

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians
Volume 18, Number 1 / February 1990

Consensus History and the New American Nation Series

by Timothy P. Minovan

Historical Society Upheavals

by Gerald George

History and the Public Schools

by Robert H. Ferrell

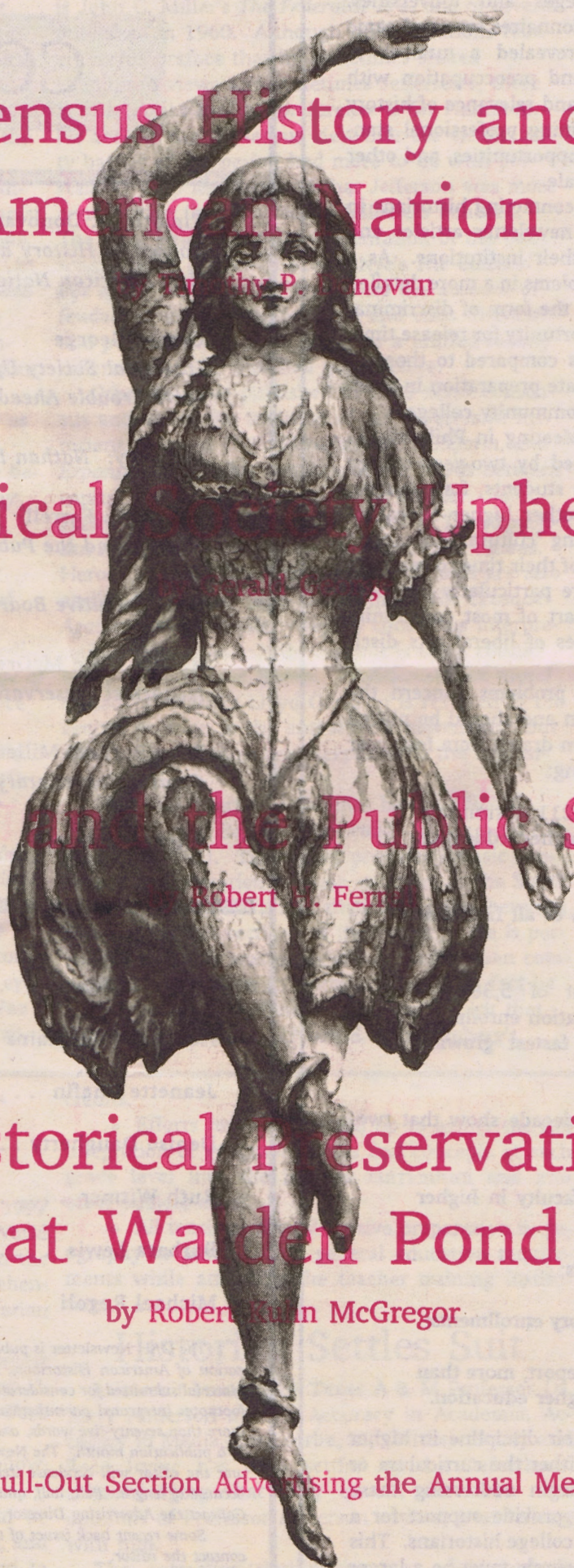
Historical Preservation at Walden Pond

by Robert Kuhn McGregor

See Pull-Out Section Advertising the Annual Meeting

National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, Index of American Design

FLA-ca-5 Circus Figure, Dancing Girl



THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Several years ago, in an effort to determine ways in which it could better serve the needs of the field, the OAH conducted a survey of history department chairs in colleges and universities. Unexpectedly, more than a quarter of the questionnaires returned came from two-year institutions. Those returns revealed a number of problems, among them students' disinterest and preoccupation with vocationalism, the need to improve the quality and relevance of history teaching at this level, the difficulty of maintaining professional standards, the need for better faculty development opportunities, and other issues having a negative impact on faculty morale.

Responding to these concerns, OAH began contacting historians in two-year colleges, asking them to contribute newsletter articles and other information on the status of history in their institutions. As a result, several of these historians articulated problems in a more detailed fashion: constraints to pursuing scholarship in the form of discrimination by funding agencies, little institutional opportunity for release time, dramatically different course loads and salaries compared to those at four-year colleges and universities, and inadequate preparation in graduate school for the demands of teaching in a community college.

An informal session at the 1987 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia made it clear that some of the difficulties faced by two-year college historians are not unique. Community college students, for example, appeared to share with their counterparts in other higher education institutions a declining level of skills and growing "cultural ignorance," forcing faculty to devote an increasing amount of their time to teaching remedial work. Two-year college historians are particularly troubled, however, by a lack of understanding on the part of most community college administrations of the needs and values of liberal arts disciplines.

Do we care? To what degree do these problems concern the historical profession as a whole? What role can and should be played by OAH—whose members traditionally have been drawn from four-year colleges and universities? Consider the following:

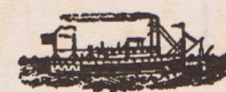
- two-year colleges, which now number 1,211 institutions, comprise more than one-third of all higher education institutions;
- two-year colleges enroll more than 55% of all first-time freshmen;
- two-year colleges, with an enrollment of 5,388,970 students in 1988 (of a total higher education enrollment of approximately 13,000,000) are the fastest growing segment of higher education.

Moreover, several studies during the past decade show that two-year colleges account for roughly:

- 20% of the more than 13,000 history faculty in higher education institutions;
- more than 30% of all history enrollments;
- more than 37% of all lower-division history enrollments;
- and, according to a 1989 College Board report, more than half of all minority group students in higher education.

Historians concerned with the future of their discipline in higher education cannot afford to ignore any longer either the curriculum or their colleagues in two-year colleges. To begin addressing these concerns, The Fund for American History will provide support for a newsletter/ information network for community college historians. This modest initiative is only the beginning of what surely must be a larger effort. It can, however, provide both the information and leadership necessary to adequately address the needs of the field in this critically important sector of higher education. ■

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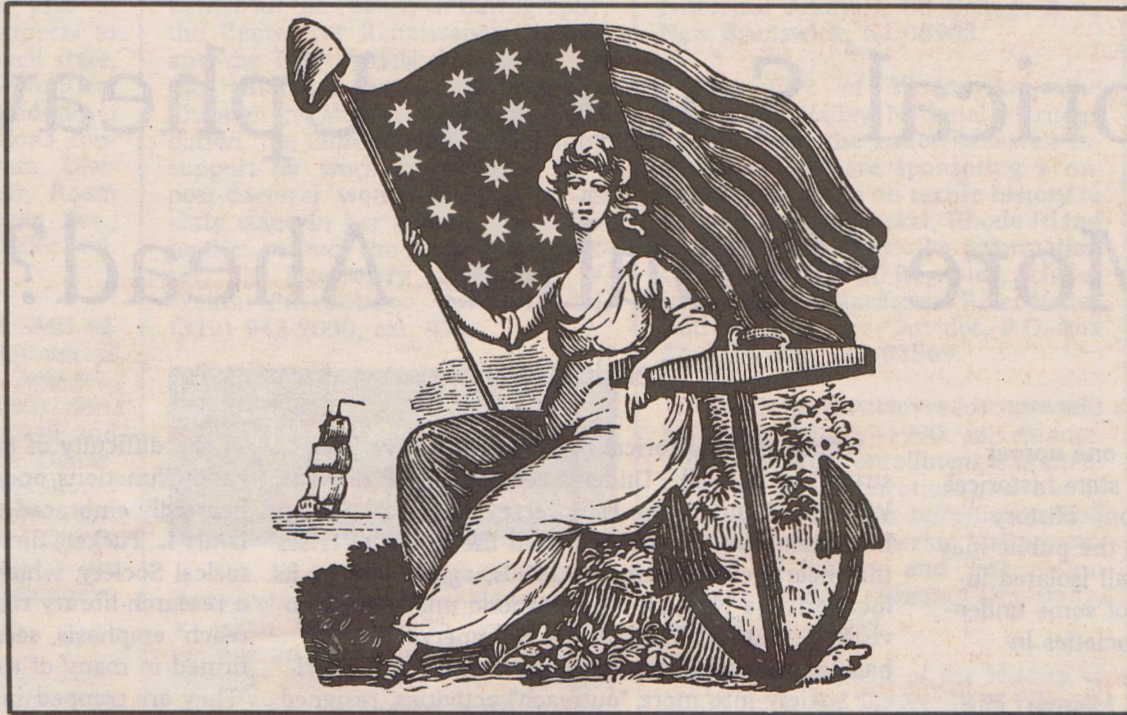
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Consensus History and the New American Nation Series

by Timothy P. Donovan

In 1954, Americans discovered material prosperity, the climb up the ladder of success and "togetherness." Signs of the new accord were everywhere. Interest in Little League took precedence over the Cold War, "I Love Lucy" over the United Nations. "Father Knows Best" preached a kind of nondenominational morality that fitted well with the civic religion being practiced by the presidential father figure in the White House, Dwight Eisenhower. The year was the first since Pearl Harbor that the nation enjoyed a respite from wars and domestic convulsions. Stalin had died the year before, and there was hope that the new Soviet leadership would be more amenable. The war in Korea had ended. Anti-communist hysteria subsided with the conclusion of the Army-McCarthy hearings. And there were other things to think about: the amazing Willie Mays, professional football on television every fall Sunday, and the NBA's 24-second clock. In this tranquil 1954 social setting, Harper and Row introduced the New American Nation Series.

The series replaced the half-century-old American Nation Series, incorporated the latest scholarship and included additional volumes concerning social and cultural history. Given the increasing complexity of historical research, the decision to prepare a new series represented self-confidence on the part of the editors, Henry S. Commager and Richard B. Morris, which seems somewhat out of place in 1990 but typical of the profession in 1954.

A revolution was taking place in American history which was fueled by the World War II generation of historians who no longer accepted the homilies of the Progressive tradition. Charles Beard, Vernon Parrington and Frederick Jackson Turner had viewed the American past with such polarities as liberal vs. conservative, merchant vs. farmer and capitalist vs. worker. These no longer held. Newer research emphasized the permanence of an American tradition—an American consensus on basic values. Conditioned by the harsh realities of the post-

war world, this new generation was eager to find some anchor in the American past that minimized domestic conflict and stressed the continuity of the nation's history and values.

By the time the New American Nation Series began publication, consensus history had become the forward idea of the historiographical mainstream. Richard Hofstadter published the first significant consensus statement in 1948. *The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It* was a trenchant revisionist study that won a Pulitzer Prize and influenced a generation of graduate students. Hofstadter argued that American leaders believed in individual rights, pragmatism, property and limited government. Launched in the midst of the consensus revolution, the New American Nation Series necessarily reflected the new approach. But the series is an imperfect mirror, and much of the intellectual ferment of those days is strangely absent from individual volumes.

Consensus history . . . provided the basic framework for the series.

Consensus history believed in the homogeneity of the American experience, that an underlying agreement on fundamental principles was more significant than what pulled Americans apart. Louis Hartz' *Liberal Tradition in America* (1955) argued that all Americans accepted the Lockean hypothesis and that America had never really engaged in fundamental debate over political theory because there had never been a feudal aristocracy in America. Consensus history emphasized continuity in American history and did not see change as sudden and cataclysmic. The seeds of any given present were always found planted in the past. Heavily influenced by Freudian concepts, consensus writers frequently explained conflict in terms of irrationality or little understood psychic forces. Other social science concepts, especially those borrowed from sociology and cultural anthropology, were also

used.

There was also a preoccupation with American exceptionalism, with the nature of the American character. The implicit assumption was that there did indeed exist a definable American spirit which could be detected throughout the nation's history. And finally, it should be noted that consensus historians were much more interested in domestic history than in foreign affairs. They believed in the primacy of the American experience and its qualitative difference from other nations and people in that era of Cold War and self-absorption.

The very nature of the series mitigated against bold undertakings. Most authors viewed their assignment as one which would bring together varying interpretations into a synthesis embodying the latest scholarship. Such syntheses, by their nature, emphasize the bland at the expense of the dynamic. Usually each particular view is given an explanation and presentation. Nor did the series follow an established chronological pattern: books were evidently published according to the order received by the editors. Consequently, there could be no decision to concentrate upon those areas which were arousing the most intense interest among consensus historians. However, some of the volumes during the early period fortuitously met this criterion.

There were twenty books published in the series between 1954 and 1965, the period when consensus history had its greatest vogue. Not all can be discussed in this essay. Of three volumes published in 1954, Arthur Link's *Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era* is the most affected by consensus, although this may well reflect the ferment of revisionism that was focusing on the Progressive era. The author portrays Wilson as a reluctant progressive who did not have "any deep comprehension of the far-reaching social and economic tensions of the time." Wilson, in Link's view, owed

Historical Society Upheavals: More Trouble Ahead?

by Gerald George

Over the past three years, one uproar after another has struck state historical societies across the nation. History professionals along with the public may well wonder—are these all isolated incidents? Or are they symptomatic of some underlying trouble with state historical societies in general?

