

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

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Public-Housing History Programs in the Nation's Capital

by Francine C. Cary

American History Abroad West Germany

by Wolfgang Helbich

Yesterday's News Is Today's History--Or Is It?

by Robert Stinson

Editors, Editing and the Historical Profession

by Brooks D. Simpson

Anne Martin

by Kathryn Anderson

Putting the Pieces Together: Textbooks and the Gilded Age

by Brenda K. Shelton

*Photo courtesy District of Columbia Community Humanities Council
Archway Sculpture, Langston Terrace, Washington, DC*

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Public-Housing History Programs in the Nation's Capital



Photos courtesy District of Columbia Community Humanities Council
Langston Terrace, Washington, DC

Francine C. Cary

Newspaper headlines across the nation describe the violence which has turned the poorest neighborhoods of the nation's capital into battlefields for drug dealers. For every individual who has become a statistic in a crime report, however, there are also hundreds of other residents of these same communities whose hopes are not so different from those held by families residing in the city's most affluent quarters. Thousands who reside in the District's 59 public housing projects work every day, struggle to make ends meet, see that their youngsters attend school, and, in some instances, attend public programs conducted by the District of Columbia Community Humanities Council.

The DCCHC, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, began scheduling programs especially designed for the residents of the city's public housing projects several years ago. The result of the council's hard-won experience with this special audience has recently been embodied in a new endeavor which it has labeled the "City Lights" project. Emphasizing history as a humanities discipline with genuine appeal to project residents, "City Lights" is currently bringing humanities resources, texts and scholars to public housing communities in a three-part series at each of six sites.

The formats employed at each of these locations are essentially the same. A team of humanities scholars from area universities arrive at the selected site after weeks of advanced preparation in arrangements and publicity by the staff of the DCCHC. The scholars usually launch their program with the showing of a film relating to some aspect of local history. In this connection, the D. C. council has developed a considerable library of films it has funded and supported during its almost ten years of operations. Depending upon the evening's subject and audience, participating scholars may chose from among such titles as "Miles of Smiles" (a recollection of railroad sleeping car porters) or "Langston Terrace," the history of a public housing project in the District designed by the black architect Hilyard Robinson more than a generation ago. Another popular selection has proven to be "A Touch of Class: The Howard Theater," a documentary production first aired in 1988 on the capital's former showplace for black performing artists. Then, too, there is the D. C. council's most celebrated cinemagraphic project, "The Stonecarvers," a

1986 Academy Award winner which depicts the craftsmen whose artistry is now putting the final touches on the National Cathedral.

Using these DCCHC films on the history of the city as catalysts for subsequent discussion, participating scholars lead project residents into explorations of such subjects as migration, work, culture and community building. Participants are encouraged to share memories evoked by the films and to tell their own stories. A major premise of "City Lights" is that these autobiographical reflections serve not only to inform the participating historians but to involve residents in a process of self-discovery, validation and perhaps even empowerment.



Although the "City Lights" initiative is now focused exclusively on public housing communities, the nature of these localities is quite varied. Some are very well maintained while others are bleak landscapes dominated by broken windows and graffiti-covered walls. The prospective settings for these programs did not seem to deter District scholars from applying to the D. C. council for inclusion in the list of participating "City Lights" scholars. More than fifty sought the first eighteen openings, and even greater interest is anticipated as the program is refined and expanded in the months ahead.

Dr. Elizabeth Clark-Lewis of the history department at George Washington University said of her experience at the James Creek housing site, "I feel that my knowledge was put to very good use—sharing it with people who had an 'experienced-based' knowledge of the area I had only studied in archives and libraries." Professor Clark-Lewis continued: "For example, my data on migrant housing patterns were tested by the information shared at James Creek. I wish that every scholar writing on

the District of Columbia could have this type of enriching experience."

The information exchange is, of course, a mutual one. Dr. Robert Hall, Professor of African-American history at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, recalls that, "A constant refrain from people in my sessions was, 'We were never told that.' " He further advises that, "Flexibility on the part of the scholars is an essential ingredient for success in these gatherings as well as a graceful ability to respond to the moment." Precisely these qualities have already generated some poignant moments in the "City Lights" endeavor. Some participating scholars report that, once residents understand the intent of the program, they prove quite willing to share their accumulated treasures of personal history, reinforcing their recollections with family photographs, artifacts, and even ancient 78-rpm recordings.

Another goal which the D. C. Community Humanities Council had in mind for "City Lights" was to enlist the interest of residents in designing their own heritage projects in cooperation with the scholars and DCCHC staff. So far the public housing audiences have proved most receptive to the notion and at least two of the sites are currently exploring the publication of an oral history, the creation of a photo exhibit or the development of a community historical scrapbook.

The D. C. council, meanwhile, is pondering how to build upon its initial successes with the project. Six more housing complexes, for example, are being targeted for "City Lights" programs in 1990 and, in response to audience requests, the number of presentations at each site may well be increased. Special texts are now being prepared to augment the role previously played by films in generating discussions and some members of the council hope to see this unique programming design moved into other D. C. neighborhoods.

"City Lights" is making history come alive for people whose own history is understudied and undervalued by themselves, as well as by professional historians and policy makers. As a historian trained at Wisconsin in United States social history, I have been gratified to observe in this endeavor the transforming power of the humanities in the public arena. ■

Francine C. Cary is executive director of the D. C. Community Humanities Council.

American History Abroad:



West Germany

Wolfgang J. Helbich

At first sight, the John F. Kennedy-Institut (KI) in West Berlin and the German Historical Institute (GHI) in Washington, DC seem to have very little in common. The KI, an integral part of the Free University of Berlin, might be described as a Department of American Studies in which seven disciplines are represented besides history. The KI celebrated its 25th anniversary in December, 1988. At the same time, the Washington GHI had just begun its second year. Funded by the West German government, the GHI is located on two floors of a less-than-striking building on R Street, a short distance from Dupont Circle. There are no courses, no students and the library holdings are still limited.

The two institutions have similar purposes, despite their dissimilar organizations. The John F. Kennedy-Institut was founded at a time when enthusiasm for interdisciplinary work was still fresh, the USA was especially popular, and the generosity of governments and foundations towards higher education was near its peak. Hence, sufficient American and German funds were found to enable the KI library, which started out with 2,500 books, to acquire more than 400,000 volumes (about 60% in microform) during the past 25 years. It has, therefore, developed an impressive library. At present, after several budget cuts, the library can still add more than 5,000 books and 14,000 microform items to its holdings annually. It also subscribes to 1621 newsletters and periodicals.

Historians in the U.S. who work with an average college library (not to mention the Widener or Firestone), simply cannot imagine what it means to teach and do research in American history with the resources of a French or German or Italian university. There are no back files of the *New York Times* nor of other dailies or weeklies; few U.S. government publications; few historical journals apart from the *AHR* and *JAH*. Book-purchase funds are meager. In most of the nine West German universities where U.S. history is taught on a regular basis, only \$1000 to \$3000 is available annually for book purchases, permitting the addition of only 40 to 120 volumes per year to cover the field from Raleigh to Reagan.

Interlibrary loan is no great help. It takes 6-8 weeks for a book to arrive from another library in the Federal Republic, if the book can even be locat-

ed. Interlibrary loan from abroad, especially from the United States, is so cumbersome, unreliable and time-consuming that it is simply not practical. The situation would be hopeless if it were not for the KI. It provides a lifeline of books, journals and microforms for many American historians in Europe, and the waiting period for the informal, direct loan by mail from the KI is usually no more than a week.

Of course, it takes not only full stacks to provide such service. One also needs money for postage and Xeroxing, and, above all, sufficient and well-trained personnel. So far, the KI has had both; the library staff numbers 19 at present. The KI receives an average of 500 loan requests a month, many of them from outside West Germany. There is no parallel in any discipline where one institution enjoys such a central and vital role for dozens of smaller units of teaching and research.

The John F. Kennedy Institut was founded at a time when enthusiasm for interdisciplinary work was still fresh.

In addition, the KI has run a fellowship program for almost ten years. It permits degree candidates and scholars to spend one to three months in West Berlin working at the KI library, but there are more applicants than can be accommodated. Fellows have been from all major and many minor European countries. Scholars from Warsaw Pact countries are rather over-represented, giving the KI an additional function as a forum for encounters between Americanists from East and West.

Apart from its various service functions, the KI is a university department like any other—or almost. It is the only interdisciplinary American studies department in Germany where literature, political science, culture, geography, economics, sociology, linguistics and history are all taught. There are 12 tenured and 12 junior faculty. Both interdisciplinary courses and an interdisciplinary degree program are offered. A Ph.D. can be awarded only in one of the traditional disciplines, but an M.A. can be obtained in American Studies.

The KI also organizes conferences, inviting American and Canadian guest professors on a regu-

lar basis. It has produced a series of books (not available commercially) since 1972, with a total of 25 titles. Most of the volumes are bibliographies based on KI holdings, but there are also several that contain conference papers. No. 25 is the *Directory of European Historians of North America: Addresses, Publications, Research in Progress* (1987), a very appropriate reference work from the major distributor of resources and information in North American history. Copies can only be obtained by writing to John F. Kennedy-Institut, Library, Landsstraße 7-9, D-1000 Berlin 33; or, German Historical Institute, 1759 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

The German Historical Institute in Washington is in Germany's tradition of maintaining humanities research institutes abroad. The oldest, the German Archeological Institute in Rome, dates to 1829, and there are others for oriental studies and art history. Historical Institutes exist in Rome, Paris, London, and since 1987, Washington. When the GHI was officially opened on 16 November 1987, some historians and newspapers in West Germany and only a limited group of academic specialists in America took notice. The American media ignored it entirely.

The GHI is financed by the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology, but great care has been taken to secure its independence in all scholarly affairs. Thus, the statutes provide for: a private foundation with a resident director responsible for administration and programs; an academic advisory council (six German and two American historians), to be consulted in all scholarly matters; and a board of trustees made up of two representatives each from the academic advisory council and the German federal government, plus one from the national research organization, the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

The statutes of the foundation contain one basic objective, "to guarantee and ensure continuing co-operation with the community of American historians." To do this, the GHI promotes comparative studies, work on American history and German-American relations, and research in international history with an emphasis on the U.S. and Germany. It also organizes conferences and other forums,

See Helbich page 19

Scholars on Islands?

[Excerpted from the University of Chicago's 1987 Ryerson Lecture, "The Idea of a University as Seen by a Rhetorician" by Wayne C. Booth]

Let me offer now a true story that summarizes our plight. Each year a committee is appointed in the Social Sciences Division to decide on the award of the annual Galler prize for the best dissertation done during that year. A couple of years ago an economist on the committee, after reading the submissions from other fields, announced that a dissertation from economics that he would not submit was superior to all the others and should get the prize. The other committee members insisted that before granting his case they should have a chance to read it and compare it with the others. "No," he said, "that's impossible. You could not possibly understand it." "But how can we judge," they insisted, "if we are not allowed even to see the work?" He remained adamant, and when they refused to award the prize to a dissertation that they were not even allowed to see, he withdrew himself, and the

dissertation, from the competition. He tells me now that the Department of Economics no longer even considers submitting dissertations for the prize, because they are sure that the non-quantitative "literary" types—the historians and anthropologists—simply could not recognize high quality in economics if they saw it. . . .

Must we not admit, then, in all honesty, that we are indeed a pack of ignoramuses, inhabitants of some ancient unmapped archipelago, each of us an island—let John Donne preach as he will—living at a time before anyone had invented boats or any other form of inter-island communication? ■

Reprinted from the University of Chicago Record, Volume 23, Number 1. Wayne C. Booth is the George M. Pullman Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of English Language and Literature, University of Chicago.

New Soviet Historians' Association

A small group of Soviet historians in 1988 formed the Dnepropetrovsk Association of Young Historians. Membership is composed of scholars, teachers and journalists under thirty-five years of age. The DAYH pursues "perestroika" in its historical study and supports members' research. Research activities include gathering oral histories and studying local, European and United

States history. The group is currently preparing an historical almanac. In future it would like to establish contacts with American research centers. OAH members interested in the DAYH's activities may contact Sergei I. Zhunk, President, Dnepropetrovsk Association of Young Historians, Room 303, Dnepropetrovsk State University, 72 Gagarin Avenue, Dnepropetrovsk 320625, USSR. ■



Annual reports of the OAH Executive Secretary and Treasurer will appear in the August issue, along with annual reports of OAH standing committees.

New Guides to Legislative Records

In celebration of the 200th anniversary of Congress, the Center for Legislative Archives of the National Archives has published two guides to legislative records at the National Archives. The "Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989," published as House Document 100-245, and the "Guide to the Records of the United States Sen-

ate at the National Archives, 1789-1989," published as Senate Document 100-42, both contain lengthy textual descriptions of the various committee records as well as the general records. Both are fully indexed, contain appendices, a glossary, and a bibliography and are available in Federal Depository Libraries. ■

Records Declassification

The Records Declassification Division systematically reviews security classified documents accessioned by the National Archives. Under the terms of Executive Order 12356 "National Security Information," classified information accessioned into the National Archives will be reviewed when it becomes 30 years old. File series concerning intelligence activities, intelligence sources and

methods, and cryptology dating after 1945 are not to be systematically reviewed before they become 50 years old. Priority is given to records of research interest that are potentially declassifiable.

