

OAH NEWSLETTER

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The Bicentennial's Scholarly Impact

by Paul L. Murphy

Men's History: Whither and Whether

by Mark C. Carnes and Clyde Griffen

Is the New Social History Threatening Clio?

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by James C. Klotter

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Southern Women's Cultural History

Priscilla Cortelou Little
and

Anne Firor Scott



Courtesy Library of Congress

"Richmond—A Cigarette Factory" (from *Harper's Weekly*, 1887)

Nearly 200 persons assembled at Washington, DC, in May to consider new perspectives in research on the topic "Southern Women's Cultural History from the Civil War to Civil Rights." The gathering was a lively one not only because of the scholarly promise of the subject but also the diversity and intense involvement of the audience. Convened at the National Museum of Women in the Arts, the conference attracted scores of scholars as well as librarians, museum directors, editors and teachers. The occasion was conducted with support from 13 of state humanities councils (the state programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities) and a grant from the Jessie Ball duPont Fund to the Women's Studies program at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy.

Separating myth from the reality of southern women's experience was a central theme.

Separating myth from the reality of southern women's experience was a central theme of the seven major papers and two roundtable discussions featured on the agenda. Although participating scholars approached the subject from a host of disciplinary perspectives, the assembled historians, musicologists, art historians and literary scholars concurred that their task was to "re-discover" the role women had played in the evolution of this nation's distinctive southern culture. Professor Nancy Cott of Yale University's history department, for example, observed that considerable research was needed on the experience of the southern states during the first wave of feminism in the United States, and she challenged conference participants to probe further into the movement's early efforts to come to grips with racism and its implications for its own egalitarian aspirations. A similar call for

research was sounded by Thadious Davis, professor of English at the University of North Carolina, who urged that the WPA collection of slave narratives be systematically compared to the more recent recollections of women workers in the South's restructured economy. Davis issued this challenge in delivering a paper on "Lumina Silvervale Wrote: Women's Art and Authorship in the Southern Region."

Professor Nancy Hewitt of the University of South Florida issued her own call at the conference for a redefinition of the meaning of "work" in her paper on "Southern Women and Labor." Our understanding of that concept, she asserted, needed to be broadened to include: domestic work, childcare, boarding, volunteer labor, social reform, involuntary labor and collective labor. Viewed from this expanded perspective, the role of women in the workplace, the family, the community and the southern polity could be more exactly appreciated. Equally suggestive of productive lines of future research was Jacqueline Jones' paper on "Public Dimensions of 'Private' Life: Southern Women and their Families, 1865-1965." The Wellesley College historian noted that the same concerns for child and family welfare could have quite different political consequences for women working in the white and black communities. She urged not only further inquiry along these comparative lines but also that public programs be developed from the emerging research.

It was precisely the subject of devising methods for alerting the public to the insights now being gained from research on the experience of southern women that propelled a series of workshops at the conference under the aegis of the state humanities councils. With the assistance of the participating scholars, public programs were considered for such forums as local libraries, museums, community organizations and media outlets. Summer institutes and in-service workshops for secondary school teachers were also added to the conference's list of likely vehicles

for the dissemination of the research.

The task of summarizing the results of the two-day gathering was left to Ann Firor Scott of the Duke University history department. Professor Scott reminded the participants that much of the earliest scholarship devoted to women's history dealt with southerners, beginning with two seminal articles published more than a half century ago by Virginia Gearhart and Marjorie Shaxford Mendenhall. These pioneering studies were followed in 1938 by Julia Spruill's *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies*, the subsequent research by Elizabeth Taylor on the southern suffrage movement, and Eleanor Flexnor's 1958 *Century of Struggle*.

Professor Scott, too, noted an omission in published research. She informed the conference: "I have never yet seen a thoughtful analy-

Much of the earliest scholarship devoted to women's history dealt with southerners.

sis of the ongoing profound transformation of community cultural life being brought about by 53 state-based humanities programs. What these programs are doing, with ever increasing effectiveness, is to remind scholars in what we call the humanities of the enormous pleasure and reward that can come from working not just for ourselves or for a tiny coterie of the initiated, but for the larger culture which sustains us. At the same time, these programs are helping more and more citizens in search of knowledge (a much larger proportion of Americans than most people realize) to discover that scholars really do have something to say to them."

Priscilla Cortelou Little is a Program Associate with the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, and Anne Firor Scott is W. K. Boyd Professor of History at Duke University.



Is the New Social History Threatening Clio?

Carl N. Degler

One sign that the new social history, which is really not so new any more, has come into its own is that criticisms or complaints are being levied against it, often by established historians. After all, no one complains about the new just because its novel; it has to be terribly wrong or threatening. Lawrence Stone, one of the early advocates and practitioners of social history, some years ago made clear his doubts about the inclusion of social science in history, suggesting that "it might be time for the historical rats to leave rather than to scramble aboard the social scientific ship" that seemed to be sinking. More recently, The New York Times gave several columns to a story about the complaints. Then last year, two senior historians took up the cudgels: Gertrude Himmelfarb in her book of essays, *The New History and the Old*, and Theodore Hamerow in *Reflections of History and Historians* and in "Decline of the Historical Profession" (*OAH Newsletter*, November 1987).

Himmelfarb's criticism of social history is not recent; it goes back to her 1984 *Harper's* article, "History with the Politics Left Out." In her new book, that essay is buttressed and, in effect, expanded upon in other chapters. Her objection is "the dominance" of the new history in historical writing and the likelihood that the old and new kinds of history will not be reconciled, that the "everyday life of the common people" and "the long-term structure" (*longue duree*) of geography and demography will continue to cause historians to ignore "the drama of events, the power of ideas, and the dignity of individuals."

Hamerow also seriously doubts the value of the new history, but, in addition, he sees all of history "going through a serious crisis," struggling for recognition not only among the public but in its natural habitat, the academy itself. "All signs," he contends, "indicate that we are witnessing the decline of history as an academic discipline, not its disappearance perhaps, but certainly its eclipse." He has no doubt that people want to read and even study history; he just wonders if "professional historians will be able to satisfy" that demand. Or will they leave the task "increasingly to gifted amateurs who compensate by the vigor of their prose and vividness of their imagination for the technical shortcomings from which their work occasionally suffers." He ominously concludes. "The answer to this question depends to a large extent on the future of historical scholarship in the United States."

Well, are things that bad? Is the new social

history so threatening and dominant? Is history in general in such deep trouble as Hamerow asserts? I doubt it. For one thing, in making her case, Himmelfarb depends too much upon examples from the extreme. She quotes with some alarm Peter Stearns' characteristically puckish but hardly threatening remark that "when the history of menarche is widely recognized as equal in importance to the history of the monarchy, we (social historians) will have arrived." Occasioning no more need for worry is her conversation with a young historian, with which she opens her essay. The young scholar, she reports, was working on the history of an eighteenth-century New England town, but he told her that he did not think his study would "get to" the founding of the United States, an event which she thought "one of the most momentous . . . in all of modern history." Much to her surprise

It is not at all strange that they might feel impelled to study the people who made up the bottom rather than the top layers of the social order.

and dismay, he then proceeded to deny, as she phrased it, "that this was the crucial event I took it to be. What was crucial were the lives and experiences of the mass of people." According to her account, she was, in turn, declared to be naive and old-fashioned. Yet, one wonders, what does a senior professor expect from the young—a defense of the traditional? Or, in the case of Peter Stearns' playful remark, a measured defense of a new field that had yet to make its way against the establishment? No, I think Professor Himmelfarb is a little to prone to take the extreme for the typical.

Social history has indeed become prominent. In the case of United States history, for example, it has deeply influenced political history, as the so-called ethno-cultural interpretation of politics reminds us. It is true that those who have pursued the interpretive line have, at times, made extreme, even insupportable claims for its utility. But by the same token, the intrusion of social concerns has hardly obliterated traditional political history. Indeed, Himmelfarb herself provides a list of important contributions that the demographic studies of Peter Laslett and

his group at Cambridge have made to her field of English history. And in the American field there is little doubt that social science methods have settled at least one long and hotly debated subject, namely, whether or not slavery was profitable. Social science history, to be sure, has not been equally conclusive in regard to other issues. But then, history is not known for settling issues; it is better at identifying new questions. This has been in fact been the *raison d'être* of social history: to reveal fresh ways of attacking, if not always answering, old as well as new questions.

Another of Himmelfarb's complaints against the new social history is that the topics it treats are small in design and scope. Do all historians have to be like Himmelfarb and take on large subjects like the Darwinian Revolution and the history of poverty? Hardly. No large study can be completed without the work of the monographic scholars, yea, those social historians of the commonplace and the minute. Himmelfarb does not quite say she regrets the historian's intrusion into the nursery, the bedroom and the bathroom, as David Potter once described psychologically oriented history, but she seems to come close to that. It is true that there was time in historical writing when Frank Freidel could write a life of Franklin Roosevelt and not mention Lucy Mercer and when a life of Gladstone could leave out his self-flagellation. That time, however, is past. Indeed we may well expect that in the future no history of the Salem witch trials will be able to ignore the age of menarche among Massachusetts girls.

The heart of the matter is that the kinds of history we write are immensely varied and always will be. And that is because the uses we make of the past, or more accurately, the reasons we investigate the past, are diverse, and inevitably shape the kind of history we produce. That point comes through quite concretely in Hamerow's informative study of the social origins of graduate students in history between 1950 and 1960. He found that more than a third of them had fathers whose formal education extended no further than grammar school, a fact that says much about the social, as well as the educational class from which the later historians emerged. Given that background, it is not at all strange that they might feel impelled to study the people who made up the bottom rather than the top layers of the social order.

Like Himmelfarb, Hamerow deplores the prominence that social history has achieved

within the discipline, but, unlike her, he sees the distinction between the new and the old history as an artificial one. "The only real difference," he contends, "is between good and bad history or rather between good and bad historians." Neither scholarly viewpoint nor subject matter, he writes, "produces enduring works of historical learning," and that is accomplished by "imaginativeness and creativity." Unfortunately, the standard is not easy to apply, valid as it may sound. The endurance of history ultimately depends upon its usefulness to readers. That is why even old histories can come back into prominence as old questions return. Hamerow is right in concluding that human beings require history, but his observation does not go far enough. It fails to address the narrower but important truth that the content of history which human beings require changes over time. The concerns of one era are not necessarily those of another. And so new approaches, new subjects, new methods come to the fore, reshaping in the process the content of the past we call history.

Although Hamerow, like the great majority of us, has spent his life teaching, it is clear that when he talks about historians, he is referring to those who research and publish. He finds illus-

History is not known for settling issues; it is better at identifying new questions.

ory the often asserted link between scholarship and good teaching. "The instructional and investigative functions are simply unrelated," he concludes. Research is the truly challenging and worthwhile activity. Indeed, it can be so "magical" as to cause otherwise dull, mediocre and uninspiring persons to "think more nobly and speak more eloquently than they do in their daily routine." At the same time, Hamerow seems not to be concerned with bringing that imagination and creativity to the wider world, whether through teaching or publication. He inquires, "do we ask the physicist, chemist, or biologist to communicate his finding in polished literary style?" Historians, like scientists, he contends should be judged by the quality of their research, not by their ability to communicate. "Indeed, the reconditeness of what he does is a measure of its originality. As for the task of popularization," Hamerow tells us, "that can be left to journalists and litterateurs."

To my mind, nothing would be more detrimental to history than for that view to prevail. Not everyone wants to write for the general public, and not everyone who attempts to do so will produce a best-seller. Yet the very nature of history requires that it be accessible to the public if it is to accomplish its mission. The job of history is understanding, not problem-solving. Hamerow is right on target when he says that historians unearth no laws of human behavior; we simply seek to understand how people have behaved in the past. In the course of that search we attempt to understand why they have behaved in that manner.

That is the essential difference between history and the social sciences. The latter do indeed seek to explain and from that to predict, or to put the matter more directly and simply: to solve problems. The solutions the social sciences concoct and the explanations they advance may not always be effective, but the practitioners of those disciplines undoubtedly see themselves as

problem-solvers. That is why it is not necessary, as Hamerow pointed out in regard to scientists, for the work of a sociologist, psychologist or economist to be readable or even understandable to the general public. Each of those disciplines has worked out a set of specialized principles and methods that those familiar with them use to solve problems. Their success of failure as problem-solvers does not depend upon the public's understanding of the principles and methods they draw upon.

History does not work that way. Its depiction of the past may be helpful in defining a problem or in recognizing the need for a solution, but history has no means for reaching a social goal or eliminating a social evil. Its use resides, rather, in the understanding it provides to everyone, not only to professionals, of where we have come from and who we are. If it is to be used, it must be accessible to the public. That is why recondite history is not good history in the larger sense, however valuable it may be in the specialized sense. Recondite history, by definition, is not accessible to the reading public.

Carl Becker was right when he asserted that Everyman—and Everywoman—wants and needs history. That need derives not only from our dependence upon records, as Becker so imaginatively demonstrated, but also because our very identity as persons and as members of social aggregations depends upon it. In our personal individual lives, as in the large communities of which we are part, we act as historians: redefining our past, interpreting and reinterpreting it, and forgetting it. Just as a nation can forget its past, so an individual blots out his or her own history. And, contrary to Santayana's dictum, that is not always a mistake. For by forgetting parts of our individual history we can move on to new goals, make a fresh start. On a national level that has been done by France and Germany since World War II, though a knowledge of history might have predicted a continued enmity, nurtured by three bloody conflicts within a single century. Yet, it is also true, that forgetting the past can be tricky, as our experience in Central America over the last seven years reminds us. We may have forgotten our earlier history in that region, but the people there and those others to the south of us have not. Sometimes we all need to forget the past, but that can only be done when those who have also been a part of that past also forget. Without that congruence, the past continues to shape others, and through them, us.

Must we conclude with Hamerow, then, that the usefulness of history resides in nothing more than its being a part of us, a source of our identity? Not necessarily, for history as continuity has a value no other study of human behavior displays. Historians, as a part of their craft, look to the past for the roots of current issues, for they know that the past lays burdens upon us, and it shapes the present. The past, in short, limits, or at least helps to define, what might be done in the present. In that way a knowledge of history can help in evaluating public policy. In their provocative book *Thinking in Time*, Ernest May and Richard Neustadt provide an striking example of this use of history. It concerns the "discovery" during the Carter Administration of a Soviet brigade in Cuba, a presumed violation of the 1962 accord with the Soviet Union. Only after much hand-wringing and frantic communication was it "remembered" that the brigade had been there long before and was not part of the 1962 agreement; that in short, there was no

crisis. A recourse to history may well save governments and other agencies from ill-considered acts of policy, even if a knowledge of the past cannot tell us what action to take.

A trickier use of history, one that political scientists frequently resort to, is to draw analogies from the past. An obvious example was the passage of the neutrality legislation during the 1930s after "learning" the history of our entrance into World War I. And even more egregious instance was our use of the Munich experience in deciding to make war in Korea, and later in Vietnam. Analogies, after all, are only as good as their congruency with circumstances or context. We cannot function without them, to be sure, but too often they enslave us, as Munich certainly has. Many liberals today, in reaction to United State policy in Nicaragua, have been equally ensnared by the Vietnam analogy.

Hamerow's broad survey of the uses of history omits one that has only recently come into popular view: "public history," which also depends upon history's emphasis upon continuity, though it draws from other aspects of history as well. May and Neustadt in their book tell of the deep impression the historian's practice of looking for context and continuity made upon the business

The concerns of one era are not necessarily those of another.

and government managers whom they taught at the Kennedy School. The practice was often new to them. In other ways as well, businesses in their day-to-day activities are increasingly drawing upon the special skills of historians as archivists, record organizers and researchers. The Wells-Fargo Bank in San Francisco, for example, has a department of history, which at last look, counted eight members, some of them with Ph. D.s European history. The U.S. Army, the Senate, the Energy Department and the House of Representatives each now maintain a Historians' Office. When I visited the history department at the University of Houston a couple of years ago, I discovered that the graduates of the program in Middle Eastern history found ready employment with the Houston oil companies, which sought expert guidance in dealing with Arab oil countries. Once again, the emphasis is upon history's continuity and understanding.

The breadth of historical study today, as symbolized by the predominance of social history, ought neither to depress us nor frighten us. It is after all, a response to the constantly shifting definition of what history is, how it can be used, and who we are. Never have so many books of history be published as now crowd our bookshelves. The public may not read our writings as much as we would like, and our political leaders certainly pay less attention to the way history can guide policy than they should, but that only makes our job more insistent: to keep reminding them that history is not only useful, but necessary. Besides, when two large tomes of solid history, one analytical and the other narrative, occupy high places on the best-seller list, history cannot be in quite the parlous state our jaundiced colleagues, Professors Hamerow and Himmelfarb, want us to believe.

Carl N. Degler is professor of history at Stanford University.