In 1987, scandal surfaced at the Missouri Historical Society. It had struggled financially but was succeeding in a major fundraising campaign, which included application for public tax support, when it came under attack. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* alleged that Indian artifacts from the Society's collections, worth more than \$100,000, had wound up in the hands of an art dealer, who said he got them in exchange for a painting in a secret trade with the society's executive director, Raymond F. Pisney. Pisney insisted that the art dealer, himself under investigation, "took the artifacts," and was trying to cover up. The board fired Pisney, but an FBI investigation produced no charges against him, and he later filed suit against the society, asserting that false accusations have damaged his career. (Ironically, in the meantime, the society used help from a public-relations firm and St. Louis's black community, which Pisney had courted, to win electoral approval of tax support, which has more than tripled the society's budget!)

In the following year, 1988, the *New York Times* spun out allegations that the venerable New-York Historical Society, which like Missouri's possesses museum collections as well as a research library, had failed to raise needed funds, was drawing down its endowment, and had allowed hundreds of artworks to deteriorate for want of proper care and protective storage. Though the problems at least in part pre-dated his administration, James B. Bell departed as director, and a trustee, Barbara K. Debs, former president of Manhattanville College, took over. Through a combination of severe cuts and efforts to increase fundraising, the society has been struggling to revive.

Then in 1989, public uproar arose when the California Historical Society temporarily closed its research library and threatened to sell the historic Whittier Mansion that had been its headquarters. The financial crisis compelling such moves followed years of struggles to keep the society solvent and to overcome its image, particularly in southern California, of being just a San Francisco preserve. Nathan Sumner was the latest of a succession of executive directors called in to try to extend its public appeal and support base, but late in 1989, after little more than a year, he, too, departed. At year's end, the society had accommodated critics by restructuring the board, had put a moratorium on the sale of the mansion, and had hopes for success in fundraising, including eventual state aid, according to Acting Executive Director Samuel Kermoian, a trustee. But the library remained closed and the society's future uncertain.

Other state historical organizations have been struggling as well. Under a relatively new director, Wilson O'Donnell, the New Jersey Historical Society has attempted a comeback from the financial crises that nearly closed it in the 1980s, aggravated by its location in a Newark neighborhood unattractive to visitors. Late in 1989, James Summerville, who had led the small, traditionalist Tennessee Historical Society into more "outreach" activities, resigned over questions of administrative authority and board support. Earlier in 1989, Lee Scott Theisen, who had sought broader audiences through popular-culture museum exhibits as executive director of the Indiana State Museums and Historic Sites, abruptly resigned, also at least in part over issues of administrative authority.

On the surface, such developments appear unrelated. In the perspective of recent history, however, the spate of financial problems, board-staff disputes, and collections scandals seems less surprising. The fact is that state historical organizations in general are in a transitional era that almost certainly will produce more upheavals before it is over.

They are trapped in identity muddles. They try to do too much for too many and end up in economic shambles.

The transition is dramatically illustrated by the Virginia Historical Society. For decades, it prided itself on scholarly functions and eschewed museum or other public "outreach" activities. In 1962, in a survey of *Independent Historical Societies*, Walter Muir Whitehill approvingly quoted a Virginia Historical Society official as saying, "We would rather have one university professor stay 15 days in our library than one junior high pupil stay 15 minutes." Today, the Virginia Historical Society still has an academically trained historian as director, Dr. Charles F. Bryan, Jr. But he is leading it in a \$12 million capital campaign to finance, among other things, a "Museum of Virginia History" and a range of educational and public programs.

As a matter of principal, Bryan believes that "we have an obligation to reach a broader public." But he believes as well that future support for the society as a whole, part of which he is seeking from the Virginia legislature, depends on it. That view is increasingly dominant in the field.

There is nothing specially new about it. In an article in 1984 on "American Historical Societies: Notes for a Survey," historian John Alexander Williams describes how state historical societies, since their beginning in the eighteenth century, have passed from learned society and library modes into "progressive" and "museum models," partly in search of greater public support.

Whitehill decried that development in the 1960s because of "the great expense of popularization and

of the difficulty of maintaining research and publication functions once an institution has wholeheartedly embraced the theory of popular appeal." Louis L. Tucker, director of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which emphatically is sticking with a research-library rather than a museum or "outreach" emphasis, sees Whitehill's observation confirmed in many of the troubled societies today: "They are trapped in identity muddles. They try to do too much for too many and end up in economic shambles."

The problem is, many organizations that do not have the sizeable endowment that protects the Massachusetts Historical Society from public pressures conclude that reaching out to serve broader publics is the only way to survive. Indeed, many state history agencies are developing museums as tourist attractions to help their entire states' economies. In recent years new museums of state history have been built or are being created in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and both Carolinas. Societies such as Ohio's and Missouri's also have created popular history magazines to supplement or supplant their traditional journals. They are driven by the intensified financial pressures of the 1980s, but also by society's growing demand for public service from institutions that have seemed "elitist"—and for greater public accountability.

But "anytime you are out there trying to pull in funds, there are potential pitfalls anyone can run afoul of," observes Richard Gantz, acting director of the Indiana Museums and Historic Sites. In seeking broader public support, other historical societies may be as vulnerable to public scrutiny as Missouri's was, and other societies may have as much trouble funding a range of services, and competing with other cultural institutions, as California's and New York's have had. Historical societies are not as attractive to the public as art or natural-history museums, observes Bryant C. Tolles, director of museum studies at the University of Delaware, and they struggle with identity problems, rising costs, passive or conservative boards, tough competition, and little public understanding of the value of historical resources: "I am not optimistic."

Few state historical organizations, particularly tax-supported ones, are in serious trouble, but the ones that are teach "a lesson," says a veteran historical society director in the West: "Unless an institution is assured of existence, unless it has some base of support for essential costs of staff, maintenance, and collections care, it may do crazy things." In historical organizations at all levels, deferred maintenance, deteriorating documents, inadequate collections control, and financial squeezing are chronic. More seemingly "crazy things" can be expected to erupt in the public eye. ■

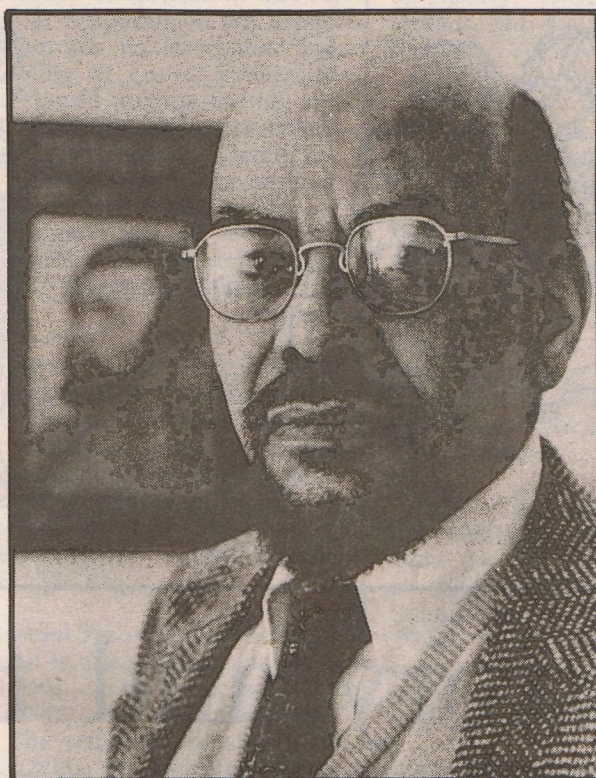
Gerald George, a former director of the American Association for State and Local History, is a freelance writer who lives in Gallatin, Tennessee.

Obituary

Nathan Irvin Huggins

Nathan Irvin Huggins, a leading scholar and teacher, died on December 5 at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was 62. Born in Chicago, Nathan came to San Francisco at the age of 12. Two years later, his mother died, and he and his sister were on their own. Nathan divided his time between attending high school and working as a warehouseman, longshoreman, and porter. He completed high school in the army and used the GI Bill to enter the University of California. He found the Berkeley campus an exhilarating experience, all the more so for its size. "Because Berkeley was so large, they didn't know what color I was until they got to know *who* I was, and by then I had established a track record."

His studies at Berkeley, particularly the classes taught by Kenneth M. Stamp, reinforced his enthusiasm for the study of the American past, including the history of peoples ordinarily left outside the framework of the American experience. After obtaining his M.A., he remained uncertain about his academic future. Few prospects existed in the early 1950s for a black Ph.D. in history outside the black colleges. Hoping to enhance his chances, he elected to go to Harvard for his Ph.D. As a graduate student, Nathan worked to establish his identity not as an Afro-American historian but as a historian. He would subsequently teach at Long Beach State College, Lake Forest College, the University of Massachusetts at Boston, and Columbia University, before returning to Harvard in 1980 as the W. E. B. DuBois Professor of History and of Afro-American Studies and Director of the W. E. B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Studies. His published books include *Harlem Renaissance*, an influential study of "the capital of the black world" in the 1920s and early 1930s; *Slave and Citizen*, a biography of Frederick Douglass; and *Black Odyssey*, a recreation of the black experience in slavery. He sought to establish at Harvard the legitimacy and intellectual respectability of Afro-American studies. He remained adamant, at the same time, in opposing efforts to reduce the complexities, ambiguities, and paradoxes of the black experience to a search for "a usable past" or a political



agenda.

Nathan served the historical profession in a variety of capacities. For the Organization of American Historians, he was a member of the Program Committee (1972), the Executive Board (1979-81), and the Frederick Jackson Turner Prize Committee (1986-87), and a participant in the Lectureship Program. He also served on the Editorial Board of *The Journal of American History* (1987-89), *The American Historical Review* (1978-82), and *The Journal of Ethnic History*. He served as a juror for the National Endowment for the Humanities, as a member of the Smithsonian Council, the USIA Panel on International Educational Exchange, and the Bradley Commission on History in Schools, and as an advisor to the Children's Television Workshop. He was a Guggenheim Fellow, a Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellow, a Fulbright-Hayes Senior Lecturer, and a Ford Foundation Travel-Study Fellow.

He will be missed, in so many ways: his presence, his enormous warmth, his infectious smile, his playful wit and spirit, his humaneness, his utter honesty, his insatiable curiosity, his intellectual engagement. He will be remembered for his scholarship and teaching. He will be remembered for his social compassion, his humane vision, his strong convictions. He asked the toughest questions, and he persisted until he got answers. He was always ready and willing to unmask hypocrisy, to undermine the myths and the mythmakers, to disturb historical complacency. He envisioned a curriculum that would reflect the racial and cultural diversity of this country, and in a visit to Berkeley several years ago, he challenged the Eurocentric bias in education, "How do we get people who believe they are the center of the universe to move over?" That was vintage Huggins.

For his entry in *Who's Who in America*, Nathan chose this statement of purpose. "I find in the study of history the special discipline which forces me to consider peoples and ages, not my own, in their own terms; yet with an informed and critical eye, enhanced by modern analytical tools and the gift of hindsight. It is the most humane of disciplines, and in ways the most humbling. For one cannot ignore those historians of the future who will look back on us in the same way."

He is survived by his wife, the former Brenda Smith. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard is in the process of forming an endowment to establish the Nathan Irvin Huggins Lectureship in Intellectual and Cultural History of the United States. Letters of support and/or contributions can be sent to Dean Michael A. Spence, 5 University Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

There will be a memorial service during the OAH annual meeting in Washington, DC. It will be on March 23 at 5:00 in the Hilton's Military Room.

Submitted by Leon F. Litwack, A. F. and May T. Morrison Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley.

1989 Contributors

The following individuals made financial contributions to the Organization during 1989. We thank them for their support.

