to ensure rates and availability.*

PREREGISTRATION — Preregistration costs \$5.00-\$10.00 less than on-site registration and speeds your process upon arrival at the convention. *Return the special form mailed with your Program. If you need additional forms, call or write the OAH business office.*

TOURS — Visitours, Inc. of Louisville is offering five bus tours of Louisville and nearby areas, as well as a luncheon cruise on the Star of Louisville Ohio River Boat. Details and registration on pages 234-235 of your Program. *Complete the Tour Reservation form on page 235 of your Program and mail directly to Visitours.*

JOB REGISTRY — Listing your application or position(s) prior to the meeting will expedite service at the Job Registry. This year for the first time the OAH will make interview suites available to employers. For more information on cost and availability of suites, write to Job Registry, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408. Suites must be reserved and prepaid by March 22. *To receive position registration or application forms, complete and return page 233 of the Program. Please include a self-addressed stamped envelope with your inquiry.*

PRESIDENTIAL BANQUET/other meal functions — Advance tickets for all meal functions can be ordered on your preregistration form. Advance orders are encouraged; tickets cannot be guaranteed on-site less than 48 hours in advance of a function. *Indicate meal tickets as desired on your preregistration form.*



Louisville

Downtown/Hotel Area

The Galt House Hotel overlooks the historic Ohio River wharf on Fourth Avenue just off Main Street. Lovely Belvedere Plaza, affording excellent river views, is adjacent to the hotel on the west. On nearby Main Street, from Third to Eighth Streets, you can see both modern and historic Louisville, including the Actors Theatre building, built as a bank in 1837; Michael Graves' controversial and striking 1985 Humana office tower; Kentucky Center for the Performing Arts, exhibiting numerous pieces of contemporary sculpture; the historic West Main Commercial District housing the nation's second largest collection of 19th century cast-iron architecture and Louisville's Museum of History and Science, housed in an old 1878 dry goods distributor's headquarters. The historic government center featuring 1837, 1871, and 1906 public buildings is just two blocks south of Main Street on Jefferson at Sixth Street.

Galleria shopping is on Fourth Avenue three short blocks south of the hotel with the handsomely restored Seelbach and Brown Hotels just beyond in the 500 and 600 blocks. A fresh fruit and vegetable market is located on Jefferson Street at Floyd, five blocks east of Fourth Avenue.

Downtown visitors information centers are located on the first level of the Galleria and at 400 South First Street.

Transportation

Downtown: Free Toonerville antique-style trolley travels seven-block Fourth Avenue business corridor—it circles the Galleria shopping block. Catch it in front of the convention hotel from 6:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m.; at peak hours it runs every six minutes. Horse-drawn carriage rides around downtown are available in front of the Galt House Hotel after 6:30 p.m.

From the airport: Convenient taxi service to convention hotel for around \$13.00. Shuttle vans to the Galt House run from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at a cost of \$5.00 per person. The more adventurous can ride the city bus. The #2 bus departs the terminal every hour or so—ask airport visitors center for times. Peak fare is \$.60 (get off at Fourth and Market Street a short block south of convention hotel. Bus driver can provide a schedule for planning your return trip to the airport.

Car rental: Budget Car Rental of Louisville is offering special weekend rates to convention-goers. Rates for cars from economy class up through full size range from \$19.99 to \$24.99 per day with 100 free miles per day on Thursday through Sunday. Free parking is provided at garages in the Galt House.

Things to Do in Louisville

The brief listing below describes just the highlights of the area near the convention hotel. There are many more attractions in Louisville and the surrounding area. Articles on pages four, five and six of this Supplement contain more information on sites which may be of special interest to historians, both in Louisville and the wider region.

J.B. Speed Art Museum, two and a half miles south of downtown, 2035 South Third Street. Contains an art collection of some 3,000 works by artists ranging from Rembrandt to Henry Moore. There is also a highly ornate wood-paneled Renaissance room imported from a manor house in Devon, England. Lunch at the moderately priced Le Café Musée is an added treat. Open daily except Mondays. Call 636-2893.

The Portland Museum, 2308 Portland Ave., features excellent exhibits on one of Louisville's oldest neighborhoods which developed adjacent to the Falls of the Ohio.

River Cruises: The *Belle of Louisville*, the oldest operating steamboat on the entire Mississippi/Ohio River system, offers afternoon and sunset cruises. Board at wharf adjacent to Galt House (625-BELL). Lunch and dinner cruises (OAH luncheon cruise Saturday; see tour schedule in Program) on the *Star of Louisville* board just upstream from the convention hotel (589-7827) or ride the *River Queen* from Jeffersonville, Indiana, across the Ohio River opposite downtown Louisville (282-1282).

Museum of History and Science, 727 West Main, 561-6100. In addition to numerous local history, space, and science exhibits, the I-Max Science Theatre features a spectacular four-story screen showing the film "Blue Planet" about our earth as viewed from space.