Researchers should address questions about records to the unit holding them and should bear in mind that other restrictions may apply. ■

Report Appraises Justice Dept. Case Files

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has completed a project to determine the appropriate disposition of Department of Justice (DOJ) litigative case files. These files document the activities of DOJ headquarters components in handling litigation and legal matters involving the federal government. Those components have created approximately 135,000 cubic feet of records dating from 1940 to the present.

Implementation of schedules based on the report's recommendations will result in the permanent retention of a large volume of cases including:

virtually all civil rights case files; nearly all anti-trust case files; a substantial portion of files relating to protection of the environment, Indian rights and Federal land and resources; a significant number of files covering national security matters; files relating to major prosecutions for misconduct in office; and files for key cases having a constitutional dimension in defending Federal programs.

For a copy of NARA's report *Appraisal of Department of Justice Litigation Case Files: Final Report*, write to Records Administration Information Center (NIA), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. ■

Ballot Results

Ballots published in the August 1988, November 1988 and February 1989 issues of the Newsletter have been tabulated. The results are as follows:

August 1988 Ballots

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award:

50 yes 3 no

Committee on Educational Policy:

51 yes 3 no

James A. Rawley Prize:

51 yes 3 no

November 1988 Ballot

OAH Constitutional Ratification:

In favor of entire Constitution 31

In favor of Constitution excluding certain portions 2

February 1989 Ballots

OAH Constitution, Article VIII Amendment:

32 yes 6 no

Budget Review Committee:

36 yes 3 no

(The average percentage of voting members is 0.5%)

JAH Review Under Way

An ad hoc committee of the Organization of American Historians evaluates the *Journal of American History* and its editor every five years. The committee that has been appointed to conduct the evaluation solicits the views of individual OAH members about the journal and its current editor. Letters may be addressed to any member of the committee. To be most useful, such communications should be in hand by August 1, 1989.

Write to David Ammerman, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; Jan Shipps, Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis, 46202; or, Malcolm Rorhough, Chairman, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. ■

1989 Election Results

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Yesterday's News Is Today's History — Or Is It?



Photo courtesy Greg Urban

The author with students Susan Matte, Marc Spagnola and Katrinka Pihavick

Robert Stinson

Students in my course on the United States since World War II were a bit puzzled when one day I decided to read them a morning newspaper. I draped unwieldy sheets over the lectern in place of the more modest lecture notes I usually put there, but their faces showed they anticipated the novelty of whatever I was going to do instead of saying, "When we left off on Friday. . . ."

The headline, two inches across the top, fairly shouted its bad news, but I did not begin with that. Instead I looked down near the bottom of the page and read a more modest report that some people had been injured in a Camden, New Jersey paint factory explosion. Near that story I saw another about Cuba's new president, and another that the Senate had voted \$25 million for electric power. I opened the floppy pages to the inside and observed that Cincinnati and Detroit were well ahead of their nearest rivals in the National and American Leagues. So what? Then I came back to the headline story, **AXIS TROOPS CONVERGE**, and began reading: "Bern, Switzerland, July 31 (Wednesday) -- Italian fighting planes and German-trained Italian troops were reported today to be massed along side Nazi blitzkrieg forces for a part in the invasion of England." Ah, that's it. Yesterday's news. The new Cuban president was "former strong man" Fulgencio Batista (a picture showed him smiling from the driver's seat of his new car), baseball had not yet expanded into east and west divisions, and the year was 1940 with the Battle of Britain about to begin.

My wife found two copies of the *Daily Iowan*, "Iowa City's Morning Newspaper," published at the University of Iowa, in our cluttered attic. They were dated July 31 and August 3, 1940, had been saved by her father, Laurence Frye, who studied chemistry at the University, and then were passed along to his daughter—unnoticed with many other things—when he died in 1964. We spent a couple of hours going through them but could not imagine why he saved *these* issues.

I hastened to explain to my class that the point was not how little had changed in forty-nine years, but, when you thought about it, how much had changed. And for me, yesterday's news pointed out four lessons about the very nature of history itself.

First, I was struck by the sheer reality of the

past. For all its resemblance to modern papers in its bulk and format, the *Daily Iowan* was an artifact from a by-gone world. But it did once really exist. The papers' palpable survival into our world meant fundamentally that the people who wrote and printed them, not to mention who read and saved them, were not imaginary. The stories we write about their world are histories, *true* stories. The papers' physical presence brought a certain "foreignness" into the room, to be sure, but a comforting foreignness that made me think of the moment in George Orwell's 1984 when Winston and Julia find a glass paperweight in their hide-away room above the antique shop. The object is useless except in the most basic sense that it guarantees the reality and legitimacy of the past. Winston's work, after all, involves the systematic destruction and recasting of such artifacts as old newspapers. I was, of course, hardly as threatened, but I *had* taken for granted such testaments to distant times.

We cannot know the big
events in quite the same inte-
grated way the small-events
culture knew them.

Students may need to be reminded that the past was real and not just something that happens in books or for an hour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, but do others need this belaboring of the obvious? They do, I think, and here is my second point. Studying history means making an abstraction from the past, distorting it so that our account of events only refers to the past and reorders it in a way that is obviously unavoidable but can also cause us to mistake our "history" for history. Occasionally, we may get downright fictive, as in the case of Robert Fogel's *Railroads and American Economic Growth* (1964), which posits a "counterfactual" nineteenth-century world without railroads to measure the impact of railroads that did get built.

But I am more concerned with what we make of the past that *was*. Historians are story-tellers but we also analyze the past, break it down into its constituent parts. How many times have I listed the causes and results of one thing or traced the development of another? How many times have I prefaced a lecture with the words "for study pur-

poses we will leave aside. . . ." confessing the distance between my account and the actual living of the past, and leaving the constituent parts in pieces when I am done?

Again, all this is unavoidable and even useful, but reading the *Daily Iowan*, which was not my morning newspaper but theirs, I was suddenly aware of how little I can convey of the simultaneity of history—of how much the events we historians separate from the past and separate from each other were really embedded among a myriad of other events and embedded, too, in a personal or public consciousness which that original mesh created. When I lecture on the 1960s and come to 1968, I do try to argue that events of that thunderous year were given special meaning by the fresh memory of events days or weeks earlier—that the killing of Robert Kennedy, for example, had meaning in the shadow of Martin Luther King's murder. But the *Daily Iowan* for two summer days in 1940 showed me that offering this linear sense of a bitter season's mindset is not enough. Readers confronted the world, so to speak, on the front page, but they lived other aspects of their lives on the inside pages. Thus, the headline for August 3 was **BRITISH AIR FORCE HAMMERS NAZIS**, but on page 3, "Virginia Kyner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R.E. Kyner of Humeston, and Lieut. Victor Jancwitz of Ft. Brown, Tex. were married on July 24, according to a recent announcement." Nearby, Spencer Tracy and Heddy Lamarr were starring in "I Take This Woman" at the Varsity Theatre, and other people were getting born, losing bets over ballgames, graduating from college, seeing an ad for Coke and putting it on their shopping lists, retiring and dying.

This is not a plea for more social history. If anything, it's a recognition of the value of historicism, a view of history which has taken a beating lately from Alan Bloom in *The Closing of the American Mind* (1987). In its starkest form, historicism claims that people and events are incomprehensible outside the specific historical context in which they occur; and, some historicists would say, ideas of one culture cannot transcend their time, cannot have meaning in another time. I do not go so far myself, but I could see lines of association from one story to the next, one page to the next in my forty-nine-year-old newspapers. The sheer juxtapo-

sition of "personal" and "public" stories reminded me that we can't know the big events in quite the same integrated way the small-events culture knew them.

The third lesson has to do with the superiority historians have over newspaper readers in the past, and the point is simply this: we may forget the context of the large actions we abstract from the past, but we cannot forget the telic movement of events. We know the outcomes.

The *Daily Iowan's* readers were not wholly innocent, of course. I have studied these events before, but even I was surprised to see how "American" the so-far foreign war was in the summer of 1940. Both papers were simply filled with pictures and stories about war, including talk of peacetime conscription.

But in a more basic sense the world of 1940 was innocent, simply because it did not know what I know, what really lay ahead. There is a hard-to-get-used-to sense in these pages that all issues are still up in the air, whereas I know in my smug superiority that they have all been decided. Readers can wonder whether those German and Italian troops will invade Britain; Rumanian diplomats, their country squeezed between Stalin and Hitler that summer, can talk bravely on the front page about resisting Russian territorial demands; eighteen-year-old Iowa boys and their parents can doubt the wisdom of the draft. I know there will be no invasion but I also know that the Rumanians and the American boys haven't a prayer of avoiding their fate.

Or I look at the picture of Batista and ask myself "Why is this man smiling?" He does not know that he will be overthrown in nineteen years by Fidel Castro, now a thirteen-year-old boy who is well beyond the range of Batista's vision. I give his smile a rueful, dismissing smile back, for I know where he "fits" in the lectures I give, which is to

say in the perspective my latter-day living has given me. I know where the Second World War not only begins but also ends, and I can list its results and place it in the architecture of a larger, longer-lived world than could anyone reading the *Daily Iowan* on July 31 or August 3, 1940.

I would not for the world give up my perspective, but I know that it is a destroyer of worlds—that doing history is itself a destructive act as well as a creative one, destructive not just in its abstractions, but in the unavoidable knowledge that we have of outcomes.

Doing history is itself a destructive act as well as a creative one.

My last thought is that though the past has a certain palpability, historians have powerful imaginations, which are essential and dangerous.

I still wondered why Laurence Frye, the father-in-law I never knew, because he died six months before I met his daughter, saved these papers. The answer came when I realized that I was so distracted by headlines about world catastrophe that I overlooked the big news in Iowa City that week—commencement at the University of Iowa. My wife's father was a graduate student in chemistry, and once I knew what was afoot, I finally found his name on page 3 in tiny print in a story that was headline news to him, "Laurence A. Frye, M.S. River Falls (Wisconsin)." Then I read through all the articles about commencement preparations, graduation itself, the address by Professor Fred Alexander on "An Australian Looks at the America of 1940," and started to imagine *him* in the photographs of nameless students picking up caps and gowns and also see him listening to the speech, applauding it, walking across a stage to receive his

diploma, accepting congratulations, reading these newspapers, wondering about the invasion of Britain, worrying about the draft, and putting two copies of the *Daily Iowan* aside to save. We still have the cap and gown he wore that day, and I took them out of the closet and held the gown at arm's length to "see" him in it. My imagination was working inventively to make Laurence Frye as large a figure in the newspaper world he moved through as the people who were fleshed out in more detail.

Where is the limit? Everyone knows that we wouldn't have much knowledge of anything if we could not logically infer that certain things are true from facts for which we have direct evidence. But in history our inferences are often inventive and reaching. In another class, historiography, my students live dangerously in the exciting world between evidence and inference, my role being to call them again and again to the near pole. But I am also the man who started to invent a whole persona for another man whose name appeared in small print in an Iowa newspaper.

Laurence Frye's progress through the future we know—and he did not—included marriage, the birth of two children, work in munitions plants (where his skill in chemistry was more valuable than anything he could have done as an infantryman), a postwar career in college teaching, and death in 1964 at the early age of 54. I can get my wife to fill in some of the details among these bare facts—the more intimate, "inside pages" of his life—but beyond that, as for so much of the history I write or talk about, I have only my imagination. ■

Robert Stinson chairs the history department at Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His most recent book is The Faces of Clio, an anthology of classics in historical writing.



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Editors, Editing and the Historical Profession



Brooks D. Simpson

Judging from the tone and content of several recent articles and reviews in historical journals, documentary editing is undergoing yet another in a series of recurring crises of identity and self-justification. Editors feel increasingly isolated and unsure of their purpose within a larger community of scholars. Their pride in their professional identity, justified though it may be, masks a sense that they are not appreciated by historians.

Lately, editors have been under attack. At the 1987 Association of Documentary Editing (ADE) meeting in Boston, Daniel Feller, a former editor of *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*, lashed out at the assembled editors, asking whether the multivolume editions of the last three decades represented a significant improvement over previous editions. In a recent issue of *Reviews in American History*, Constance B. Schulz, professor of history at the University of South Carolina and former editing fellow, pointed out that while many scholars might find these editions convenient, biographers and others "have always insisted upon, and indeed will sometimes still need, access to original manuscripts in archival depositories," a point reinforced by the knowledge that very few editions are truly comprehensive and complete.

Such criticisms fall upon editors who are in no condition to respond in a dispassionate fashion. Editing is a rather precarious pursuit. Each project lurches forward from year to year, usually heavily if not entirely dependent upon outside sources of funding which may be reduced or disappear entirely with little notice. Although the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) may point with pride toward increased authorization levels for their funding, the fact remains that for FY'89 its funding remains at a paltry \$4 million, barely enough to support current efforts, let alone inaugurate new projects. Many staff members at most projects are notoriously underpaid, overworked and usually overlooked when it comes to sharing credit for the finished product—more so in the past than in the present.