DeBenedetti Prize Established

In memory of Charles DeBenedetti who died on January 27, 1987, at the age of 44, The Council on Peace Research in History (CPRH) recently established the Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History. Professor DeBenedetti devoted his enormous creative talents to peace research.

The terms of the prize are as follows: The Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History is to be awarded every other year to the author or authors of an outstanding journal article pub-

lished in English and which deals with peace history. This may include articles focusing on the history of peace movements, the responses of individuals to peace and war issues, the relationship between peace movements and other reform activities, comparative analyses and quantitative studies.

CPRH is appealing for contributions to establish an endowed fund for the prize. Contributions should be sent to: Dr. Leonard Liggio, CPRH Secretary-Treasurer, c/o Institute for

Humane Studies, 4210 Roberts Road, Fairfax, VA 22032. Checks should be payable to CPRH—Charles DeBenedetti Prize.

The first award will be given for the best article published in 1987 or 1988. Articles published in *Peace and Change* will automatically be considered for the award, but articles published in other journals will be considered if submitted to the prize committee. For prize regulations, contact Charles Chatfield, Dept. of History, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45510.

Advice for ABDs

James C. Klotter



Item: As of 1981, the median time between receiving a B.A. and Ph.D. in history was 11.0 years.

Having written a dissertation and then been an editor and reader for numerous dissertations submitted for publication, I offer the following six basic rules:

Choose a quarrelsome committee. It is wise to select a committee filled either with people you don't know or whom you know hate each other. This will make you a better person in the end, for out of the fires of adversity you will emerge tempered with a much more realistic world view. A good example of this would be to select Professor Hatfield as your major professor, and then select on the committee also his bitter enemy, Professor McCoy. If one is a quantifier and the other thinks quantification is God's curse on historians, so much the better. Do not be misled or become schizophrenic when one professor subsequently writes one thing on your drafts, and another says just the opposite. Being torn all these different ways is excellent preparation for when you receive your first readers' reports in the real world. Besides, it might be that during your dissertation defense, Professors Hatfield and McCoy will be so busy attacking each other that they will forget you. And if they should choose to attack each other through you, it will do wonders for your humility. Warning: Never select a dissertation committee of sympathetic professors, familiar with your strengths and well-disposed toward each other.

Choose a topic with the widest possible chronological and research scope. If you choose a subject like "The European View of Worldwide American Foreign Policy, 1776-1976," you will greatly impress your professors with your courage--and your intention to spend at least a decade or so at their school doing research on the subject. Disregard doomsayers who suggest you will end up in exasperation some ten years later, turning out an extremely narrow study called "The European View of American Foreign Policy: Grenada in 1983, A Case Study of the Luxembourg Press." Remember, the broader topic will keep you in school much longer, thereby supporting graduate enrollment figures and furnishing cheap teaching labor. Warning: Never select an important but manageable topic that

can be researched and completed in a reasonable amount of time.

Do not worry about length. If you include virtually everything you find, two things will occur: (a) By the time your committee reaches page 500 of the resulting 1,300-page manuscript, they will be so worn-out that they likely will skip the rest. If you cannot write, this is a particularly good thing. Or (b) the committee will be so impressed by the size they will ignore the fact that it is only full of sound and fury. When someone points out that book publishers prefer 300-page manuscripts and that your dissertation, if published in its present length, would probably cost at least \$95 a copy, answer, "It will be easy to cut it down, if needed. Besides, I'm certain my publisher will not worry about the length." Warning: Never write a concise dissertation that could be published at a reasonable cost, with only minor revisions.

Do not worry about writing and rewriting. If you cannot write a clear, logical sentence, so much the better. The history profession all too often does not recognize the quality of good writing; therefore, authors who can write an interesting narrative, who have a wide audience, and who reach important people with their ideas are seldom honored. It is much better to be prolix, complex and absolutely convoluted in your prose. If the committee cannot understand what you are saying, they likely will not confess their ignorance but will instead praise you as brilliant and learned. Book reviewers manifest the same tendencies. Warning: Never write interesting and readable prose that is clear and understandable.

Footnote everything. This is the chance to impress your committee. Pad those notes! If you write a simple statement--"George Washington was president"--find a manuscript letter (preferably from an obscure collection your committee will not recognize) which has a vague reference to "President George Washington." Include that source in the footnote, thus adding a manuscript collection to the body count of such collections. If you have some almost worthless material that would look out of place even in the most disorganized text, stick it in the notes, thereby saving it from being discarded and turning this otherwise excess baggage from a weakness to a

strength. Long, rambling content or explanatory notes that have no direct relationship to anything will impress your committee and, if nothing else, will certainly take up space. Warning: Never use the common-sense rule in footnoting, never be modest in what you include, and never avoid content notes.

Be a name dropper. Remember, you want a long, dull, heavily footnoted treatise, not something that could become a readable book. Therefore, whenever possible, you, as a young graduate student, must display your vast learning. Under all circumstances, avoid the temptation to say simply, "Historians have long disagreed on the authorship of that important letter," and then go on. Instead, spend at least a full page telling exactly who said what and when. Be detailed. Examples of this might begin: "Morison Parkman Adams began the debate in his modestly titled *The Letter: An Examination*¹, which indicated that, of all the possibilities, only one person could have written the epistle.² But, based as it was on now-outdated sources³--as all old books are--it was soon superseded by the flawed but still valuable *The Letter: A Revisionist Reexamination of the Adams' Thesis*⁴, by Samuel Francis Henry. In it..." etc. This approach effectively dulls the readers' senses so that they soon realize this is serious history. It also adds pages to the size of your work. And, finally, if you can include the names of your committee members in such discussions, then do so; for by that simple act, you will greatly impress them with your obvious good historical taste and clear recognition of the major figures in the profession. Warning: Never write for the larger literate audience; instead, write only for other historians.

If you follow these rules, and my warnings, then you should graduate about when most Ph.D.s do, in about the same mental state, and with a dissertation worth just about as much. Ignore these maxims and you will find yourself in the precarious position of graduating quickly, in a better frame of mind, with a publishable work in hand. Who wants that to happen?

James C. Klotter is State Historian and General Editor at the Kentucky Historical Society.



The moment of truth had arrived. Four dozen students from my undergraduate course in urban history were taking seats for their final exam. They were an orderly but motley crew in assorted haircuts, multicolored sweatshirts and jeans, and of varied shapes and sizes.

Soon their pens were scratching in bluebooks, a sound barely audible beneath the rumble of the room's ventilation system. As I paced the aisles, alert to wrongdoing, the past semester's highlights flashed in my memory: Colonial ports, revolutionary Boston, cholera and typhoid fever; the omnibus and the trolley; Tweed's New York and Pingree's Detroit, nativism and immigrant enclaves; dumbbell apartments, Olmsted's parks, Burnham's plans; Progressive reformers, red lights and roadhouses. . . .

Only ten minutes had passed since the exam had begun. Every head was bent, every hand moved steadily to cover the pages with modern hieroglyphs. Save one. Mark B. had stopped writing and was reading the question sheet. Was he stymied or merely plotting his next move?

Doubts seeped into my head. Was the exam fair? Did the average student have a fighting chance? Was there challenge enough for the luminaries to shine? Did I ask for too much? Too little?

I picked up the question sheet and read it--for the fifth time. The week before I had outlined

Stanley B. Winters

the exam to my classes and hinted at what questions to expect. Several days ago I had drafted the questions, then redrafted them. Everything seemed reasonable, so proportional to the semester's emphasis: the peaks of urban glory, the depths of despair, construction and architecture, politics and protest, the changing economy. There was something for everyone to hang a hat on--CBDs and crabgrass frontiers, George Waring and Lewis Mumford, taverns and settlement houses, Warner's Boston, Condit's Chicago, and Brownwell's South.

A hand went up. (Surely it was too soon to ask for a second bluebook.) Keen-eyed Barbara L. had spotted a typing error. I announced the correction and scanned the exam one more time. An hour passed but no one had left the room. Then Jerry D. packed in. I wasn't surprised that he was the first. He was on the edge of failing because of a long slump. I never could find out why.

He whispered as he handed in his booklet, "I know I didn't do well. I'll probably have to retake the course." A flat statement given with a sheepish smile. Then I saw the dark circles under his eyes. I said, "We'll see. Get a good rest when exams are over."

Next to depart was Jose R., one of the luminaries. He never volunteered during class discussion but always had an answer when called

Testing the Final

upon. His writing, like his speech, was crisp and clear.

He said, "I have another test right after this. Have a good summer."

Ninety minutes had passed, one hour to go. Others soon rose, two and three at a time. Some offered a handshake, others were noncommittal. Frank T., a rangy six-footer, said, "It's hard to write in here. No room for my legs."

Five minutes left and only a few were still writing. Karen G. was rereading her booklet, a rare bird. Gerardo R. hastily flipped pages to number his answers.

Time's up! My ordeal of self-doubt was over, for now. Most of the students had finished well before the end. None except Jerry had voiced anxiety or resentment when handing in their exams.

I stuffed the bluebooks into my briefcase and headed for the office. Somehow the finale of Solzhenitsyn's *Ivan Denisovich* came to mind: "Nothing had spoiled the day and it had been almost happy." Semester number fifty-nine was over and gone. Number sixty beckoned in the fall.

Stanley B. Winters is professor of history at New Jersey Institute of Technology and editor of *From Riot to Recovery: Newark after Ten Years*.



Chicago Historical Society

A Call for Exhibition Proposals

The Exhibition Series: "Chicago History: Prologue for the New Century"

The Chicago Historical Society is inaugurating a biennial exhibition series entitled "Chicago History: Prologue for the New Century," beginning in 1990 and running through the final decade of the twentieth century. The series will present five very different exhibition topics and approaches, and for each, a guest curator will be invited to work with a curator from the Chicago Historical Society. It is our hope that the exhibitions and accompanying publications will not only make the history of the city more accessible to a broad public, but that they will also provide significant insights into Chicago's history over the past century and ramifications for the future.

The First Exhibition: "The City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890s"

The topic for the first biennial exhibition, scheduled to open in the fall of 1990, is "The City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890s." Several major cultural organizations, including the University of Chicago, the Chicago Symphony, the Field Museum, Hull-House, and the Illinois Institute of Technology are celebrating centennials in or around the early 1990s. They fully support the Chicago Historical Society's plan to organize an exhibition that puts this formative period in the city's cultural development into a broader context.

The Proposal Process

Proposals are now being accepted for the first exhibition, "The City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890s." Application materials can be obtained by writing to:

Susan Page Tillett
Director of Curatorial Affairs
Chicago Historical Society
Clark Street at North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614

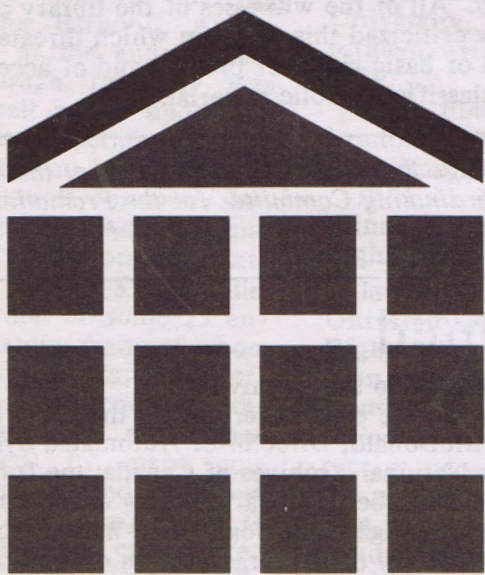
Deadline for proposals: November 1, 1988

Proposals will be reviewed by an advisory committee consisting of: Susan Page Tillett, Director of Curatorial Affairs, CHS; Robert I. Goler, Curator of Decorative and Industrial Arts, CHS; Russell Lewis, Director of Publications and Editor, CHS; Michael H. Ebner, Professor and Chairperson, Department of History, Lake Forest College; Perry R. Duis, Associate Professor of History, University of Illinois at Chicago; Leon F. Litwack, Professor of History, University of California at Berkeley; and Lizabeth Cohen, Assistant Professor of History, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Finalists will be brought to Chicago for interviews and further discussions about the project, with the intention of concluding the search by late December.

Terms of Guest Curatorship

Responsibilities of the Guest Curator will include preparation of a complete exhibition script, delineating concepts and objects, preparation of major label copy, writing a catalogue essay, and giving lectures to staff and the public. The Guest Curator's commitment would span calendar year 1989, with a residency of approximately three months. Funding from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation will provide the Guest Curator with a stipend of \$20,000 and the services of a part-time research assistant.



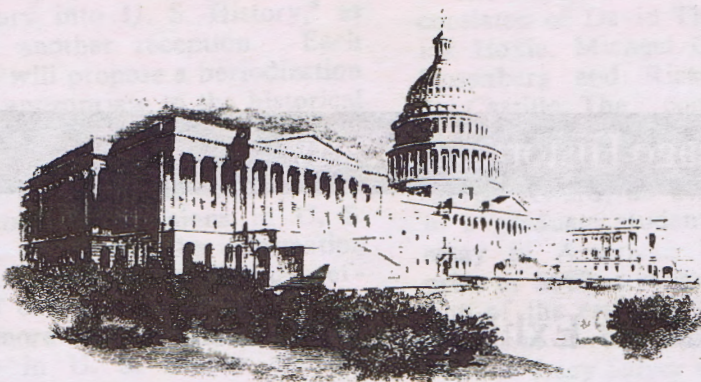
Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Frank Burke recently announced that on September 1 he will be leaving the NHPRC. For the past 13 years he has served as the Executive Director of the NHPRC and for over two years of that time he served as Acting Archivist of the United States. Under his leadership the NHPRC was responsible for the development of a guide to manuscript repositories and archives, a national records program to provide assistance to the States for archives preservation, and a large-scale program to assess the condition of records in the United States. Burke has accepted a position as full professor at the University of Maryland, College Park. He will teach in the College of Library and Information Services as well as coordinate its History-Library Science Joint Degree Program. A national search is now underway for a new Executive Director and the deadline for applications is September 15.

In July the President signed into law legislation that reauthorizes for the next five years the NHPRC grants program. This law establishes funding ceilings of \$6 million for FY'89, \$8 million for FY'90 and \$10 million for FY'91, '92 and '93. The legislation also modifies the composition of the Commission by adding the Association of Documentary Editors and the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators. Currently the Commission includes representatives from four organizations—the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Association for State and Local History with each organization having two representatives. While adding two new organization, this legislation reduces the number of representatives for each organization from two to one. Additionally this legislation clarified the authority of the NHPRC with provisions that specifically state the role of the NHPRC in conducting institutes, training and education programs, and disseminating of information.



for openness and confidentiality. Weisberger stressed that "Where access to records is denied, reputable scholars are reluctant to venture because their professional standing depends on their objectivity and accuracy." Immediately following the hearing the committee voted unanimously, without any discussion, to recommend a 30-year rule. The fact that there are 52 members of the House who have served for over 20 years and who may prefer for their earlier views not to be scrutinized seemed to have been the underlying reason for the unanimous support by the Subcommittee on Rules for the 30-year rule.

Foreign Relations of the United States.

Since 1861 the Department of State has published the official records of American diplomacy in a respected documentary series, *The Foreign Relations of the United States*. For many years volumes in the series were published 20 years after the historical events. Now there is little hope for meeting a thirty year target. The NCC is working with leaders in the historical community to draw Congressional attention to the problems currently facing this series. Concerns focus not only on the delays but also on the problems in the declassification process and on the appropriate role of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation.

Status Report FY'89 on Appropriations.

Congress is working on appropriations bills, but none are yet ready to be sent to the President. Nevertheless, at this mid-point stage in the appropriation process, there are some interesting developments to report.

Although the Administration recommended \$118 million for the National Archives and zero funding for the NHPRC grants program, the House passed a bill that calls for \$126 million for the National Archives. This includes \$4 million for the NHPRC grants program, \$4 million for construction at the Kennedy Library, and \$118 million for the National Archives' operational budget. The Senate passed a bill that provides a total of \$118 million for the National Archives from which \$4 million is earmarked for the grants program of the NHPRC. A Conference Committee will reconcile the differences. Both the House and Senate bills authorize the Archivist to enter into contracts for construction of a new archival building. Negotiations

are proceeding for locating it adjacent to the University of Maryland in College Park.

Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL) has been instrumental in securing a significant increase in the House budget for NEH for FY'89. The House bill would increase the current budget of \$140 million to \$154 million. Concerted attention to the needs of preserving brittle books boosted the line item for the NEH Preservation Office from its current level of \$4 million to \$12.5 million. The budget for the State Programs increased from \$21 million to \$25 million. If passed into law these increases would help to close the gap between funding for NEH and the National Endowment for the Arts. This year the NEA's budget is 16% larger than that of NEH. The budget approved by the House would reduce the gap to 10%. The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended \$144 million for NEH for FY'89, with almost all of the increase earmarked for State Programs.