Kentucky Art and Craft Gallery, 609 West Main. Just a block and a half from the Galt House, the gallery exhibits and sells work of the state's contemporary artists and craftspeople. The gift shop features items in a wide price range.

Kentucky Derby Museum at historic Churchill Downs, Fourth Street four miles due south of the Galt House, 637-1111. Contains clever hands-on exhibits on the nation's most famous thoroughbred horse race. A stirring fifteen minute multi-media show on the Kentucky Derby is shown every hour on the half-hour. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Louisville Zoo, Trevillian Way four miles southeast of downtown. Houses over 1600 animals in a lovely natural setting. Special HerpAquarium and MetaZoo Education Center further enrich the experience. Open daily 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Historic Buildings/Districts

Two historic homes are within fifteen minutes of downtown. Found off Brownsboro Road east of downtown, 1790 Locust Grove was home to William Croghan and Lucy Clark, sister of George Rogers Clark, Louisville's founder. General Clark spent the last decade of life there. Open daily,

call 897-9845. The Speed family's Farmington was built in federal style with Jeffersonian features in 1810. In 1841, Abraham Lincoln visited his two good friends, James and Joshua Speed, at the home located on Bardstown Road adjacent to I-264, southeast of downtown. Call 452-9920.

Many restored Victorian neighborhoods are within a few minutes' auto ride of downtown Louisville. Butchertown near Louisville's Bourbon Stockyards is an old working class district up Main Street to the East, while the Cherokee Triangle located at the end of East Broadway evokes somewhat more turn-of-the-century elegance. The Old Louisville and Limerick neighborhoods which begin just four blocks south of downtown are old streetcar suburbs. St. James Court area near Central Park is the city's most upscale residential preservation district. The Russell and Portland neighborhoods, just west and northwest of downtown, are earlier in their comeback struggles, but still feature comfortable Victorian homes.

The 600 and 700 blocks of East Market and the Baxter Avenue and Bardstown Road corridors are especially good for shopping forays for antiques. Joe Ley at 615 East Market charges a modest fee to look, but the experience is well worth it. Not far away, Hadley Pottery Company at 1570 Story Avenue and the Louisville Stoneware Company at 731 Brent Street are artisans of handpainted pottery with shops featuring factory prices.

Dining Guide

Louisville offers a broad range of restaurants, catering to nearly every taste, from the traditional to the adventurous. Several useful dining guides are available at local bookstores and hotels. The guide that follows is a sampling of local eateries within the central business district or adjoining neighborhoods. All are just a short walk, drive, or bus ride from the Galt House. Fare ranges from the tried and true to the daring and exotic and prices from modest to expensive. \$\$\$=expensive; \$\$=moderate; \$=inexpensive

Downtown and Old Louisville

Bristol Bar & Grille (Kentucky Center for the Arts, 5 Riverfront Plaza, 583-3342) offers specialties, such as green-chile wonton appetizer and fettucine Ramon (with grilled chicken) along with beef and seafood. \$

Buchart's Liberty Street (Galleria, 2nd floor, 589-5556) offers salad, steak and seafood in a casual atmosphere. \$

Café Society (725 W. Main St., 585-1188) adjacent to Louisville Museum of History and Science, features roast-almond-studded Society salad, French lamb stew and seafood on pasta. \$\$\$

Casa Grisanti (1000 E. Liberty St., 584-4377) Louisville's only Mobile four-star restaurant, specializes in Northern Italian cuisine and lighter items, in a sophisticated atmosphere. \$\$\$

Charley's and Brasserie (530 W. Main St., 585-3838) Two restaurants at one address. Charley's serves a sandwich/light-entree menu with many imported beers. \$ The Brasserie has an upscale menu featuring chicken Parmesan, beef Bordelaise,

prime beef and hickory-smoked ribs. \$\$

Kingfish Restaurant (6th & River Rd., 584-4321; 3021 Upper River Rd., 895-0544) is Louisville's most popular inexpensive seafood restaurant, with generous portions of fried and broiled seafood and fish served in a casual riverfront setting. \$

The Old House (432 S. Fifth St., 583-3643) combines traditions such as prime rib and lamb chops with trout Florentine and champagne chicken, served in the charming setting of an 1830s Federal townhouse. \$\$\$

The Rudyard Kipling (422 W. Oak St., 636-1311) features an eclectic menu including chicken curry, pasta Siciliano, crepes Delbert and burgoo with cornbread. \$\$

610 Magnolia (610 W. Magnolia St., 636-0783) A unique culinary experience, with food many Louisvillians consider the city's finest. Entrees and dinners change weekly. Fridays feature a special five-course menu, each dish accompanied by a different wine, at a set price. \$\$\$

Vincenzo's (150 S. Fifth St., 580-1350) serves outstanding Italian and continental cuisine in a luxurious atmosphere. One of Louisville's best. \$\$\$