Members of the historical profession sometimes fail to recognize their peers engaged in editing as equals. There is more to editing than simply collecting documents, putting them in order, and typing them up—just as there is more to quantification than scooping up a bunch of numbers and crunching them in a computer. Indeed, I suspect that the

tendency of many editors to indulge in overly elaborate, detailed and sometimes arcane annotation of documents stems in part from a desire to display their talents as scholars, to prove that they, too, can do research.

But one of the most alienating aspects of editing, at least in my experience, was the bifurcation of my professional identity which both editors and historians tried to force upon me. Notice that I said "editors and historians," not "editors and other historians." For as Mary Giunta of the NHPRC recently pointed out [*OAH Newsletter*, November, 1988], many historians do not treat those engaged in documentary editing as full and equal partners in exploring the past. Many editors, convinced that they are not appreciated, lash back, sometimes

Staff members at most projects are notoriously underpaid, overworked and usually overlooked when it comes to sharing credit.

churlishly. At the 1985 ADE meeting, for example, one speaker took particular delight in attacking the willingness of historians to quote each other's quotations of documents rather than return to the sources themselves, a practice which leads to the perpetuation of errors and misquotation.

The speaker's aim was true; but the haughty tone of the comment, smacking of one-upmanship, disturbed me. I had always thought that documents were essential to history, and that to find, read and interpret documents was essential to producing scholarship. Thus, producing edited versions of the documentary record of important individuals, organizations or movements seemed a worthy pursuit. Such enterprises made these documents more widely available, allowing more people to share in the excitement of doing history. But I viewed such work as a part—and only a part—of the career I wished to pursue, for I also wanted to write interpretive essays, research monographs and employ social science methodology in my work, as well as to introduce others to history through the classroom. Instead, I found myself being called on to choose between warring camps, to be an editor or a "research historian," to make distinctions I never thought existed. I naively believed that

history included all of these pursuits.

Several of the complaints voiced by editors are justified. Institutions often treat members of documentary editing projects as second-class citizens, and many scholars deem documentary editions inferior to monographs, although both involve comparable amounts of research, judgment and interpretation. Yet, before editors drown in tears of self-pity, it should be noted that many of their colleagues are guilty of exacerbating this divisive debate. Editors love to justify their endeavors to each other and, once in a while, to others. They have contributed to the balkanization of the historical profession through launching retaliatory strikes and engaging in self-celebration, congratulation and commiseration rather than demonstrating how the skills and products of documentary editing contribute to ongoing historical research and teaching. This is a dangerous trend, for editing historical documents should be the proper concern of all historians. It is too important an enterprise to be left to editors alone.

Are editors simply editing for other editors, increasingly oblivious of the audiences their editions are supposed to serve? This may be the case. The NHPRC has never conducted a thorough study of who uses these editions and why. Nor does it facilitate the use of these editions in classrooms by putting together information on how college and secondary school teachers could employ these editions in their classes. Such information on how to use the volumes would do more to increase the sales of such volumes than better marketing techniques by presses, currently a pet project of the NHPRC.

The best way to increase demand for these editions is to demonstrate their usefulness beyond the small corps of scholars who use the volumes for their own work. Perhaps the NHPRC could sponsor week-long workshops or publish pamphlets on using documentary editions in the classroom. This would help create the audience needed to justify these projects while letting students actually do history rather than just read the work of historians.

One must also wonder whether there exists a sufficient audience to justify the expenditure of precious resources, time and money on certain projects. Most assuredly, major figures on the American historical landscape like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ulysses S. Grant, Frederick Douglass, Jane Addams and Woodrow Wilson de-

serve large-scale editions of their works. But other suggested topics should give us pause. Take Mary Giunta's example of Montgomery C. Meigs. She mentions no other possible audience than a biographer of Meigs, although such a project might serve architectural, engineering and Civil War scholars. More importantly, no biographer would rest content with a selected edition of Meigs' papers, but would dive into Meigs' correspondence firsthand. Such a project seems unnecessary when more important projects of wider interest demand funding.

Nor does the NHPRC always exercise sufficient oversight responsibility for the projects it funds. Stories of internal strife, of unconscionable delays and efforts to draw out the lifespan of projects and the like are legion among editors. A few have been funded by government agencies for many years without producing a volume. While such problems are not characteristic of the vast majority of projects currently sponsored by the NHPRC, apparently funding does not always depend on performance.

Editors should not confine their audiences to scholars alone. In contrast, several single-volume editions, edited with skill and restraint by people who understand that the document, not the editor, takes center stage, have attracted an audience. C. Vann Woodward's edition of Mary Chesnut's diary, Robert Ferrell's presentation of Eisenhower's diary and Truman's letters, and Carol Bleser's work on James Henry Hammond and his family exemplify such work. These people see editing as part of their larger ongoing endeavors as historians. If the NHPRC, which did help Woodward, assisted the preparation of such publications through research grants to individual scholars instead of apparently insisting upon the organization of a "project," complete with bureaucratic organizations and budget statements, more time might be spent on editing and less on fund raising and proposal

preparation.

If editors feel isolated from the rest of the historical profession, the problem is one partly of their own making. Increasingly many editors identify themselves as a separate profession from historians. As Feller put it, "Editing has become a kind of self-sustaining cottage industry—profitable, but outside the mainstream of historical scholarship." Perhaps, to paraphrase Thomas Jefferson, we should remember that in some sense "we are all editors, we are all researchers." And we are all historians.

Mary Giunta also mentions of the "apparent lack of understanding of the work of the documentary editor" by historians. Perhaps this lack of familiarity which breeds such contempt results in part from editors' unwillingness to demonstrate the usefulness of their skills to all historians. As a former member of an NHPRC-sponsored project, I can testify that working closely with documents over a long period of time has enhanced my ability to do research and evaluate evidence far beyond the cursory attention given to such fundamentals in graduate school. Certainly such skills provide part of the essential foundation for historical research, yet only a few editors have exploited the opportunity they have to impart their skills to historians in training, while most prefer to restrict their talents to editing alone. We should remember that the skills of editing as well as the documentary editions themselves are valuable tools for the historian as scholar and teacher.

It is time to reintegrate documentary editing into the historical profession. Historians trained in the techniques of editing could train graduate students in research methodology and the use and evaluation of evidence. This is not a new idea, but it is an idea whose time has come. It would grant recognition to the skills of editing which are fundamental to good scholarship. Those engaged in editing projects would be seen as historians con-

tributing to the pursuit of knowledge and understanding. The NHPRC and editors could work on demonstrating the utility of their products for classroom use. Although some steps have been taken, much remains to be done.

Such cross-fertilization would serve not only the interests of historians but of the practice of editing as well. While some editing projects are staffed by trained, experienced and well-read scholars—the Wilson and George Washington projects immediately come to mind—other projects have dawdled on, subject to the half-hearted prodding of the NHPRC, mired in ignorance about advances in scholarly research and interpretation. Advisory boards and consulting editors represent a step in the right direction, but it would be better yet if editors remembered their role as historians, too, and their responsibility to keep up with current scholarship. Cooperation and communication between editors and other historians would result in a better product.

The time for recrimination is past. It is time for historians to reconsider the place of documentary editing and editors, just as they have made room for other methodologies and their practitioners. Clio's house is big enough for all, especially when we remember the old dictum, "No documents, no history." Yet it is also time for editors of historical documents to remember that they are or should be historians, and that there are better ways to justify their existence than by complaining about being misunderstood. Only by insisting and demonstrating that their skills as well as their product are essential to the teaching as well as the doing of history can they pay their rent in Clio's house. ■

Brooks D. Simpson, who teaches history at Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, is a former editor with the Andrew Johnson Papers project, University of Tennessee-Knoxville.

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In the early years the Association specialized in the history of the Mississippi Valley. Gradually, however, influenced by the ideas of Frederick Jackson Turner and through the leadership of such western American specialists as Alvord, Frederic L. Paxson and Solon J. Buck, the Association evolved into the primary organization of specialists in U.S. history. By 1940 many urged that its name be changed to reflect more accurately the membership's breadth of interest, but it was not until 1965 that the MVHA became the OAH.

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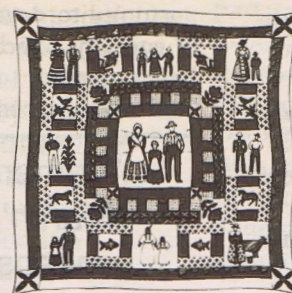
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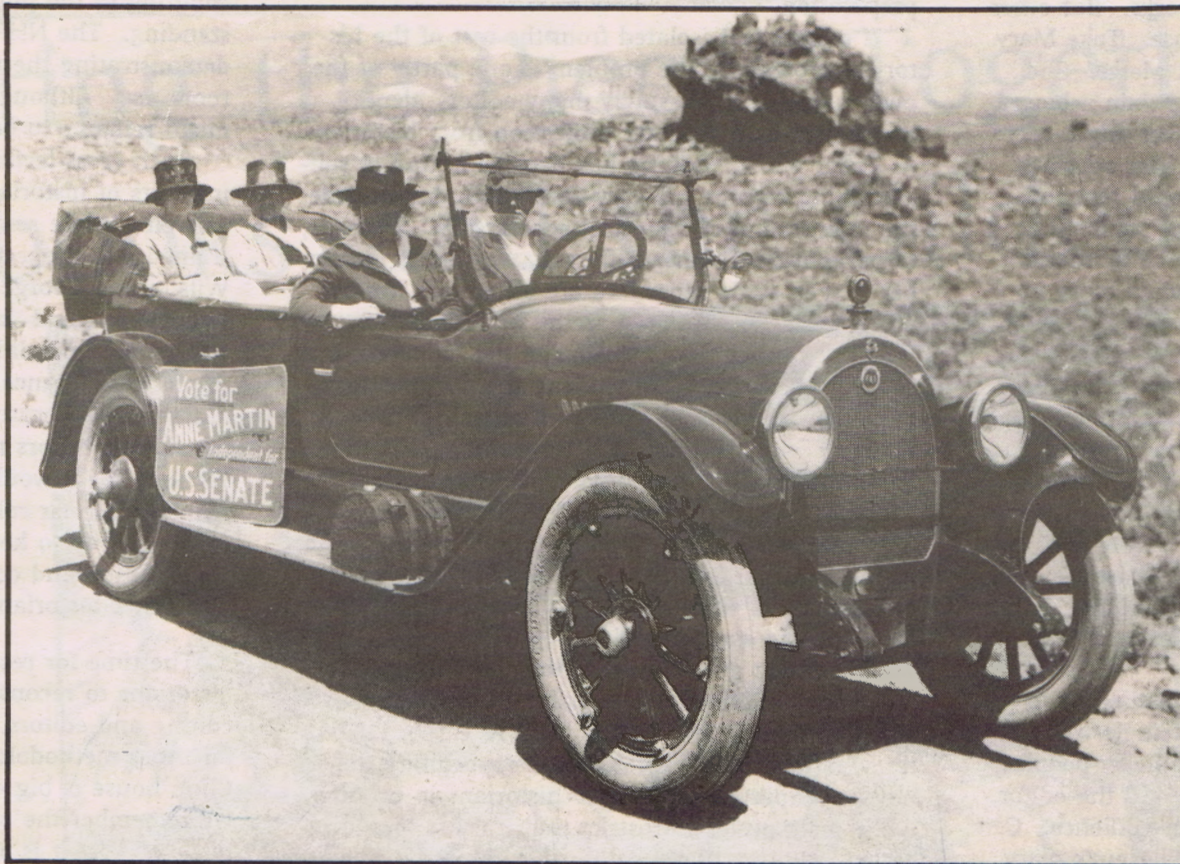


Photo courtesy Nevada Historical Society

Anne Martin (front passenger seat) campaigning for the Senate

Anne Martin

Kathryn Anderson

In Anne Martin, one finds a woman whose vision went beyond acceptable levels in electoral politics. She lost both of her campaigns for the U.S. Senate in Nevada in 1918 and 1920, but her arguments for equality in her campaigns and critiques of inequality in later years are significant contributions to a dialogue which has spanned generations. They demonstrate that the roots of contemporary American feminism predate *The Feminine Mystique* and even *The Second Sex* by decades. They also present a compelling case for studying losers, for losers may be more likely than winners to articulate early versions of what later become major political themes.

We are much more familiar with the career of Montana's Jeannette Rankin, who in 1916 became the first woman in the U.S. Congress. What is particularly remarkable in retrospect about Rankin's success is that the first woman elected to Congress said she "ran for woman suffrage and got elected to Congress." Even now, many consider the label "woman's candidate" a political liability. Certainly, most women who served in Congress in the first few decades were either flukes like Alice Robertson, the anti-suffragist nominated by Oklahoma Republicans in a no-win district only to be swept into office in the 1920 presidential landslide, or they have entered politics as surrogate males, acceptable to their parties as stand-ins for husbands or other relatives. The fact that Rankin made woman suffrage a major campaign issue—along with child welfare, tariff revisions, prohibition, Congressional reform and a farm loan law—distinguishes her political success on some levels as much as the fact that she was the first woman elected to Congress.