The House has approved a budget for FY'89 for the Historic Preservation Fund at \$30 million with \$24.7 million for the States and \$5.25 million for the National Trust. The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended \$24.75 million for the States, \$1 million for the special lighthouse project, and \$4.5 million for the National Trust.

Freedom of Information Act Hearing.

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) has scheduled for August 2 a hearing for the Senate Subcommittee on Technology and the Law of the Judiciary Committee to consider the administration of the FOIA. For scholars one of the most disturbing issues is a fee waiver provision adopted in 1986. To qualify for a fee waiver, educational or scientific researchers must prove that a request "is being made under the auspices of a qualifying institution." Individual historians initiate their own research projects. Generally academic institutions have no role in a historian's selection of topics, research or conclusions. The requirement that scholars make their requests on behalf of the university reflects a lack of understanding of much historical research. The NCC is currently working with Senator Leahy's staff to ensure that the concerns of historians are heard.

Librarians Oppose FBI Monitoring of Librarians.

Recently the House Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, chaired by Representative Don Edwards (D-CA), held a hearing on the FBI's "Library Awareness Program" which seeks the voluntary cooperation of librarians in identifying foreign intelligence agents and in monitoring the use of technical and scientific information. All of the witnesses of the library community criticized this program which threatens the loss of basic rights of privacy and of access to unclassified, public material.

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

Access to Records of the House of Representatives.

On July 15 the Subcommittee on Rules of the House held a hearing to consider H.Res. 419, which would amend the Rules of the House to make noncurrent House records available to scholars after 30 years. Currently House records are closed for 50 years. Four witnesses presented testimony: Don W. Wilson, the U.S. Archivist; Donald Anderson, the Clerk of the House; Raymond Smock, Historian of the House of Representatives, and Bernard Weisberger, a public historian who had recently written a script for a film on the history of Congress and who represented the NCC. Three of the four supported the adoption of a 20-year rule, which has been the practice in the Senate for almost a decade. Only the Clerk of the House supported the 30-year rule. Provisions in Senate and House procedures give adequate protection for national security and privacy; and thus a 20-year rule could provide a balance between the needs

Electronic Records Panel Named

The Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, has announced that a study of the effects of electronic recordkeeping on the historical record of the Federal government is underway. The survey and analysis will be conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) under a \$195,000 year-long contract.

The NAPA staff will collect data on the electronic recordkeeping practices of Federal agen-

cies through questionnaires and interviews. A questionnaire will be mailed to approximately 1,000 key officials in Federal departments and agencies and a series of interviews with records and information managers in 19 agencies will be conducted. The agencies include the Justice, Defense and State Departments as well as the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate.

The data will then be analyzed and presented to a panel of 15 experts who will make recom-

mendations to the Archivist.

Among the experts serving on the panel are John McDonald, Director of Automated Systems at the National Archives of Canada; the former Archivist Robert M. Warner, now at the University of Michigan; and Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians.

The final report is scheduled to be completed by December 20.

BLACK STUDIES RESEARCH SOURCES

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

NEW

Manuscript Collections from the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, The New York Public Library

NEW

The decision by UPA to provide indexed microfilms of manuscript collections from the Schomburg Center is an event warmly applauded by researchers in black and labor studies. There is still much work to be done on Afro-Americans during the years of the Great Depression, and the widespread availability of microfilmed papers of the International Labor Defense, the National Negro Congress, and the Civil Rights Congress will greatly facilitate that task.

—Ernest Allen, Associate Professor

W.E.B. Du Bois Department of Afro-American Studies, University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Papers of the International Labor Defense

The papers of the International Labor Defense provide scholars and students with an invaluable collection of research documents pertaining to the struggles for both civil liberties and civil rights from the late 1920s through the 1940s. Here, in readily accessible form, are materials that allow researchers to study individual legal cases and strategies as well as the inter-relatedness of these respective campaigns that challenged racial, class, and political oppression in the United States during the inter-war years.

—Gerald Gill

Associate Professor of History, Tufts University

From its inception in 1925 until the end of World War II, the International Labor Defense (ILD) was one of the most important and influential radical organizations in the United States. Originally established to provide legal and moral aid to victims of labor injustices, the ILD, under the leadership of William L. Patterson and Vito Marcantonio, quickly broadened its agenda to include not only the protection of minorities and the foreign born against discrimination and deportation but also the defense of Afro-Americans against oppression and racism. Just as significantly, the ILD was among the leading organizations that introduced Afro-Americans to Communist influence and teachings during the Depression and early wartime years, and the scope and aggressiveness of ILD protests and mass-action campaigns contrasted sharply with the moderation of most other civil rights groups.

Until the ILD's merger in 1946 with two other organizations to form the Civil Rights Congress, the working files of the ILD were the depository for records that now have unique historical value to students of black studies, labor studies, radical studies, constitutional law, and civil liberties. Reproducing in their entirety the ILD records from the Schomburg Center, *Papers of the International Labor Defense* documents the full range of ILD activities in many of its most important and controversial causes: the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti; the defense of the Scottsboro Boys; the effort to force the release of convicted trade-unionists Tom Mooney and Warren Billings; the Angelo Herndon case; the defense of striking coal mine workers from Gallup, New Mexico; and more.

Ordering Information

Papers of the International Labor Defense. 35mm microfilm (22 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,550. ISBN 1-55655-037-5. Available now.

Papers of the National Negro Congress

I heartily endorse the publication on microfilm of the archives of the National Negro Congress. These papers are among the most valuable records of black political and intellectual debate from the Great Depression to the late 1940s. They have been languishing in an obscurity they do not deserve, and their accessibility to a wider field of scholarship is to be applauded.

—Jervis Anderson

Author of *A. Philip Randolph: A Biographical Portrait*

In May 1935 a conference on the economic status of the Negro was held at Howard University in Washington, D.C., out of which emerged a major civil rights coalition that was active in the late 1930s and 1940s. The National Negro Congress—whose sponsors included Ralph J. Bunche and Alain Locke of Howard University, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, James Ford of the Communist Party, John P. Davis of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, Lester Granger and Elmer Carter of the Urban League, and Charles Houston of the NAACP—was truly significant in two respects. It represented one of the first sincere efforts of the twentieth century to bring together under one umbrella black secular leaders, preachers, labor organizers, workers, businessmen, radicals, and professional politicians, with the assumption that the common denominator of race was enough to weld together such divergent segments of black society. It also signalled the Communist Party's movement into the mainstream of black protest activity. In particular, the evolution of the National Negro Congress dramatized the growing convergence of outlook between Communists and activist black intellectuals that had taken shape in the protests of the early Depression years and reached full fruition during the years of the Popular Front.

Papers of the National Negro Congress reproduces all of the organization's records that are housed at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, including the voluminous working files of John P. Davis and successive executive secretaries of the National Negro Congress. Also included in the collection are the organizational papers of the Negro Labor Victory Committee (1942–1945), a biracial group of trade union officials that was organized to encourage black workers in the wartime struggle for equality within the government, organized labor, and the armed forces.

The main thrust of the work of the National Negro Congress lay in support for black participation in organized labor, resistance to the rise of fascism abroad, and the use of mass-protest tactics to challenge racial discrimination. For example, in Washington, D.C., the National Negro Congress was involved in campaigns for equal recreational facilities, for abolition of the color line in trade unions, for the organization of domestic workers, and for the boycotting of department stores that engaged in racial segregation. In Chicago the National Negro Congress led protests against police brutality and the invasion of civil liberties, as well as campaigns for black employment opportunities in public utilities. In addition, the National Negro Congress was a major force behind vigorous voter registration drives in Baltimore, job campaigns in Harlem, efforts to secure positions for black teachers in Pittsburgh schools, and many similar activities.

This collection also documents the relations of the National Negro Congress with virtually every civil rights, labor, and radical group active in the 1930s and 1940s. Since the National Negro Congress frequently cooperated with other organizations in support of numerous causes, its records are rich in correspondence with such notable groups as the CIO, the NAACP, the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the National Council of Negro Women, and the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. Thus, by reproducing over 95,000 pages of records, *Papers of the National Negro Congress* constitutes an essential resource for the study of race and politics in the United States during a watershed era.

Ordering Information

Papers of the National Negro Congress.

Part I. Records and Correspondence, 1933–1942. 35mm microfilm (30 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,990. ISBN 1-55655-057-X. Available now.

Part II. Records and Correspondence, 1943–1947. 35mm microfilm (36 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$2,500. ISBN 1-55655-058-8. Available now.

Part III. Financial Records, 1940–1947, and Publications. 35mm microfilm (19 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,300. ISBN 1-55655-060-X. Available now.

Part IV. The Negro Victory Committee, 1942–1945. 35mm microfilm (9 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$600. ISBN 1-55655-059-6. Available now.

Discount: A discount of 10 percent will be given for orders for all four parts of *Papers of the National Negro Congress*; this discounted price is \$5,751.

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress

Any understanding of the modern civil rights movement, especially its goals and tactics, must begin with an appreciation of organizations such as the Civil Rights Congress. These papers provide indispensable information on the escalating struggle in this country for civil and human rights after World War II.

—Robert L. Harris, Jr.

Director, African Studies and Research Center
Cornell University

In 1945 three organizations active in the defense of blacks, minorities, labor, and radicals—the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—merged to form the Civil Rights Congress (CRC). Under the direction of the black lawyer and leading Communist William L. Patterson, the CRC became a significant force in the civil rights and civil liberties struggles of the early 1950s, particularly in the defense of victims of racism and McCarthyism.

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress, which reproduces in their entirety the organization's extensive National Office files, documents the many issues and legal cases in which the CRC was involved during its ten-year existence. These papers provide valuable data on the Civil Rights Congress's activities, most notably in cases involving civil rights and civil liberties issues, such as those of Willie McGee (Mississippi), Rosa Lee Ingram (Georgia), Paul Washington (Louisiana), Robert Wesley Wells (California), and the Trenton Six (New Jersey).

The Civil Rights Congress also did not hesitate to defend those accused of subversion and disloyalty during the McCarthy era. The organization worked long and vigorously in the defense of numerous Smith Act prosecutions, including major cases of groups of American Communist Party leaders, both black and white. On an individual basis, the CRC supported the cases of Harry Bridges, Harold Christoffel, Benjamin J. Davies, Lt. Leon Gilbert, Jr., Steve Nelson, Paul Robeson, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and many others.

Through over 100,000 pages of records that include correspondence between the Civil Rights Congress and the principals of each case, internal memoranda and documents, trial transcripts, court briefs, press releases, bulletins, and publications, *Papers of the Civil Rights Congress* illuminates the various human rights and political issues around which the activities of the CRC centered. The collection also includes extensive sections relating to individual Civil Rights Congress committees and state chapters and William L. Patterson's correspondence and reference files. Also included in this collection are the files created by the New York headquarters of the Communist Party USA in connection with the trial in New York of the twelve key CPUSA leaders.

Ordering Information

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress.

Part I: Case Files. 35mm microfilm (40 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$2,800. ISBN 1-55655-065-0. Available now.

Part II: Files of William L. Patterson and the National Office. 35mm microfilm (42 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$2,900. ISBN 1-55655-066-9. Available now.

Part III: Publications. 35mm microfilm (19 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,300. ISBN 1-55655-067-7. Available now.

Part IV: Communist Party USA Files. 35mm microfilm (16 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,100. ISBN 1-55655-068-5. Available now.

Part V: Citizens Emergency Defense Conference Files. 35mm microfilm (8 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$560. ISBN 1-55655-069-3. Available now.

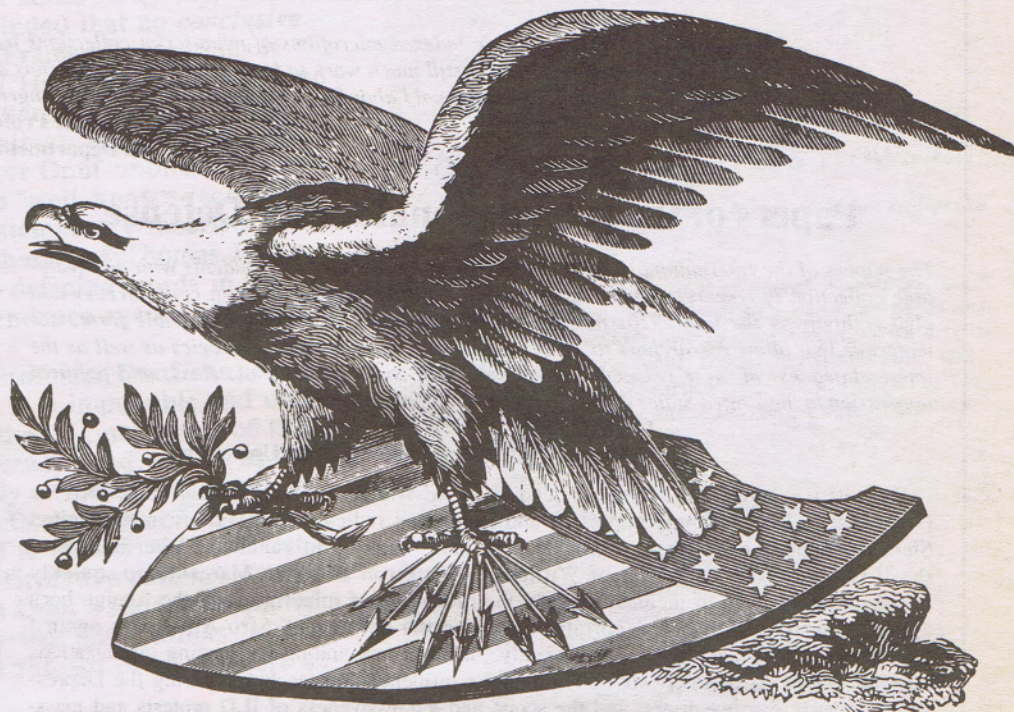
Discount: A discount of 10 percent will be given for orders for all five parts of *Papers of the Civil Rights Congress*; this discounted price is \$7,794.

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The Bicentennial's Scholarly Impact

Paul L. Murphy



For the historian, the Bicentennial has seen a great profusion of writing on the Constitution, particularly on the convention and the founding fathers. Much of this has been useful in reaching a popular audience. However, major historiographical breakthroughs and revisionist reconceptualizations of the particular event and period have been disappointingly small. Possibly, to paraphrase Justice Holmes, great celebrations make bad history.

The history of Bicentennial history writing is interesting in itself. Initially Project '87 set out to commission new work on the Constitution and gave away several hundred thousand dollars in research grants to a variety of scholars—historians, political scientists, lawyers and even a philosopher or two. It was a joint project of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association.

We miss the point of our Constitution's success if we think that it was simply the result of something that took place 200 years ago.

Project '87 proceeded upon some fairly basic historical assumptions. The founding flowed out of previous historical events and flowed into subsequent American history. The founding fathers were not outside history but enmeshed in historical circumstances and the action and passion of their own times. Despite Thomas Jefferson, the founders were not demi-gods with special divine insights into politics but normal human beings with numerous human frailties; these included partisanship, self-interest, and even bull-headed foolishness at times, which entered their informed and weighty deliberations.

The 1980s has seen a resurgence of anti-historical ideas. One can argue that no modern American administration has been as ahistorical, if not anti-historical, as the Reagan administration. The disciples of Leo Strauss, themselves thoroughly anti-historical and anti-contextual, became the fair-haired boys of higher circles. Some Straussians have even become speech writers or advisors to Attorney-General Meese. Straussianism assumes that people are shaped neither by context nor historical events; consequently, their actions are "pure." Historians re-

spond that contextual and historical considerations enhance the meaning of human actions, but they also are able to see limitations in the historical record.

The early members of Project '87's Joint Committee, of which I was one, simply felt that we miss the point of our Constitution's success if we think that it was simply the result of something that took place two hundred years ago. The secret of success lies in our society and culture, which have been shaped by our entire historical experience. Therefore, to us, the Bicentennial was an appropriate time to have a serious look at that whole historical experience, to develop a deeper sense of historical process, and to understand our entire political heritage rather than just the founding. That, we felt, was essential in order to comprehend the importance of the Constitution today.

One of the early volumes to come out of the Bicentennial was especially pleasing in light of these objectives. It was a set of conference papers published as *Beyond Confederation: Origins of the Constitution and American Identity* and edited by Richard Beeman, Stephen Botein and Edward C. Carter II. In this collection, modern Constitutional scholars came up with the conclusions that the most central concerns of the 18th-century republican world were restraint of ceaselessly aggressive tendencies of power, maintenance of the public virtue, and filtration of talent. These concerns help explain the nature of the Constitution. All were classic problems for governing through most of prior western history, but all were also concerns peculiar to a world that is now very distant from our own. Yet, all were contextual concerns, far more pertinent to an understanding of the Constitution that was framed than are some sort of pure textual exegesis by ahistorical political philosophers.