Adjoining Neighborhoods

Café Metro (1700 Bardstown Rd., 458-4830) features continental items such as grilled swordfish with soy, ginger and sesame seeds; sauteed snapper; and beef tournedos with brie and oyster-and-brandy brown sauce. \$\$

Café Mimosa (1216 Bardstown Rd., 458-2233) Louisville's only Vietnamese restaurant, offers

Vietnamese spring rolls and grilled beef, pork, shrimp and chicken. \$\$

De la Torre's (1606 Bardstown Rd., 456-4955) serves Spanish cuisine such as Castilian-style lamb, Gaspacho Andaluz and paëlla along with several wild game dishes. \$\$\$

Ditto's Food and Drink (1114 Bardstown Rd., 581-9129) is set in a partially refurbished warehouse and offers an eclectic bill-of-fare, including New England crab cakes, hickory-smoked ribs and gourmet pizza. \$

Hasenour's Restaurant (1028 Barrett Ave., 451-5210) is one of Louisville's most venerable eateries, offering traditional German dishes along with prime rib of beef, fresh Boston scrod and Hot Browns. The Atrium is located within Hasenour's Restaurant but offers its own specialties, such as beef Wellington, fresh seafood, and flaming salads and desserts prepared tableside, all in a setting of casual elegance. \$\$\$

Jack Fry's (1007 Bardstown Rd., 452-9244) a new twist on an old tradition, with such imaginative items as a black-eyed-pea burrito appetizer, grilled chicken Caesar salad and Indonesian shrimp. \$\$\$

Lilly's (1147 Bardstown Rd., 451-0447) A sophisticated menu changes about every six weeks, but entrees tends to feature veal and seafood. \$\$\$

Sachicoma Japanese Restaurant (944 Baxter Ave., 583-0304) offers sushi along with fried eel, salmon teriyaki and chicken teriyaki. \$\$

Uptown Café (1624 Bardstown Rd., 458-4212) Such delights as oyster and artichoke soup, honey-pekan chicken and salmon croquettes with hollandaise sauce are found here. \$\$

Louisville, the City . . .

by Tom Owen

Louisville has river and regional uncertainty in its blood. The city's Falls of the Ohio—always a white-water rapids—posed the only major natural obstruction in the river's 981 mile length. The mighty stream cascades over ledges of limestone containing the largest outcroppings of fossilized corral in the world. Nineteenth century steamboat pilots sometimes chose to shoot those rapids, but their decision was always accompanied by trepidation.

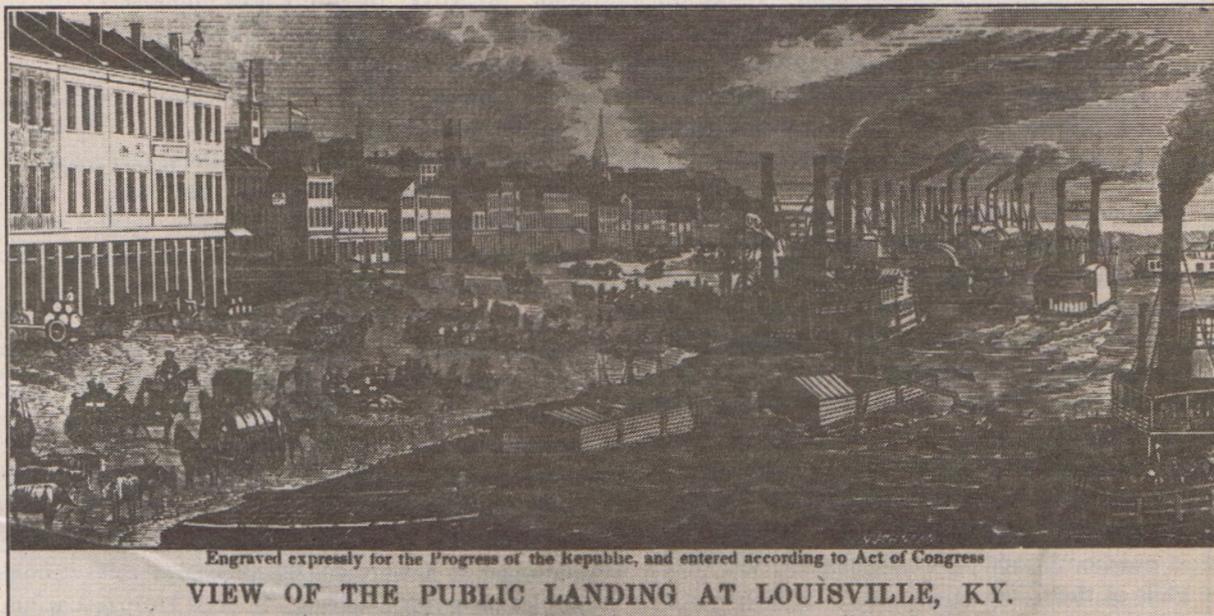
Then there is the problem of north and south. Historically, the community has dressed itself in southern ways, but Kentucky was a "Union" slave state and Indiana is only a river's width away. Conjure the image of Kentuckian Henry Clay astride the Mason-Dixon line and you'll capture something of what this city has been about.