Rankin's arguments for woman suffrage, however, were the sort that generations had distilled to the point of general acceptability in 1916, at least in the West. She argued that voting women would hasten some of the social welfare programs she favored in the teens, and later that women could bring about world peace. In both cases her concern focused on what women could contribute to other political goals, not with women's rights as a goal in and of itself.

Anne Martin, on the other hand, defined her bids for the Senate as the "next step," implying that woman suffrage was only one of the conditions necessary for full political equality between women and men. Her losing campaigns provided an opportunity to develop arguments for a broad vision of equality which combined women's rights with issues relating to the rights of children, labor, small land owners, consumers and political prisoners.

Women's equality was Anne Martin's lifelong goal, not a means to some other end.

Women's equality was Anne Martin's lifelong goal, not a means to some other end. Her senatorial campaigns were one of many kinds of efforts she undertook to achieve that goal. A careful analysis of her campaigns reveals many reasons for her defeat, but a major one was undoubtedly the fact that her goal of complete sexual equality in public life threatened something fundamental in relations between the sexes that equal franchise did not. In the process of campaigning, she experienced new kinds of barriers facing women who asserted full equality in the political process. When politics proved unsuccessful, she chose the political essay as a form for embellishing the ideas of equality that evolved from her experience, and for developing a critique of sex discrimination in American politics and culture.

Shortly before her death in 1951, Anne Martin wrote: "Equality for women is a passion with me." In her lifetime she was a champion of progressive causes, an opponent of big business and two world wars, a believer in representative democracy and especially full political equality for women. She devoted nearly ten years to the suffrage movement: she marched with the suffragettes in England, led a successful campaign for suffrage in her native Nevada in 1914, chaired the Woman's Party briefly in 1916, and organized the National Woman's Party's lobbying efforts for the Nineteenth Amendment. In 1918, before the suffrage amendment passed Congress, and in 1920, before the necessary thirty-six

states had ratified it, Martin twice ran for the Senate in Nevada and polled twenty percent of the vote each time. In 1920 she settled in California, a continent away from activities in the twenties organized by women in the East who had been her colleagues and supporters for nearly a decade. With a certain critical distance from daily policy and strategy decisions, she continued to develop her analysis of political equality in the national press and called for new forms of female solidarity.

As a suffragist, Martin was one of many able leaders in a movement dominated by Easterners. As a candidate for the U.S. Senate, she was a pioneer in modelling an active political role for women. She entered politics as men had defined it and searched for the language, style and issues with which women might become political actors in terms of their interests and experiences as women. She defined her campaigns not as an individual woman's right or ability to challenge the exclusivity of the all male U.S. Senate but as a symbol of all women's rights to equal participation at all levels of politics. Many Nevada women, as well as the several women who suspended their suffrage work to help, understood themselves to be involved in the struggle for political equality at a new level.

In contrast to individuals and groups working to rectify other legal inequalities once the suffrage amendment was ratified, Martin's focus on broad issues of political power included a critique of strategies as well as goals. She objected to the quality of the relationship between men and women implied by subordinate or tangential political roles and advocated new ones based on power rather than influence, action rather than support. She assailed Carrie Chapman Catt for urging women to join the League of Women Voters and ladies' auxiliaries of men's political parties after 1920 because neither strategy sought the kind of power implicit in the suffrage amendment. Likewise she objected to Alice Paul's decision to continue the same lobbying tactics when the National Woman's Party's goal shifted from the federal Suffrage Amendment to the Equal Rights Amendment. Anne Martin thought

See Anderson page 19

Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

NCC Presents Testimony on National Archives and NHPRC

In testimony before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) has advocated \$150 million in FY90 for the National Archives. This would include \$8 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commissions' (NHPRC) grants program, and an additional \$20 million for the National Archives. The Administration's budget calls for only \$122.6 million for the National Archives with zero funding for NHPRC grants.

The NHPRC is the federal agency which provides coordinated leadership across the nation in the effort to identify, preserve, and make accessible valuable historical records. Over the years the NHPRC has established an outstanding record of making grants to edit and publish historical documents, to develop archival programs, to promote the preservation and use of documentary source materials, and to support a wide range of other activities relating to America's documentary heritage. In spite of these achievements, the Office of Management and Budget has submitted zero funding for the last eight years; and Congress has seen fit to assure funding at approximately \$4 million each year. Requests for NHPRC grants far exceed the availability of funds, thus the NCC organizations are urging an appropriation of \$8 million, the level authorized by Congress for the FY90 budget.

Insufficient funding also poses a major threat to the operation of the National Archives. There have been warning signals for several decades that the National Archives has had inadequate resources to achieve its legislated mandates. The NCC member organizations contend that the situation has reached crisis proportion and are thus urging Congress to take a hard look at both the National Archives' responsibilities and its resources. The appraisal of records to determine which merit preservation and which should be destroyed is one of the National Archives' most important tasks. Yet the Archives has nominal contact with other federal agencies and provides little support in identifying, scheduling, and transferring records.

The advent of electronic recordkeeping makes it even more crucial that the National Archives provide agencies with needed guidance. The National Academy of Public Administration's recent study, "The Effects of Electronic Recordkeeping on the Historical Records of the U.S. Government" includes seventeen recommendations which include the need for the National Archives to direct considerably more resources, staff, and attention to electronic records and to working with the federal agencies to guarantee the preservation and accessibility of electronic records. Many state archives fund this key function at a proportionately higher level than the National Archives.

The problem of inadequate description of records is equally severe. Approximately one-third of the records of the National Archives either have no finding aides or inadequate finding aides. Until a major initiative is undertaken to deal with the enormous backlog of inadequately described records, those who wish to use the records will continue to be doomed to missing much or most of the documentation relating to their study.

Another area, the servicing of records, suffers from a serious shortage of knowledgeable staff. For many key record groups at the National Archives there are no staff with extensive knowledge of the records. Without staff who have an intimate knowledge of the records, many records can never be identified adequately and used effectively. The intellectual resources of the National Archives have

been dissipated. This trend must be reversed.

While the resources and staff at the National Archives have diminished or remained static, the records of government and the responsibilities of the National Archives are increasing. The size of the National Archives' staff is approximately the same today as it was in 1976. In the last few years, the National Archives has acquired some extremely complex and massive groups of records—for example, the records of the Congressional investigation of the Iran-Contra affair, the files of special prosecutors, the records of the AIDS Commission, and the records of the Vietnam War. Thus, the Archives is unable to complete its earlier responsibilities, and there have been no additional staff to accompany these new responsibilities.

The additional \$20 million proposed for the National Archives is just a beginning for addressing many serious inadequacies and does not even deal with the costs of preserving and declassifying an enormous backlog of records. The National Archives is entrusted with the stewardship of federal records of enduring value, both for administrative efficiency and accountability and for the study of American history. This mission merits adequate funding. Historians and archivists, who understand well both the mission and the lack of resources, have assumed the task of informing Congress of the enormous gap between responsibilities and funding.

Suit Prevents White-House Tape Destruction

Journalist and author Scott Armstrong and former U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, with other plaintiffs, filed suit on January 18 against President Reagan, President-elect Bush, and the Archivist of the United States to prevent the destruction of secret National Security Council internal computer messages, commonly known as PROFS (Professional Office System, originated by IBM). Judge Barrington Parker of the U.S. District Court immediately issued a temporary restraining order to prevent the defendants from destroying or altering the tapes. The National Archives' position has been that most of the items on the electronic tapes were brief messages, equivalent to telephone slips, and that substantive statements or memos of permanent value were printed out and preserved in paper form. However, Armstrong said the Iran-Contra affair demonstrated that many important messages existed only on tape. In response to the suit, the White House has stressed that there was nothing improper about the destruction of the electronic tapes because leaving the National Security Council computer system clogged with Reagan administration data would be a handicap to the new administration. In February the American Historical Association and the American Library Association became co-plaintiffs in the case, joining the efforts of the National Security Archive, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Public Citizen Litigation Group.

After hearing oral arguments in the case on March 15 Judge J. Richey of the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia asked for further details on the operation of the PROFS system and on recordkeeping instructions issued to the National Security Council and the White House staffs. A final decision on the case is expected soon. In the likely event that the case is appealed, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians has voted to submit an amicus brief in support of the plaintiffs.

Members of both the Senate and the House have expressed concern about this matter for it raises larger issues about the authority of the Archivist and federal policies for determining what is a record and for dealing with electronic records.

GAO Issues Report on FOIA

Over a year ago Representative Glenn English (D-OK) requested that the General Accounting Office (GAO) examine the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) operation at the State Department. For the past decade historians as well as other FOIA users who have requested State Department documents have experienced excessive delays and problems. The GAO report released last month confirmed many deficiencies. On receiving the report from the GAO, Representative Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D-WV), the newly elected chair of the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture said "I knew that there were problems with FOIA operation at some agencies. I had no idea that things were so bad." Wise did note that since the initiation of the GAO study, the State Department had hired additional staff to assist with the FOIA operation. But he also announced that he requested Secretary of State James A. Baker III to advise the subcommittee in 60 days what steps the agency has undertaken to improve its compliance with the FOIA.

Paper Preservation

This spring Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI) introduced S.J. RES. 57, legislation to establish a national policy to promote and encourage the printing of books and other publications of enduring value on alkaline, permanent paper. The deterioration of a large percentage of nineteenth and twentieth century books and records printed on acidic paper has alerted librarians, archivists, members of the research community, and Congressional leaders to the need for a national paper preservation policy. Extensive research conducted over the past several decades has demonstrated that alkaline paper has a significantly longer shelf-life than acidic papers. In introducing this legislation Senator Pell noted that the technology exists to implement this national policy and that more than 30 paper mills in the United States currently produce alkaline paper, and incentives for others to convert include potentially lowered manufacturing costs and substantially reduced environmental pollution.

New Study on National Park System

In 1986 William Penn Mott, then Director of the National Park Service, recommended the establishment of a panel of scientists and cultural management specialists to reexamine the research policies of the National Parks. When it appeared that the National Park Service was unable internally to undertake such a project, the National Parks and Conservation Association with support from the Mellon Foundation embarked on the project. The National Parks and Conservation Association began by constituting a distinguished panel, chaired by Dr. John C. Gordon, Dean, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, and including Dr. Barbara Howe, chair of the National Council on Public History and professor of history at West Virginia University. This spring the panel, officially called the Commission on Research and Resource Management Policy in the National Park System, completed its year-long study and issued a report, "National Parks: From Vignettes to a Global View." The report concludes that the parks are threatened more and more by pollution and population growth and are themselves becoming a "rare species." A series of recommendations in the report centered on the need for strengthening the professional staff and their participation in their respective scholarly communities and expanding the quantity and improving the quality of the National Park Service's research program.

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

Putting the Pieces Together: Textbooks and the Gilded Age



Photo courtesy NYS Historical Association
Carr-Todd Family Reunion, Toddsville, NY, 1914

Brenda K. Shelton

As any history instructor knows—and will often gloomily and at great length elaborate upon—many students have difficulty correlating what they perceive as unrelated material. Blank looks greet attempts to generate discussion about links between different ideas, different events, different time periods. While I have found this to be a problem in all the courses I have taught, the years following the Civil War seem especially troublesome. Faced with Reconstruction and its aftermath in the South; homesteaders, miners and Indians in the West; industrialization, urbanization and immigration in the North—students seem unable to integrate them.

In considering why this is so, I have realized that standard textbooks generally follow a chronological pattern but depart from it when they come to the post-Civil War period. There are usually chapters on Reconstruction, winning the West, industrialization, immigration and the cities, and politics through the Bryan-McKinley campaign. Finally, there is a chapter on foreign affairs to 1900 which fails to explain why the United States was ready to play a world role in 1898.

No wonder students have trouble understanding why the growth of eastern cities promoted the cattle industry, why Booker T. Washington appealed to northern businessmen, how the Industrial Revolution made it possible for farmers to settle the Great Plains, why Republicans stopped worrying about southern blacks, or why Americans became interested in Cuba. The whole picture never comes into focus. And that is unfortunate, because the very reasons why this period is so complex and difficult to pull together—and which no doubt tempt writers of textbooks to treat it in topical segments—are the reasons why an overview is important.

To be sure, the fact that in the late 19th century various groups and geographic areas had so little in common, that their histories were so different, is in itself important. But, ironically, treating them in separate chapters seems to make those differences less pronounced. The student is left with unconnected impressions of Indians and immigrants and the Ku Klux Klan and is unable to grasp that they all existed in the same period and in the same country. By juxtaposing the black Recon-

struction officeholder with the Tammany boss, the Dakota farm wife with the department store clerk, the cowboy with the steelworker—the examples are obviously endless—the diversity becomes more obvious. And only then does the political history make sense.

Students need to be aware of the diversity, but they also need to recognize themes that tie the pieces together, themes that get lost in the approach taken by most texts. One of the most obvious examples is the Industrial Revolution, whose overall impact many students never comprehend. Because they relate it only to business, they do not see how it made it possible for Iowa farm wives to buy factory-made cloth, cattlemen to fence their ranches, Sullivan to design skyscrapers, immigrants to find jobs, newspapers to sell for a penny. Nor do they grasp the impact of the railroads on the

By bringing into focus the results of all these developments . . . the student will see why the nation was ready for a foreign adventure.

economy, politics and everyday life. The ways need to be highlighted in which technological changes at once linked the sections together and exacerbated differences among them. Middle class urban families might benefit from indoor plumbing and electric lights but not families in rural areas, and pioneer women crossing the Plains in wagons did not search for ways to fill their leisure time nor worry whether someone might glimpse an ankle.