Concrete examples of the dichotomy are seen in two important scholarly products of Bicentennial scholarship. Leonard Levy and Kenneth Karst's *Encyclopedia of the American Constitution*, a Bicentennial project, focuses on the entire Constitutional experience and the men and women who have created that experience over the last two hundred years. Philip Kurland and Ralph Lerner's *The Founders' Constitution* is geared toward finding the original meaning of its many provisions. In the latter, the editors have collected documents from across two centuries of early modern English and American

history and extracted from them pages or paragraphs that presumably reveal sources of various parts of the Constitution. The writings of the founders, they argue, "clearly enjoy a special standing in the study of American constitutionalism," and the editors seem to presume that studying solely the intellectual views of the founders and the writers they read will give us virtually all we need to know about our constitutional system.

The scholarly impact of these two extensive collections will then depend upon what one wants to know: what the fathers had in mind at the time of the framing; or how the Constitution has evolved over the last two hundred years and why it has been a successful instrument for governing a democratic Republic. The fact that the Federal Bicentennial Commission and the Bicentennial program of the National Endow-

It remains to be seen whether the dynamic rather than static view of the Constitution emerges in our historical research.

ment for the Humanities were almost exclusively dominated by the former view meant that what was funded was at least ahistoricism. It remains to be seen whether the dynamic rather than static view of the Constitution emerges in our historical research and literature as we enter the twenty-first century.

The documents of Kurland and Lerner assume that the founding alone is virtually the Constitution—that "singular moment" as they call it writing, "that occasion of rare interest and value for discovering anew the foundations of a complex political and economic order." The founding rests on the deep and long-standing belief in the sanctity of the Constitution and the uniqueness of the founding fathers. One is promptly reminded of William Gladstone's oft-quoted ahistorical phrase that "the American Constitution was the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Apparently it sprang fullblown from the minds of the founding fathers, like Minerva from the brain of Zeus. What later generations did with that uniqueness is apparently an irrelevant consideration.

One could also ask what role these historical materials can play in our understanding of the Constitution. How much do we derive from the text and the surrounding data regarding how the Constitution has been used and how it should be used? Another question is even more disrespectful. What were Kurland and Lerner's original intent in putting together this body of disparate documents? One answer, so it would seem, was that they sought to discredit the concept of judicial autonomy and judicial activism in the manner of what we now call non-interpretivism. This may be a valuable service to contemporaries seeking to go back to older policies, but it is not a valuable service to understanding Constitutional history.

Another question is whether any of the books that have flowed from this Bicentennial celebration have given us important new historical insights. Checking off titles is of course risky, but Americans like lists and ratings and top tens.

Here are my top five. They represent important work by Michael Kammen, Jack Greene, Richard B. Morris, Forrest McDonald and Edmund S. Morgan. But let me promptly tarnish the glitter by saying that despite important insights in these volumes, full-scale revisionism was not a scholarly result of the Bicentennial. However, more detailed studies of much of what we already know does enrich the record.

Michael Kammen's *A Machine That Would Go of Itself: The Constitution in American Culture* treats the place the Constitution has played "in the public consciousness and in the symbolic life of the American people" over the last 200 years. Almost encyclopedic in its coverage of peoples' sometimes strange and varied impressions of what the Constitution was, Kammen's book explores as well the actions and proposed actions

different generations of Americans have called for in its name. Jack Greene's *Peripheries and Center: Constitutional Development in the Extended Politics of the British Empire and the United States, 1607-1788* explores the context out of which the Constitution emerged, treating especially the traditional problem of reconciling local law and custom with central control. Greene thus sees the convention as producing an innovative new structure of government, in which the basic powers of sovereignty were divided, without dividing sovereignty itself.

The Bicentennial was an appropriate time to have a serious look at that whole historical process.

Richard B. Morris' *The Forging of the Union, 1781-1789* immediately becomes the most thorough modern study of those years. Departing from the Beardian-Jensen view, Morris carefully reconstructs the setting out of which the Constitution came, exploring demography, social and cultural activity, reform moves and demands, military organization, and economic development, as well as national and state politics under the Articles. He obviously irritates the Strausians who feel context is irrelevant, and he takes the position that just the opposite is true. By contrast Forrest McDonald's *Novus Ordo Seclorum: The Intellectual Origins of the Constitution* is concerned principally with ideas and largely political ideas at that. He stresses the diversity of the framers' positions and frequently their incompatibility. However, as a historian

he sees what the framers were doing and saying in context. The study is a good guide to what particular framers were hoping to achieve and what they said in that regard both in the convention and out.

Edmund Morgan's *Inventing the People: The Rise of Popular Sovereignty in England and America* is the boldest piece of revisionism to appear. Morgan makes the provocative case that the idea of popular sovereignty, so central to the idea of government by the people, was in many ways a fiction invented by the founding fathers and used to help keep power in the hands of the few. Tracing the role this idea played, he makes clear its usefulness and engaging nature in the development of constitutional government, American Style.

Bicentennial scholarship has been a bit disappointing in its failure to plow new ground. This may have been partially due, at least, to the fact that scholarship does follow funding, just as form follows function (or in the case of Strausians, findings follow premises). There were missed opportunities; however, we are seeing interest in the Constitution, particularly as new studies are done in the legal and constitutional development of individual states. This will be especially true as greater exploration of ratification is tackled. Local reception of the Constitution needs greater assessment. This topic has potential for allowing an understanding of what people thought of the new document and what they hoped could be done with it.

Paul L. Murphy is professor of history at the University of Minnesota. An earlier version of this article was presented at the 1988 OAH annual meeting in Reno, Nevada.

THE DIARY OF WILLIAM MACLAY AND OTHER NOTES ON SENATE DEBATES

Documentary History of the First Federal Congress of the United States of America, March 4, 1789 - March 3, 1791, Volume 9

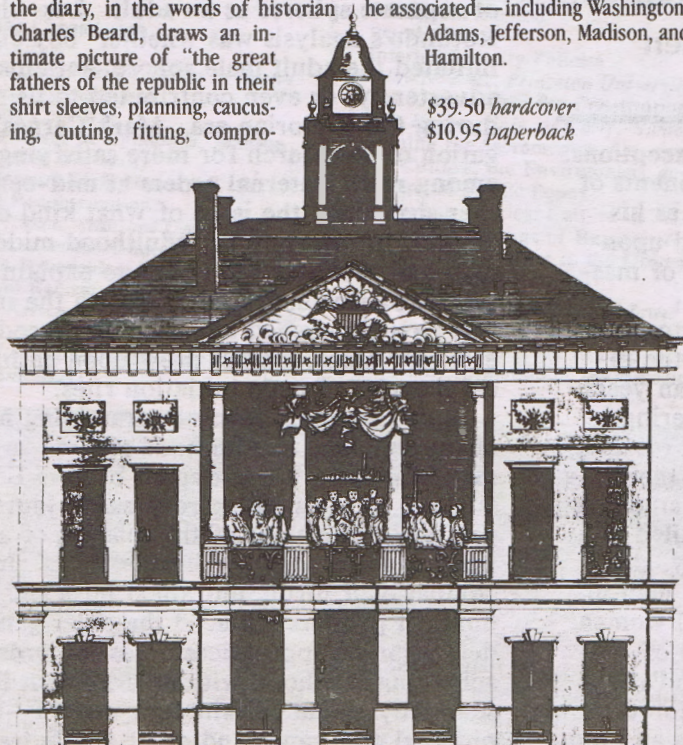
edited by Kenneth R. Bowling and Helen E. Veit

The diary of William Maclay is the preeminent unofficial document of the First Congress and, with James Madison's notes from the Federal Convention, one of the two most important journals in American political and constitutional history. Caustic, witty, self-analytical, and accurate, the diary, in the words of historian Charles Beard, draws an intimate picture of "the great fathers of the republic in their shirt sleeves, planning, caucusing, cutting, fitting, compro-

mising, and deciding."

To his daily record of what was said on the Senate floor Maclay added analysis of the debate, details about behind-the-scenes politicking and social life in New York and Philadelphia, and comments on the character, motives, and morals of those with whom he associated—including Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton.

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MODES OF INQUIRY FOR AMERICAN CITY HISTORY

A Call for Papers

The Chicago Historical Society will sponsor a conference in October 1990, marking the half century of American urban history inaugurated by Arthur M. Schlesinger's landmark article, "The City in American History." Co-sponsoring the conference is the *Journal of Urban History*. The proceedings will be published by The University of Chicago Press.

The purpose of the conference is to explore the nature of historical inquiry about the American city through three fundamental questions: Where do our questions come from? How do we communicate what we know? Do we have interpretive frames? The meeting's objective is to look, retrospectively and prospectively, at urban history as part of a larger humanistic discourse rather than resurrecting the traditional overview of the past and prescription for the future. In the end, this conference will place urban history within the broader context of American history.

Individual papers—not full session proposals—are solicited for the following broad themes: (i) race and ethnicity, (ii) social life of the street, (iii) physical space and urban technology, (iv) origins of North America's cities, and (v) the image of the city. Please send a one-page prospectus of your proposed paper, accompanied by a vita, to:

Russell Lewis
Chicago Historical Society
Clark Street at North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60614

Inquiries from urban historians, regardless of institutional affiliation or academic rank, are encouraged. Stipends will be available to offset travel expenses for graduate students who are selected for the program. The deadline for proposals is November 1, 1988.

Co-chairs of the conference are Kathleen Neils Conzen (University of Chicago), Michael H. Ebner (Lake Forest College), and Russell Lewis (Chicago Historical Society). Serving on the national planning committee are Blaine A. Brownell (University of Alabama at Birmingham), Perry R. Duis (University of Illinois at Chicago), Michael H. Frisch (S.U.N.Y. Buffalo), Deborah S. Gardner (New-York Historical Society), David R. Goldfield (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), Eric H. Monkmon (UCLA), and Joel Tarr (Carnegie-Mellon University).



Carte de viste, c. 1865

Evidence of public acceptance of a heterodox definition of masculinity.

Courtesy Library of Congress

Men's History: Whither and Whether?

Mark C. Carnes

and

Clyde Griffen

Our call for papers two years ago for a conference on "Men and Masculinity in Victorian America: Institutions and Processes" elicited a diversity of proposals as well as letters questioning the enterprise.

A few women's historians expressed fears that the conference and men's history itself had been conceived as unobtrusive challenges to their own field. Was men's history, these scholars worried, part of a masculinist assault on women's rights? Scholars in gay studies, which have figured significantly in the early development of "men's history," worried whether newcomers to the field would bring a homophobic bias to their research. At issue was whether the idea of "deviant" identity was historically created, an issue for which the experience of Victorian America is critical. To these scholars, issues crucial to contemporary battles were at stake in any reconsideration of men and masculinity in our past. Who was doing the reconsideration and why mattered profoundly.

Women's history has transformed the field of social history and in the process has posed new questions for us about the experience of men, especially about how private life shaped social meaning. Our sense that others also must be grappling with these questions prompted our call for papers. We had the encouragement of Iris Tillman Hill, editor-in-chief of the University of North Carolina Press, who agreed to publish in 1989 a collection of essays selected from papers presented at the conference. The conference at Barnard College January 8-9, 1988, was a workshop limited to those providing papers and to participants with interests related to our subject and period. If any masculinists were present, they chose to remain silent. Feminists—male and female—were in evidence and determined that issues of power in gender relations not be neglected.

There were few political disputes. Two members from the national council of the National Organization for Changing Men, Harry Brod and Michael Kimmel, emphasized that gender equality required structural changes in society and that the study of gender is necessarily relational. Kimmel's own paper argued that the changing perspectives of pro-feminist men, from abolitionists to Greenwich Village radicals, were in response to strategic shifts among feminists. Nancy Cott and others noted an insufficient attention to gender relationships in several papers. They wished that Ted Ownby's account of in-

creasing post-bellum restrictions on Southern male drinking and sporting habits had pushed beyond the influence of racial fear and dour evangelicalism to consider how women as church members and consumers induced male support for legislating these restrictions.

George Chauncey and others worried about a more explicit bias in Donald Yacovone's contention that gay historians had distorted the interpretation of an unrecognized phase of Victorian masculinity, fraternal love. Yacovone insisted that the intense, physically affectionate relationships among abolitionists should be understood in a mid-nineteenth century context of *agape* and sentimentalized, genteel values permitting a free comradeship unimaginable after the rise of homophobia late in the century. Echoing Charles Rosenberg's emphasis on a range of individual adaptations possible within Victorian norms, the questioners thought the paper drew an impossibly sharp and invariant line between fraternalism and homoeroticism.

Issues crucial to contemporary battles were at stake in any reconsideration of men and masculinity.

But disputes of this character were exceptions. Those presenting papers were not proponents of men's history but identified themselves as historians in traditional fields who chanced upon issues that cried out for a consideration of masculinity.

John Hughes, working in medical history, investigated the care and commitment of the insane to Southern asylums in the Victorian years and was struck by the ubiquity of gendering in both diagnosis and therapy. Ava Baron recalled a moment of revelation in her office at the Bunting Library when she realized she was studying men's history. Studying why women failed to become printers during the 19th century, she found herself exploring the attitudes of men towards apprentice boys as well as toward women. Mary Blewett, while examining the role of women in labor disputes in New England's textile industry, found a gendered expression of tension between the male mule-spinners and the female weavers.

Conference participants were familiar with women's history, and this may have set them off

from previous researchers. Clearly men's history would have been inconceivable without the progressive education which women's history has provided for methods and benefits of gender-focused historical research.

Whether men's history will or should develop as a distinctive field of inquiry is more problematic. Current practitioners do not identify their research interests with it; it does not have political appeal, as have the history of women, blacks and labor; nor does it have as distinctive a conceptualization or methodology. On the other hand, because men's history is not clearly identified with a particular methodology or interest group, it could become a unifying factor, addressing large questions about the relation of private and public life in America in ways that help overcome fragmentation and specialization.

What does not now seem open to contradiction is the idea that cultural constructions of masculinity matter and change significantly over time in ways that are important for both private and public life. Anthony Rotundo hypothesized that the boy's uneasy passage through oppositional environments prepared him to navigate a world of separate spheres as an adult. Less clear in Rotundo's analysis was whether "boy culture" imitated the adult male sphere, anticipated it inadvertently, or even contributed to its reshaping during the Victorian era. Mark Carnes' investigation of the search for more satisfying rituals among male fraternal orders at mid-century further sharpened the issue of what kind of psychological preparation for adulthood middle-class men had received. In trying to explain the popularity of psychodramas in which the initiate was first threatened and then embraced by elderly patriarchs, Carnes drew upon anthropological theories of male initiation rites.

A different approach to examining how changing paths to adulthood figured in adult male discourse was provided by Ava Baron's analysis of the striking reversal in journeymen printers' definitions of the relation of apprenticeship to masculinity by the 1890s. In the combat over hiring untrained boys and women, unionist printers replaced the older gendered definition of apprenticeship as the process of achieving manhood with an argument that only some boys--and certainly no women--had the physical endurance and other attributes essential to a successful apprenticeship. But by admitting

See MEN'S HISTORY, page 23

1988-89 OAH Lectureship Program

The following is the list of OAH Lecturers for the coming academic year and the topics on which they would like to speak. The specific topic will be agreed upon in advance by the lecturer and his or her host. The lectureship fee of \$750 is paid directly to the Organization of American Historians and the host institution pays the lecturer's travel, lodging and incidental

expenses. The money raised by the project enables the OAH to function more effectively on behalf of the historical profession. Contributions will be acknowledged in the August 1989 *OAH Newsletter* when we publish the list of people who gave lectures for the OAH during the academic year 1988-89 and the institutions at which they spoke.