Colonial land speculators had peddled dreams of settlement at the Falls, but it took the military requirements of the American Revolution to give the city birth. In 1778, George Rogers Clark, the "George Washington of the West," attacked British-held forts in future Indiana and Illinois, leaving behind a small garrison and a rag-tag bunch of civilians to start the town. The name "Louisville" honors King Louis XVI, the French Bourbon who agreed to help against the British even though he hated revolutions and revolutionaries. The city has adopted the fleur de lis—the Bourbon family crest—as its official symbol and Kentucky expands the connection by using the "Bourbon" name for all whiskey produced in the state.

Arch-republican Thomas Jefferson, a strange bedfellow for the French king, is also esteemed in Louisville. A street named for Jefferson bisects the downtown government center, the county where Louisville is located bears his name, and towns in southern Indiana—opposite downtown—and in Louisville's eastern suburbs remember the Virginia revolutionary governor who signed the 1780 charter that formally established both city and county. Until Kentucky statehood in 1792, the new frontier outpost was in Virginia.

Steamboats forced the change from crude frontier village to prospering city. The first paddle-wheeler arrived in 1811—the same year brick chimneys were toppled by the outer waves of the giant earthquake on the New Madrid fault. In fact, some residents blamed the quake on the steamboat's vibrating boilers and stack. In 1830, the Louisville and Portland Canal and Locks was cut around the Falls of the Ohio, further fueling the city's transformation into a regional distribution center.

In the 1840s Irish and Germans came in droves, prompting the relocation of the Catholic diocese from Bardstown and spurring, by 1852, the construction of a stately Gothic cathedral, which still stands on Fifth Street. Three years later, Louisville was racked by election day riots between "Know Nothing" nativists and Catholic newcomers. Louisville's nineteenth century immigration profile now makes the city unique among American communities; its two largest religious groups, Catholics and Baptists, are about equal in number and have been at the core of substantial ecumenical cooperation.



Courtesy Cauffman and Stock Collection, University of Louisville

Although Louisville was called a "western" city before the Civil War, she emerged from the conflict as the "Gateway to the South." Most white Louisvillians entered the war as conservative Unionists, but scattered federal civil rights violations combined with Congressional post-war protection of Blacks intensified anti-northern sentiment. At the same time, "Marse Henry" Watterson, the ebullient editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, admonished white southerners to welcome industry and to practice a more subtle form of racism. In that same vein, in 1956 the city pioneered among southern cities in the successful racial integration of its public schools. But in 1975, the implementation of court-ordered, county-wide busing met with scattered white violence.

By 1900, new smokestacks and the growth of the home-grown Louisville and Nashville Railroad made the Falls City one of the South's largest transportation and manufacturing centers. Distilling, meat packing, farm implements, jeans cloth, and tobacco and wood products became the community's industrial mainstays. In the decades after World War I, truck and auto assembly, petrochemicals, major appliances, coatings, and aluminum products were added. By the mid-1970s, several older industries fell on hard times or built new plants elsewhere, prompting vigorous local efforts to halt further exodus and to nurture white-collar jobs in insurance, banking and finance, law, and corporate headquarters. (Healthcare giant Humana, Inc.'s 1985 office tower on Main Street is the city's most controversial architectural work.) Higher education is also big business in Louisville, with two Catholic colleges, major Southern Baptist and Presbyterian seminaries, and the state-supported University of Louisville, a former municipal institution with regionally important schools of medicine and law dating back to 1837 and 1846 respectively.

Louisville Today

Louisville, with a metro population of just over 900,000 has a strong reputation for the performing arts. It has distinguished itself as a center of informal jazz education, producing well-known stylists like singer Helen Humes, trumpeter Jonah