Other themes prove similarly elusive. Placing the growth of industry in a separate chapter, as the typical text does, obscures the fact that consolidation was a phenomenon in farming and cattle raising as well as steel and banking. And the growing demand for government regulation arose as both agricultural and industrial workers responded to dislocations in a changing economy. Weaver, Riis, Bellamy, Gompers, Addams, Debs, Gladden—these and many others all reflected a growing awareness that new approaches were needed to address the problems of their society. The progressive movement, which was developing at the local level in

the 1890s, cannot be understood without recognizing various reform currents and connections among them. Similarly, anti-immigrant sentiment, the lynching of southern blacks and the government's Indian policies need to be placed in a larger context and discussed in relation to tensions and insecurities of the Gilded Age.

Perhaps most difficult to integrate into the overall picture are various intellectual and social developments, yet they clearly helped to shape it. Here again, the late 19th century reveals the tensions between old and new. Education at all levels was undergoing fundamental change, Darwinism was undermining traditional beliefs, the "new woman" was challenging Victorian ideals. Art and literature reflected these themes and popularized them, but texts often mention these themes in passing as though they had nothing to do with the rest of the story.

Obviously a rigid chronological scheme is never possible, and to weave these diverse threads into a whole is much easier said than done. But I wonder if authors of texts which include the post-Civil War years might consider a different organizational model. Let me venture to suggest some possibilities.

The first chapter could discuss the immediate after-effects of the Civil War on all parts of the nation. It would include the War's economic impact on both North and South and show how representatives of northern industrial capitalism influenced national policies, including policies toward the South. In similar fashion, the Homestead Act, rapid western settlement, the building of transcontinental railroads and federal policies toward the Indians would all be placed in the larger political and economic framework.

The following chapter could cover the years leading up to and including the Compromise of 1877. Reconstruction would be discussed in relation to national developments that included the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, political corruption at all levels, Indian wars and industrialization.

Next a chapter could continue the story of industrial growth, tracing not only the expansion of business but its connection to urbanization and the

See Shelton page 19

Research Collections in Women's Studies

General Editors: Anne Firor Scott and William H. Chafe

Announcing—

WOMEN'S STUDIES MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS from the SCHLESINGER LIBRARY, RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Editorial Director: Anne Firor Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History, Duke University

University Publications of America is pleased to announce that it has concluded an agreement with the Schlesinger Library of Radcliffe College to microfilm major series of collections from the Library's unparalleled holdings on women's history. The cooperative venture will begin in the fall of 1989 with the publication of the Library's major holdings on the U.S. women's suffrage movement.

- *Part A: National Leaders*, featuring the papers of Matilda Gage, Julia Ward Howe, Anna Howard Shaw, and Lucy Stone. (18 reels.)
- *Part B: New York*, featuring the papers of Harriet Laidlaw, Helen Owens, and Vira Whitehouse. (15 reels.)

- *Part C: The South*, featuring the papers of Ella Harrison and Nellie Nugent Somerville. (8 reels.)
- *Part D: New England*, featuring the papers of Alice Stone Blackwell, Grace Johnson, Maud Wood Park, the Robinson-Shattuck family, and Grace Seton, as well as the records of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, the Cambridge Political Equality Association, and the College Equal Suffrage League. (60 reels.)
- *Part E: The Midwest and Far West*, featuring the Mary Earhart Dillon Collection and papers of Olympia Brown and Catherine Waugh McCulloch. (35 reels.)

New!

GRASSROOTS WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Editorial Director: Anne Firor Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History, Duke University

UPA's new microfilm series, *Grassroots Women's Organizations*, creates new research opportunities in American women's history through the selection of rare and valuable records on local women's organizations from the 19th and 20th centuries.

With these collections, researchers can trace the early careers of several famous American women leaders. Equally important, one can see how national issues such as suffrage, social welfare, and equal rights have been given new perspectives and emphases at the grassroots level.

Perhaps most important of all, these records reveal how women, usually outside of public office and with no official status, wielded influence and created a driving force for social and political reform.

Records of the Women's City Club of New York, 1916-1980

Consulting Editor: Elisabeth Israels Perry, Vanderbilt University

Although suffrage for women did not take effect in New York until 1918, the WCC began meeting in December 1915 and began recording its meeting minutes in January 1916. From that time to the present day, the WCC has been an active and effective voice in the politics of America's largest city.

Records of the Women's City Club of New York chronicles women's initiatives and responses to a wide range of local and national issues. These include protective labor legislation ... child and maternal welfare ... ethics and efficiency in government ... public education ... voter participation ... immigration ... race relations ... housing ... criminal justice ... ecology ... and the arts.

In addition, the WCC played a significant role in the careers of many outstanding women leaders. Among its founders were noted suffragists Vira Boardman Whitehouse, Alice Duer Miller, and Helen Rogers Reid.

Prominent social reformers such as Florence Kelley, head of the National Consumers League; Mary Dreier, president of the National Women's Trade Union League; Mary K. Simkovich, director of the Greenwich House settlement; and Dorothy Kenyon of the League of Women Voters were all active members.

Because the WCC's records have only recently been opened to researchers, none of the existing scholarship on women in American politics has benefited from the materials found in this microfilm collection. These documents are certain to offer revealing new insights to researchers in women's studies, urban history, and American politics.

Women's Suffrage in Wisconsin

The struggle for women's suffrage in America was essentially a state-by-state movement, with more than 50 years of suffragist activism at the state level preceding the passage of the 19th Amendment.

With a long history of involvement in the suffrage movement, Wisconsin, the first state to ratify the federal women's suffrage amendment, is a prime area for research into developments that were typical of suffrage campaigns throughout the United States.

Part 1: Records of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, 1892-1925

The meticulous records kept by the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association (WWSA) reveal the complex interplay of factors that influenced the suffrage movement at the grassroots level. Among these:

- the brewing industry's powerful opposition to the movement for fear that votes by women would lead to prohibition,
- a transition from charismatic leaders appealing to religious principles to more politically minded leaders appealing to secular concerns, and
- the appeal of an increasingly militant approach by some suffrage advocates.

Part 2: The Papers of Ada Lois James, 1816-1952

The personal correspondence of suffragist and social reformer Ada Lois James (1876-1952) illuminates the course of the suffrage movement in Wisconsin from the perspective of one of its key leaders.

The James papers are rich in correspondence with many of the activist women of her time. Among her correspondents are the Reverend Olympia Brown, former president of the Wisconsin Women Suffrage Association; dozens of local women's suffrage leaders from every area of the state; and wives of leading Progressive party members such as Meta Berger, Cora Older, and Belle La Follette.

The Ada Lois James papers are a multifaceted research source. In addition to their primary value for students of the suffrage movement, they also shed important light on 19th-century sexual mores, female education, women's political influence, Progressive and Socialist politics, the birth control movement, and 20th-century social reformers.

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OAH Executive Board Meeting

At its meeting of April 6, 1989, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians took the following actions:

ACCEPTED the corrected minutes of the November 5, 1988, meeting of the Executive Board.

APPROVED the report of the committee appointed to review the Treasurer and VOTED to reappoint Cullom Davis as OAH Treasurer for another five-year term. The review committee was composed of Gale E. Peterson, Director of the Cincinnati Historical Society, and Ellen Dwyer, Associate Editor of the *American Historical Review* and Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at Indiana University.

AUTHORIZED appointment of an OAH representative to a National Historical Publications and Records Commission project to study America's documentary sources.

AGREED to explore further the possibility of a joint meeting with the Society for Historical Archaeology in Chicago in 1992.

VOTED to adopt a revised membership dues structure including an additional regular membership category of "Contributing Member." (The dues structure was subsequently approved by those attending the annual Business Meeting on April 8, 1989. See Resolution 1 below.)

CONFIRMED appointment of Christine Heyrman, Richard W. Fox, and Spencer R. Crew to the *Journal of American History* Editorial Board, and Haines Walton and Clayton R. Koppes to the Pelzer Prize Committee.

AUTHORIZED participation in an ACLS/AAAS project, funded by the Ford Foundation, to distribute humanities and social science journals to sub-Saharan African universities and research institutes, for which the OAH will provide 25 subscriptions to the *JAH*.

AGREED to ask current members of the Endowment Steering Committee to continue serving on that committee after their term on the OAH Executive Board expires and to permit reasonable expansion in the number of people on the committee.

INSTRUCTED the Educational Policy Committee to review the content of the *OAH Magazine of History*, to investigate the possibility of publishing it as a joint venture with the American Historical Association, and to report its findings to the Executive Board at the November, 1989, meeting.

EXPRESSED gratitude to members rotating off the Board: Samuel Hays, Suellen Hoy, and Linda Kerber, and to William Leuchtenburg, past president.

PASSED two resolutions (see Resolutions 2 and 3 below), one concerning the appropriation of funds for the National Archives and the other supporting efforts to prevent the destruction of records in the National Security Council's internal "electronic mail" system.

The OAH Executive Board met on Sunday morning, April 9, to hear the reports of OAH Committees. Those Committee reports along with the action items from the Sunday meeting will be published in the August, 1989, *OAH Newsletter*.

Resolution 1

RESOLVED that the Executive Board approves and recommends for adoption by members present at the annual Business Meeting, a revision, effective January 1, 1990, in the membership dues schedule as follows: Student—\$15 (5 year-limit); Individual income under \$20,000—\$30; under \$30,000—\$45; under \$40,000—\$60; under \$50,000—\$70; under \$60,000—\$80; over \$60,000—\$90; Contributing member—\$100; Associate member—\$40; Foreign Scholar—\$35 (plus \$10 postage); Emeritus/Retired—\$40; Dual membership—\$65; Life membership—\$1,000; Patron membership—\$1,500; Institutional membership—\$80 (plus \$8 postage outside the U.S.).

Resolution 2

Whereas, the National Archives has responsibility for preserving records, both for administrative efficiency and accountability and for the study of

American history, and must have a budget that enables it to carry out its various functions of accessioning, describing, preserving, and servicing federal records;

Whereas, the staff at the National Archives is at the same level today as it was in 1976, while the records of government and the responsibilities of the National Archives are significantly increasing;

Whereas, in a democratic society, citizens expect the government to preserve the records of enduring value and to make them available to the public;

Therefore, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians endorses in the strongest possible terms an appropriation of \$150 million for the National Archives, including \$8 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and an additional \$20 million for the National Archives.

Resolution 3

Whereas, being aware as professional historians that the very identity of the American people rests on the careful preservation of records;

Whereas, the Organization of American Historians maintains a professional commitment to the preservation of historically valuable documentation in electronic formats;

Whereas, this preservation requires urgent attention if this information is to be preserved for future research;

Whereas, this challenge exists especially for the National Archives as electronic information systems become more pervasive; and,

Whereas, the National Archives and Records Administration has unmet responsibility for national leadership in meeting this challenge;

Therefore, the OAH supports the efforts of the National Security Archive, American Civil Liberties Union, American Historical Association, and American Library Association to ensure the preservation of National Security Council internal "electronic mail" records which had been slated for destruction.

The Organization of American Historians Proudly Announces the Inaugural

JAMES A. RAWLEY PRIZE

The James A. Rawley Prize will be given for the first time at the 1990 OAH Annual Meeting for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. This prize is given in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Happold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner of this prize will receive \$750.00 and a certificate. The publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline for submission is **October 1, 1989**.

For more information regarding the James A. Rawley Prize or any other OAH awards and prizes, please contact:

Committee Coordinator
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan St.
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199



Congratulations to the 1989 Award and Prize Winners

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

Bertram Wyatt-Brown for "The Mask of Obedience: Male Slave Psychology in the Old South," *The American Historical Review* (December 1988).

Erik Barnouw Award

Barbara Abrash and Martha Sandlin for *Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo*, Institute for Research in History.

Ray Allen Billington Prize

Albert L. Hurtado for *Indian Survival on the California Frontier*, Yale University Press.

Binkley-Stephenson Award

Shane White for "'We Dwell in Safety and Pursue Our Honest Callings': Free Blacks in New York City, 1783-1810," *The Journal of American History* (September 1988).

Richard Oestreicher for "Urban Working-Class Political Behavior and Theories of American Electoral Politics, 1870-1940," *The Journal of American History* (March 1988).

Avery O. Craven Award

Eric Foner for *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877*, Harper & Row Publishers.

Merle Curti Award in American Intellectual History

Edmund S. Morgan for *Inventing the People: The Rise of Popular Sovereignty in England and America*, W.W. Norton & Company.

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

W. Jeffrey Bolster for "'To Feel Like A Man': Black Seamen in the Northern States, 1800-1860," *The Journal of American History*, forthcoming.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

Bruce Nelson for *Workers on the Waterfront: Seamen, Longshoremen, and Unionism in the 1930s*, University of Illinois Press.