For further information about the Lectureship Program or to make arrangements for a lecture please contact the Lectureship Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401; telephone (812) 335-7311. Available speakers and topics are:

Key: ¹NOT available Semester I
²NOT available Semester II
³NOT available Academic Year 1988-89
⁴Already Scheduled to Lecture Academic Year 1988-89

Stephen E. Ambrose, *University of New Orleans*
Nixon
Eisenhower
Operation "Overlord"
Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., *Univ. of Michigan*
A Changing American Past
History as Narrative and Discourse
Trends in American Historiography
Barton J. Bernstein, *Stanford University*
Hiroshima and Nagasaki Reconsidered: The "Decision" to Drop the A-Bomb
The Cuban Missile Crisis
The Arms Race: Missed Opportunities?
Allan G. Bogue, *Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison*
Lincoln and the "Unruly Schoolboys": Congressmen and President during the Civil War
Men of an "Inquiring Disposition": Congress Investigates during the Civil War
History and Social Science: Recent Patterns of Change
David Brody, *University of California-Davis*
In Dubious Regard: The Historical Roots of Labor's Standing as an American Institution
Work and Time during Early American Industrialism
Topics in American Labor History
William H. Chafe, *Duke University*
Contemporary Feminism and Civil Rights
Changing Gender Roles from 1920 to the Present
From Roosevelt to Reagan: American Politics in the Past 50 Years
Kathleen Neils Conzen, *University of Chicago*³
Immigration and Rural America
The Invention of Ethnicity in Nineteenth-Century America
Pete Daniel, *Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*
The Transformation of Southern Agriculture World War II and the South
Roger Daniels, *University of Cincinnati*³
Relocation of the Japanese Americans
The Asian American Experience
American Immigration and Immigration Policy since 1924
Cullom Davis, *Sangamon State University*
Sensory History: A Critical Look at a Cultural Trend
Success and Excess: Oral History Today
Alexander DeConde, *Univ. Cal.-Santa Barbara*
American Diplomatic and Political History
Aspects of Ethnic History
War, Revolution, and Communal Violence
Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*³
The Family as Force in American History
Women, Work, and Family
The Uses and Limits of History
The Return of Biology to Social Thought
Franz Boas and the Attack on Racism
Jane De Hart-Mathews, *Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*
Gender and the Constitution
Women and Politics
Robert A. Divine, *University of Texas at Austin*
Interpreting the Vietnam War
The Continuing Cold War
The Changing Image of Lyndon B. Johnson
Eric Foner, *Columbia University*³
Nineteenth-Century U. S. History
Civil War and Reconstruction
George M. Fredrickson, *Stanford University*³
New Perspectives on the Gilded Age
Reconstruction Reconsidered
Colonialism and Racism: The United States and South Africa in Comparative Perspective
Frank Freidel, *Harvard University and University of Washington (Emeritus)*¹

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Lloyd C. Gardner, *Rutgers University*³
Vietnam: The Origins of Involvement, 1945-1956
Vietnam: Why It Was so Hard to Disengage
Detente Was Not Enough: Soviet American Conflicts after the Cold War
John A. Garraty, *Columbia University*
Great Depression
U. S. Constitution
Dictionary of American Biography
Paul M. Gaston, *University of Virginia*
The Two Souths: Teaching Southern History in South Africa
The Past Before Us: New Directions in Civil Rights Scholarship
Coming of Age in Utopia: Personal and Professional Reflections on the Fairhope, Alabama, Single Tax Colony
Neil Harris, *University of Chicago*³
Public Art in America: An Historical Survey (with slides)
Shopping and Shopping Centers: An Architectural and Social Survey (with slides)
Samuel P. Hays, *University of Pittsburgh*
Environmental Politics in the United States since World War II
Theory in American History
The New Deal: Fifty Years Later
John Higham, *The Johns Hopkins University*³
From Indian Princess to Statue of Liberty: The Evolution of American National Symbols
Andrea Hinding, *University of Minnesota*
Women's History Sources
Women's History and Feminism
The Importance of Community to Memory and Hope
Darlene Clark Hine, *Michigan State University*
Afro-American History—Twentieth Century
Black Women's History
Blacks in the Medical and Nursing Professions
Black Lawyers of the Civil Rights Movement
Joan Hoff-Wilson, *Indiana University and Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians*²
United States Diplomatic and Political History of the 20th Century
Modern Presidency
Women and the Constitution
Thomas C. Holt, *University of Chicago*¹
Knowledge is Power: The History of Black Education
Slaves into Free Men: Slavery Emancipation in Comparative Perspective
The ABC's of Race: Asians, Blacks, and Chicanos in American Life and Thought
Nathan I. Huggins, *Harvard University*³
Afro-American History
American Social and Intellectual History
American Studies
Harold M. Hyman, *Rice University*³
The Constitution's Bicentennial
Civil War and Reconstruction as Constructive Revolutions
Civil Rights and Liberties in American History
Joan M. Jensen, *New Mexico State University*
Immigrant Women
Rural Women
Internal Security Policies
Stanley N. Katz, *Princeton University*
The Uneasy Case for Constitutional Equality
Robert Kelley, *Univ. of Calif.-Santa Barbara*
Taming the Sacramento: American Political Culture, the Environment, and the Making of Public Policy
American Political Culture in the Gilded Age and in the Age of Reagan: A Comparison
Political Culture in the United States and the Soviet Union
Linda K. Kerber, *University of Iowa*¹
The Roots of Modern American Feminism
History Will Do It No Justice: Women and the Reinterpretation of the American Revolution

Women and Individualism in American History
Alice Kessler-Harris, *Temple University*
Equality and Difference: Historical Perspective on a Contemporary Problem
Women's Culture in the Workplace
Women and the Labor Movement
Richard S. Kirkendall, *University of Washington-Seattle*
A Midwesterner's View of Western Agriculture: Henry A. Wallace's Western Trip, 1909
Becoming an Intellectual: Henry A. Wallace's College Experience
J. Morgan Kousser, *Calif. Inst. of Technology*
Toward "Total Political History"
The First School Segregation Case
Expert Witnesses and Intent
Walter LaFeber, *Cornell University*³
U. S. Diplomatic History
U. S.-Central American Relations
Gerda Lerner, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*
Women's History
Women's Education
Ideas about Women
Lawrence W. Levine, *Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley*³
American Culture in the Great Depression
The Birth of High Culture in Nineteenth-Century America
Arthur S. Link, *Princeton University*
Woodrow Wilson and A Revolutionary World
Getting to Know Woodrow Wilson
Leon F. Litwack, *Univ. of California-Berkeley*
Growing Up Black in the New South
Race Relations in the South, 1877-1920 (or from Reconstruction to the Present)
The Bicentennial and the Afro-American Experience
To Look for America: From Hiroshima to Woodstock (an impressionistic visual examination of American Society, with an Introductory Lecture on American Society after 1945)
Gloria L. Main, *University of Colorado-Boulder*
Female Literacy in Colonial New England
August Meier, *Kent State University*
The NAACP and Its Relations with the Labor Movement, 1909-1964: A Study in Paradoxes and Contradictions
Afro-American Historiography
Paul L. Murphy, *Univ. of Minnesota-Minneapolis*
The Twentieth-Century Constitution: Does It Still Limit Government?
The Modern History of the First Amendment: Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly
The Majority and "Discrete and Insular Minorities": The Supreme Court Sets Its Role
Robert K. Murray, *Pennsylvania State University*
Who's #1-Evaluating American Presidents
Gary B. Nash, *Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles*¹
Rethinking Why the Founding Fathers Did Not Abolish Slavery Is There a Crisis in the New Social History?
Freedom by Degrees: The Abolition of Slavery in Pennsylvania
Irene Neu, *Indiana University (Emeritus)*³
Nineteenth-Century American Business and Businessmen
Women in the American Economy
Mary Beth Norton, *Cornell University*
Gender and Society in Seventeenth-Century America
Nell Irvin Painter, *Princeton University*³
Fear and Conflict in the United States in the Late Nineteenth Century
Afro-American History in Two Kinds of Time
Lewis Perry, *Vanderbilt University*³
American Culture, 1820s to 1860s
Antislavery and Reform Movements
American Intellectual History
Edward Pessen, *City University of New York*
American History, All Aspects 1815-1850
Social Structure, Social Mobility, and the Distribution of Power in American History
The American Presidents Critically Evaluated

American Historians and the Cold War
Our Retreat from the Founding Fathers' Idealism in Foreign Policy
The Great Swing Bands of the 1930s
Leith Jan Polakoff, *Calif. State Univ.-Long Beach*
Political Parties in American History
Robert V. Remini, *University of Illinois-Chicago*
Jacksonian America
Early National Period
Martin Ridge, *The Huntington Library*
Frederick Jackson Turner and Western History
The West: From Frontier to Region
Writing for Scholarly Journals
Anne Firor Scott, *Duke University*³
Ladies of the Club: Unlikely Revolutionaries
The Progressive Movement as a Woman's Movement
The Age of the Common Man and the Uncommon Woman
Barbara Sicherman, *Trinity College*
Reading and Gender: Books and Reading in Victorian and Progressive America
Kathryn Kish Sklar, *SUNY-Binghamton*¹
The Political Culture of American Women in the Progressive Era
The Political Culture of Antebellum American Women
Women in American Social Science, 1850-1900
James Morton Smith, *University of Delaware and Director Emeritus, The Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum*
Madison, Jefferson, and the Bill of Rights: Liberty and Authority in Early Republican Thought
The Constitution: The Origins of American Federalism
James Madison and the Constitution
Kenneth M. Stampp, *Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley*³
Sectionalism
Civil War and Reconstruction
David Thelen, *Indiana University*
Modern Consumer Movements and the Drive to Control Production in Twentieth-Century America
American Historical Writing and the Challenges of Specialization
Popular Response to the Iran-Contra Hearings in the Summer of 1987
George B. Tindall, *Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*
U. S. History
History of the South Since Reconstruction
Edgar A. Toppin, *Virginia State University*
Afro-American History
Civil War and Reconstruction
Twentieth-Century United States
Allen W. Trelease, *Univ. of North Carolina-Greensboro*
The Reconstruction Era, Particularly in the South
The Civil War Era, Other than Military
Southern History, Particularly Nineteenth Century
Maris A. Vinovskis, *University of Michigan*
American Family History
Adolescent Pregnancy
History of Education
Joseph F. Wall, *Grinnell College*
American History-Post Civil War Industrialism
Bertram Wyatt-Brown, *University of Florida*
Southern Literary Culture: Walker Percy and Family Traditions
Religious Development in the Nineteenth-Century South
The Meaning of the Lost Cause Legend
Mary E. Young, *University of Rochester*¹
Nineteenth-Century American Social History, Especially U. S.-Indian Relations
U. S. Indian Relations
Cherokee Indians

The following scholars delivered lectures at the institutions indicated below during the academic year 1987-88 (August 1, 1987, to August 1, 1988) and donated the proceeds to the Organization of American Historians. The OAH thanks them for their generosity.

Stephen E. Ambrose
Saint Mary College
Leavenworth, Kansas
Mary Frances Berry
American University
Washington, D. C.
Carl N. Degler
Atlanta Historical Society
Atlanta, Georgia
Robert A. Divine
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
Edinboro, Pennsylvania
John Hope Franklin
Donation to the Lectureship Fund

Lloyd C. Gardner
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa
John A. Garraty
University of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas
John Higham
Cuyahoga Community College
Cleveland, Ohio
Joan Hoff-Wilson
Kennesaw College
Marietta, Georgia
Harold M. Hyman
Rock Valley College

Rockford, Illinois
Alice Kessler-Harris
University of Maine
Orono, Maine
Arthur S. Link
Northwest Nazarene College
Nampa, Idaho
Gloria L. Main
The University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire
Paul L. Murphy
Jacksonville State University
Jacksonville, Alabama
Edward Pessen

Nebraska Wesleyan University
Lincoln, Nebraska
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Call for Papers

OAH 1990 Annual Meeting

The Program Committee for the convention to be held in Washington in 1990 invites suggestions for papers, workshops or panels. The committee would prefer fully packaged session proposals but will give fair consideration to single papers. For the committee to evaluate fairly the expected flood of proposals, each proposal should be described in a one or two page resume that summarizes its thesis, methodology and significance. Each proposal should also be accompanied by a short recent vita of no more than two pages for each proposed participant.

Deadline for receipt of proposals is February 15, 1989.

The Program Committee has chosen two interrelated themes for the 1990 program: (1) the experience of ethnic and racial minorities in the United States, treated as far as practicable in a comparative context; (2) the comparative study of freedom movements, that is, discussion of protest and reform in United States history among racial and ethnic minorities, women and the working class.

The committee encourages, however, submissions in *all* areas of United States history. It seeks a balanced program.

It should be noted that participants specializing in American history—those who make their living as American historians—are required to be members of the OAH. This does not apply to participants representing other disciplines.

Correspondence

To the Editor:

In discussing the "notorious doctrine of original intent," Peter Onuf states flatly that "historians have rightly concluded that no *conclusive* determination of [the Framers'] intentions is possible or desirable" ("Historians and the Bicentennial," *OAH Newsletter*, May 1988). While attacking those conservatives "imputing motives to the founders," Professor Onuf unblinkingly assures us of Jefferson's "well-known racist attitudes" and attacks contemporary theorists who "invoke the moral authority of Thomas Jefferson's stirring, regime-defining words in the Declaration of Independence against affirmative action."

I am amazed that Professor Onuf can, on the one hand, tell us that it is impossible and undesirable to determine the original intent of the Framers and, on the other hand, assure us that Jefferson was not only a "racist" but assure us that his words in the Declaration of Independence cannot be used to oppose the twentieth-century notion of "affirmative action." I assume that the ambiguity in Onuf's statement quoted above does not imply that Onuf thinks Jefferson spoke directly on the subject of affirmative action.

I don't recall giving my proxy to Professor Onuf to speak for me about what is possible or desirable in determining the intentions of past historical actors.

Wilcomb E. Washburn
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC

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The Council of Chairs Newsletter

Edited by Michael Galgano, James Madison University

The OAH Council of Council of Chairs *Newsletter*, a bi-monthly publication, is designed to address the needs and concerns facing today's history department. With articles on assessment, recruitment, departmental planning, and self-evaluation, the *Newsletter* is a useful forum for the free exchange of ideas and information common to all history departments.

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Reports of OAH Committees

Erik Barnouw Award Committee

This year the Barnouw Committee confronted a rich and diverse group of entries—twenty-seven films, six of which were good enough to be considered worthy of an award by at least one committee member. Of these six, two were such superb and yet strikingly different examples of history on film that the committee had no trouble in deciding—through a series of phone conversations—to offer two awards. One went to independent filmmaker Robert Stone for his "Radio Bikini," a haunting account of Operation Crossroads, and the other to producer Joan Konner of Public Affairs Television for "The Secret Government: The Constitution in Crisis," a PBS-aired report on the Iran-Contra hearing hosted by Bill Moyers.

No doubt the increase in entries (from 11 in 1986) was in part due to the push to enlarge our mailing list and to publicize the award more widely in the community of filmmakers and videographers, especially among independents who have no formal institutional ties and yet who in recent years have produced some of the most striking and innovative documentaries. The pool was also enlarged this year because committee members took it upon themselves to send award announcements to filmmakers whose works they had seen and admired.

Despite the rise in entries, it is clear that a goodly number of worthwhile works of visual history produced last year (e.g. "Eyes on the Prize") did not find their way into the competition. In the opinion of the committee, this indicates that the Barnouw Award is still not well enough known. Clearly, we need to disseminate publicity about the award still more widely among filmmakers. It would also help if members of the OAH would send to the committee the names of good historical films they have seen, allowing the committee to send announcements of the award to the filmmakers involved.

This year for the first time the winners of the Barnouw Award were screened at the annual convention. Though publicity was minimal (a small notice under the "Special Events" section of the pocket program and an announcement at the Awards ceremony before the Presidential Address) and the time slots hardly optimal (Saturday at noon and at 5 p.m.), the films drew a total of some 25 enthusiastic spectators, many of whom stayed around for spontaneous post-film discussion. Subsequently, the committee chair was approached (and reproached) by many colleagues who had wished to attend the films but had failed to do so because they had not encountered any notice of them. This experience leads the committee to recommend the following for all future

conventions: (1) that the Barnouw Award winner be screened as part of a regular session in a normal 9:30 a.m. or 2:30 p.m. time-slot; and (2) that a member of the committee, and/or perhaps other specialists in the field covered by the film, be present to lead a post-film discussion.

Members of the committee were Dan Carter and Robert Brent Toplin.

Submitted by Robert A. Rosenstone, Chair

Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

During the past year the committee entered into an agreement with Oxford University Press to publish seven books in the series, "The Organization of American Historians Essays on the Bicentennial and the Bill of Rights." The books will provide college and university teachers with synthetic overviews of the main themes in the history of the Bill of Rights and liberty. They are designed as texts for classroom use rather than scholarly monographs. The OAH Bicentennial Committee, with Kermit Hall (chair) acting as general editor, will review all manuscripts before submission to Oxford. Published books will be available approximately ten months after acceptance by the editorial board. They will be about 175 published pages, with bibliography and index. The authors, titles, and dates of submission of the final manuscripts are as follows:

David J. Bodenhamer, University of Southern Mississippi, "The Rights of Criminal Defendants," July 1, 1989.

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, University of Louisville, "Women and the Constitution in American History," June 1, 1990.

John R. Wunder, Clemson University, "Native Americans and Constitutional Rights," June 1, 1990.

Donald G. Nieman, Kansas State University, "Civil Rights in Constitutional History," September 1, 1989.

Paul Finkelman, SUNY Binghamton, "The Bill of Rights in American History," May 1, 1989.

Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, "First Amendment Rights," May 1, 1989.

James W. Ely, Jr., Vanderbilt University, "Economic and Property Rights," June 1, 1990.

In addition to the usual royalty payment to the authors, the Organization of American Historians will receive two-percent (2%) royalty of the net price of each book. In each case, the press has paid the authors as advance against royalties.

Members of the committee were Harold M. Hyman, William M. Wiecek, Kent Newmyer and Michal

Belknap.