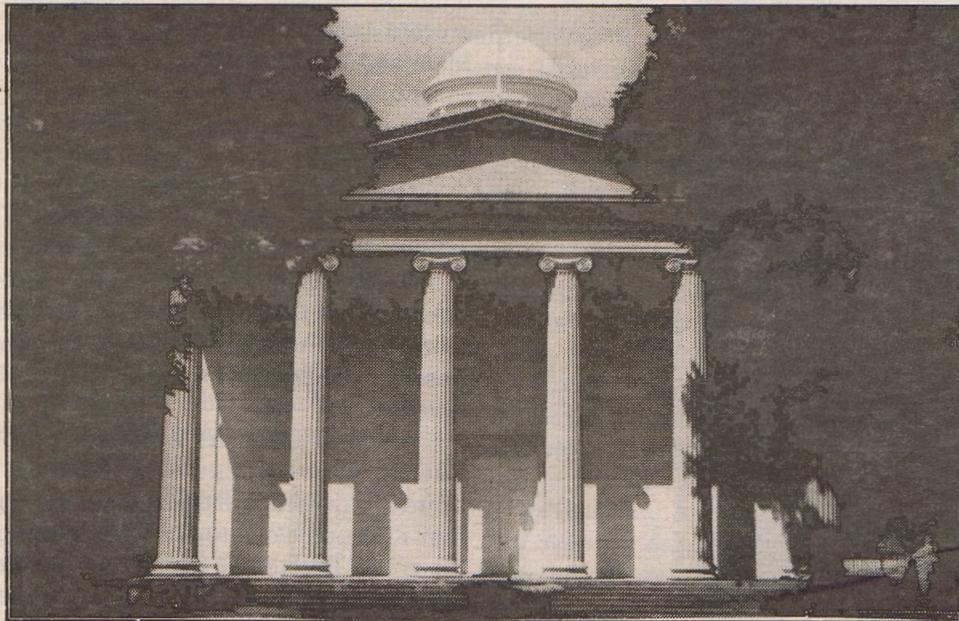
Jones, and guitarist Jimmy Raney. Beginning in 1949, the Louisville Orchestra achieved national recognition for its promotion and performance of newly commissioned music and, more recently, the Actors Theater of Louisville, one of the nation's most successful regional companies, has earned international attention for its annual Festival of New American Plays. Louisville also sustains flourishing professional ballet and opera companies. Most of the city's arts groups perform in a new \$34.5 million complex that adjoins the Main Street preservation district, a unique collection of 19th century commercial buildings, many with ornate cast-iron fronts. The city's Museum of History and Science, which boasts a five story tall I-MAX science theatre, is housed in a handsome 1878 Victorian structure built for a wholesale dry goods distributor.

Sports are important to the city. The vintage Kentucky Derby, the first jewel in horse racing's triple crown, draws tens of thousands to historic Churchill Downs the first Saturday each May. The race is preceded by a week-long festival that amounts to a regional rite-of-spring. The University of Louisville men's basketball and football teams successfully compete at the highest level and auto and harness racing, ice hockey, and triple-A baseball round out the area's major sports offerings. Muhammed Ali, the former heavyweight boxing champ, is Louisville's most famous native. Other well-known exports include jurist Louis D. Brandeis, TV journalist Diane Sawyer and Morning Edition host Bob Edwards.

Today, Louisville is returning to its riverfront, where it all began. Two excursion boats, a giant fountain, and park land await the visitor. The Capital Holding Tower, slated to be the state's tallest building, will soon be underway. Though a little unsure of their regional identity, Louisvillians are unpretentious and Southern-friendly. They welcome visitors and can be lured into bragging about their city; on the other hand, they are just as likely to end up asking about your hometown.

Tom Owen is Associate Archivist, University of Louisville, and an Alderman for the City of Louisville.

and the Region



Courtesy Kentucky Department of Travel Development

by Theda Perdue

Numerous historical attractions in Kentucky lie within an hour's drive of Louisville. Two of the most interesting are Bardstown and Frankfort.

Frankfort Some fifty miles east of Louisville, Frankfort was selected in 1792 as the state capital, not as a compromise choice between Lexington and Louisville, as is often stated, but rather because it made the best offer—free town lots, warehouse receipts, ten boxes of glass, 1,500 pounds of nails, \$3,000 in gold and silver, plus all the stone, lumber, locks, and hinges needed to construct a capitol. The small town thus became the seat of government for the growing commonwealth.

A vivid reminder of that early time remains in the Old Capitol. Designed by Gideon Shryock in classic Greek Revival lines, with a memorable self-supporting circular staircase, the now-restored building served as the state's capitol from 1830 to 1910 and during that time Kentucky's leading citizens, including Henry Clay, spoke in its historic halls. Beside it is the Kentucky History Museum and Research Library, while a few blocks distant is a fine Kentucky Military History Museum, housed in the Old State Arsenal of 1850. All these are administered by the Kentucky Historical Society, first established in 1836, and all are open to the public, at no charge, seven days a week.

Historic homes dot downtown Frankfort, within easy walking distance of each other and the Old Capitol. Among those open to the public are: **Liberty Hall**, a National Historic Landmark whose construction was begun in 1796 by Kentucky's first U.S. Senator; the **Orlando Brown House** (completed in 1836); and the **Vest-Lindsay House** (c. 1820). The restored **Old Governor's Mansion** (1796) is the official residence of the lieutenant-governor of the state, and is open for tours on a limited basis. Overlooking these homes and the entire original city is the **Frankfort Cemetery**, where the graves of Daniel Boone, many governors, and other political and literary figures are located.

The current State Capitol, completed in 1910, is across the Kentucky River from its predecessor and near the Governor's Mansion, an elegant and recently restored 1914 building. On the outskirts of the city is the **State Library and Archives**.

Old Capitol Building, Frankfort, Kentucky

Though not a large city—its population is around 30,000—Frankfort contains a large number of historic places.