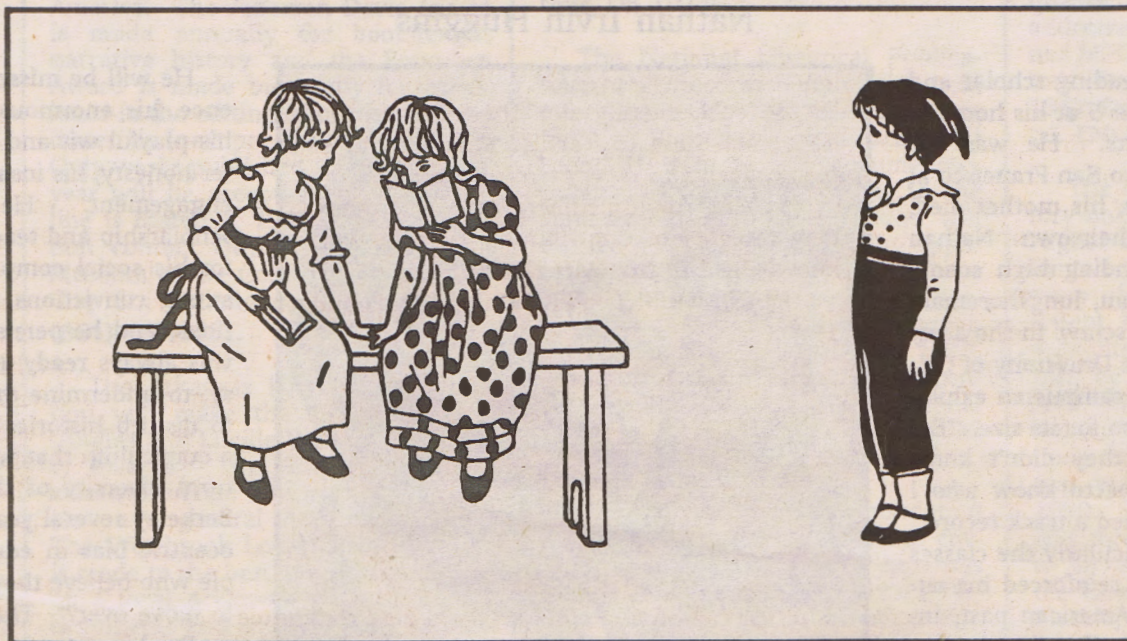
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History and the Public Schools

by Robert H. Ferrell

Something needs to be done about improving America's public schools, in particular improving the teaching of American history, and may I offer a suggestion or two? I confess that I have not been in a high school (not to mention grade or junior high school) history classroom for twenty-five years, nor do I especially want to enter one. All I know is that today's college freshmen know almost no American history and that they have wasted plenty of my time teaching them the most elementary of facts about it. This says nothing about the cost to taxpayers while those students are wasting my time.

Even in the most highly thought-of American universities, with high entrance standards, one may take ignorance for granted. Some years ago I was a member of the three-person team sent to Stanford by the National Endowment for the Humanities to check up on a \$400,000 grant. We sat in on a class in transnational affairs, an innovative course Stanford had proposed for the grant. The professor, a quick-moving Harvard Ph.D., started the course with Bismarck and went to the beginning of World War I, from whence he jumped to the end of World War II and proceeded up to date. I had just been over to see Thomas A. Bailey who had finished a book on the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and as I talked to a select group of students of transnational affairs who had done such interesting summer projects as visit Mexico to work on the influence of Spanish poetry on Mexican poetry, an idea crossed my mind. I knew the professor stopped his course in 1914. The *Lusitania* went down in 1915. I asked the group what year the *Lusitania* was sunk, and received blank stares. Dates ranged not merely over years but decades.

And though it departs from my theme, let me mention that today's ignorant college students do

not mind filling in chinks of ignorance with sheer ignorance. Having established a lack of wisdom about the *Lusitania*, I asked the Stanford group with equal mischief, "Do any of you know who Thomas A. Bailey is?" He was, to be sure, the most eminent, if retired, member of the Stanford history department, with his office in the same building in which we were talking. As mentioned, I had just come from a session with Tom who had been regaling me with letters sent in by ignorant readers of his diplomatic history text.

Unperturbed, one student said, about Tom:

Public school students do not read books about history, save their textbooks—which they read in class.

"He's dead."

I let it go at that.

But why, to return, should we have to put up with the ignorance of high school graduates? The principal reason, I suspect, is that public school students do not read books about history, save their textbooks—which they read in class. Their time-honored approach is to sit languidly in class and wait for the teacher to ask some question, whereupon the students page their books and find the answer and one or two will volunteer it, often reading from the textbook. As a participant in the Lilly Program for high school teachers of American history at Indiana University twenty-five years ago, I visited plenty of high schools and saw students paging books. It still goes on. Two years ago, when I taught plebes at West Point, they opened their book and tried this procedure on me—which I promptly forbade.

High school students do almost no homework. A national study has concluded that the average high school student in the United States, for all subjects, does less than four hours of homework a week. In class, other than the history textbook, the teacher has little that he can talk about, unless the students choose to make talk.

Moreover, the grading system has collapsed in the face of the near impossibility of putting a youngster out of school short of a diploma, the desirability that he not be a dropout, which point sometimes obtains translation that a student learn "something."

There are other problems in public school teaching of history, in addition to the fact that the students are not reading much and have no incentive to do so. One is the textbooks, bland beyond belief. Several years ago I proposed that a publisher drastically revise its junior high text. I wanted the challenge. I also wanted the \$50,000-\$70,000 per annum their book was bringing in. The book was thirty-five years old, with four authors, of whom two were dead, one senile, and the fourth nearly eighty-years old. We were going to do a new book, holding the old name and dropping the authorship. I was introduced to the Dale-Chall system, a long list of simple words considered too complicated for junior high students by a professor of education at Harvard. This was the first step in dumbing down. The next was communicated by a person brought into the "shop" who possessed an M.A. in anthropology and had done some work in the textbook zoo, who began to reduce my sentences to subject-verb-object. I was getting ready to protest when the publisher included me out of the project, and a young editor passed the most out-of-date chapters, those after 1930, to six or

OAH Executive Board

November 19, 1989

At its meeting of November 19, 1989, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians took the following actions:

APPROVED the minutes of the April 6, 1989 Executive Board meeting.

CONSIDERED the report of the committee [Malcolm J. Rohrbought, Chair, University of Iowa; David Ammerman, Florida State University; and Jan Shipp, Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis] appointed to review the position of Editor of the *Journal of American History*.

VOTED to reappoint David Thelen as editor of the *Journal of American History* for an additional five-year term.

HEARD a report on the second Joint AHA-OAH Conference on History in the Schools.

PASSED a vote of thanks and commendation in recognition of Jeanette Chafin's twenty years of service to the OAH, first as secretary to Thomas D. Clark and since 1972 as Business Manager.

VOTED to reject a resolution submitted by Wilcomb Washburn. (The resolution would have committed the OAH not to do business with American companies engaged in commerce with the Soviet Union unless the companies complied with the Slepak Principles.)

DEFERRED a request by the Organization of History Teachers to become an affiliated group of the OAH. The Board decided to obtain more information in order to better define group affiliation.

AGREED to pursue the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists' recommendation that a conference be held on the erosion of history content in training programs for archivists.

DECIDED that Louis Harlan should appoint a member to serve as OAH Parliamentarian. [Note: Harlan subsequently appointed Gordon Bakken of California State University, Fullerton, to serve in that capacity.]

AGREED that members who pay dues in the new category of Contributing Member will be acknowledged in the *OAH Newsletter*.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED the OAH budget for 1990.



ADOPTED by unanimous vote a new committee appointment schedule as recommended by the Executive Committee at their August 1989 meeting.

DECIDED to continue representation on the OAH Membership Committee by state (rather than by region).

HEARD Louis Harlan's report on his negotiations with the Indiana University History Department concerning the terms of appointment and search procedure for the permanent Executive Secretary. [Note: By mail ballot the Executive Board had previously empowered Harlan to carry out such negotiations.]

VOTED to establish, pending development of award criteria and approval at the OAH Business Meeting, a book award in honor of Elliott Rud-

wick.

DECIDED to ask the OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges (Committee on Teaching) to review the *OAH Magazine of History* and to report their recommendations to the Executive Board at its March 1990 meeting.

ENDORSED and commended recommendations put forth by the OAH Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History concerning establishment of summer institutes for minority undergraduate history students and recruitment of minority students into M.A. programs in history. Also agreed that the OAH would be supportive of AHA grant applications to fund these initiatives. The sense of the meeting was that the Minority Committee should come back to the Board in March with more concrete, actionable proposals.

TOOK NOTE of a project initiated by a group called the "Committee on History Making in America" presented to the Executive Board by David Thelen. The Board found the project to be very interesting and significant, commended the committee, made a number of suggestions, and looks forward to hearing more concerning its development and implementation.

SUPPORTED future OAH President Joyce Appleby's plan to seek external funding to enable foreign scholars to attend the 1992 OAH Annual Meeting.

AGREED that letters should be written to the appropriate government officials and agencies expressing outrage concerning increasing difficulties encountered in gaining timely access to historical records which should be available under the Freedom of Information Act.



Correspondence



To the Editor:

I read with interest Professor Hoover's piece on narrative history and particularly his comments on the place of narrative in textbooks. The Minnesota Historical Society has just published a new curriculum of the state's history for upper elementary students. It includes a narrative textbook, of which I am the author.

One problem we faced was the normal format of textbooks, cluttered on each page with educational furniture. We opted instead for a clean design and a fast-moving, readable narrative, putting such machinery as vocabulary words, discussion questions, social studies concepts and skills, and additional resources backstage in a separate teacher's edition. As a result some reviewers and educators have objected that we did not publish "a textbook." Classroom teachers generally have reacted with enthusiasm. I hope that sometime the textbook trade will catch up with them.

Rhoda R. Gilman
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

arship would be to program interpretation into the computer software!

I hope that we do not forget how to file and process information by hand in this rush into the future. It would be a shame to lose valuable information in a computer glitch.

Robert D. Hatfield
Taylor, Michigan

To the Editor:

In the November, 1989, issue, Roger Kerson incorrectly refers to the IWW as the International Workers of the World. The correct title is, of course, the Industrial Workers of the World. This substitution reflects a widespread error that serves to obscure the roots of the IWW in the struggles of the U.S. working class, its commitment to industrial unionism and its role as one of the predecessors of and contributors to the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

George Fishman
Highland Park, NJ

To the Editor:

Professor Burton's article, "History's Electric Future," has implications worrisome for copyright law, lawyers and judges. The relative ease with which computers can pick out passages "of important works" will turn many a publisher's hair gray.

Just how truthful will computerized citations be? The marvelous end to this quest for electronic schol-

The OAH Newsletter welcomes correspondence from readers. Letters for publication should be under two hundred words and may be edited for length and clarity. Address the Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

Search Opened for New OAH Executive Secretary

Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians since 1981, has resigned effective January 1, 1990. A committee composed of representatives of the Organization of American Historians and the history department of Indiana University, Bloomington, with co-chairs Samuel P. Hays and John Bodnar, has been appointed to search for a replacement.

The position announcement is as follows:

Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians and tenure-rank position in the Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington. **Executive Secretary:** five-year, renewable, twelve-month appointment, full time in the first year. Qualifications: administrative experience, ability to work with historians of widely different interests and to represent their concerns in public arenas, sensitivity to the interests of women, minorities and groups with special problems. **History Department position:** any field of American history, tenured, 1/4 time beginning in the second year. Salary: negotiable. Potential candidates should send letters of application to OAH Search Committee, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, include a c.v., and have three letters of recommendation forwarded. Deadline: March 1, 1990. OAH and Indiana University are affirmative action/equal opportunity employers. ■



Photo Courtesy Alex S. MacLean/Landslides
Walden Pond, Route Two and Woods

Historic Preservation at Walden

by Robert Kuhn McGregor

The urban tide extending inland from the eastern seaboard has reached Concord, Massachusetts, cradle of America's literary tradition. Walden Woods, once owned by Waldo Emerson and celebrated by Henry Thoreau, is now threatened by the westward expansion of commercial Boston. Walden Pond, already diminished by long years of overuse, stands to be overwhelmed.

Property lines and zoning ordinances are at the root of the Walden controversy. While the pond and the immediately surrounding woods have enjoyed a modicum of government protection since 1922, the larger Walden forest ecosystem remains a quilt of private and public ownership. Now, developers have acquired two integral pieces of the quilt and envision huge building complexes. Official Concord has zoned the properties for commercial expansion and given approval to the projects.

Historically, the Town of Concord has maintained an indifferent attitude toward the Walden Woods area. Although records show that a few pioneers attempted to farm at the edges, dry soil defeated them, and Walden remained largely a woodlot in the minds of residents. In the eighteenth century, Walden Woods became a settling point for societal outcasts—former slaves, poor artisans, alcoholics. Thoreau described the remnants of these poor settlements in *Walden*.

In the 1830s, a new American spirit of intellectual inquiry centered in Concord. Ralph Waldo Emerson moved to the village in 1834, in turn attracting the flower of American literature to take up residence. Despite the company of Margaret Fuller, Bronson Alcott, Ellery Channing, Nathaniel Hawthorne and others, Emerson felt the woods to be an essential resource for his creative forces. "In the woods," he wrote, "we return to reason and faith." The Walden woods were a favorite haunt,

so much so that he purchased two large tracts around Walden Pond in the 1840s.