Submitted by Kermit L. Hall, Chair

Binkley-Stephenson Award

The Binkley-Stephenson Award Committee, consisting of Paul Lucas, Nancy Cott and William McFeely, reviewed all of the articles in the *Journal of American History* for 1987 and met, by conference call, for a discussion of these excellent works of history. Our unanimous choice was Ellen Carol DuBois, "Working Women, Class Relations, and Suffrage Militance: Harriot Stanton Blatch and the New York Woman Suffrage Movement, 1894-1909."

Submitted by William S. McFeely, Chair

Avery O. Craven Award Committee

Twenty-three books were submitted for the Craven Prize. All three members of the committee read all the submissions and drew up a short list which was circulated by mail. Books which quickly emerged as the finest in the group were William E. Gienapp's *The Origins of the Republican Party, 1852-1856* and Peter Kolchin's *Unfree Labor: American Slavery and Russian Serfdom*. The decision for a joint award was not from compromise or inability to reach a decision but judgment that both books were of prize quality.

Submitted by Eric Foner, Chair

Richard W. Leopold Prize Committee

The committee received nominations for nineteen works for this prize which recognizes significant historical work done by historians outside academe. By correspondence, the committee winnowed the works being considered to ten, then to two, and with no difficulty it selected James Edward Miller's *The United States and Italy 1940-1950: The Politics and Diplomacy of Stabilization* as recipient of the Leopold Prize.

Submitted by Robert Kelley, Chair

Merle Curti Prize Committee

The prize in social history was given to two books: Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, James Leloudis, Robert Korstad, Mary Murphy, Lu Ann Jones and Christopher B. Daly, *Like*

a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World, and Marcus Rediker, *Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea: Merchant Seamen, Pirates, and the Anglo-American Maritime World, 1700-1750*. Publishers submitted 103 books for this year's social history award. After two long discussions, the committee narrowed its list to 18 books. Next, committee members each narrowed their lists to include from four to eight finalists. We chose these from what we all agreed was a list of at least twelve books which could have justly merited the award. Unable to make any reasoned or justifiable distinction between the two prize winners, we happily chose to recommend both for the prize.

The prize citations published in the *OAH Newsletter* call attention to the extraordinary merit of each of these works in American social history. The committee also wishes to call attention to the high literary merit of these works. Because social historians are often accused of being poor narrators, we are especially pleased to report this result. We found it particularly interesting that a team of six collaborators managed to write a moving and elegant narrative of a southern mill town. The committee was also pleased that a group project had achieved notable excellence in a field known for its solitary workers. The committee members hoped that this might set a model for future historical collaboration. In fact, one committee member lamented the absence of a methodological chapter on the nature of that collaboration—a missed opportunity to inform future collaborators and perhaps a symptom of our profession's relative lack of methodological consciousness.

Professor Rediker's book offered another kind of role model for the profession. His placement of eighteenth-century maritime laborers in a global context and his use of interdisciplinary methods indicates the continuing appeal of anthropology and a world historical perspective to social historians.

Despite the sophisticated methodologies of each of these works and many other submissions, we observed a trend to a more humanistic analysis of the past: the two prize-winning books were dramatically appealing in their presentations of the common man's and common woman's experiences of themselves and their changing worlds.

On the negative side, it is worth noting how quickly the committee was able to eliminate two-thirds of the 103 submissions. One committee member expressed concern that a sense of historical significance was lacking in the authors' choice of topics. Another argued that these topics reflected publishers' decisions about what books to submit. Each member of the Committee expressed dismay at the practice assumed by some publishers of eliminating scholarly appa-

tus, particularly footnotes.

Members of the Organization wishing to learn more of the committee's operations and recommendations should write Sheri L. Sherrill, Committee Coordinator, at the OAH executive offices for a longer version of this report.

Finally, as Chair, I would like to extend thanks and appreciation to committee members David Katzman and Elaine Tyler May for their balance, equanimity, fairness and enthusiasm.

Submitted by Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, Chair

Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History

The Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History hosted two events during the meeting in Reno: a workshop on "The State of U.S. Minority History" attended by some sixty persons, and a reception with about thirty individuals present. At the workshop, four panelists gave brief presentations assessing recent developments in Afro-American, Asian American, Mexican-American and Native American history and pointed out topics in each of these fields that have not yet received in-depth scholarly treatment.

The panelists agreed that one of the most notable accomplishments of the new minority history has been the publication of works that depict each of these groups as historical agents. They also stressed the contribution that comparative studies can make and emphasized the importance of including studies of women of color in our research and teaching.

In the discussion that followed, members of the audience expressed concern over two institutional matters: the small (and declining) number of minority graduate students in the profession and the difficulties of designing courses in world history that are truly comparative and integrative. The panelists agreed that what has now been dubbed the "pipeline problem" is indeed a serious one and that unless all segments of higher education work in concert to deal with the situation, the problem—which is reaching crisis proportions—will not solve itself. The committee urges every history department in the country to do its share to recruit and support minority students and faculty.

At the reception held the following evening, colleagues talked informally in small groups about these and other issues. When the chair of the committee asked those present if they wanted a formal discussion, the answer was "no." However, several persons later expressed their disappointment that the barriers faced by faculty and students of color were not aired in a more structured setting.

At next year's meeting in St.

Louis, the committee plans to hold a workshop on "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U. S. History," as well as another reception. Each panelist will propose a periodization scheme appropriate to the historical study of the minority group in question, using breaks which may or may not coincide exactly with the recognized divisions in U. S. history. Presenting the information this way, we hope to facilitate efforts of colleagues who wish to include more materials on nonwhite peoples in U. S. history courses, while simultaneously provoking them to think about the experiences of those groups from the latter's perspectives.

The committee will continue its efforts to compile a directory of minority historians. A questionnaire sent out in January, 1988 to department chairs for distribution brought fewer than thirty returns, so we decided a more aggressive method must be used. Two members of the committee are donating their travel reimbursements to pay the postage for a new mailing. Unless the number of returned questionnaires is far larger and the directory includes a good number of advanced graduate students as well as faculty, it will serve little purpose.

The committee discussed several responses from department chairs to the original questionnaire. These responses can be found in the *OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter*, June 1988, pp. 15-16.

Submitted by Sucheng Chan, Chair

The Nominating Board

The Nominating Board consisted this year of David D. Van Tassel, Clayborn Carson, Vicky L. Ruiz, Linda Gordon, Jacqueline Hall, Charles Joyner and Robert Wiebel.

Results of the 1988 election conducted via postcard balloting were published in the May issue of the *Newsletter*. Total votes cast were 6073; total ballots counted were 1056.

The Nominating Board unanimously decided on the person for President-elect. The chairman of the Nominating Board offers Mary Berry of the University of Pennsylvania, who has served with distinction in both academic and public service positions. She has graciously accepted the appointment, and we look forward to her distinguished directive tenure.

The slate of candidates for the 1989 Board of Election could not be presented at the Annual Meeting, but it is now complete. It is printed elsewhere in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

The chair wishes to thank members of the board for their conscientious work and making hard choices after serious discussion in professional and harmonious fashion. It was a pleasure to work with this group of conscientious and distinguished scholars.

Submitted by David D. Van Tassel, Chair

The Pelzer Committee

The Pelzer Committee for 1988 consisted of David Thelen, Frederick Hoxie, Michael Cassity, Emily Rosenberg and Ricardo Griswold del Castillo. The committee read and evaluated eleven manuscripts submitted for the Louis Pelzer Memorial Award, an award presented to a graduate student for the best essay in American history. The prize of \$500, a medal and publication of the essay in *The Journal of American History* was awarded for 1987 to Lucy Salyer of the University of California, Berkeley, for her essay, "Captives of Law: Judicial Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, 1891-1905," a model of painstaking research and sophisticated appraisal of court doctrines and procedures.

Submitted by David Thelen, Chair

Program Committee

As my stint as chair of the 1988 OAH program committee winds down, I am pleased to offer this report on the successful Reno convention. First, I wish to express great appreciation to my fellow committee members: Terry Cooney, James Horton, Daniel Walker Howe, Jacqueline Jones, David Oshinsky and Olivier Zunz. The committee worked together most efficiently and amicably, and all members took their responsibility very seriously, reviewing proposals carefully, stimulating session proposals, and cheerfully dealing with a myriad of matters that I raised by mail or phone, often at what must have been inopportune moments. In a committee like this, one sees the profession operating at its best. Mary Belding, OAH convention manager, offered valuable guidance from her reservoir of experience with conventions past.

The work of the program committee was also facilitated by my home department at the University of Wisconsin, whose chair, William Courtenay, although a medievalist and thus at times a bit bemused by the whole field of U.S. history, gave me full access to the department's postal and Xerox facilities and made available the service of a highly skilled secretary, Karen Delwich. Ms. Delwich set up a computer program that enabled us to process incoming proposals with dispatch, revise them as needed, process the great volume of communication, and ultimately submit the finished program to Bloomington in the required form. Adequate computer and word processing resources are now essential to any OAH program committee, and the readiness of Wisconsin to make these and other support resources available was exemplary.

There were initial fears that the Reno location might cut down on the number of session proposals, and indeed the initial pace was slow. But it picked up, thanks in part to last-minute efforts by the program committee itself. By the time the committee met at Philadelphia in April, 1987, we had some

180 proposals in hand, from which we were able to put together 106 sessions and workshops—up somewhat from recent years.

With the concurrence of president-elect Stanley Katz, the program committee decided early on not to designate a "theme" for the Reno meeting, but rather to encourage a wide range of proposals reflecting the diversity of current work in the American history field. This open approach worked well, producing a varied and interesting program described rather effusively by one OAH member as "one of the best . . . in recent memory." With rare exceptions, the post-convention reports by session chairpersons speak very positively of the high quality of the papers and comments and the stimulating nature of the audience discussion. One well-attended session, "Without Nostalgia: How to Teach about the 1960s," was the subject of a major article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, while others attracted large and engaged audiences.

The committee also committed itself to making the Reno program reflective of the current demographic diversity of the profession—diversity not only in gender, race and ethnicity, but also in the wide variety of institutions and professional activities represented in the membership. We stressed this objective in the initial call for papers and kept it very much in mind in recruiting additional participants.

This effort paid off. Eighty of the 106 sessions were gender integrated, while thirteen sessions focused specifically on women's history topics. (Many more, of course, dealt tangentially with aspects of women's history.) While no specific racial or ethnic profile of the participants has been compiled, a significant effort was made to recruit Black, Hispanic, Asian-American and other minority-group participants. Fourteen sessions dealt explicitly with Black, Hispanic, Asian-American or American Indian history. Forty-three participants in the Reno program held positions with public institutions or agencies outside academia.

The committee also made a strong effort to recruit participation by scholars from other disciplines doing work of interest to historians, and this effort, too, was successful. Some 66 scholars other than historians presented papers or commented at Reno, including sociologists, economists, political scientists, geographers, and specialists in music, literature, law, the fine arts, landscape architecture and communications studies. We hope that this effort to transcend the bureaucratic and administrative walls that too often divide academic disciplines will continue.

A chronic problem for program committees is participants who drop out at the last minute. This year, unfortunately, was no exception. Between the time the program went to press early last fall and mid-March of 1988, some seventeen scheduled participants fell by the wayside for reasons ranging from death to federal spending cuts triggered by the Gramm-Rudman Act.

(Several of the dropouts learned too late of the date change of the Reno meeting and had in the meantime made other commitments for the March 24-27 time slot.) An additional group of scheduled participants, perhaps eight or ten in all, simply failed to appear, giving very short notice or none at all. In most cases, however, this was the result of illness or other unavoidable circumstances.

Fortunately, there is a flip-side to this coin: session chairpersons showed great resourcefulness in making alternative arrangements, and a number of scholars cheerfully stepped in on short notice and agreed to participate on an additional panel or otherwise to take on added responsibilities. Here again, one sees the profession at its best. Thanks to these last-minute arrangements, only one session had to be cancelled outright.

Finally, on a personal note, I can say that while this assignment has involved moments of stress and frustration, on balance it has been most rewarding. It provided a wonderful opportunity not only to work with a first-rate committee but also to get to know hundreds of historians working on many different topics at many different institutions, with many of whom I might never otherwise have crossed paths. My best wishes to Richard Fox, August Meier, and future program-committee chairs down the road. I can't say I would be happy to do it again, but I *am* happy to have done it once.

Submitted by Paul Boyer, Chair

to continue to require the inclusion of public history topics in conferences and publications. The committee praised the work of the publication program for coverage of public history topics in the *OAH Newsletter* and for the initiating a section on museum exhibit reviews in the *Journal*.

The committee is developing a membership survey to determine the level of interest in collaborative projects with history museums. This survey is being coordinated with the Common Agenda for History Museums program sponsored by AASLH and the Smithsonian.

Submitted by Brent D. Glass, Chair

Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges

Most of the committee's effort during the last five years has been to build a number of permanent bridges between historians at college and university level and teachers in secondary schools. Although some have been built, they may not be permanent.

The establishment of the *OAH Magazine of History* has great potential as a bridge between scholars in various areas and secondary teachers. We are gratified that the *Magazine* has received additional funding which will help it become self-supporting. The committee stands ready to help the *Magazine* to achieve its goals by encouraging teachers at all levels to submit articles. The OAH's main effort during the last few years has been to provide teachers a reason for participating in the annual meeting. This has been accomplished, in part, through the establishment of "Professional Day" (now changed to "Focus on Teaching Sessions"). Professional Day has created a variety of formats to encourage secondary teachers to join with college and university teachers in discussing appropriate methods and content for teaching American History. These sessions have been fruitful for both presenters and participants and have generally been well attended by teachers from the local area. Most of the committee's energy has been devoted to organizing these sessions and consequently has had little opportunity to discuss or tackle larger problems. As a result the committee has asked the Executive Board: What ought to be the committee's agenda?

The committee made several recommendations to the Executive Board at its last meeting.

The committee chair ought to be a member of the program committee. This would facilitate establishment of Sessions on Teaching, not just for secondary teachers but for all OAH members.

The committee needs to develop a process that enables it to select sessions at the annual meeting. A call for session proposals ought to be made in sufficient time to enable the committee to receive proposals in early spring, a year before the

annual meeting. In addition, sessions on teaching ought to be spread throughout the program rather than relegated to a certain time period.

The president has been encouraged to appoint someone to the committee from the area where the OAH holds its annual meeting. This would help the committee to coordinate teaching sessions with local school organizations.

The committee also believes it should meet more than once a year. Since so much of its effort at the annual meeting concerns facilitating teaching sessions, there is little time left for other issues.

The new chair of the committee is Arthur Zilversmit, of Lake Forest College. He has already planned sessions for St. Louis and so a smooth transition has been made. This was possible because Prof. Zilversmit was serving on the committee and had been notified before the meeting that he would be the new chair. This procedure should be kept in mind for further appointments.

I have enjoyed my five-year tenure as chair and will continue to serve as an unofficial member of the committee.

Submitted by Clair W. Keller, Chair

Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession

The Committee met only once at the annual meeting of the OAH in Reno. During the rest of the year, the majority of the business was carried out by mail.

Annual Meeting. The Committee planned a number of events which it hoped would foster the interests and advance the status of women in the profession:

1. A business meeting open to all interested OAH members.

2. A cocktail reception which provided an opportunity for informal socializing, networking and discussion of shared interests and problems. This was co-sponsored by the Southern Association for Women Historians, The Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession and the Conference Group on Women's History, Upstate New York Women's History Organization, the Western Association of Women Historians, and the National Women's History Project.

3. A breakfast meeting of women in the historical profession at which the guest speaker was Frankie Sue Del Papa, the Nevada Secretary of State.

4. A workshop entitled, "Finding Time: Personal/Professional Conflicts of Women Historians." This workshop was initiated by a questionnaire developed by the American Studies Association which was sent to all women members of the OAH. Speakers at the workshop reported on the results of the survey; they also discussed the conflicts faced by academic women trying to juggle research and teaching with family and other personal

concerns. Participants on the panel included: Carol S. Gruber (moderator); Lillian Schlissel; Joyce Antler; Regina Morantz-Sanchez; Mary Kelley; Lois Banner; and Darlene Clark Hine.

Graduate Student Membership. Based upon a suggestion made in 1987 at the Philadelphia convention, the CSWHP thoroughly discussed the possibility of adding a graduate student member to its ranks. After much consideration was given to this topic, the committee recommended to the Executive Board that a graduate student be added as one of the regular five members of the committee rather than as an additional sixth member. At its November meeting, the Executive Board approved this request and provided some additional funding for graduate student travel. Incoming OAH President David Brion Davis has appointed Brenda Stevenson to fill the graduate slot on the CSWHP.

Other Activities. Several other matters came to the attention of the CSWHP this year.

During the late spring of 1987 the OAH published the pamphlet entitled, "Assessing the Past, Looking to the Future: A Report by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession." This report had originally been published in the May, 1986 *OAH Newsletter*. As part of its long-term agenda, the CSWHP would like to update this report every five years. The CSWHP also continues to stand by the list of recommendations appended to the end of the report. In particular, it asks the OAH Executive board to monitor the number of women participating at the convention and publishing articles and book reviews in the *Journal of American History*.