Bardstown, even smaller in population, is, like Frankfort, not far from Louisville—some forty miles to the south. First settled in the 1770s, its chief public claim to fame is **Federal Hill**, a restored antebellum home that is said to have been the inspiration for the song "My Old Kentucky Home." It is now a state park, open daily with a small admission charge. But Bardstown is much more. Here was created the first inland Catholic diocese in the new nation and the imposing **St. Joseph Proto-Cathedral**, completed in 1819, was the first Catholic cathedral west of the Alleghenies.

Kentuckians, however, have continually reconciled religion with racing and red-eye whiskey. It is not surprising, then, that the town features a **Museum of Whiskey History**, and nearby is **Heaven Hill Distillery**. A few miles away, in **Loretto**, home of a motherhouse of a Catholic order of nuns, is also **Maker's Mark Distillery**, whose historic buildings have made it a National Historic Landmark. For those desiring more than bourbon for nourishment, **Old Talbott Tavern** likely dates back to the late eighteenth century and was a long-time stagecoach stop.

Hodgenville A cabin said to be the one in which Abraham Lincoln was born, is the feature attraction of the **Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site** near Hodgenville, only some twenty-five miles from Bardstown and fifty-five miles from Louisville.

Lexington and environs (accessible particularly to those traveling east on I-64 and north or south on I-75). Lexington is located in the heart of Kentucky's bluegrass, and the city is surrounded by horse farms. Officially established by the Virginia legislature in 1782, Lexington has many historic buildings associated with figures such as Henry Clay, Mary Todd Lincoln, and John Hunt Morgan. The **Greater Lexington Convention and Visitors Bureau** at the Lexington Civic Center (430 West Vine St., Suite 363, Lexington 40507) provides maps that include a driving tour of the Bluegrass,

with horse farms marked, and a walking tour of historic downtown neighborhoods. Among the important sites are the following:

Ashland, The Henry Clay Estate, Richmond Rd. (U.S. 25 & 421) Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 1-4 p.m. Henry Clay purchased this property in 1806, and lived for many years in an earlier house on the site. In 1857, his son James Brown Clay razed the older structure, and using the foundation and many salvaged materials, built the Italianate house which is open to visitors.

Mary Todd Lincoln House, 578 W. Main St., Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. The Todd family moved to this house in 1832 when Mary was fourteen.

Transylvania University, 300 N. Broadway, tours 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Founded in 1780, Transylvania is the oldest college west of the Allegheny Mountains. Its graduates include Jefferson Davis and Stephen Austin as well as 50 U.S. Senators and 36 governors. Particularly noteworthy among Transylvania's buildings is **Old Morrison**, designed by Gideon Shryock and completed in 1834.

Hopemont, The Hunt Morgan House, 201 N. Mill St., Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 2-5 p.m. Built in 1814 on Gratz Park, this Federal house was home to Confederate General John Hunt Morgan and birthplace of a 1933 Nobel prize winner, geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan.

Lexington Cemetery, 833 West Main St., 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Chartered in 1848, the cemetery is on the National Register. Buried here are Henry Clay, John C. Breckinridge, John Hunt Morgan, and Belle Brezing.

The University Kentucky, South Limestone St. Founded in 1865, this land-grant university has a student body of 23,000.

Keeneland Racecourse, west of Lexington on U.S. 60 (Versailles Rd.) post time 1:00 p.m., no racing Sun. and Mon.; visitors welcome at other times including morning workouts, 6-10 a.m.; library 9-11 a.m. There will be no races at Churchill Downs in Louisville during the OAH meeting, but many of the horses who will run in the Kentucky Derby will be racing in Lexington in April. Built in 1936, the Keeneland Racecourse is one of the world's most attractive and genteel.

Other nearby historic sites worth visting are the following: **Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill**, southwest of Lexington on U.S. 68 (Harrodsburg Rd.), tours 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; for accommodations in restored buildings, call (606)734-5411. This is one of the most beautiful places in Kentucky. The oldest stone building dates from 1809, and today 30 restored structures hold museums, living history exhibits, shops, dining facilities, and accommodations.

Berea College, south of Lexington on I-75 or U.S. 421. Founded in 1855 by Reverend John G. Fee and Cassius M. Clay, Berea College has a long tradition of providing quality education for students regardless of their ability to pay. All students work in one of the college industries which include the Boone Tavern hotel and dining room and Log House craft sales room. For accommodations in Boone Tavern, call (606)986-9358.

Theda Perdue is professor of history, University of Kentucky.

Across the Ohio



Courtesy Clark-Floyd-Harrison Counties Convention and Tourism Bureau

The Howard Steamboat Museum in Jeffersonville is a treasure trove of memorabilia from America's steamboat era.

by Carl E. Kramer

In *The Urban Frontier*, historian Richard C. Wade observed that by 1830, Louisville's southern Indiana rivals, Jeffersonville and New Albany, had become "economic appendages of the Falls City." Wade's description is as true in 1991 as it was in 1830, and few are more cognizant of that than local Hoosiers. But Southern Indiana residents are an independent breed, and they make a concerted effort to cultivate a unique identity while simultaneously exploiting their close proximity to Louisville.