Among those feeling the profound influence of Emerson's transcendental ideas was a native of Concord, Henry David Thoreau. Thoreau absorbed Emerson's devotion to the woods, eventually even outgrowing the attitudes toward nature expounded by his older friend. For Emerson, woodlands and nature generally were "emblematic," mere reflections of the Oversoul he wished to understand. Comprehending the actual processes of nature held no attraction. For Thoreau, the woods were both a symbol and an arresting reality. He drew inspiration from the woodlands, but also felt the need to truly comprehend the actions of the forest, to discover the lessons nature had to teach.

Walden Pond, already diminished by long years of overuse, stands to be overwhelmed.

Henry David Thoreau went to live in the woods near Walden Pond in 1845 for several reasons. While there, he discovered that the farmer "knows Nature but as a robber" and that "men have become the tools of their tools." His two years in the woods afforded him the opportunity "to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life. . . ." They also provided the grist for what has been recognized in the twentieth century as one of the greatest works of American literature.

In his own time, Thoreau's reputation more closely approximated those of previous Walden residents, the social outcasts. He carried with him to Walden the epithet "woods-burner," the unhappy consequence of a fire accidentally set in the previous year. And, despite the subsequent publication

of *Walden* and the ongoing love of the woods manifested by Emerson and other writers, the vast majority of Concord's citizens remained aloof.

Since Thoreau's death, the symbolic Walden of literature and the physical Walden of Concord have had very different histories. The book, together with Thoreau's essay "On Civil Disobedience" (also written while living in the woods), have become a part of our national heritage. The pond and the woods have declined. By the end of the nineteenth century, the village landfill stood across from the site of Henry's bean field. Bathers from Boston and environs came to the pond in ever increasing numbers, as Walden promised the only freshwater swimming for miles around.

Private owners deeded the pond and surrounding lands to the government in 1922, stipulating that the park remain open to both swimmers and admirers of Thoreau. In the 1930s, the State of Massachusetts bisected the woods with Route Two, a four-lane highway. More bathers came. Officials constructed a large and permanent bathhouse at the pond's south end, and have recently added a concrete swimming pier. On hot summer days, 5,000 people visit Walden to swim. Rising bacterial counts in the pond water pose a serious environmental problem.

Those who come to pay their respects to Thoreau's art have affected the woodland and the pond as well. Walden is a glacial kettle pond, deep and steep-sided. The efforts of thousands of pilgrims to walk the pond's shores have severely eroded the hillsides. Park managers, who served the village of Concord from 1922 through 1975 and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management since, have tried various measures to stabilize the banks. The present arrangement, a series of stone retaining walls and wooden walks supported by railroad ties embedded in the earth,

is an unsuccessful compromise between continued erosion and aesthetically disastrous concrete walks.

As any visitor to the site of Thoreau's house must realize, the woods are integral to the Walden landscape, both symbolic and actual. Thoreau did not locate his house on the shores of the pond but well back at the edge of the forest. As the original subtitle to his book attests, his was "A Life in the Woods." Moreover, the woods were essential to Henry's life and work, not merely during his two year stay, but through the remainder of his life. His last great research work, on the dispersion of seeds, was based on observations largely made in the Walden Woods.

The woods have fared little better than the pond in the twentieth century. The forest actually reached its nadir during the 1850s, when increasing demands for cordwood and railway lumber brought a steady stream of choppers to Walden. Cutters took most of the mature trees, and the forest slowly recovered as demand for wood diminished. By the early 1900's, Walden once more presented the wooded aspect of revolutionary times. Since then, the trees have suffered. Route Two effectively cut the woods in half; private owners and even county workers have inflicted more damage. In 1957, the county removed two hundred trees and bulldozed the remains into the pond. In 1963, a private citizen cleared the woodland across the highway from the landfill, hoping to attract an investor.

The investor has now appeared. Boston Properties has proposed a 150,000 square foot office park, complete with parking for five hundred cars. The Village of Concord, seeking to increase the local tax base, has granted permission. Down the road, Philip Y. DeNormandie and John Corcoran Associates want to construct 250 suburban housing units, in-

cluding enough low-income housing to bypass local zoning ordinances. A lawsuit has temporarily halted the latter project while protests are heard before the Massachusetts Housing Appeals Commission.

Boston Properties has voluntarily agreed to an environmental impact assessment of their envisioned office park, although they maintain they have fully complied with every applicable environmental regulation. The State's Executive Office of Environmental Affairs is presently considering the issue and has expressed concern over the potential increase in traffic resulting from both the office and the housing project.

Among those attempting to derail the projects is the Thoreau Country Conservation Alliance, headquartered at 100 Barret's Mill Road in Concord, Massachusetts. The Alliance believes that these two massive construction projects would effectively spell the end of Walden as a viable preserve devoted to Thoreau's memory. Between traffic and increased numbers of swimmers coming from the housing units, any sense of remote woodland experience would be destroyed. In Thoreau's own country, a nature preserve such as he had envisioned in 1854, "for inspiration and our own true recreation," would be gone.

It has been fashionable in the nation at large to characterize Thoreau's Concord as country already destroyed, swallowed by the growth of Boston. This is most untrue. Although the villagers of Concord demonstrate little overt concern for the fate of Walden Woods, they have made consistent efforts to preserve the rural landscape, to maintain the serene qualities of the Concord River, to purchase and protect some of the wilder woodlands. Despite proximity to the vast urban sprawl, the village has but one traffic light, and pedestrians can still safely cross the streets. Villagers are relaxed

and friendly; a visitor can still saunter from the milldam to Walden, largely on wooded trails.

For villagers, the basic problem concerning Walden preservation is rooted in historic tradition; Walden is where the outsiders go. In former times, the outsiders were woods-burners and such; now they are swimmers from Boston and Thoreau scholars from across the nation. Outsiders.

To preserve Walden from crushing development, the outsiders must speak—loudly. Historians have thus far demonstrated little interest, although hundreds of other preservation issues capture our attention and efforts. The Thoreau Country Conservation Alliance has appealed to the state, and also to the National Park Service, requesting that the entire Walden ecosystem be designated a National Landmark. The State and Federal bureaucracies are nonplussed. Is a woodland really historical? Is it subject to the same consideration as a Victorian house or a presidential birthplace?

If historians wish to claim a meaningful relationship with America's past, the answers to those two questions must be yes. Henry Thoreau left no monuments, no houses or constructions of his own hands. But truly to understand Thoreau and his work, we must preserve the resources that fueled his greatest works. Just as we preserve battlefields to understand soldiers, we must protect a woodland to understand our philosophers, poets and pioneer ecologists. ■

Robert Kuhn McGregor is associate professor of history at Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois. The author gratefully acknowledges information provided by Thomas Blanding, Richard O'Connor, and Edmund A. Scholfield of the Thoreau Country Conservation Alliance.

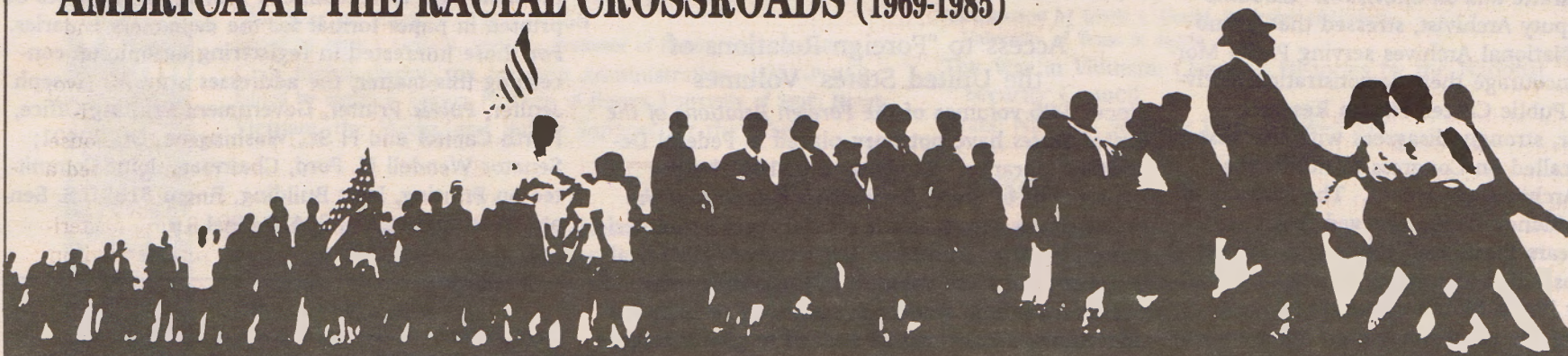
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Capitol Commentary

FY'90 Budget Finalized

The 101 Congress ended with passage of a budget reduction bill that extends the 5.3% Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts until the first week of February. There has been considerable criticism of the use of across-the-board cuts to reduce the budget for it allows Congress to avoid making hard choices about spending priorities. Since the 5.3% cut will be in effect only 130 days, this will result in an annual cut of approximately 2% for most federal agencies. For the National Archives this means that the appropriated amount for FY'90, \$126.6 million, will be reduced about \$2.4 million, leaving the National Archives with a budget that is still about \$2 million more than the \$121.9 million that it had in 1989. Likewise the National Endowment for the Humanities, slated for \$159 million in FY'90, will have its budget reduced by approximately \$3 million, still leaving it ahead of the \$153 million which was its 1989 appropriation.

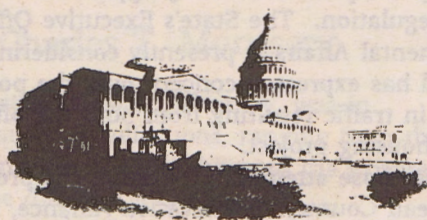
The National Archives and Philip Morris

The National Archives has received substantial attention during recent months for its relationship with Philip Morris in promoting the Bill of Rights. As part of their agreement, the National Archives has received \$600,000 from the Philip Morris Companies Inc. to be used for an exhibit in the circular gallery of the National Archives building. But the portion of the agreement that has drawn the strongest criticism involved the tagline in the television ads which linked the names of Philip Morris and the National Archives. The two-year television and print campaign on the Bill of Rights is not a joint venture with the National Archives but has been solely developed and funded, at an estimated cost of \$30 million, by Philip Morris. The National Archives did review and approved the text of the finished products before the National Archives' name was allowed to be used in the TV ads.

On November 16 the House Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism and Hazardous Materials held a hearing to determine whether television ads asking viewers to "join Philip Morris and the National Archives in celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights" was a violation of the law prohibiting cigarette ads on television. Claudine Weiher, the Deputy Archivist, stressed that "In no manner is the National Archives serving Philip Morris, except to encourage their demonstration of civic spirit." The Public Citizen Health Research Group, however, strongly disagrees with this assessment and has called on Congress to nullify the Philip Morris/Archives agreement. The Director of Public Citizen, Sidney Wolfe, charged that the agreement "smears the Bill of Rights with the blood of all Americans killed as a result of smoking Marlboro and other Philip Morris cigarettes."

Discussion of the controversy even made its way to a segment of the MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour.

Page Putnam Miller



Supporters of the National Archives' decision note that Philip Morris, Inc. also includes Kraft and General Foods, making it the largest food company in the world. The television ads which elicited a New York Times editorial and a Herblock cartoon critical of the National Archives have also resulted in 600,000 people—mainly school children—requesting the free Philip Morris mailing on the Bill of Rights, which includes text and explanatory material provided by the National Archives. Yet critics of the National Archives say that even if the Philip Morris agreement is legal it was not appropriate, for it offered Philip Morris a very clever way of using the National Archives to make the point that people have a right to smoke.

In addition to the matter of whether these ads violate the ban of cigarette advertising on television, the agreement between the National Archives and Philip Morris raises broader issues about whether an executive branch agency should give a company the right to use its name and more importantly whether federal agencies should have to rely on private funds to underwrite some of their projects. The National Archives currently has inadequate resources to perform its core mission much less to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

In response to the criticism, the National Archives and Philip Morris have modified the tagline of the television ads. The old version—"Join Philip Morris and the National Archives in celebrating...."—has been replaced by "Join Philip Morris in support of the National Archives' celebration...." The National Archives' leadership hopes that this modification will ease any misconception that Philip Morris had an exclusive right to print and disseminate the Bill of Rights.