Also as part of its long-term agenda, the CSWHP would like to launch a study examining the status of non-tenure track, adjunct and part-time historians. It is felt that a survey of such faculty would be useful to the profession at large.

Concerning future convention activities, the CSWHP has proposed for the 1989 annual meeting in St. Louis a panel tentatively entitled, "Blaming Women's History: Recent Prophecies of the Decline of the Historical Profession."

Finally, the CSWHP hopes that in St. Louis and at other future convention sites the OAH will make adequate provision for child care. The CSWHP supports efforts by the Executive Board to find a reasonable solution to this problem.

Submitted by Marian Elizabeth Strobel, Chair

Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee

The Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee considered twenty-five books submitted by university presses. Obviously, some presses chose not to nominate any

See REPORTS, page 23

Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should be no longer than 100 words and must represent an equal opportunity employer. There is a \$50 charge per announcement. The closing date for applications listed in the announcement should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Please send "Professional Opportunity" announcements to Advertising Director, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401. Deadlines by which announcements must be received for publication are: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

Hagley Museum and Library

Executive Administrator: Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society. Hagley Museum and Library, an industrial museum and advanced research library in American business and technological history, seeks an administrator to organize and coordinate Hagley's interactions with scholarly communities. Will seek and manage grants for research fellowships; oversee coordination of activities for a history graduate program sponsored jointly with the University of Delaware, serve as liaison to the business community to encourage preservation and study of corporate archives; publish semi-annual Business History Bulletin; organize conferences in related subject areas; engage in scholarly research and publication. Ph.D. in related field required. Familiarity with grant proposals, corporate archives, and scholarly publications preferred. Send CV to Personnel Office, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807. AA/EOE.

University of Arizona

The University of Arizona invites applicants for Director of the Women's Studies Program and the Southwest Institute for Research on Women. The appointment will be three-year renewable, on a fiscal contract. Applicants must have the Ph.D. and be tenurable as an associate or full professor, discipline open. Applicants should have a substantial publication record in their discipline and in feminist scholarship; experience in securing and administering grants; and the ability to work with faculty, students, and community. Send CV, letter of intent, and names of three references to: Karen Anderson, Search Committee, Women's Studies, 102 Douglass Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. We will begin processing applications November 1, 1988.

AA/EOE.

Southern Illinois University

The Ulysses S. Grant Association seeks an assistant editor for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*. Advanced study in history required; Ph.D. preferred; experience in documentary editing desired. Deadline for application is September 1, 1988. Send application, CV and letters of recommendation to John Y. Simon, Ulysses S. Grant Association, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. AA/EOE.

University of California, Riverside

The Dept. of History, University of California, Riverside, announces a position in early American history (to 1815), rank open, assistant through full professor. We are particularly interested in candidates whose specialties include intellectual, cultural or religious history. Minority and women candidates are particularly encouraged to apply. Application deadline is November 15, 1988. Write Sharon V. Salinger, Chair, Search Committee, Dept. of History, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521. AA/EOE.

San Francisco State University

Projected tenure-track appointment, assistant or associate professor, beginning Fall 1989. Teach upper-division and graduate courses in U.S. history, 1827-1877, senior pro-seminars and graduate seminars in field of specialization, lower-division U.S. survey. One or more of the following fields desirable: women, South, slavery, constitutional. Ph.D. required, teaching experience and publications desired. \$27,588-\$48,204, depending on experience and rank. Application deadline: November 15, 1988. Interviews at AHA. Send letter of application, CV and three letters of recommendation to Robert W. Cherny, Chair, Dept. of History, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132. AA/EOE.

Harvard Divinity School

Harvard Divinity School announces an open-rank search for a historian of American religion to join its faculty not later than Fall of 1989. The appointee will be expected to teach general courses on the religious and cultural history of the United States, from the colonial period to the present; but she or he must be a specialist, or be prepared to specialize, in the origins and history of Unitarianism and Universalism. Preference will be given to those whose research interests are centered in colonial and early national history. Applications accompanied by CV and a list of publications must be received on or before October 15, 1988. They should be sent to Professor William Hutchison, Chair of the American Religious History Search Committee, Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. AA/EOE.

Clemson University

U.S. social or legal history. Specialization in women's history preferred. Associate or assistant pro-

fessor, tenured or tenure-track position. Ph.D., scholarly publications, and teaching experience required. Applications, credentials, including three letters of reference, must be received before December 1, 1988. Send all material to Professor Carol Bleser, Chair, American Social/Legal History Search Committee, Dept. of History, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-1507. AA/EOE.

University of Wyoming

American History. The University of Wyoming invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor beginning August, 1989, in history of the U.S./American West. Salary negotiable. Preference will be given to chronological specialty in twentieth-century U.S. history with a regional emphasis. Candidates must be willing to retrain to the extent that they can teach courses in history of Wyoming. Ph.D. required by August, 1989. Appointment will be made on the basis of teaching, scholarship and publishing potential. Send statement of interest, three current letters of reference, CV, teaching evaluations, transcripts, and all publications and dissertation to William Howard Moore, Chair, Search Committee, Dept. of History, Box 3198, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071. Consideration of applications will begin September 1; all materials must be postmarked by October 28. AA/EOE.

Harvard University

Andrew W. Mellon Faculty Fellowships in the Humanities. For non-tenured, experienced junior scholars who have completed, at the time of appointment, a least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities—usually as assistant professors. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have not recently had access to the resources of a major research university. Ph.D. required and received prior to June 30, 1987. One year appointment, July 1989-June 1990, with limited teaching duties, departmental affiliation, opportunity to develop scholarly research. Annual salary \$27,500. Applications due November 1, 1988. Awards announced February 1, 1989. Send applications and inquiries to Dr. Richard M. Hunt, Program Director, Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships, Lamont Library 202, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Activities of Members

John Whiteclay Chambers, associate professor of history at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, has been awarded the 1988 American Military Institute Best Book Award for his book *To Raise an Army: The Draft Comes to Modern America*, published by Macmillan Press.

Anna K. Nelson, adjunct profes-

sor of history at American University, Washington, DC, has received the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Prize from the Society for History in the Federal Government for her studies in federal government history.

The following OAH members have received awards from the American Antiquarian Society to work in the field of early American history at the Society's library: Harvey J. Graff (University of Texas), Burton J. Bledstein (University of Illinois), David P. Jaffee (CCNY), Carla Gardina Pestana (Ohio State), Faye Dudden (Union College), Margaret E. Newell (University of Virginia), Peter John Way (University of Maryland), Karen Halttunen (Northwestern University), and Sally McMurry, (Pennsylvania State).

James L. Leloudis, II, Ph. D. candidate at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and 1988 co-winner of the OAH's Merle Curti Social History Award, has received a Spencer Dissertation Year Fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to work on his dissertation.

Eugene Dominick Genovese, distinguished professor of arts and science at the University of Rochester and former president of the OAH, has been elected to the membership of the American Antiquarian Society.

Roger D. Bridges, formerly Assistant State Historian of Illinois, has been appointed Director of the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Fremont, Ohio. Bridges succeeds Leslie H. Fishel Jr., who is retiring.

Nicholas C. Burckel, Director of Public Services and Collection Development of Washington University Libraries, has been elected to the nine-member Council of the Society of American Archivists and has been appointed to a two-year term on the editorial board of *College and Research Libraries News*.

William C. Pratt, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, has been elected to a three-year term as a member of the national council of the American Association of University Professors.

Patrick J. Furlong, professor of history at Indiana University at South Bend, has been selected as the 1988-89 Eldon Lundquist Fellow.

John C. Fredricksen, University of Rhode Island, was awarded a research grant from the David Library of the American Revolution, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, which will be used in preparing a bibliography of U.S. military affairs, 1783-1846.

Mary Kupiec Cayton, Miami University of Ohio, received the Cathy Covert Award for her essay on mass communication history from the History Division of the Association for Education in Jour-

nalism and Mass Communication.

Charlotte W. Newcome Fellowships for 1988 are awarded to outstanding graduate students in their last year of doctoral work. OAH members who have received fellowships are: Maureen Fitzgerald (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison), James E. Goodman (Princeton), Nancy G. Isenberg (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison), and Nancy MacLean (Univ. of Wisconsin).

Mary Martha Thomas, professor of women's history at Jacksonville (Florida) State University, has been chosen as JSU's first Faculty Lecturer. She will discuss the effect of women's history on social history.

Norman H. Murdoch, University of Cincinnati, has written *The Northwest Ordinance of 1787: Implications for Southwest Ohio* and edited *Bicentennial Addresses on the U.S. Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance* with grants from the Ohio Humanities Council and Ohio Bicentennial Commission. The latter publication includes an essay by John K. Alexander, also of the University of Cincinnati.

The Society of American Historians honored three OAH members for possessing "literary distinction in the writing of history and biography." They are Richard B. Morris, Columbia University; Timothy J. Gilfoyle, Sara Lawrence College; and Forrest C. Pogue, former director of the George C. Marshall Research Library.

Margaret Newell, University of Virginia, will be one of 27 John Carter Brown Library Research Fellows for 1988-89 while working on "Economic Ideology and Development in New England, 1629-1820."

Larry J. Wagenaar has been named Archivist for the Joint Archives of Holland, MI, which unites the collections of the Holland Historical Trust, Hope College and Western Theological Seminary.

Robert C. Kenzer, assistant professor, Brigham Young University, has received an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from The North Carolina Society for research on economically successful postbellum blacks.

Calls for Papers

Notices submitted for "Calls for Papers," "Meetings and Conferences," "Grants, Fellowships and Awards" and "Activities of Members" should be no more than 100 words and typed in double space. Please include only information basic to the announcement. Deadlines are: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

The Journal of the American Statistical Association will publish a special section on "Social Statistics and Public Policy for the 1900s."

Paper topics should be of interest to persons who do not consider themselves to be statisticians but who have something to say on statistics in the service of analyses of public policy. Contact Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; telephone (212) 661-0280. Deadline is September 30, 1988.

The Sonneck Society will meet with the International Association for the Study of Popular Music, American chapter, at Nashville, TN April 5-9, 1989. Abstracts of papers and proposals for panels, sessions and performances (five copies each) should be sent to program chair Mark Tucker, Dept. of Music, 703 Dodge Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Deadline is October 1, 1988.

The Virginia Military Institute's Dept. of History and Politics will host the annual meeting of the American Military Institute in Lexington, VA, on April 14-15, 1989. The theme is "Military Education and Thought." The conference invites papers that treat the establishment of formal military education, the creation of academies and service schools, or the formulation and institutionalization of military doctrine. Any nation or time period may be addressed. Send proposals before October 31, 1988 to AMI Conference Coordinator, Dept. of History and Politics, VMI, Lexington, VA 24450; telephone (703) 463-6338.

The Mid-American Studies Association will hold its annual meeting at Omaha, NE, on April 28-30, 1989. Suggested paper topics include the impact of war or the military establishment on American society and the impact of geographic or social mobility on American society. Send summary and brief c.v. to Bryan Le Beau, 1989 MAASA Program Chair, Dept. of History, Creighton University, Omaha, NE 68178. Deadline is November 1, 1988.

The North American Society for Sport History will hold its annual convention at Clemson University on May 27-29, 1989. Those interested in presenting a paper or organizing a complete session should submit abstracts by December 1, 1988. Contact Jack W. Berryman, Dept. of Medical History and Ethics, SB-20, School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone (206) 543-9123.

The University of Baltimore and the Maryland National Guard Historical Society will sponsor a conference, "D-Day Remembered, the 29th Division in the First Week of Omaha Beach: a 45th Anniversary Commemoration," on June 9-11, 1989 in Baltimore. Papers or proposals should be submitted by December 5, 1988. Contact Karl G. Larew, History Department, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204.

The Lehigh Valley Association of Independent Colleges announces a call for papers for an interdisciplinary conference entitled, "New Per-

spectives on the 1890s." Abstracts of 450 words are due by February 1, 1989. Contact Daniel W. Ross, Dept. of English, Allentown College, Center Valley, PA 18034; telephone (215) 282-1100.

The Eighth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, "Crossing the Boundaries in Feminist History," will be held June 7-10, 1990, at Douglas College, Rutgers University. Submit proposals in triplicate by February 1, 1989 to Jane Caplan, Dept. of History, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010, or Nancy Cott, American Studies Program, 1504A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

The "Encyclopedia of New York City" is looking for contributors interested in writing on topics dealing with the history of the city from its origins to the present day. Send a c.v. and topic(s) of special interest to Deborah Gardner, Managing Editor, Encyclopedia Project, New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Society of Dance History Scholars Publication Committee is accepting submissions for the inaugural issue of the Society's journal. Manuscripts should treat one topic and length should not exceed 200 pages. Send two copies of the manuscript, a one-page abstract and samples of illustrations to Barbara Palfy, 85 Ford Ave., Fords, NJ 08863. (No deadline mentioned.)

The North American Society for Oceanic History and the Society for the History of Discoveries will hold their annual meeting in San Francisco on June 8-10, 1989. Send proposals for papers or sessions to Sanford H. Bederman, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, 30303; or to William N. Still, Jr., Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. (No deadline mentioned.)

The *Journal of Women's History* will begin publication in February 1989 to provide an outlet for the abundance of new historical research on women. The *Journal* will not espouse any particular ideological or methodological approach. Please submit three copies or a disk of your paper to *The Journal of Women's History*, c/o the Department of Afro-American Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; telephone (812) 855-3874.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Wesleyan/Holiness Study Project at Asbury Theological Seminary invites applications for grants of \$1,000 for travel and research in 1989 and 1990 relating to studies in the place of the Wesleyan/Holiness tradition in American religion. A total of 20 grants will be offered over two years. Applications must be received by September 15, 1988 for the 1989 academic year and September 15, 1989 for 1990. Con-

tact Melvin E. Deiter, Director, Wesleyan/Holiness Study Project, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, KY 40390.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces its 1989 Research Grants Competition on Changing Gender Roles in Post-Industrial Societies. The grants will range from \$10,000 to \$70,000 depending on the scope and significance of the project. Competition is open to scholars and practitioners who have completed their professional training. Deadline for letters of interest is October 3, 1988. For information contact Gender Roles Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10036; telephone (212) 869-8500.

The Society of the Cincinnati announces The Society of the Cincinnati Prize, awarded triennially to the author of a book on any aspect of American history between 1775 and 1797. The \$5000 award will be given for books published from November 1, 1985 to November 1, 1988 (or in page proof by December 31, 1988). Submissions, which consist of five copies of the book, a biography and photo of the author and a \$25 handling fee, should be sent by November 1, 1988 to the Cincinnati Prize Committee. For information contact the Cincinnati Prize Committee, The Society of the Cincinnati, 2118 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 785-2040.

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China announces its 1989-90 National Program of Scholarly Exchanges with China. The Graduate Program supports graduate students to do course work at a Chinese university, and The Research Program supports persons holding a Ph.D. at the time of application to research an aspect of contemporary China. The deadline for the Graduate and Research Programs is October 15, 1988. Additionally, the Visiting Scholar Exchange Program supports one to three month visits for American and Chinese scholars in all disciplines between September 1989 and August 1990. The deadline for applications is November 15, 1988. Contact Pamela Peirce, Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington DC, 20418; telephone (202) 334-2727.

The Fulbright Scholar Program will be offering opportunities for American colleges and universities to host a visiting foreign scholar for all or part of the 1989-90 academic year. Proposals of particular interest will bring scholars in American literature, history or politics; professionals from the media or government; or specialists in constitutional law or politics. The deadline for applications is November 1, 1988. Contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036-1257; telephone (202) 939-5401.

The National Endowment for the

Humanities, Division of Research Programs' Access category invites applications for projects to increase availability of important research collections in all fields of the humanities. Priority is given to projects national in scope. Awards range from \$10,000 to \$150,000. Deadline for applications is November 1, 1988. Contact Access, Room 318, Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0358.

The Stanford Humanities Center will offer eight external fellowships for 1989-90 to postdoctoral scholars and teachers in the humanities. Deadline for application is December 1, 1988. Contact Morton Sosna, Associate Director, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630.

The National Library of Medicine plans to select one scholar to engage in historical research and staff consultation during the 1989-1990 year. The individual will be expected to spend six to twelve months at the Library between September 1, 1989 and August 31, 1990. Contact the Chief, History of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20894; telephone (301) 496-5405. Deadline is December 15, 1988.

The Gilbert Chinard awards are presented for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of Franco-American relations by Canadian or American authors published during 1988. \$750 is awarded for a book or manuscript in page-proof, and the Incentive Award of \$250 is for an unpublished book-length manuscript. A committee of the Society for French Historical Studies determines the winners. Four copies of a manuscript must be submitted by December 31, 1988 to John McV. Haight, Jr., Chairman, Chinard Prize Committee, Department of History, Maginnes #9, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals at Wheaton College announces grants for the study of "Evangelicals, Voluntary Associations and American Public Life." Support is available for article-length studies (\$2,500) and for dissertations and book manuscripts (\$8,000). Deadline is December 31, 1988. Contact Edith L. Blumhofer, Project Director, ISAE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187.