Like Louisville, Southern Indiana was opened for settlement during the American Revolution by George Rogers Clark. In 1783 the Virginia Assembly awarded Clark and his troops a 150,000-acre grant on the north side of the Falls of the Ohio. Clark's Grant was part of a much larger tract organized by Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison as Clark County in 1801.

Clarksville, created as part of Clark's Grant, is the oldest Anglo-American town in the Old Northwest. General Clark chaired its first board of trustees and lived on a rocky point overlooking the falls and their 375 million-year old Devonian fossil beds from 1803 until 1809. On October 26, 1803, he witnessed the departure of his youngest brother, William, along with Meriwether Lewis, on their expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase territory.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Clarksville was the site of the Indiana Reformatory. Today the building is home to Colgate-Palmolive, the area's largest civilian employer. The plant's dominant feature is its giant clock, which at 40 feet in diameter is the second largest timepiece in the world. Across the street is the "Car Works," a collection of more than 40 manufacturing and warehousing buildings that exemplify late 19th century industrial architecture.

Adjoining Clarksville on the east is Jeffersonville, the Clark County seat and one of Indiana's oldest cities. Settlement began about 1786 with construction of Fort Finney on the downtown riverfront. Organized in 1801, the town is named for President Thomas Jefferson, who drew a unique, open checkerboard plan for the settlement at Governor Harrison's request.

A key source of Jeffersonville's growth was the steamboat industry. In 1848 James Howard established the Howard Shipyard, which for nearly a century produced the finest craft on American waterways, including the *Glendy Burke*, *Robert E. Lee II*, and *Mark Twain*.

Recalling the glory of the steamboat era is the Howard Steamboat Museum. This 22-room Victorian mansion was erected during the 1890s by Edmonds J. Howard, the founder's son. The structure features both stained and leaded-glass windows, 15 varieties of hand-carved paneling, and a Moorish-style music room complete with its original neo-Louis XV furniture. The museum houses a fascinating collection of navigational equipment, paddlewheels and steamboat replicas.

The Old Jeffersonville National Register of Historic Places District is notable for its eclectic collection of middle and late 19th century residential and commercial architecture. The district's most distinguished building is the Grisamore House. Built in 1837 by brothers David and Wilson Grisamore, this two-story brick house blends Federal and Greek Revival elements.

During the Civil War, Jeffersonville became a major base for the Quarter-Master Department, a function which the city served until the mid-1950s. In 1874 the department occupied a new depot designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. The original complex occupies four city blocks, and its first landscaping was designed by Frederick Law Olmstead, Sr.

Southern Indiana's largest city is New Albany, the Floyd County seat. The city was founded in July 1813 by brothers Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner, who had arrived at the Falls of the Ohio a short time earlier from New York. The city's oldest building is a simple wood-frame, Federal house erected by Joel and Mary Scribner in 1814.

As with Jeffersonville, the steamboat industry was a foundation of the city's mid-19th century economy. At least a half-dozen ship builders launched scores of packet boats along with steamboats such as the *Eclipse*, *A.L. Shotwell* and *Robert E. Lee I*. Shipbuilding attracted a host of machine shops, foundries, cabinet and furniture factories, tanneries and silversmith shops. By 1850 New

Albany was Indiana's largest city.

The wealth generated by New Albany's economic prominence created an elite class who erected numerous handsome residences along Main and Market streets. Today Mansion Row constitutes the best single collection of Federal, Italianate, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Victorian architecture in the Louisville area.

The focal point of Mansion Row is the Culbertson Mansion State Memorial. This magnificent French Second Empire house was erected in 1869 by William S. Culbertson, one of Indiana's richest merchants. The 20-room interior includes fabric-quality wallpapers, marble fireplaces, frescoed ceilings, and a spectacular cantilevered staircase.

A nearby landmark is the Second Baptist Church. Popularly known as the Town Clock Church, this Greek Revival structure features a four-direction clock tower which looks out over the river. Erected in 1852, it is reputed to have been a way station on the Underground Railroad.

Corydon, the state's first capital and now the Harrison County seat, was founded in 1808 when Hervey Heth purchased the site from William Henry Harrison. In 1813 the territorial legislature voted to move the capital from Vincennes to Corydon. Three years later, delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Corydon to draft Indiana's first constitution, and for nine years Corydon was the capital.

Completed in 1816, the old Capitol was constructed of locally quarried limestone. The House of Representatives occupied the lower room, and the Senate and Supreme Court met in the upper room. When the capital was transferred to Indianapolis in 1825, the structure became the Harrison County Courthouse.

Across the street is Governor Hendricks' Headquarters. Built in 1817, this two-story, Federal-style brick house was the home of Gov. William Hendricks from 1822 to 1825. Nearby is the Constitution Elm Monument, which encases the trunk of a beautiful elm tree that shaded delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the June heat.