Access to "Foreign Relations of the United States" Volumes

Since 1986 volumes of the *Foreign Relations of the United States* have not been placed in Federal Depository Libraries. Established in 1861 by the Department of State, the *Foreign Relations of the United States* serves as the official record of American diplomacy. The State Department's Historical Office prepares the volumes in the documentary series by including, subject to necessary security considerations, all documents needed to give a comprehensive record of the major foreign policy decisions

of the United States. The Historical Office currently is trying to adhere to the thirty-year time line with the volumes presenting as complete and open a record as possible. This highly respected and prestigious documentary series now includes well over 300 volumes. For students and scholars of diplomatic history, international relations, and public policy, the *Foreign Relations* series has provided an accurate and objective documentation of critical events and has served as an invaluable research tool. These volumes, printed by the Government Printing Office, have in the past been accessible through the 1400 Federal Depository Libraries spread across the country which make government documents easily available to the public. The program is a cooperative one—Congress appropriates money for the Government Printing Office to reproduce extra copies of publications for the depository libraries and libraries contribute space, staff, and equipment to house and service the collection. Many of the 1400 Federal Depository Libraries are part of university libraries.

In 1986 the Public Printer announced that due to budgetary restraints, a large portion of the material previously sent to depository libraries in a paper format would now be available only in microfiche. The Public Printer asked the Depository Library Council, composed of Presidential appointees, to decide which publications should be printed in a microfiche format. The Council included the volumes of the *Foreign Relations of the United States* among their recommendations for microfiche. Thus the Public Printer ordered a reduction of paper volumes and contracted for the preparation of microfiche volumes. Since this decision, 23 volumes have been printed in paper and are available for sale from the Government Printing Office. Due to a contract backlog, however, only 2 of the 23 volumes have been prepared in microfiche and placed in the depository libraries.

Historical organizations, as well as individual historians, have responded to this situation by writing both the Public Printer and the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing: to express concern that the recent volumes of the *Foreign Relations* series are not available in Federal Depository Libraries; to request attention to this problem; and to recommend that future volumes be printed in paper format for the depository libraries. For those interested in registering an opinion concerning this matter, the addresses are: Mr. Joseph Jenifer, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, North Capitol and H St., Washington, DC 20401; Senator Wendell H. Ford, Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing, Hart Building, Room 818, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20410-8004. ■

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

Archives II Groundbreaking Ceremony

A ceremony to break ground for the construction of Archives II began and ended in a torrent of rain on October 17, 1989. Undaunted by the weather, the enthusiasm of the speakers and the audience brightened the occasion considerably. The Archivist called it "an occasion for great satisfaction...that

represents years of effort and concern by a great many people—in Congress, in the National Archives, in the professional associations, as well as support from a very active constituency of history-minded citizens and genealogists. Also a broad and effective advocacy was forged in the academic community,

most particularly at the University of Maryland."

The ceremony concluded with the speakers breaking ground for construction, which began in November with site clearing and grading, and is scheduled to be completed in four years. ■

From the National Archives

The American Presidency from Roosevelt to Nixon

Presidential Documents on Microform from University Publications of America

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Presidential Diaries of Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
(1938-1945)

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs,
Second Series, 1937-1939

Map Room Messages of President Roosevelt (1939-1945)

The U.S. National Economy: Roosevelt Administration-
Truman Administration (1933-1953)

Franklin D. Roosevelt: Diary and Itineraries/Usher Books

HARRY S. TRUMAN

President Harry S. Truman's Office Files, 1945-1953 *NEW!*

Oral Histories of the Truman Administration *Forthcoming!*

Potsdam Conference Documents

Public Statements by the Secretaries of Defense:
The Truman Administration (1947-1953)

President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights

Edited by William E. Juhnke, Associate Professor of History, Graceland College

Map Room Messages of President Truman (1945-1946)

Official Conversations and Meetings of Dean Acheson
(1949-1946)

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office Files, 1953-1961 *NEW!*

Minutes and Documents of the Cabinet Meetings
of President Eisenhower (1953-1961)

The Papers of John Foster Dulles and Christian A. Herter,
1953-1961

President Eisenhower's Meetings with Legislative Leaders,
1953-1961

The Diaries of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1961

The U.S. National Economy: Eisenhower Administration
(1953-1961)

Papers of the President's Science Advisory Committee,
1957-1961

Public Statements by the Secretaries of Defense:
The Eisenhower Administration (1953-1961)

JOHN F. KENNEDY

President John F. Kennedy's Office Files, 1961-1963 *NEW!*

Introduction by Herbert Parmet, Distinguished Professor of History,
City University of New York

The John F. Kennedy 1960 Campaign

Introduction by Richard M. Fried, Professor of History,
University of Illinois at Chicago

Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration

Edited by Carl M. Brauer, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

The John F. Kennedy National Security Files

General Editor: George C. Herring, Professor of History, University of Kentucky

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Oral History Collection

President Kennedy and the Press

Bureau of the Budget Bill Reports

Appointment Book of President Kennedy (1961-1963)

Public Statements by the Secretaries of Defense:

The Kennedy and Johnson Administrations (1961-1969)

The U.S. National Economy: Kennedy Administration-Johnson
Administration (1961-1969)

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Minutes and Documents of the Cabinet Meetings
of President Johnson

The National Economy under President Johnson:
Administrative Histories

History of the Department of Justice (1963-1969)

Daily Diary of President Johnson (1963-1969)

The War on Poverty, 1964-1968

Edited by Mark I. Gelfand, Associate Professor of History, Boston College

Civil Rights during the Johnson Administration, 1963-1969

Edited by Steven F. Lawson, Professor of History, University of South Florida

Vietnam, the Media, and Public Support for the War

The Lyndon B. Johnson National Security Files

General Editor: George C. Herring, Professor of History, University of Kentucky

Memos of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs:

McGeorge Bundy to President Johnson, 1963-1966

Oral Histories of the Johnson Administration

Political Activities of the Johnson White House, 1963-1969

Introduction by Lewis L. Gould, Professor of History,
University of Texas at Austin

The War in Vietnam: Classified Histories by the National
Security Council

Israel: National Security Files, 1963-1969

RICHARD M. NIXON

Civil Rights during the Nixon Administration *NEW!*

Papers of the Nixon White House

Series Editor: Joan Hoff-Wilson, Professor of History, Indiana University

Watergate in Court

Public Statements by the Secretaries of Defense:

The Nixon and Ford Administrations (1969-1977)

The U.S. National Economy: Nixon Administration-
Ford Administration (1969-1977)



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Academic Archives and the Futile Quest for "Scholarly Silence"

by Charles T. Morrissey

While Armin Rappaport was a graduate student in history at Stanford University, the University of California considered him in 1949 for a teaching position. The appointment was stalled because John D. Hicks was worried that Rappaport "might have some of the ultra left wing tendencies so common to the New York Jewish intelligentsia." Hicks expressed this odious suspicion to Thomas A. Bailey, director of Rappaport's dissertation in diplomatic history at Stanford. The Bailey Papers are open to researchers at Stanford, and the letter from Hicks is part of the collection.

In similar fashion, when Berkeley's Raymond Sontag was fearful in 1950 that Joseph Levenson, the Chinese historian then at Harvard, might be a Marxist and accordingly unsuited for a Berkeley teaching slot, assurances from John K. Fairbank at Harvard were funnelled to Sontag via another Berkeley historian, Woodbridge Bingham. This "paper-trail" evidence lies in the John Hicks Papers, open at Berkeley.

Both of these episodes, recounted by Peter Novick of the University of Chicago in his magisterial book *That Noble Dream: The "Objectivity Question" and the American Historical Profession*, illustrate how the internal history of one academic institution is frequently preserved in the manuscript collection of another. But this point is hardly new.

Ellen W. Schrecker of Yeshiva University remarks in her book *No Ivory Tower: McCarthyism and the Universities* that records pertaining to loyalty investigations at one university often are available elsewhere because "interacademic communication" was habitual. Inside the Cornell University archives she found faculty committee reports for MIT, the University of Colorado and the University of Miami about academic freedom cases on those campuses. At Yale she encountered material documenting the loyalty issue at the University of California. One of her best sources, a privately printed pamphlet containing excerpts from the otherwise unavailable official record about the Edwin Berry

Burgum case at New York University, was in dozens of manuscript collections, ranging from the NYU library and the ACLU archives to the private papers of three different individuals.

As long ago as 1965, Laurence R. Veysey of the University of California at Santa Cruz reported that interacademic communication he encountered while researching the archives of eleven leading universities for a study of how American higher education was shaped from 1865 to 1910, convinced him that all university archives are national in their scope. As he explained, "The experience of using the eleven archives together taught me that it is extremely wrong to think of a university archive as relevant only to the history of the institution which happens to house it." He added: "Just about every major university archives should be combed by anybody doing a history of any other university. Or, to put it another way, each university archive is an extremely valuable depository of information, potentially at least, for every other major academic institution."

A distorted view may be fostered as a consequence of closure policies.

Veysey's examples span the North American continent. Major documents in the Edward A. Ross academic freedom case of 1900 at Stanford are accessible in the archives at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and the University of Wisconsin. Material on the University of California in the 1870s and 1880s lies in letters deposited in the James B. Angell Papers at the University of Michigan. The Department of Philosophy at Harvard in the era of William James and Josiah Royce is candidly described in the George H. Howison Papers at the University of California because several of Howison's students at Berkeley did graduate work at Harvard and conveyed their impressions of Harvard to their former teacher.

Materials about one academic institution in the

permanent archival holdings of another institution are often more gossip-laden, according to Veysey, and less favorable to the institution than documents retained on the home campus. When academic administrators prohibit scholarly use of their own institutional records, ironically, they simply divert researchers to the partial and often detrimental views contained in manuscripts easily consulted elsewhere. Veysey warns that "the university which restricts access to some of its own holdings cannot be assured that scholarly silence will result." Indeed, a distorted view may be fostered as a consequence of closure policies.

While the findings of scholars such as Veysey, Schrecker and Novick are far from surprising to historians of educational institutions and the archivists and curators who manage academic records and manuscripts, they may be startling to academic administrators who do not realize that "paper trails" often lead directly to the accessible holdings of other schools. Administrators who are timid about authorizing broad access to the manuscript collections in their own libraries need to be apprised of the futility of trying to cloak their institutions in a "scholarly silence" Veysey says is unattainable.

Indeed, any school which has created a "paper trail" documenting its search for accreditation, federal grants, or philanthropic support from foundations, has irrevocably opened itself to scrutiny by outsiders who created their own "paper trails." The same likelihood is true of faculty members seeking employment or involved with employment issues, or active in the publications and doings of professional associations. Everybody within academia needs to be acquainted with a recurring reality of historical research: on-campus activities often are documented in off-campus holdings. ■

Charles T. Morrissey is a self-employed oral history consultant, currently directing projects for Baylor College of Medicine and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Declassified Document Presented to National Archives

Judge William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence, has presented Dr. Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States, with the first CIA document to be declassified and transferred to the National Archives for release to the public under the Agency's Historical Review Program.

During a visit to the National Archives, Judge Webster presented Dr. Wilson with the declassified version of "The Central Intelligence Agency: An Instrument of Government, to 1950."

The 1000-page document was written in 1951-53 by Dr. Arthur B. Darling, the CIA's first Chief Historian. The late Dr. Darling, a noted scholar, was one of President Bush's teachers at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and the Presi-

dent has credited Dr. Darling with having influenced his decision to enter public service.

Judge Webster said, "Other records will follow this transfer, and I have assured the Archivist of the United States of my own strong support for CIA's commitment to the Historical Review Program." ■

Council of Chairs

The OAH Council of Chairs will meet March 24, 1990, during the annual meeting in Washington, DC. The meeting will be from 12 noon until 1:30 p.m. in the Caucus Room of the Washington Hilton. Michael Galgano will chair the session, a forum which will discuss "Expansion of History Enrollments in the 1990s: The Need for Careful Planning." ■

Women's Survey

Women with Ph.D.s in any field of history who have been administrators inside or outside academe

and are interested in filling out a questionnaire about how the experience affected their research and publication productivity should write Joan Hoff-Wilson, Department of History, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 710, Bloomington, IN 47405. ■

Historians Wanted for Survey

Historians who are independent scholars are needed to participate in a research project. Potential interviewees should have a Ph.D. and should be conducting scholarly research that is not part of their employment. The emphasis is on the social contexts in which independent scholars do research and writing. Interviews are transcribed and a copy is provided to the interviewee. If interested, please send a copy of your c.v. to James Bennett, Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208. ■

Announcements

Professional Opportunities

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

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

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

Middle Tennessee State University

Middle Tennessee State University invites applications for Chair of the Department of History beginning August, 1990. It seeks a person with leadership and administrative skills and with a distinguished record in teaching and research at a four-year college or university. Required is a Ph.D. in history and other credentials appropriate for this tenure-track appointment at associate or full professor rank. Salary is dependent upon qualifications. To apply, send a letter of application, c.v., transcripts of all college work, three letters of recommendation, and a list of the names, current addresses, and phone numbers of all references to Dr. Norman Ferris, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132. The review process began on January 4, 1990, and will continue until the position is filled. Minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

Bethune Museum and Archives, Inc.