The John Carter Brown Library invites applications for approximately 15 short- or long-term Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 1989 to May 30, 1990. Short-term fellowships of two to four months carry a stipend of \$800 per month. Six- or 12-month fellowships are funded by the NEH and carry a stipend of \$13,750 and \$27,500 respectively. Deadline is January 15, 1989. Contact Director, John Carter Brown Library, P.O. Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

The Department of History at the University of Texas, Arlington, announces the 1989 Webb-Smith Essay Competition, a \$500 award for the best essay of 10,000 words or less on the topic "Sport History and Sport Mythology." Submit manuscripts by February 1, 1989. For information, contact The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures Committee, Department of History, Box 19529, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019.

The Arkansas Women's History Institute announces the 1988 Susie Pryor Award competition for the best unpublished article in Arkansas Women's History. The award carries a \$1,000 prize. Contact Patricia Mooney Melvin, Associate Professor of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204. Deadline is February 15, 1989.

The Southern Association for Women Historians announces the Julia Cherry Spruill Publication Prize competition for the best published work in Southern women's history. The award carries a \$500 prize. Eligible works should be published between January 1, 1987 and December 31, 1988. SAWH also announces the Willie Lee Rose Publication Prize competition for the best book in Southern history written by a woman. The award carries a \$750 prize. Eligible works should be published between January 1, 1987 and December 1, 1988. For information about both awards, contact Elizabeth Jacoway, chair, 4 Dogwood Drive, Newport, AR 72112. Deadline for both is March 1, 1989.

The Eleventh Annual Herbert Hoover Fellowships and Grants Program for 1989 will be offering fellowships up to \$10,000 and grants up to \$1000 for the scholarly use of the Hoover Presidential Library. Current graduate students and post-doctoral scholars are eligible to apply. Contact Chairman, Fellowship and Grants Committee, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358; telephone (319) 643-5327. Deadline is March 1, 1989.

The DeGolyer Institute of Southern Methodist University announces its annual prize for the best unpublished essay in American Studies. Essays should be about 5,000 to 7,500 words in length and may be on any subject within the interdisciplinary field of American Studies. The DeGolyer prize consists of a cash award of \$500 and publication in the *Southwest Review*. Deadline for entry is March 15, 1989. Send entries and inquiries to Ronald L. Davis, DeGolyer Institute for American Studies, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0176.

The Harry S Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs announces the biennial competition for the Harry S Truman Book Award of \$5,000 for the best book on Harry S Truman or on the period of his presidency. The book must be published between January 1, 1988 and December 31, 1989. Deadline is January

1, 1990. Contact Secretary of the Institute, Dr. Benedict K. Zobrist, Harry S Truman Library Institute, Independence, MO 64050.

The Oral History Association makes small grants available to foreign students already in the United States to help them attend its meeting in Baltimore, October 13-16, 1988. No deadline. For information contact Carl Ryant, Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; telephone (502) 588-6817.

The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma announces the inauguration of a Visiting Scholars Program. Applicants from all fields are invited, especially historians, political scientists and lay researchers. Contact John M. Caldwell, Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; telephone (405) 325-5401.

Meetings and Conferences

"War on the Great Lakes," a symposium planned in commemoration of the War of 1812 and the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie will be held on September 9-11, 1988 at the University of Windsor. Formal registration begins May 1 and ends on August 15. For information, contact Hiram Walker Historical Museum, 245 Pitt Street West, Windsor, Ontario N9A 5L5, Canada; telephone (519) 736-5416.

Brigham Young University will sponsor the Third National Cather Symposium entitled, "Willa Cather: The Family and Community" on September 14-17, 1988. The focus of the symposium will be on family and community history in Cather's fiction. For information, contact Willa Cather Symposium, 335 KMB, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The Dept. of History, Bradley University, accepts applications for a 1989 seminar on U.S.-German Relations and German History. The seminar will occur over 20 days at various sites in West Germany. Deadline for applications is September 15, 1988. Contact Lester H. Brune, Dept. of History, Bradley University, Peoria, IL 61625; telephone (309) 676-7611.

The Centre for Conflict Studies will sponsor a conference at the University of New Brunswick on "The Media and Modern Warfare" September 29-October 1, 1988. For information contact the Centre for Conflict Studies, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 5A5; telephone (506) 453-4587.

The Society of Educators and Scholars will hold a conference at Barry University in Miami, Florida on October 7-8, 1988. The theme will be "Integrity in Education: Ethical, Societal and Legal Perspec-

tives." For information, contact George Petrello, Dean, Andreas School of Business, Barry University, 11300 Northeast Second Avenue, Miami Shores, FL 33161; telephone (305) 758-3392.

The Rockwell Museum will present its fifth annual American western art symposium in Corning, NY October 8, 1988. The topic, "The West in 3 Dimensions: Remington, Russell, O'Keeffe," will be addressed by museum professionals Michael Shapiro, Fred Myers and David Turner. Contact The Rockwell Museum, Cedar Street at Denison Parkway, Corning, NY 14830; telephone (607) 937-5386.

The Albany Law School at Union University, the New York State Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and the Albany Bicentennial Commission will host a conference entitled, "In Search of a Usable Past: An Examination of the Origins and Implications of State Protections of Liberty" at Albany Law School on October 13-15, 1988. For information contact Stephen Gottlieb, Albany Law School, 80 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY 12208; telephone (518) 445-2301.

The Wayne State University Dept. of History and the Walter P. Reuther Library will sponsor the Tenth Annual North American Labor History Conference at Wayne State University October 20-22. The program will include sessions dealing with Canadian and European labor history as well as American. For information, contact Christopher H. Johnson, Dept. of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; telephone (313) 577-2525.

The University of Cincinnati will sponsor a Social History Conference on October 22. For information, contact Nina Mjagkij, Social History Conference, History Department, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati OH 45221.

The American Studies Association will hold its annual convention at the Miami Beach Fontainebleau Hilton on October 27-30. The theme of the sessions and workshops will be "Creativity in Difference: The Cultures of Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Class." For more information, contact John Stephens, Executive Director, American Studies Association, 2100 Taliaferro Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; telephone (301) 454-2533.

The Lowell National Historical Park, the University of Lowell, the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission and the Museum of American Textile History will sponsor the ninth annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History at the Tsongas Industrial History Center October 27-29. The conference will focus on "People at Work." For more information, contact Tsongas Industrial History Center, Boott Mill #8, Foot of John Street, Lowell, MA 01852; telephone (508) 459-2237.

See ANNOUNCEMENTS, page 23

Men's History: Whither and Whether

From MEN'S HISTORY, page 12

that manliness was determined by performance, the printers had in fact laid a trap for themselves, for manly competence was no longer guaranteed for life. Baron's paper provided one of the strongest reminders that constructions of gender and class are constantly being renegotiated in conflict and that tactical choices in rhetoric and argument may have unexpected consequences.

Some papers spoke to more gradual changes in definitions of masculinity which correspondingly posed more difficult questions about motivation and awareness among the principal actors. Robert Griswold showed how judges, through their interpretation of grounds for divorce, and witnesses, though their testimony, redefined responsible manhood and in the process made it easier for women to escape abuse. Timothy Gilfoyle analyzed bigamy cases in New York City and found that testimony of largely working-class defendants revealed an unromantic view of marriage as a pliable, evolving institution that often proved to be temporary. With divorce too costly, bigamy provided the desired escape.

Michael Grossberg's analysis of gender in the evolution of the legal profession emphasized a persistent preoccupation with virility whether in court argument or legal classroom. By the late century the traditional roving circuit rider was becoming the professional hired hand of the gi-

ant corporation. Lawyers sought to preserve the increasingly outmoded "masculine" associations of the circuit by excluding women and toughening law students through the "virile" case-method system. Yet Grossberg also noted that "judicial patriarchs" responded to women and children needing protection from abuse by adult men, reinforcing Griswold's portrait.

A contrary tendency appeared in David Ruchman's account of the medical profession's approach to the prevention of venereal disease through persistent championing of the regulation of prostitution with regular physical inspection. Convinced that their approach was the only scientifically sound and realistic one, doctors persistently disregarded arguments of the women and reformers who opposed them. And doctors remained politically ineffectual, in contrast to judges who progressively extended their authority by addressing women's calls for protection. This contrast in responding to women's concerns suggests important differences by the late 19th century among the traditional professions in expressing masculinity.

The sense of pluralism was increased by Susan Mernitz's discussion of the origins of the "social gospel" in personal experiences of those who formulated and popularized it. Deprived of close paternal care as youths, theologians like Walter Rauschenbusch and Charles Macfarland

embraced a loving but obscure God who resembled their own fathers. And unable to succeed in the competitive and individualistic world of business, these theologians espoused an ethic of cooperation and social responsibility. Mernitz believes such views contributed to the most fundamental reconstruction of masculinity in the past century, the shift from the driven individualist to the Organization Man.

Men's history promises the charting of relations between the private sphere and the public sphere, putting the traditional concerns of historians in a more adequate perspective. But this promise depends upon a consistent attention to the marking of behavior as "masculine," to how that marking is shaped by relationships with those who differ in gender, sexual orientation, class, race and ethnicity, and to the consequences for power relations.

Mark C. Carnes is assistant professor of history at Barnard College, Columbia University, and author of *A Pilgrimage towards Manhood: Secret Ritual in Victorian America* (forthcoming). Clyde Griffen is professor of history at Vassar College and (with Sally Griffen) author of *Natives and Newcomers: The Ordering of Opportunity in Mid-Nineteenth Century Poughkeepsie*.

OAH Committee Reports

From REPORTS, page 19

books for the prize. The members of the committee—Lloyd Gardner, Louis Galambos and Leon Litwack—read all the books before consulting by telephone. At that time, each member indicated his rankings. Several books appeared

on all three lists, including the ultimate choice of the committee, *Anglos and Mexicans in the Making of Texas, 1836-1986*, by David Montejano, a professor at the University of New Mexico. Of the books that made the final lists, the committee was impressed with their

quality and the diversity of subjects examined, including some works that are bound to revise previous scholarship in urban and political history. The final choice, in the committee's estimation, suggested a general model for examining relations among ethnic groups—a model

which is fully appreciative of historical change and the complex interaction of class and race in explaining that change.

Submitted by Leon F. Litwack, Chair

Announcements: Meetings

From ANNOUNCEMENTS, page 22

The Chapman College Dept. of History, the Orange Country Historical Society and Centennial, Inc. will sponsor a conference at Chapman College October 28-29, 1988, which presents of Orange County life during the last century. High school students and teachers, college students and professors, and history buffs are encouraged to attend. For more information, contact Professor Leland L. Estes, Dept. of History, Chapman College, Orange, CA 92666.

The Dept. of History at Mississippi State University, with aid from the Mississippi Humanities Council, will sponsor its Presidential Forum on Turning Points in

History November 1-2, 1988. The topic this year is "Emancipation in the United States. Russia and Brazil." For information contact John F. Marszalek, Dept. of History, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762; telephone (601) 325-3604.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) will hold its fall meeting at the Fort Magruder Inn, Williamsburg, VA on November 3-5, 1988. For details of local arrangements, contact Eileen Parris, telephone (804) 220-7421. For information, contact Waverly Winfree, telephone (804) 358-4901.

The Mystic Seaport Museum will

hold its eighth annual Symposium on Southern New England Maritime History on November 6, 1988. Five topics of various regional interest will be presented. For information, contact William N. Peterson, Associate Curator, Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, CT 06355-0990; telephone (203) 572-0711.

The Asbury Theological Seminary will hold a seminar November 9-10, 1988. For information contact Melvin E. Dieter, Director, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, KY 40390; telephone (606) 858-3581, ext. 205.

The Maine Humanities Council will hold a conference entitled, "The Land of Norumbega: Maine

in the Age of Exploration and Settlement" in Portland December 2-3, 1988. The themes will address the acts and motivations of European explorers and Native Americans and the nature and use of early maps. For information contact The Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7020, Portland, ME 04112; telephone (207) 773-5051.

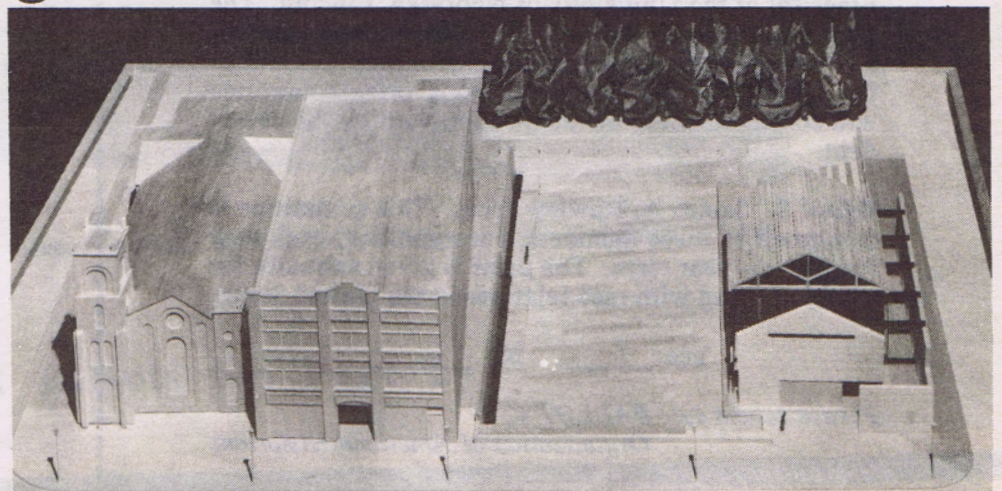
The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals announces a conference on "Christian Revivalism in Modern History: A Comparative Perspective" at Wheaton College, March 30-April 1, 1989. For information contact Revivalism Conference Registrar, ISAE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187.

Women's Rights Park

A newly commissioned model of the winning design for the Wesleyan Chapel Block has been unveiled at the Women's Rights National Historical Park. Built by winners of the 1987 national federal design competition, the model illustrates the dramatic future design for the site of the first public convention calling for equal rights for women. The model will be on exhibit in the park visitor center located at 116 Fall Street in Seneca Falls, NY, until the Block's 1991 completion.

The design competition site

is a small village in upstate New York where in 1848 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and four other women convened the first Women's Rights Convention in the Wesleyan Chapel. The convention produced the Declaration of Sentiments, listing inequities suffered by women, and marks the beginning of the women's rights movement. Only portions of the historic chapel remain standing, and its 1848 appearance is unknown. The federal competition sought designs which would evoke the 1848 convention.



Winning Design for Wesleyan Chapel

Photo Courtesy WRNHP

BALLOTS

BALLOT 1

EXPLANATION: ABC-CLIO cosponsors with the OAH, the ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award. New wording for the award was recently proposed by ABC-CLIO and approved by the OAH Executive Board. The new wording must be approved by the membership so that it may be included in the OAH Constitution and Bylaws. For comparative purposes, the old wording is as follows: Bylaw 1. ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award. The President appoints a committee for a two-year term. The committee determines a winner for the biennial ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award which is given to encourage and recognize new scholarship published in the journal literature by historians in the public and private sectors, in traditional or developing fields.

Bylaw 1. ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award. The President appoints a five member committee for a two-year term. The committee determines a winner for the biennial ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award which is given to recognize and encourage scholarship in American history in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics.

Yes _____ No _____

BALLOT 2

EXPLANATION: At its March, 1988 meeting, the OAH Executive Board approved establishment of a standing Committee on Educational Policy which would be responsible for reviewing OAH proposals, initiatives, endorsements, and undertakings concerning the teaching and dissemination of American History and joint or shared efforts with other associations in such matters. This nonfunded committee would consist of the incumbent OAH President, President-Elect and Executive Secretary as *ex officio* members and three members of the Executive Board, one from each of the three calendar categories. In order to add the committee to the OAH Constitution and Bylaws, the membership must approve it by mail ballot.

Bylaw 2. Committee on Educational Policy. This committee shall consist of the incumbent President, President-Elect and Executive Secretary as *ex officio* members and three members of the Executive Board, one from each of the three calendar categories. This committee is responsible for reviewing OAH proposals, initiatives, endorsements and undertakings concerning the teaching and dissemination of American History and joint or shared efforts with other associations in such matters.

Yes _____ No _____

BALLOT 3

EXPLANATION: In order to establish the James A. Rawley Prize, the following bylaw must be approved by the membership. This prize has been endowed by and will be named in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hoppold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The James A. Rawley Prize will be an annual prize of \$750.00 given for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. The nonfunded prize committee will consist of three members appointed by the President.

Bylaw 8. James A. Rawley Prize. This committee is composed of three members, one appointed each year for a three-year term. The prize is given annually for a book dealing with race relations in the United States.

Yes _____ No _____

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