Political Process Films & Video

America Lost and Found The Depression Decade

BLUE RIBBON 1980
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL
CINE GOLDEN EAGLE



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

Media Study/Bufalo
Produced and Directed by
Tom Johnson and Lance Bird
59 minutes B & W 1980
16mm Sale \$800/Rental \$85
1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag

Being with John F. Kennedy

DREW ASSOCIATES
GOLDEN WEST TELEVISION



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

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

Broken Rainbow

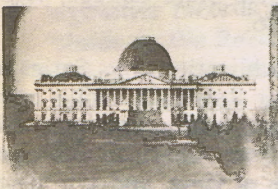
ACADEMY AWARD 1985
BEST FEATURE DOCUMENTARY



BROKEN RAINBOW presents a moving account of the forced relocation of 12,000 Navajo Indians in Northern Arizona. Through interviews with traditional Hopi and Navajo leaders, and with Navajo who have already been relocated into tract houses off the reservation, the film explores the tragic and far-reaching effects of this program. Produced by Victoria Mudd and Maria Florio. Narrated by Martin Sheen. 69 minutes Color 1986. 16mm Sale \$995/Rental \$175. 1/2" Video Sale \$350 scag

The Congress

FLORENTINE FILMS



This elegant, thoughtful and often touching portrait explores the history and promise of one of the country's most important and least understood institutions. THE CONGRESS is available in three classroom-length segments divided into chronological subject areas — *The Builders*, *The Reformers* and *The Managers*. A film by Ken Burns. 90 minutes Color 1988. 16mm Sale \$1,495/Rental \$150. 1/2" Video Sale \$495 jscag (Available on one or three cassettes)

Contrary Warriors

A Film of the Crow Tribe
JOHN GRIERSON AWARD 1987
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL



CONTRARY WARRIORS conveys the impact of the century-long struggle for survival of a native people. It convincingly weaves the story of the Crow tribe's turbulent past into accounts of the lives of contemporary Crows through the experiences of 97-year-old Crow leader Robert Yellowtail.

Produced by Connie Poten, Pamela Roberts, Beth Ferris. 60 minutes Color 1986. 16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85. 1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag

Empire of Reason

The Ratification of the U.S. Constitution



Featuring Walter Cronkite, Robert MacNeil and Phil Donahue, among others, this ambitious educational film recreates the U.S. Constitutional ratification debates as if they were being covered by today's television news. Produced and Directed by Ellen Hovde and Muffie Meyer. Written by Ronald Blume. Produced for the New York Bar Foundation. 56 minutes Color 1988. 1/2" Video Sale \$250 jscag (Video Only / Available on one or two cassettes)

Half Life A Parable for the Nuclear Age

FIRST PEACE PRIZE 1986
BERLIN FILM FESTIVAL
DIRECTOR'S AWARD
1986 U.S. FILM FESTIVAL



This compelling and beautifully crafted film reveals the effects of United States nuclear testing on the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, tiny atolls in the mid-Pacific. The evidence gathered in HALF LIFE presents a restrained yet chilling picture of a cynical radiation experiment on a human population.

A film by Dennis O'Rourke. 86 minutes Color 1986. 16mm Sale \$995/Rental \$150. 1/2" Video Sale \$350 scag

Huey Long

FLORENTINE FILMS
ERIK BARNOW PRIZE 1985



Hero, populist, dictator, demagogue: This feature documentary from the makers of the Academy Award-nominated films, THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE and THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, captures the rise and fall of one of America's most controversial and charismatic political figures.

Produced by Ken Burns and Richard Kilberg. Directed by Ken Burns. 88 minutes Color 1987. 16mm Sale \$1195/Rental \$150. 1/2" Video Sale \$495 scag

Karl Hess: Toward Liberty

ACADEMY AWARD 1980
BEST DOCUMENTARY SHORT



Karl Hess is an original thinker and a former member of the political establishment. He is now a spokesperson for appropriate technology and in this film discusses the values of self-reliance and the dangers of bigness.

A film by Rolland Hallé and Peter Ladue. 26 minutes Color 1980. 16mm Sale \$450/Rental \$40. 1/2" Video Sale \$100 scag

JOHN F. KENNEDY SERIES

Crisis: Behind a Presidential Commitment

DREW ARCHIVE
EMMY AWARD

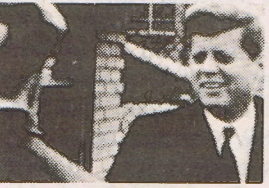


This singularly important film document, shot in a revolutionary close-up style, goes inside the White House with President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy as they confront Governor George Wallace over the integration of the University of Alabama.

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

Faces of November

DREW ARCHIVE
FIRST PRIZE 1984
VENICE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL



This impressionistic view of John F. Kennedy's funeral procession touches our deepest emotions. Produced by Drew Associates. 11 minutes B & W 1964. 16mm Sale \$200/Rental \$20. 1/2" Video Sale \$100 jscag

Primary

DREW ARCHIVE EMMY AWARD
BLUE RIBBON
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

PRIMARY is a remarkably candid film about the 1960 Wisconsin Democratic Presidential Primary, in which Senator John F. Kennedy upset Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

Produced by Drew Associates. 60 minutes B & W 1960. 16mm Sale \$750/Rental \$85. 1/2" Video Sale \$350. 30-minute version. 16mm Sale \$550 scag

Legacy of the Hollywood Blacklist

ALA SELECTED FILM FOR YOUNG ADULTS 1987
CINE GOLDEN EAGLE



This important film examines the long-term effects of one of America's most infamous events: the investigation of alleged Communist activities in Hollywood by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The film looks at how this episode affected the families of five blacklisted figures and the future of the film industry. Narrated by Burt Lancaster. Produced and Directed by Judy Chaikin. 60 minutes Color 1987. 16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$100. 1/2" Video Sale \$350 scag

Letters from Vietnam

DREW ARCHIVE



Highlighting the first extended use of sync/sound motion picture photography in sustained combat, LETTERS FROM VIETNAM is based on material gathered while flying 60 missions with a helicopter pilot.

51 minutes B & W 1965. 16mm Sale \$750/Rental \$85. 1/2" Video Sale \$250 scag

The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter

BLUE RIBBON 1981
JOHN GRIERSON AWARD
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL



In this invaluable history of working women, five former "Rosies" movingly recall their experiences during WWII when women gained entry into major industrial plants for the first time. Their testimony is interwoven with archival recruiting films, posters and music of the period.

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

The Statue of Liberty

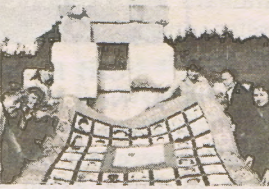
FLORENTINE FILMS
ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION 1985
BEST DOCUMENTARY FEATURE
BLUE RIBBON 1986
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL



This lyrical, compelling and provocative film explores the history and meaning of the statue—and of liberty itself—on the occasion of the statue's renovation. Divided into two chapters—"The Idea" and "The Promise"—THE STATUE OF LIBERTY provides a dramatic account of the statue's creation and installation, as well as an exploration through interviews of the statue's meaning today. A film by Ken Burns. Produced by Buddy Squires and Ken Burns. 58 minutes Color 1985. 16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85. 1/2" Video Sale \$250. 37-minute classroom version. 16mm Sale \$595/Rental \$55. 1/2" Video Sale \$175 ijscag

A Stitch for Time

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION 1987
BEST DOCUMENTARY FEATURE



A STITCH FOR TIME documents the determination of a group of ordinary women from Boise, Idaho to influence national public policy and foreign relations through a traditional American folk art: quilting. This highly personal and inspirational film offers hope to everyone who dreams of a peaceful world and a better future. Produced by Barbara Herbich, Cyril Christo and Nigel Noble. 53 minutes Color 1987. 16mm Sale \$895/Rental \$85. 1/2" Video Sale \$250 scag

The Trials of Alger Hiss



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

A film by John Lowenthal. 165 minutes Color 1980. 16mm Sale \$1295/Rental \$150. 1/2" Video Sale \$350 scag

Vietnam Requiem

PEABODY AWARD
SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE ARTS & SCIENCES



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Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less and \$75 for 101-150 words; announcements over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

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

Morgan State University

Morgan State University invites applicants for a tenure track position as associate or full professor to design and develop a Ph.D. program in history. Specialties can be in **Ancient History (Mediterranean area), Latin America, or African Diaspora**. Applicants should have extensive publications, recognized achievement in the profession, and experience directing graduate research. Of primary consideration is the quality of the applicant's research. Teaching and administrative experience are essential. Responsibilities will include teaching upper division and graduate courses in the specialty and occasionally the world or American history service course. Beginning Fall 1989, salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Send c.v., three references, and samples of publications to: Elaine Breslaw, Chair, Dept. of History and Geography, Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD 21239. Deadline **May 30, 1989**.

Rutgers University

The Thomas A. Edison Papers is seeking an editorial associate to organize, select, and index documents in the archives of the Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, NJ, and to prepare them for microfilm publication. M.A. in history and training or experience in **archives management** are required. Background in business and economic history, nineteenth-century social history or history of technology is desirable. Appointment is contingent on availability of funding. Send c.v. and three letters of recommendation to Thomas A. Edison Papers, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 08903. Application deadline: **May 31, 1989**.

University of Oxford

Rhodes Professorship of American History (and Institutions). The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Rhodes Professorship (which, subject to approval of the Privy Council, is to be confined to American History), with effect from October 1, 1989 or such later date as may be arranged. The stipend of the professor is at present £26,905 per annum. Applications (eight copies, or one from overseas

candidates) naming three referees, should be received not later than **May 29, 1989** by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1, 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The University is an equal opportunity employer.

University of Detroit

The University of Detroit (Jesuit, urban: Colleges of Arts, Architecture, Business, Dentistry, Education/Human Services, Law and Engineering) seeks entry level assistant professor (tenure track) in U.S. history. Introduction to Western Civilization and U.S. survey required; some student advising. Preferred specialties: **19th-century social and intellectual history**; background and/or interest in public/urban history. Send c.v. and references to: Catherine A. Caraher, Chairperson History, 4001 W. McNichols, Detroit, MI, 48221-9987. Priority consideration to applications received by **June 30, 1989**.

Kobe College, Japan

Bryant Drake Guest Professor. A one-year appointment in American History or American Studies. Ph.D. with established scholarly and teaching credentials. Salary competitive. Review of resumes will begin **July 1** with the expectation of a fall 1989 appointment for October 1990 or April 1991. Kobe College traces its origins to 1873 and is among the oldest Christian women's colleges in Japan. Send letter of application, c.v., list of references and any other support material or requests for further information to: Dr. Marjorie Kinsey, Chair, BDGP Committee, Kobe College Corporation, 1150 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, IL 60091.

Activities of Members

Carl E. Prince, professor of history at New York University and editor of *The Papers of William Livingston*, has received the New Jersey Historical Commission Annual Award Pitcher for his contribution to the study and preservation of New Jersey's history.

Donald A. Yerxa, Eastern Nazarene College, Quincy, MA, has won the 1987 U.S. Navy Prize in Naval History for his article, "The United States Navy in Caribbean Waters during World War I." The article appeared in *Military Affairs*, October, 1987.

Jeffrey K. Stine has joined the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, as Curator of Engineering.

Sidney Ratner, a long-term member of the OAH, has received the Herbert W. Schneider Award for distinguished contributions to the understanding and development of American philosophy from the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy.

Wayne D. Rasmussen, a former historian for the Department of Agriculture, has received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by the University of Montana. The degree is a result of his numerous contributions to agricultural history. Dr. Rasmussen is also a member of the NCPH Board of Directors.

Calls for Papers

For the August issue, "Announcements" deadline is **June 15**.

The University of Toledo and the Council on Peace Research in History will hold a conference on the Vietnam Antiwar Movement May 3-6, 1990. Send paper proposals by **September 1, 1989** to the program chairman, Mel Small, 816 Mackenzie, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The Arkansas Historical Association announces a competition for book-length manuscripts in Arkansas history. The Association will underwrite publication of a finished manuscript to \$5000 and is interested in all topics. Submissions must include one copy of the manuscript plus illustrations and a detachable cover sheet which includes the manuscript's title, the author's name, address and telephone number. Manuscripts must be submitted by **September 1, 1989** to Denyse Killgore, Arkansas Historical Association, Dept. of History, Suite 12, Ozark Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Hofstra University seeks papers for its conference on "Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America," April 19-21, 1990. Papers may address the family, career and presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive Era and related topics. A prospectus should be sent by **September 15, 1989**, and completed papers (in duplicate) by November 1, 1989 with a one-page abstract. Send to Laura J. Tringone, Conference Coordinator, Hofstra Cultural Center, Hofstra University, Hempstead, LI, NY 11550; tel. (516) 560-5041.

Studies in History and Politics, an academic journal, will be open to articles on the development of modern right-wing ideologies and on their impact on the state. Articles of not more than 7500 words (including footnotes) may be submitted in duplicate and on disc. Manuscripts should conform to the MLA style sheet and must reach the editors by **October 1, 1989**. Write to The Editors, *Studies in History and Politics*, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z7.