Executive Director. Bethune Museum and Archives National Historic Site, the nation's only institution on African American women's history, seeks energetic, imaginative professional to implement institutional plan, procure community and governmental support, and manage historic site. Must be able to assume fiscal responsibility for site. Skills must include proven track record in fund-raising and grantsmanship; budget preparation; board relations; and institutional or organizational management; demonstrated verbal and written communication skills; and knowledge of African-American women's history. Ph.D. preferred. Salary negotiable. Send

resume, cover letter and references to Search Committee, Bethune Museum and Archives, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

Austin Peay State University
Faculty Position: History (U.S. Gilded Age). Assistant professor, tenure track, beginning August, 1990. Ph.D. in history required; highly qualified ABD considered. Twelve-hour undergraduate teaching load, usual non-teaching duties. Teaching experience preferred; preference to candidates with publications. Send application letter, c.v., transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Thomas H. Winn, Department of History and Philosophy, APSU Box 4486, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN 37044. Review of applications begins February 29, 1990, and continues until position is filled. AA/EOE.

Central Missouri State University

History: 19th century U.S. The Department of History and Anthropology at Central Missouri State University announces a tenure-track position at the instructor or assistant professor level to teach survey courses in U.S. history and upper division/graduate courses in West and South. Ph.D. preferred but will consider ABD. Competence in teaching, interest in curriculum and grant proposal development, interest in research and publication also desirable. Send letter of application, c.v. and three current letters of reference to Professor Arthur F. McClure, Chair, Department of History and Anthropology, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093 no later than March 1, 1990. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

Bloomsburg University

Tenure-track position in history department beginning fall, 1990. Instructor to associate rank. Salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. Salary range \$25,000-\$45,000. Ph.D. in American History preferred. Minimum requirement ABD. Major instructional responsibilities will be in survey courses but candidate must have an area of specialization in Afro-American History and be able to offer one or more of the following areas: Black Africa, Environmental, U.S. Constitutional, Intellectual and/or Urban History. Send inquiries to Dr. James R. Sperry, Chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, Dept. of History, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Applications must be received by March 16, 1990. Blacks, Hispanics and all other protected class members are especially urged to apply. AA/EOE

Baruch College

Baruch College seeks a full-time editor/director for the Papers of Albert Gallatin Project to supervise all phases of the project, including the publication of a multi-volume selected edition and a comprehensive microfilm index of the Papers. Qualifications: Competence in late 18th and early 19th century American eco-

nomie and political history; experience in documentary editing; budget management and administrative experience; demonstrated accomplishments in grant writing and corporate and foundation fundraising; familiarity with IBM/DOS systems; reading knowledge of French. Ph.D. preferred. Salary: \$38,000-\$42,000, commensurate with experience. This is a non-tax levy position. Send letter of application, resume, and names of three references by March 1, 1990 to: John McGarraghy, Chair, Search Committee, The Papers of Albert Gallatin, Baruch College, The City University of New York, 17 Lexington Avenue, Box 514, New York, NY 10010. AA/EOE

National Park Service

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, a division of the National Park Service, is seeking students and professionals in the fields of architectural history, American history, history of technology, material culture, cultural geography, and naval architecture to work on 12-week research and documentation projects at historic sites located nationwide during summer 1990. Historians, who must have a B.A. and some graduate coursework or a higher degree in one of the aforementioned fields, will conduct field research using local resources and prepare written histories of individual buildings, districts, or regional overviews. Applications are due by March 12, 1990. For information and application, contact: Summer Program Administrator, HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, or call (202) 343-9625.

Sarah Lawrence College

Sarah Lawrence College, a small liberal arts institution stressing seminars and tutorials, will make a three-year, tenure-track appointment in Afro-American History for the fall of 1990. Candidates should be able to teach a range of Afro-American courses and courses in a second field, such as constitutional law or political movements. Ph.D. and teaching experience preferred. Please send c.v. and letters of recommendation to Janet Held, Faculty Secretary, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, NY 10708. Application deadline: April 15, 1990. AA/EOE

Strong Museum

Historian. The Strong Museum, an institution with ambitious publishing and exhibit programs focusing on the American Northeast after 1820, seeks historian with credentials in American Cultural History and Material Culture. Ideal candidate will have Ph.D., ability to write quickly and well, commitment to interdisciplinary explanations, and exhibit experience. Acceptable subfields include African-American, intellectual, technological, women's, ethnic, urban, sports, entertainment, medical, or popular reform history. The Strong is an equal opportunity employer and actively encourages minority candidates to apply. Send

letter of application, supporting materials and references to Personnel Officer, Strong Museum, One Manhattan Square, Rochester, NY 14607. AA/EOE

West Chester University

History. Tenure-track, assistant professor position. Specialist in American Ethnic history, preferably with a background in African American, Hispanic American, or Asian American history. Ph.D. preferred; ABD considered; evidence of teaching excellence and promise of scholarly growth. Twelve-hour teaching load including survey courses; opportunity for teaching graduate courses. Salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Send letter of application, c.v. and three letters of recommendation postmarked by February 28, 1990 to: Prof. Richard J. Webster, Dept. of History, West Chester University, West Chester, PA 19383. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

Tenure-track position at the assistant professor level beginning September 1990 with specialization in early American history (Colonial, Revolution, and early National to 1815). Secondary competence in Native American history required. Ph.D. preferred. Screening of applications will begin on March 2, 1990. Send application letter, c.v., graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference to Dr. David Wrone, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481. AA/EOE

Charles Babbage Institute, University of Minnesota

Associate Director: Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing. Primary duties: assist the Director in all phases of CBI programs and activities, which include historical and archival research, collection development, an oral history program, public programs of teaching, conferences, lectures, and fellowships; pursue research projects. Historian of science and technology sought, emphasis in history of computing or related field preferred. Ph.D. or equivalent record of scholarly accomplishments, administrative skills, and experience with use of archival collections required; oral history experience preferred.

Renewable contract (minimum three years); twelve-month appointment; salary open, depending on qualifications and experience. Submit a dossier and three references to: Prof. Arthur L. Norberg, Charles Babbage Institute, 103 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, 117 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Deadline for receipt of applications: March 31, 1990. We specifically invite and encourage applications from women and minorities. AA/EOE

National Archives and Records Administration

The Office of the National Archives, NARA, Washington, D.C., seeks quali-

fied applicants for positions in its archival career training program. Duties include arranging, describing, preserving, and declassifying records. Required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history or American political science or government; 12 semester hours in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics; and one full year (30 semester hours) of graduate education in one of these or a related field. Salary starts at Federal civil service pay grade GS-7 (currently \$20,195) annually and increases to GS-9 (currently \$24,705) after one year; upon completion of two-year program, trainees are promoted to GS-11 (currently \$29,891). Will interview at OAH convention. For interview appointment, application form, or information, write Mary Rephlo, Office of the National Archives (NN-B), NARA, Washington, D.C. 20408. Telephone inquiries may be directed to Mary Rephlo or Cynthia Fox at 205-523-3089.

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

Curator of Industrial History: The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, a private, non-profit educational institution, seeks historian for growing, multi-faceted public service organization, opening new 160,000 sq. ft. facility and involved in converting former steel site to museum use. Applicants should have background in history of technology, industry and labor. Duties include managing object and oral history collecting projects documenting steel industry in Pittsburgh region; serving on exhibit teams; involvement in public programming; researching and collecting objects documenting the history of business, industry and workers in Western Pennsylvania. Involved directly in planning museum programs, facilities and exhibits. Attractive benefits package. Qualifications: M.A. in American history, related field or museum studies and three years' experience preferred. Send letter, resume, and salary requirements by March 30, 1990, to Bart Roselli, Assistant Director for Museum Programs, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 4338 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Executive Director. Salary: \$69,450-\$78,200, with full benefits. The NHPRC promotes the preservation and publication of American historical records through its grants and educational programs. The executive director directs a staff of 16, and plans and administers programs with a budget currently authorized at \$10 million annually.

Position requires an extensive knowledge of American history as evidenced by education, scholarly publications, and other professional activities; experience in directing and administering programs in American culture and history; and skill in communicating with constituencies and building coalitions to support program goals. Knowledge and experience in historical editing and publication, archival administration, and the management of grant programs may

be advantageous.

Send letters of application, resumes, and names of three references to: Dr. Warren Billings, Chairman, NHPRC Screening Committee, Office of the Archivist, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. Deadline: March 15, 1990. Target date for entry on duty: Not earlier than February 1991.

ACLS/NHPRC

Project Director—Historical Documents Study. The American Council of Learned Societies and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission seek director for 18-month project to examine historical research practices in the United States, focusing on the use of documentary resources. Project will survey groups associated with historical documentation; hold forums to discuss the use of historical documents; conduct personal interviews; report findings to an advisory group representing historical/archival organizations; and prepare a final report. Position includes supervisory responsibilities.

Experience in project management, extensive academic and professional background in American history, excellent knowledge of archives and history, and experience working with historical sources and computers are required. Familiarity with survey techniques is desirable.

Must begin work by May 1, 1990. Salary for 18 months is \$70,000 (benefits not included). Send application to: Roger Bruns, ACLS/NHPRC Historical Documents Study, National Archives, NHPRC, Washington, DC 20408. For information by phone, call (202) 523-5384. Deadline for applications: March 15, 1990.

Activities of Members

Mark Wyman, author of *DP: Europe's Displaced Persons, 1945-1951*, is the winner of the Alfons and Selma Jockwig Prize of the Balch Institute Press. The \$1,000 prize is awarded annually by the Balch Institute Press to the author of the book judged to be the best published by the Press that year.

Arthur S. Link, Professor of American History and Director and Editor of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* at Princeton University, has been presented the first Award for Distinguished Service in Documentary Preservation and Publication on behalf of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Richard Cox of the Department of Library Science at the University of Pittsburgh, is one of three new Fellows named by the Society of American Archivists for accomplishments in the area of scholarly publications and program advocacy.

Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College, has received two awards for *Creating Chicago's North Shore, A Suburban History*. From the Illinois State Historical Society he received a Superior Achievement Award, given

annually to the best books on topics in Illinois history. He also won the Matson Memorial Award for Non-Fiction from Friends of Literature, a Chicago organization.

Daniel J. Boorstin has been named as one of five winners of the NEH's Charles Frankel Prize. The Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and former Librarian of Congress was awarded the \$5,000 prize for his contributions to American cultural life.

The Denver Public Library announces that Ferenc Morton Szasz has won the 1989 Caroline Bancroft History Prize for *The Protestant Clergy in the Great Plains and Mountain West, 1865-1915*. The book is the first full-scale study of the religion's role in the West during an important period of settlement and development. Szasz is professor of history at the University of New Mexico.

James M. Woods has won the 1989 Violet B. Gingles Prize for his article "To the Suburb of Hell: Catholic Missionaries in Arkansas, 1803-1843." The article was published in the fall issue of the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. Woods is assistant professor at Georgia Southern College.

The following OAH members are 1989-90 American Fulbright grantees in American History: Elaine G. Breslaw, Joan L. Bromberg, Steven R. Ekovich, William E. Ellis, Eric Foner, David F. Healy, Melvin G. Holli, James E. Hoopes, William E. Montgomery, Peter S. Onuf, Donald J. Proctor, Robert A. Rosenstone, Harvard I. Sitkoff, Thomas E. Terrill and William L. Ziglar.

Robert Brent Toplin of the University of North Carolina-Wilmington has received a grant from the NEH for development of a series of seven documentary films dealing with the history of the American frontier. The films are designed for national broadcast on PBS television.

Randolph Roth of the Ohio State University has won the E. Harold Hugo-Old Sturbridge Village Memorial Book Prize in rural history and material culture for *The Democratic Dilemma: Religion, Reform, and the Social Order in the Connecticut River Valley of Vermont, 1791-1850*. He has also been awarded a research fellowship for 1989-90 from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation.

Richard Judd of the University of Maine-Orono has won the Ralph W. Hidy Award for "Reshaping Maine's Landscape: Rural Culture, Tourism, and Conservation, 1890-1929," which appeared in the October 1988 issue of the *Journal of Forest History*.

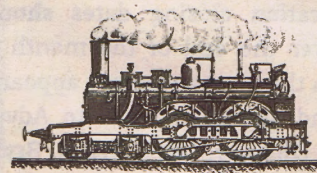
Phillip McGuire's book *He, Too, Spoke for Democracy: Judge Hastie, World War II, and the Black Soldier* has been selected as an outstanding book on the subject of intolerance in the United States published in 1988 by Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in the United States.