On the outskirts of town is the site of the battle of Corydon. On July 9, 1863, the Indiana Home Guard met the main force of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's cavalry on their raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Two guardsmen and eight Rebels died. Fought five days after the battle of Gettysburg, the Corydon skirmish was the only other officially recognized Civil War battle fought on Northern soil.

With its early 19th century government complex surrounded by a well preserved town square, Corydon easily evokes images of small-town Americana, but for the past two decades, Corydon and Harrison county have ranked among Indiana's most rapidly growing communities.

Indeed, Clark, Floyd and Harrison counties' combined population of approximately 180,000 makes the "Sunny Side of Louisville" one of Indiana's largest urban centers and an integral part of the larger Louisville metropolitan region.

Carl Kramer is president of Kentuckiana Historical Services, a public history consulting firm in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and adjunct lecturer in history at Indiana University Southeast and the University of Louisville.

Focus on Teaching Day

Focus on Teaching Day, a day of sessions especially for junior and senior high school history teachers, will be held Saturday, April 13. This is the eighth year for Focus Day, which strives to encourage interaction among all levels of history educators.

Workshop presenters include both secondary teachers, social studies specialists and college and university scholars. Six sessions and a luncheon keynote speech by OAH Acting Executive Secretary Arnita Jones will address topics in history education and professional development, with two sessions focusing on the Bill of Rights.

Two concurrent sessions, **Latin America: Past and Present** and **Teaching the Bill of Rights: New Materials and Methods**, run from 9:00-10:30 a.m. Three sessions, **Paradise Lost and Found: Utopias in United States History**, **Teaching History Creatively: Museums as an Educational Resource**, and **Teaching Midwest Frontier History with Primary Materials** share the 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. time period. The luncheon and keynote address, "Historians and Education Reform" will take place from 12:30-2:00 p.m. (Luncheon tickets cost \$15. It is not necessary to attend the luncheon to hear the keynote address.) **Judicial Enforcement of the Bill of Rights: Cases and Controversies** is the subject of a presentation and discussion by a panel of history educators from 2:30-4:30 p.m.

Focus on Teaching Day is open at no charge to any interested person and is funded in part by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and the Kentucky Humanities Council with funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities. While no registration is required for Focus Day sessions, teachers wishing to receive materials in advance may register. Registration is required to attend other sessions at the OAH Annual Meeting. For more information or registration materials, contact Sheri Sherrill, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408; 812-855-7311.

Historical Research Facilities in Louisville

Main Louisville Free Public Library located in the 700 block of Fourth Avenue—one block south of the central business district—features an excellent *Index to the Louisville Courier-Journal*, as well as a large collection of local 19th century newspapers on microfilm.

The Filson Club, open to the public, is a 107-year-old private library, manuscript repository, and photo archives on Kentuckiana. The Club is located in an elegant turn-of-the-century mansion at 1210 South Third Street, just eight blocks south of downtown. A small local history museum is located in the mansion carriage house.

The University of Louisville supports several centers for historical research. The Ekstrom Library on U of L's main campus houses a large photographic archives, a rare books room, and a university archives that collects both institutional and area business and social history. A smaller health sciences archives is located just east of downtown at the university's Kornhauser Library in the Health Sciences Center.

Smaller archival operations are maintained by the area's public school district, the Baptist and Presbyterian seminaries, and both Louisville and Jefferson County governments.

AUCTION — Just for THE FUND of it

The items listed below have been donated to "JUST FOR THE FUND OF IT," the Fund for American History auction which will be held at the annual meeting in Louisville on Friday, April 12, immediately before the Presidential Banquet. Plan now to attend the auction, join in the bidding, and buy a chance on two round-trip airline tickets to be raffled off at the auction.

It is not too late to make a donation. Should you wish to do so, please write or call the OAH Office. We will be happy to send you an auction donation form and answer any questions you may have. The donation form needs to be returned by **March 1** to insure listing in the auction catalog.

We would like to thank the businesses, exhibitors, and individuals listed below for their generosity.

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CUSTOM SERVICES

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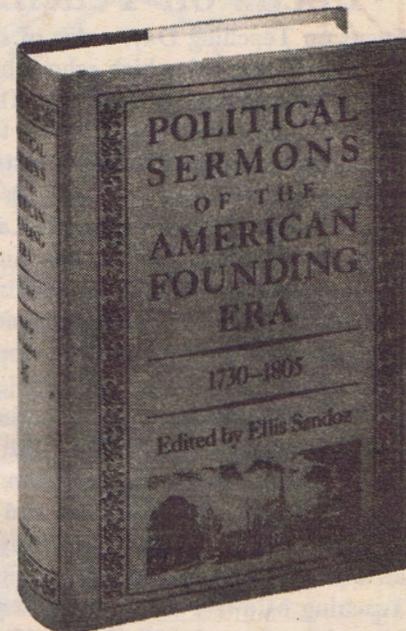
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