The Maryland Historian invites papers on aspects of the history of American political culture in any time period for the Fall/Winter 1990 issue. Manuscripts should be no more than twenty-five pages and adhere to the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Deadline is **October 1, 1989**. Contact James F. Vander Schaaf, Associate Editor, *The Maryland Historian*, Department of History, Francis Scott Key Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; tel. (301) 454-4205.

The Southern Historical Association invites proposals or papers for its meeting October 31-November 3, 1990 in New Orleans. Submit papers by **October 1, 1989** to Paul K. Conkin, Box 1609-B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth Century Studies invites

proposals for papers and panels on all aspects of the eighteenth century for its March 1990 meeting. Send a one-page abstract for each paper and a c.v. for each participant to Barbara B. Schnorrenberg, 3824 11th Ave S., Birmingham, AL 35222; tel. (205) 595-1683. Deadline is **October 1, 1989**.

The National Historic Communal Societies Association solicits papers, sessions and presentations for its annual conference on "Communal Living on Frontiers: Land, Thought, Reform." The conference will be held in Yankton, SD on **October 5-8, 1989**. Send a one-page proposal and c.v. to Orlando J. Goering, 1140 Ridgecrest Drive, Vermillion, SD 57069; tel. (605) 624-6708.

Bluffton College and the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums seek papers and sessions for their March 1990 conference on "Immigration and Pluralism: Ethnic Communities of the Rural Mid-West." Deadline is **November 1, 1989**. Send proposals to Richard K. MacMaster, History Dept., Bluffton College, Bluffton, OH 45817.

The Society of Historians for the Early American Republic seeks papers, planned sessions, commentators and moderators for its July 1990 meeting. Papers and sessions may relate to any phase of Early Republic history from 1789 to 1850. Deadline is **November 15, 1989**. For information contact Kermit L. Hall, Department of History, 4131 Turlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Institute for Massachusetts Studies solicits papers for its Symposium on the History of Sport in Massachusetts to be held in April 1990. All papers presented at the conference will be published. Submit completed papers by **November 15, 1989** to Martin Kaufman, Director, Inst. for Mass. Studies, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086.

The Sage Publications Inc. Series on Race and Ethnic Relations invites manuscript proposals addressing race and ethnic issues, from American and comparative points of view, and interdisciplinary and historical works with contemporary relevance. Manuscripts should be 200-400 typewritten pages. Submit a 5-page single-spaced proposal including information on manuscript themes, comparable studies and the manuscript's market to John H. Stanfield, II, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

The Journal of Unconventional History invites historical essays with original concepts or approaches for its new magazine. Send one-page abstracts, with a letter explaining the uniqueness of the work, to Editors, *The Journal of Unconventional History*, 2442 Montgomery Ave, Cardiff, CA 92007.

The New York State Labor History Association solicits papers for its Occasional Papers Series. Topics should focus on work history and culture, and the history and dynamics of the labor movement in New York. Maximum length is 40 typed pages. Send to Gregory Mantsios, Center for Labor and Society, Queens College D400, Flushing, NY 11367.

The Economic and Business Historical Society invites papers, session chairs and discussants, and program suggestions for its meeting April 26-28, 1990. The EBHS encourages interdisciplinary scholarship in economic and business history, including social science, geography, history and related disciplines. Submit a two-page abstract with proposals for papers to Gilbert Mathis, President and Program Chair, EBHS, Department of Economics, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Department of the Navy announces its competition for the U.S. Navy Prize in Naval History for the best scholarly article on the history of the United States Navy published in 1988. The prize consists of a \$500 cash award and a framed certificate. Nominations should be sent, with a copy of the article, by **June 1, 1989** to Director of Naval History, Naval Historical Center, Building 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374.

The National Endowment for the Humanities offers fellowships for individuals to pursue advanced study and research that will enhance their capabilities as teachers, scholars or interpreters of the humanities. NEH has two 6-12 month programs: for university teachers; and college teachers and independent scholars. Application deadline is **June 1, 1989**. For information contact Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20506.

The United States Institute of Peace invites proposals for grants to promote scholarship, training and dissemination of information on international peace and conflict management. Most grants cover 1-2 years, and range from \$25,000-\$35,000. Applications must be sent by **June 1, 1989**. For information contact United States Institute of Peace, The Grants Program, 1550 M Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-1708; tel. (202) 457-1700.

The American Society for Ethnohistory sponsors the Robert F. Heizer Prize for the best article published in English in the preceding year. The prize is presented at the annual meeting of the society, to be held in Chicago in November. Three copies of the article, to be sent to committee members, should be sent no later than **June 30, 1989**, to Jay Miller, The D'Arcy McNickle Center, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The Council of Graduate Schools Advisory Committee requests nominations for the 1989 Gustave O. Arlt Award in the Humanities in the field of American History. Candidates must be teaching in an American university, have earned a doctorate, and published a book within the previous five years. The Award includes a stipend of \$1000, a certificate, and travel expenses to the annual meeting in Washington DC. Nominations should include three copies of the work and must be received by **July 1, 1989**.

Contact Catherine Lafarge, Chairman, Advisory Committee for the Gustave O. Arlt Award, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

Old Sturbridge Village, announces a research fellowship for a scholar working in the social history and material culture of rural New England from 1790 to 1850. The project must relate significantly to the Village's time and place. The fellowship is for a 6 to 12 week period (preferably spring or fall semester) with a stipend of \$2500. Application deadline is **July 1, 1989**. For information, contact John Worrell, Director of Research, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; tel. (508) 347-3362, ext. 302.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Reference Materials program supports projects that organize essential resources for scholarship and improve access to information in collections. Awards will be made in both Tools and Access categories. The deadline is **September 1, 1989** for projects beginning after July 1, 1990. For information, write Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

The Society for the History of Technology offers the Joan Cahalin Robinson Prize for the best presented paper at its annual meeting on October 12-15, 1989. Candidates must be under 30 as of October 15, or they must be presenting their first paper at a SHOT meeting, and be an accredited graduate student or candidate for a higher degree. A \$250 prize will be offered. Papers and footnotes, must be submitted by **September 15, 1989** to the members of the Prize Committee. For information, contact Mark H. Rose, Chair, Program in STS, Michigan Tech, Houghton, MI 49931; tel. (906) 487-2115.

The Fulbright Program announces its Teacher Exchange Program for 1990-91. Currently employed elementary and secondary school educators, college instructors, and assistant, associate and full professors are eligible. Request application packets in summer 1989, deadline for applications is **October 15, 1989**. For information contact Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program, E/ASX, United States Information Agency, 301 Fourth St, SW, Washington, DC 20547; tel. (202) 485-2555.

The National Humanities Center offers 35-40 fellowships for advanced study in history, philosophy, languages and literature, classics, religion, history of the arts and other liberal arts fields. Applicants must hold doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. Application deadline for the academic year 1990-91 is **October 15, 1989**. Write to Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center, PO Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256.

The Oral History Association, with funds from the U.S. Information Agency, will provide small grants to assist foreign graduate students already in the United States to attend its annual meeting in Galveston, TX, **October 19-22, 1989**. For information contact Carl Ryant, Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; tel. (502) 588-6817.

The Los Angeles Corral of The Westerners announces a biennial competition for an outstanding unpublished manuscript dealing with California or broad aspects of history of the American West. Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted, double spaced with footnotes and bibliography. The winning manuscript will receive a cash award of \$1000 and publication. Deadline is **April 15, 1990**. Submissions should be sent to Chairman, Publications Committee, Los Angeles Corral, The Westerners, P.O. Box 230, Glendale, CA 91209.

Meetings and Conferences

The Buffalo Bill Historical Center will hold its Summer Institute in Western American Studies in Cody, WY June 12-July 7, 1989. A series of courses will be offered in "Bringing the West into the 20th Century," and graduate or undergraduate credit may be earned. Tuition is \$150 per course, and enrollment in each course is limited to 20. Application deadline is **May 19, 1989**. For information contact Lillian Turner, Public Program Coordinator, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414.

"Voices of Dissent, The Minnesota Radical Press, 1910-1920, An Open Forum" will be held **May 20, 1989** in St. Paul. The symposium, sponsored by the Norwegian-American Historical Society and the Minnesota Historical Society, is free and open to the public. For information and registration contact the Minnesota Historical Society's Project on 20th-Century Radicalism; tel. (612) 296-1869.

"Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," a series of three-day courses on historic preservation responsibilities under federal law, will be offered in Boston **May 31-June 2**, Omaha **June 13-15**, San Francisco **June 27-29**, Washington, DC **July 12-14**, Portland **August 1-3** and Chicago **September 11-13**. For information call the GSA Training Center at (703) 557-0986.

A German Script Seminar will be held at the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, PA, **June 5-16, 1989**. The cost is \$300 for tuition and materials, and a reading knowledge of German is required. For details contact Vernon H. Nelson, Archivist, The Moravian Archives, 41 West Locust Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018; tel. (215) 866-3255.

The Montana Historical Society will sponsor a symposium "Centennial West: Celebrations of the Northern Tier States' Heritage" in Billings, MT, **June 22-24, 1989**. The symposium, funded by the NEH, commemorates the 100th anniversary of statehood for Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. For information contact Jennifer Jeffries Thompson, Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59620; tel. (406) 444-4794.

The National Council on Public History and the Society for Industrial Archeology will sponsor a workshop on "Preserving and Interpreting the Industrial Landscape" at Loyola University, Chicago, **June 23-30, 1989**. The workshop requires a \$250 registration fee,

and accommodations will be available for \$280. For registration and information, contact Theodore J. Karamanski, History Department, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626; tel. (312) 508-2221.

The Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, will hold a Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. Two four-week sessions will be offered from **June 26-August 18, 1989**. For information contact Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, The Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; tel. (313) 764-6593.

"Culture Under Canvas," a conference for performers in Chautauqua, women's history, and historic site interpretation, will be held May 31-June 3, 1990 at the College of St. Catherine. Application deadline is **June 30, 1989**. Grab your trunk and plan to participate! For information contact "Culture Under Canvas," P.O. Box 16104, St. Paul, MN 55116.

The New York State Historical Association will sponsor Seminars on American Culture, to be held in Cooperstown, NY on **July 2-8, 1989**. For information contact N.Y.S. Historical Association, P.O. Box 800, Dept. P, Cooperstown, NY, 13326; tel. (607) 547-2534.

The University of Mississippi will host its annual Chancellor's Symposium on Southern History **October 11-13, 1989**. The topic of this year's conference is, "The American South in Comparative Perspective." For information contact Kees Gispén, Department of History, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677; tel. (601) 232-7734.

Murray State University will host the Ohio Valley Conference **October 13-14, 1989**. For information write Terry Strieter, Program Chairman, Department of History, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071.

Duquesne University announces its annual History Forum, to be held **October 25-27**, and focusing on the theme of urban history. For information, contact Jean E. Hunter, Director, Dept. of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282; tel. (412) 434-6478.

The Lowell Conference in Industrial History announces its meeting on "After Hours: Life Outside of the Work Place" to be held **October 26-28, 1989**, in Lowell, MA. For information contact Tsongas Industrial History Center, Boott Mill #8, Foot of John Street, Lowell, MA 01852; tel. (508) 459-2237.

The national conference of the Federation of State Humanities Councils will be held **October 27-29, 1989** in Nashville, TN. This year's theme will be "Shared Values, Shared Conflicts." Write to the Federation of State Humanities Councils, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, Suite 1007, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 393-5400.

"Americas '89: Five Centuries of Endings and Beginnings," the first joint conference of the American Studies Association and the Canadian Association for American Studies, will be held in Toronto, Canada **November 2-5, 1989**. For information contact the American Studies Association, 2140 Taliaferro Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The Southern Jewish Historical Society will hold its annual conference **November 3-5, 1989** in Charleston, SC. Contact Sheldon Hanft, Dept. of History, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

The Community College Humanities Association announces its national conference on "Paths to the Future: New Directions for the Humanities." The conference, hosted by Montgomery College, will be held **November 10-12, 1989** in Washington, DC. For information contact CCHA, 1700 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, PA 19130; tel. (215) 751-0002.

The Society for Social Studies of Science will hold its annual meeting in Irvine, CA **November 15-18, 1989**. For information contact S. Leigh Star, Dept. of Information and Computer Science,

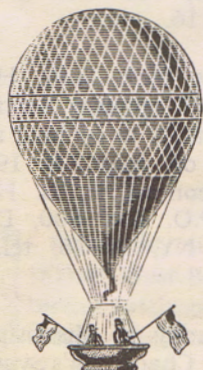
408D, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

The Society for History in the Federal Government announces its 1990 annual meeting, to be held jointly with the Organization of American Historians, in Washington, DC, **March 22-25, 1990**. For information contact William S. Dudley, Chair, 1990 Planning Committee, Society for History in the Federal Government, P.O. Box 14139—Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

The International Conference on Civil Engineering History and Heritage has been postponed one year until **August 1-5, 1990**. For information contact the American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7223.