Freedom at Risk: Secrecy, Censorship and Repression in the 1980s, edit-

ed and coauthored by Richard O. Curry, received the Free Press Association's H. L. Mencken Award for the best book on civil liberties published in 1988. The book also received an outstanding book award from the Gustavus Myers Center.

Margaret Hedstrom of the New York State Archives and Records Administration has been awarded the first New York State Award for Excellence in Government Information Services by the New York State Forum for Information Resource Management.

Frederick J. Heuser, Jr. has been appointed Director of the Department of History of the Presbyterian Church (USA).



Calls for Papers

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

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

A conference on the theme "Racism and the Labour Market in a Historical Perspective" will be September 5-7, 1991 in Amsterdam. Scholars are invited to send summaries of papers **immediately** and papers in English before November 1, 1990. The selected papers will be published and the authors will be invited to attend the conference at IISH expense. Papers should refer to the theses stated in *Racism and the Labour Market*. For information, write Conference Historical Racism Studies, International Institute of Social History, Cruquiusweg 31, 1019 AT, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; tel. 31-71-272048 or fax. 31-20-6654181.

Old Sturbridge Village solicits proposals for presentations at a symposium on art, popular culture, and society in rural New England, 1780-1850, offered in conjunction with the exhibition, "Meet Your Neighbors: Portraits, Painters, and Society in Rural New England." Papers may use portraiture to look at a society in transformation. Proposals should include a c.v. and a 200-word abstract and be sent by **February 23, 1990** to Caroline Sloat, Director of Publications, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; tel. (508) 347-3362; FAX (508) 347-5375.

The American Association for the History of Nursing and the University of Texas School of Nursing at Galveston call for abstracts for their annual conference in Galveston, September 22-24, 1990. Submit five copies of your abstract. One copy must have complete title, author, address, institution of affiliation and phone number. Four copies should have nothing but the title. Send by **March 1, 1990** to Marilyn Flood, AAHN Abstract Review Committee, School of Nursing, University of California-San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94143-0604.

The annual National Historic Communal Societies Association conference will occur at Mt. Lebanon Shaker Village, New Lebanon, NY, and Hancock Shaker Village, Pittsfield, MA, October 25-28, 1990. The theme is "The Individual in Community." Send brief c.v. and 100-word abstract by **March 1, 1990** to the program chair, Andrew J. Vadnais, Mt. Lebanon Shaker Village, P.O. Box 628, New Lebanon, NY 12125; tel. (518) 794-9500.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will meet in Chicago, October 24-28, 1990. Conference theme is "Seventy-Five Years of Scholarly Excellence: A Homage to Our Forebearers." Deadline for proposals and/or abstracts for workshops, papers and panels is **March 1, 1990**. Address materials to June O. Patton, Program Chair, College of Arts and Sciences, Governors State University, University Park, IL 60466; tel. (312) 534-5000, ex. 2445.

The Society for Commercial Archeology calls for papers for its annual meeting to be held October 3-6, 1990 in Pittsburgh. Paper proposals may address all topics related to the conference, "Highways to History: the Automobile Age." Proposals may be for either a 20-minute scholarly paper or a 10-minute "work in progress" report. Proposals should be a maximum of 400 words, typewritten with the author's name, address and telephone number in the upper right-hand corner of the first copy only, and accompanied by a c.v. Deadline is **April 1, 1990**. Send three copies to Jan Jennings, 485 College of Design, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011; tel. (515) 292-7192.

The Society for the History of Technology calls for session and paper proposals for the annual meeting, October 18-21, 1990, at Cleveland, Ohio. All proposals must include five copies of a 150-word abstract and a 1-page c.v. Submit proposals prior to **April 1, 1990**, to Lindy Biggs, SHOT Program Chair, Department of History, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849; tel. (205) 844-6645.

The National Park Service and Vincennes University are seeking proposals for history papers to be delivered at the October 6, 1990 George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference on any aspect of the frontier from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. Papers should be approximately 12 to 15 double-spaced pages and should not exceed 20 minutes. To apply submit a 300-word summary and a c.v. by **April 10, 1990** to Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark Na-

tional Historical Park, 401 S. Second St., Vincennes, IN 47591, or contact Robert Holden, Conference Coordinator at (812) 882-1776.

The History of Education Society solicits paper proposals on any aspect of education for its November 2-4, 1990, meeting at Emory University. Proposals should include theme, significance, methods and conclusions (1-3 pages); include a 1-page c.v. Session proposals are encouraged. Send by **April 15, 1990** to Donald Warren, Department of Education Policy, Planning and Administration, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

For a special spring 1991 issue on "Gender on the Right," *Gender & History* seeks analyses of both continuities and transformations in the link between gender and right-wing politics. Submit drafts or proposals by **April 15, 1990** to Nancy Hewitt, History, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

The annual Plains Indian Seminar will be held in Cody, WY, September 27-30, 1990. The topic will be "Sioux Indian Art and the Ghost Dance." The seminar will also focus on Ghost Dance art and other Sioux art expressions of that time. Papers for the seminar will be one-hour presentations augmented by visuals. Submit a 450-word abstract or a completed paper by **April 16, 1990**, to George Horse Capture, Curator, Plains Indian Museum, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414; tel. (307) 587-4771, ext. 48.

The Illinois History Symposium will accept proposals on any facet of the state's history and related fields for its conference November 30 and December 1, 1990. Send a 300-word summary and c.v. for each topic and participant to Illinois History Symposium Committee, Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62701 by **April 20, 1990**; tel. (217) 785-7952.

The annual Mid-America Conference on History will be September 21-22, 1990, at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Proposals for papers or sessions in all fields of history are welcome. Send abstracts for proposed presentations by **April 20, 1990**, to Evan B. Bukey, Director, MACH, Department of History, Ozark Hall 12, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Louisiana State University invites proposals for papers on "Great Supreme Court Justices," an interdisciplinary conference November 15-16, 1990. Proposals on any aspect of a particular justice or a biographical overview of a justice are welcome. Travel stipends will be offered and select papers will be published. Send a one-page abstract, tentative airfare, and c.v. by **April [n.d. given] 1990** to William D. Pederson, 148 BH, LSUS, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115-2399.

The North American Labor History Conference program committee solicits papers on topics dealing with the history of labor and related social and economic reform movements. Indi-

vidual proposals and suggestions for sessions, special events and featured speakers should be submitted no later than **May 1, 1990** to Stanley D. Solvick, Program Chair, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; tel. (313) 577-6145.

The History of American Civilization program at Harvard University will host a conference for graduate students on "American Studies and its Sources." Topics include Pluralism v. Melting Pot, America and Vietnam, American Exceptionalism, Material Culture. The conference welcomes additional panel suggestions. Deadline for papers is **May 10, 1990**. Write History of American Civilization, 209 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, Attn: Conference Committee.

The Oral History Association invites proposals for papers and sessions for its October 10-13, 1991 meeting to be held at Snowbird, UT. Submit proposals by **December 1, 1990**, to Program Committee Co-chair, Jay M. Haymond, Utah State Historical Society, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1182.

Social Science Quarterly invites contributions for a planned extra-length issue on "The Military in American Society." Preference is for articles of short to medium length. Deadline is **March 1, 1991**. For details write *Social Science Quarterly*, Will C. Hogg Building, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

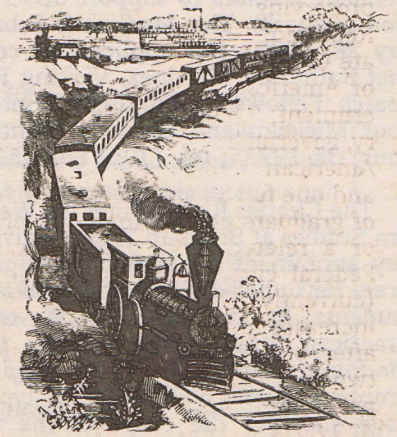
Garland Publishing seeks contributors and suggestions for entries for a biographical reference work, *European Immigrant Women*, which will be part of *Directories of Minority Women*. Interested contributors should write Judy Barrett Litoff, Editor, *European Immigrant Women*, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917.

"Votes for Women," a symposium on August 17, 1990 in Nashville, TN, seeks proposals for papers, panels, or other sessions, suitable for publication, about the struggle for female suffrage and the meaning for American society of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. For information, contact Sheila Riley, Special Projects Director, The Tennessee Historical Society, War Memorial Building, Nashville, TN 37219; tel. (615) 242-1796.

The Spanish-American War and the Small Wars will be part of Garland Publishing's "Garland Encyclopedia of American Wars." It will include American military and naval operations in Latin America and the Far East through the early 1930's. Anyone interested in preparing entries for this volume should write Benjamin R. Beede, 7 Thrush Mews, North Brunswick, NJ 08902.

Columbia University Press announces *Between Men—Between Women: Lesbian and Gay Studies*, a book series to begin immediately. Academic writers may contact editor Richard Mohr, Prof. of Philosophy, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801 or Columbia University Press, 562 W. 113th St., New York, NY 10025. Letters of

inquiry or prospectuses with tables of contents are suggested.



Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Public Works Historical Society is soliciting nominations for the 1990 Abel Wolman Award which is presented to the best book in the field of public works history published during the preceding year. Submissions must be made by **February 15, 1990** to the Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637; tel. (312) 667-2200.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will establish the Carter G. Woodson Distinguished Scholar-In-Residence Award. The scholar must possess a doctoral degree in history or related discipline and have a significant record of publication in the field of Afro-American life. Send applications by **February 15, 1990** to ASALH, Carter G. Woodson Scholar-In-Residence Committee, 1407 Fourteenth St., NW, Washington, DC 20005.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy Governance in Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program will award up to fifteen \$12,000 dissertation fellowships for 1990-91. Application deadline is **February 15, 1990**. Send to James R. Wood, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, University Place, Suite 200, 850 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202; tel. (317) 274-4200.

Proposals for Archie K. Davis Fellowships for 1990-91 will be received through **February 28, 1990**. The modest stipends help cover travel and/or subsistence costs in gaining access to North Carolina source materials, particularly pre-twentieth-century manuscripts. Contact H. G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930.

Winterthur Museum and Gardens will award fellowships for research in American history, art and design history, and material culture, in 1990-91. Scholars pursuing advanced research may apply for NEH fellowships with stipends up to \$27,500 for six to twelve months' work. Short-term fellowships with stipends ranging from

\$1,000-\$2,000 per month are available to academic, museum, and independent scholars to support dissertation research. The deadline is **February 28, 1990**. For applications contact Katharine Martinez, Visiting Research Fellowship Program, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735; tel. (302) 888-4627.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies at Brigham Young University announces a summer grant program for upper division and graduate students in the field of Western American Studies dealing with the Mountain West. To apply send a proposal of one double-spaced typed page showing the scope of the research and its design; a proposed budget; social security number; and a statement from a university faculty member willing to endorse, direct, and certify the project's completion. Applications must be sent by **March 1, 1990** to the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The Massachusetts Historical Society is offering short-term research fellowships in 1990. One fellowship is open to scholars whose projects pertain to colonial military history. The Society is also offering grants for research on American Unitarianism, American Universalism and their antecedents. These fellowships are open only to ordained members of the UUA clergy and to divinity students preparing for the denomination's ministry. The remaining fellowships are for research on any subject for which the Society's holdings are relevant. Applications are due **March 1, 1990**. For information, write Conrad E. Wright, Editor of Publications, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

Columbian Quincentennial Fellowships, funded in part by the NEH, are being offered by The Newberry Library for scholars working on topics related to the transatlantic exchange of ideas, projects and peoples in the period 1450-1650. Stipends of \$800 per month are offered for periods up to four months. The deadline is **March 1, 1990**. For information contact Transatlantic Program, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610; tel. (312) 943-9090.

The Records Program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will award Commission Fellowships in Archival Administration that will provide advanced administrative training in archives. For the 1990-91 fellowship year, the stipend will \$28,000, plus fringe benefits, for a nine- to twelve-month period beginning between August and October 1990. Applicants should have between two and five years' experience in archival work. It is desirable that applicants have the equivalent of two semesters full-time graduate training in a program containing an archives education component. Deadline is **March 1, 1990**. For application forms write, NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; tel. (202) 523-5386.

The Museum of the Confederacy

announces the 1989 awards for historical research and writing on the period of the Confederate States of America. The Jefferson Davis Award is made annually for book-length narrative history and the Founders Award is made biennially for excellence in the editing of primary source materials (next presentation in 1991). Only works published in the calendar year will be accepted and the deadline is **March 1, 1990**. For information contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219; tel. (804) 649-1861.