Overseas Survey Responses

The following persons have replied to the February issue's "Overseas Survey," out of a total of 179 individual overseas subscribers. The Newsletter thanks them for their responses:



W. P. Adams, Berlin, West Germany
Michael Dunne, Brighton, England
L. E. Fredman, Newcastle, NSW, Australia
Jane Gill, Kilaben Bay, NSW, Australia
Susan-Mary C. Grant, Tunbridge Wells, England
Helge Riedel, Cologne, West Germany
Pat M. Ryan, Dragvoll, Norway
Bernard Sinsheimer, Boulogne, France
Malcolm Sylvers, Treviso, Italy

New from AASLH . . . THE Local History Source

A Living History Reader compiled by Jay Anderson

The author of *Time Machines* and *The Living History Sourcebook* further chronicles the living history movement with a wide-ranging collection of perceptive articles on outdoor museums and historical reenactments.

Paper. 525 pages. ISBN 0-910050-97-X. Item #691.
\$32.50/\$29.25 to AASLH members.

The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, 1957-1969 by James A. Glass

Glass, a scholar in the preservation field, documents the early years of the movement to protect historic properties, and shows how the federal government, states, and territories worked together to implement the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Paper. 100 pages. ISBN 0-910050-98-8 Item #690.
\$9.95/\$9.00 to AASLH members.

Coming spring 1989

U. S. Military Housing, 1800-1900 *A Sourcebook of Interior Furnishings* by William L. Brown III

Places of Worship *Exploring Their History* by James P. Wind

Pages and Prices to be Announced.



American Association for State and Local History
172 Second Avenue North, Suite 102
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

OAH Awards and Prizes

The Organization of American Historians sponsors or cosponsors ten awards and prizes in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. These awards and prizes are presented each year at the Annual Meeting of the Organization. The deadlines for submission of entries listed below refer to the dates by which each award or prize committee member should receive a copy of the book(s), article(s), or film(s) to be considered. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after the deadline for an award but before January 1 of the following year. If a final page proof is submitted, a bound copy must be submitted no later than January 7 of the year in which the award is given. No late submissions will be accepted. For a current list of committee members for these awards, write to: Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199, or call (812) 855-7311.

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

A biennial award, first given in 1985, to recognize and encourage scholarship in American history in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics. The winner receives \$750 and a certificate. The deadline for submission of entries is November 15 of even-numbered years.

Erik Barnouw Award

Awarded annually in recognition of outstanding reporting or programming on network or cable television or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history, and/or the promotion of history as a lifetime habit. The deadline for submission of entries is December 1. Films completed since January 1 of that year are eligible. This award was first given in 1983 in honor of Erik Barnouw, a leading historian of mass media. He is retired from Columbia University and has worked at the Library of Congress on the establishment of the television archives called for by the 1976 Copyright Act. The winner receives a certificate.

Ray Allen Billington Prize

A biennial prize for the best book in American frontier history, defined broadly so as to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others. First awarded in 1981, this prize honors Ray Allen Billington, OAH President 1962-63. The winner receives \$500, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1 of even-numbered years.

Binkley-Stephenson Award

An annual prize of \$500 and a certificate for the best scholarly article published in the *Journal of American History* during the preceding calendar year (March, June, September, December issues). This award was first given in 1967 in honor of William C. Binkley, president of the OAH 1944-46 and editor of the *Journal of American History* 1953-63, and Wendell H. Stephenson, president of the Organization 1957-58 and editor of the *Journal* 1946-53.

Avery O. Craven Award

An annual award first given in 1985, for the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the Era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works of purely military history. The exception recognizes and reflects the Quaker convictions of Craven, president of the OAH 1963-64. The deadline for submissions is October 1. The winner receives a certificate and \$500; the publisher receives a certificate of merit.

Merle Curti Award

An annual award in recognition of outstanding books in the field of American social history (awarded even-numbered years) and intellectual history (awarded odd-numbered years). The deadline for all books published in 1989 to be submitted for either the 1990 social history award or 1991 intellectual history award is October 1, 1989. The deadline for all books published in 1990 to be submitted for the 1991 intellectual history award or 1992 social history award is October 1, 1990. The winner receives \$500, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. This award was first given in 1977 in honor of Merle Curti, president of the Organization 1951-52.

Richard W. Leopold Prize

The Leopold Prize, first awarded in 1984, is designed to improve contacts and interrelationships within the historical profession where an increasing number of history-trained scholars hold distinguished positions in governmental agencies. This prize recognizes the significant historical work being done by historians outside academe. The prize is given biennially for the best book written by a historian connected with federal, state, or municipal government, in the areas of foreign policy, military affairs broadly construed, the historical activities of the federal government, or biography in one of the foregoing areas. The winner must have been employed in a government position for at least five years. The deadline is September 1. The winner receives a certificate and \$1,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. Richard W. Leopold was president of the Organization 1976-77.

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

An annual award first given in 1949, for the best essay in American history by a graduate student. The award is \$500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the *Journal of American History*. The essay may be about any period or topic in the history of the United States, and the author must be enrolled in a graduate program at any level in any field. Entries should not exceed 7,500 words and should be mailed to: *The Journal of American History*, 1125 E. Atwater, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. The deadline is January 1. The award was first given in 1949. Louis Pelzer was president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association 1935-36 and editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1941-46.

James A. Rawley Prize

The James A. Rawley Prize will be given for the first time at the 1990 OAH Annual Meeting for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. This prize honors Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hoppold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner will receive \$750 and a certificate; the publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline is October 1.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

The award, first given in 1959 as the Prize Studies Award of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, is given annually to the author of a book on American history and also to the press that submits and publishes it. Each press may submit only one entry each year. The winning press receives a complimentary ad for the book in the *Journal of American History* and a certificate of merit; the author receives \$500, a certificate, and a medal. The following rules apply: the work must be published or scheduled for publication in the calendar year before the award is given; the work must deal with some significant phase of American history; the author cannot have published previously a book-length study of history; if the author has a Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years before the manuscript was submitted for publication. The deadline is September 1. Frederick Jackson Turner was the American historian (1861-1932) who formulated the renowned "frontier thesis."

American History Abroad

From Helbich page 4

acquires source materials and grants scholarships.

Eventually, there will be a staff of about twenty, including ten professional historians; presently, the staff is half that number. The service function looms large in all planning, an important parallel to the KI. Whereas the latter assists Europeans interested in American history, the GHI aims at a two-way operation: to be useful for German historians working in American and Canadian history, and for North American scholars studying German history. Thus, there will be a specialist for American and one for German archives to counsel researchers. The institute's library will be particularly strong in material on archives, including copies of published and unpublished finding aids for as many depositories on both sides of the Atlantic as possible.

Apart from that, there is still some doubt about the library's areas of concentration. It need not contain more than a basic reference library for American history. The Library of Congress and sev-

eral excellent university libraries are already nearby. There are good reasons for building up a strong German history library, so that the GHI can perform a function parallel to the KI's, making books and periodicals available to North American scholars who have trouble finding German material in their smaller college libraries. The institute subscribes to 24 American and 51 German periodicals.

More than half a dozen GHI research grants have been awarded to German doctoral candidates doing research in the USA and Canada. The first three semi-annual bulletins have appeared. The first conferences and lecture series have been organized. And work on two of the institute's own major research projects has begun: compiling and editing lists of source materials relevant to German history deposited in the USA; and locating and evaluating the papers of German immigrant historians of the 1930s, including oral-history interviews on their emigration experience.

Yet basically, the institute is still at its very beginning and therefore more flexible than at a later

stage. There is still an opportunity for historians to try to bend the GHI a little in the direction of their interests. Such opportunity should be grasped. It can only become the hub of scholarly and practical information if individual historians of both countries take advantage of its services.

Both the Kennedy-Institut and the German Historical Institute are extraordinary. Both should interest many historians. Only by active American and Canadian use of the GHI can it become a genuinely bilateral institution. In future the parallel between the two institutions will have become reality, and those who profit from the GHI's activities will consider it just as helpful and indispensable as the KI has been for many years to European historians of the United States and Canada. ■

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Anne Martin

From Anderson page 10

that the right to vote had created new options for women and she was impatient with strategies that applied nineteenth-century forms to twentieth-century conditions.

Unlike many of her contemporaries, Martin challenged conventional definitions of power because they emerged from and reproduced male domination of American politics. She reasoned that the sexual division of labor giving women responsibility for home and family also gave them particular insight into human needs that could and should be expressed in politics. She did not want women to replicate male patterns but to develop new forms to solve public problems based on their experiences as women.

In her essays, especially the unpublished versions, Martin was one of the harshest critics in the twenties of male domination of politics, jobs, education, professional training and even women's magazines. Man's ability to interpret woman's experience from his perspective was at the base of his power, Martin argued. She urged women to gain the opportunity to interpret their own experience but cautioned them to avoid imitating men and their standards: "One of the greatest hopes of the world lies in women finding themselves, and living their own lives as human beings, instead of living them vicariously, body and soul, through men." Her analysis constituted an early critique of what later generations would call patriarchal ideology.

Martin described woman's subjection in terms of an inferiority complex. She did not blame women for relying on strategies which perpetuated inequality but explained their reluctance to seek political power directly as a consequence of a history of male domination. This lack of self confidence, she thought, led women to question the abilities of other women, at least in roles typically played by men, which undermined any efforts to achieve sex solidarity.

Many Nevada women, as well as the several women who suspended their suffrage work to help, understood themselves to be involved in the struggle for political equality at a new level.

Martin's experiences as a suffragist and as a political candidate taught her that individual women could not transform the male political world alone. She envisioned female networks of support for women seeking political office modeled on the Women's Local Government Society in England: "Women must support women until they win approximate equality in government. That process ought to release us from our inferiority complex.

Then we can forget sex, and establish human qualifications as the standard." Emily Newell Blair reached a similar conclusion a few years later after a decade of leadership in the national Democratic party. Both advocated a level of sex consciousness that failed to inspire a generation concerned with individual equality.

As a political candidate and as a writer Anne Martin advanced the argument for women's political equality by suggesting that equal suffrage was only a step toward equal participation in politics at all levels. Her critique of male dominance helped her understand the relationship between political equality and other forms of equality and to appreciate the limitations of mere voting rights. She asserted the importance of strategies involving direct action rather than those mirroring subordinate and marginal relationships to men. Rankin successfully integrated woman suffrage into a winning campaign; Martin lost in part because she raised issues that resonate more clearly with our generation than with hers. Yet Martin's career should not be lost to American political history, for the arguments she developed in her campaigns and beyond suggest important connections between ideas of equality which developed in the context of suffrage and those which later emerged in the context of women's liberation. ■

Kathryn Anderson is associate professor, Fairhaven College, and Director of Women Studies, Western Washington University.

Putting the Pieces Together

From Shelton page 12

relation of both to the growth of commercial farming and cattle raising. Significant inventions could be included here, as well as in other chapters where they are relevant. And students would become aware of how the preoccupation of much of the nation with making money and settling a continent diverted attention from the plight of southern blacks.

The fourth chapter could focus on the impact of these developments on various groups and the reactions to them. The tendency toward consolidation and oligarchy in business, the efforts of both industrial workers and farmers to organize, the pressure for railroad regulation, municipal reform movements, the purity crusade—these and many other themes need to be seen as part of a larger response to industrialization and its ramifications. This might also be the place to discuss topics such

as changes in the family, the drop in the birth rate and the growing pressure for woman suffrage. And students need to be reminded that during the same years, pioneers continued to settle the West, segregation became formalized in the South, and the "new immigrants" began to transform the ethnic make-up of the country.

The final chapter could show how all the currents of the preceding period converged into the complex, tension-filled years from 1893 until the end of the century. Starting with the Chicago Exposition and moving into the depression of the '90s, the chapter could emphasize both the negative and positive aspects of the changes that had taken place. The closing of the frontier, the Pullman strike, Coxey's Army, Populism, Plessy v. Ferguson—these all belong in the same picture, together with the men and women living in settlement houses, working to end child labor, fight-

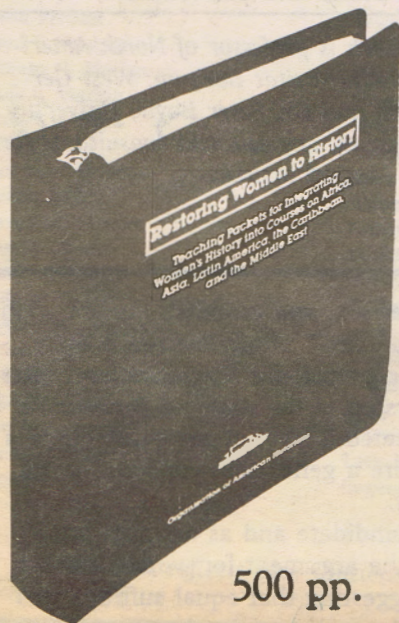
ing to improve their sewers and parks and schools. The ambivalence of many Americans needs also to be emphasized. Even, or perhaps especially, the reformers looked with nostalgia at the past even as they tried to move ahead. An awareness of this ambivalence not only helps the student to understand Bryan and later the progressives, but lays the basis for an understanding of the '20s. In a similar fashion, by bringing into focus the results of all the developments in the United States since the Civil War, the student will see why the nation was ready for a foreign adventure. The pieces would fall into place. No doubt students would still have problems grasping correlations, but their text would aid, not impede, their efforts. ■

Brenda K. Shelton is associate professor of history and social studies education at the State University College at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York.

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