The Arkansas Historical Association will make the 1990 Violet B. Gingles and Lucille Westbrook History Awards. The Gingles Award is awarded for the best manuscript article on a general Arkansas subject. The Westbrook Local History Award is made to the best manuscript article on a local Arkansas subject. Edited documents and memoirs may be submitted. Manuscripts should be no more than 35 typed, double-spaced pages, with notes on separate pages, and must not have been submitted elsewhere or published previously. Deadline is **March 1, 1990**. Send to the AHA, #12 Ozark Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; tel. (501) 575-5884.

Over fifty Summer Seminars for College Teachers, funded by the NEH, will be held across the country in 1990. Application deadline is **March 1, 1990**. For information write NEH College Teachers Seminars, Room 406, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; tel. (202) 786-0438.

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces the annual competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History. A prize of \$500 will be given to the author of the best essay, article or book chapter in an edited collection, in communication history published in 1989. Nominations, including one copy of the entry, should be sent by **March 5, 1990**, to Jean Folkerts, Chair, Covert Award Committee, Dept. of Communication, Mount Vernon College, 2100 Foxhall Rd., N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

The Indiana Historical Society offers two \$6,000 graduate fellowships for the 1990-91 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the field of Indiana history, or Indiana as part of regions with which it has been associated. To be eligible, students must have completed all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. For application forms, write Peter T. Harstad, Executive Director, Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202. Deadline is **March 15, 1990**.

The Early American Industries Association awards annual grants to provide up to \$1,000 to individuals or institutions engaged in research for publication projects relating to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms or on the sea. Deadline

is **March 15, 1990**. For applications, contact Charles F. Hummel, c/o Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will offer three history fellowships in 1990. Successful candidates will spend 10 months at a documentary publication project beginning in the summer of 1990. The fellows will receive a stipend of \$23,000. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for doctoral except the dissertation. Application deadline is **March 15, 1990**. For information and applications contact NHPRC, Room 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; tel. (202) 523-3092.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awards grants of up to \$2000 to cover travel and other research expenses in the Gerald R. Ford Library's archival collections. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109; tel. (313) 668-2218. The next deadlines are **March 15, 1990** and **September 15, 1990**.

Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce 1990 graduate fellowships for three months of summer work study at Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington, VA. Candidates must be enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program and must have completed at least two semesters of course work. Stipend is \$2,700 and deadline is **March 15, 1990**. For information write Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 E. Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; tel. (703) 463-2552.

US/ICOMOS seeks U.S. citizen graduate students or young professionals for internships in Great Britain, the USSR, Eastern Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany during the summer of 1990. Participants will work for public and private non-profit historic preservation organizations under the direction of professionals for a period of three months. For information, write Ellen Delage, Program Officer, US/ICOMOS, 1600 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. Deadline for applications is **March 15, 1990**.

The Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center offers grants to fund research on congressional leadership and the U.S. Congress intended for publication or for use in teaching or policy-making settings. Anyone may apply. Submit a cover sheet listing name, address, telephone and social security numbers; institutional affiliation; project title; 100-word project abstract; a c.v., including publications; and a projected budget. Deadline is **March 31, 1990**. Send to John J. Kornacki, Executive Director, The Dirksen Congressional Center, Broadway and Fourth St., Pekin, IL 61554; tel. (309) 347-7113.

The Denver Public Library invites entries for the 1990 Caroline Bancroft History Prize. The deadline is **March 31, 1990**. Entries must be non-fiction works, dealing with the history of the American West, published in 1989

and at least 100 pages in length. Self-published books or reprints without significant new material do not qualify. For information, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Eleanor M. Gehres, Manager, Western History Dept., Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203; tel. (303) 571-2012.

The Univ. of Florida Dept. of History and the Florida Endowment for Higher Education invite applications for two positions, each for up to two years of dissertation writing, as McKnight Minority Fellows in History. Appointees will normally be ABD and will be appointed to tenure-track lines with full faculty benefits, becoming regular assistant professors upon completing the Ph.D. within the two year period. Starting August 1990. Send letter of application, c.v. and three letters of recommendation to Steven Feierman, Search Committee Chair, Dept. of History, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Deadline is **April 1, 1990**.

Radcliffe College announces a program of small grants to support postdoctoral research drawing on the data resources of the Henry A. Murray Research Center. Grants of up to \$5,000 are available at three deadlines during the year: October 15, February 15, and April 15. For additional information, contact The Radcliffe Research Support Program, Henry A. Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; tel. (617) 495-8140.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture and the Phelps-Stokes Fund are now accepting nominations for the 1990 Clarence L. Holte Literary Prize. To be eligible work must have been published between January 1988 and December 1989. The prize will be awarded to a living writer in recognition of a significant contribution to the cultural heritage of Africa and African diaspora made through published writings. The award is \$7,500. Nominations deadline is **April 15, 1990**. For information, write to Clarence L. Holte Literary Prize, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; tel. (212) 862-4141.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies at Brigham Young University announces competition for a \$500 prize and publication for a monograph-length manuscript in the field of Western American Studies relating to the Mountain West, for the 1990-91 academic year. Unpublished manuscripts, between 100 and 299 double-spaced typewritten pages, from any academic discipline in the humanities, social sciences or behavioral sciences are eligible. Application deadline is **May 1, 1990**. For details contact, The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602; tel. (801) 378-4048.

The National Endowment for the Humanities will award stipends of up to \$27,500 to enable elementary-through high school-level teachers to

undertake a full academic year of independent study. NEH expects to make 53 awards, one for each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Deadline is **May 1, 1990**. For applications contact Teacher-Scholar Program, Division of Education Programs, Room 302, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506; tel. (202) 786-0377.

The DeGolyer Library of SMU offers an annual fellowship for use of its collections in Western America, Mexico and history of transportation. The stipend of \$600 per month and fellows must live outside the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Applications should include an outline of the project, c.v. and a list of references. Deadline is **May 1, 1990**. For information, write DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

Application materials will be available in March 1990 for the 1991-92 Fulbright Scholar Awards. Awards include about 1,000 grants in research and university lecturing and are made in virtually all disciplines. For information and applications, contact Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; tel. (202) 686-7866. Deadlines begin **June 15, 1990**.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the 1990 Homer D. Babidge Award, which is presented annually to the scholar who has published the most outstanding article or book in 1989-90 dealing with some aspect of Connecticut history. Judges also will consider nominations of persons who have made sustained contributions to Connecticut history over a substantial number of years. Nominations must be accompanied by a copy of the publication and should be mailed to John F. Sutherland, 29 Scott Dr., Vernon, CT 06066. Deadline is **June 30, 1990**.

The Board of Trustees of the Museum of American Textile History offers the William F. Sullivan Grants-in-Aid. Application deadline is **August 31, 1990**. For details, write to Editorial and Research Committee, Museum of American Textile History, 800 Massachusetts Ave., North Andover, MA 01845.

The annual Bryant Spann Memorial Prize of \$1,000, will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1990 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For details write the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o The Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Please inclose a SASE.

The Newberry Library is awarding resident fellowships in the humanities for 1990-91. Post-doctoral scholars interested in long-term residency may apply for Lloyd Lewis Fellowships in American History or for NEH Fellowships in any field. Other scholars may apply for short-term fellowships for one to three months' research. The Newberry also provides fellowships in the Hermon Dunlap Smith

Center for the History of Cartography, the Center for Renaissance Studies, and the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian. Through the Monticello College Foundation, the Library offers six months' support for work in residence by a post-doctoral woman scholar at an early stage in her career. For information contact the Awards Committee, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610; tel. (312) 943-9090, ext. 478.

Meetings and Conferences

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation offers three-day courses to teach "Section 106 review" and provide an overview of the National Historic Preservation Act. Courses occur from the **present until August**. For the list of course locations, dates and information, write John Hansley, GSA Training Center, P.O. Box 15608, Arlington, VA 22215.

In conjunction with the Florida Endowment for the Humanities, the University of North Florida Humanities Center announces an international conference: "Culture and Democracy: Social and Ethical Issues in Public Support for the Arts and Humanities," **March 2-4, 1990**. The conference is free and open to the public. For information, contact Andrew Buchwalter, Department of History and Philosophy, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32216; tel. (904) 646-2886.

The American Antiquarian Society's Summer Seminar in the History of the Book in American Culture will take place **June 9-19, 1990** in Worcester, MA. Theme of the 1990 seminar will be "The American Renaissance: Critical and Bibliographical Perspectives." The deadline for applications is **March 9, 1990**. Scholarship assistance is available for eligible applicants. The Council on Library Resources will provide a CLR Fellowship to help support one's attendance. The CLR deadline is **March 1, 1990**. For details of the seminar and application forms, write John B. Hench, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609; tel. (508) 752-5813.

The annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for **June 17-28, 1990**, in Madison, WI. The institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Application deadline is **March 15, 1990**. Information and applications are available from the NHPRC, Room 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; tel. (202) 523-3092.

The Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis will sponsor "Public Memory and Collective Identity" on **March 16-17, 1990**. The meeting will explore the ways public monuments and celebrations have shaped collective identities world wide. For information write John Gillis, Rutgers Center for

Historical Analysis, 88 College Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The City of Woonsocket, the Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Labor Research Institute of URI are sponsoring a national conference on textile history to be held in Woonsocket, Rhode Island on **March 24, 1990**. For information contact Douglas M. Reynolds, Scholar in Residence, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, P.O. Box 34, Uxbridge, MA 01569.

The Georgia Archives Institute will be **June 11-22, 1990** in Atlanta. Tuition is \$400; enrollment is limited. Deadline for application and c.v. is **April 1, 1990**. For information and application write Patrice McDermott, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314.

The Department of the History of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is sponsoring "Black Health: Historical Perspectives and Current Issues" **April 5-7, 1990**. For information, call or write the Department of the History of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, 1300 University Ave., Madison, WI 53706; tel. (608) 262-1460.

The conference "Key to Empowerment? The Voting Rights Act of 1965" will be held **April 5-7, 1990** in Washington, DC. Keynote speaker will be John Hope Franklin. For information contact Linn Shapiro, Department of History, American University, Washington, DC 20016; tel. (202) 885-2401.

The American Catholic Historical Association conference will be **April 6-7, 1990**, at Loyola College, Baltimore. For information, contact Nicholas Varga, Department of History, Loyola College, Baltimore, MD 21210.

The three-day conference "Reappraising Benjamin Franklin: A Bicentennial Perspective" will be **April 17-19, 1990**, at sites in Philadelphia and Delaware. For registration information, write "Reappraising Franklin," P.O. Box 1765, Paoli, PA 19301; tel. (215) 644-2006.

The Sonneck Society for American Music meets in Toronto, Canada, on **April 18-22, 1990**, with the theme "The Great Divide? Studies in American and Canadian Music." Also meeting at the same time will be the Institute of Canadian Music, the College Music Society, Northeast Chapter, and the Association pour l'avancement de la recherche en musique Québec. Sessions are at the Westbury Hotel and the Edward Johnson Building at the University of Toronto. For information, contact Carl Morey, Dean, Faculty of Music, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada.

Hofstra University is sponsoring a conference on Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America on **April 19-21, 1990**. Edmund Morris is the keynote speaker. For information contact Laura Labenberg, Conference Coordinator, Cultural Center, Hofstra University, Hempstead, LI, NY 11550; tel. (516) 560-5041.

"The Age of Booker T. Washington," a conference to honor Louis R. Harlan, will occur at the University of Maryland, College Park, **May 2-3, 1990**. Featured speakers are Leon Litwack and Louis Harlan; John Hope Franklin, August Meier and C. Vann Woodward will comment. The program includes additional sessions. For information write Age of Booker T. Washington Conference, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; tel. (301) 454-2844.

The Summer Workshop for History and Social Studies Teachers, grades 6-12 will be held on the campus of Illinois State University August 6 and 10, 1990. The topic will be "Science, Technology and Material Culture in United States History." Application deadline is **May 4, 1990**. For information and an application form, contact Dr. Lawrence McBride, Department of History, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761; tel. (309) 438-5641.

The Conference on Black History in Pennsylvania will discuss "African Americans and Education in Pennsylvania" at its meeting in Allentown, **May 4-5, 1990**. For information, write Robert Weible, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; tel. (707) 787-3034.

The Midwest Archives Conference will hold its annual spring meeting **May 13-15, 1990** in Chicago. For information and registration materials, contact Katherine Hamilton-Smith, Lake County Museum, Lakewood Forest Preserve, Wauconda, IL 60084; tel. (312) 526-8638.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will hold a conference **May 18-19, 1990** on "New England and the Early Republic." Essays addressing a variety of subjects will be circulated in advance; there will be a \$35 registration fee to cover photocopying and mailing costs. Registration is limited to 125 participants. To register, write Conrad E. Wright, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

The National Archives will offer a four-day course "Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives" **May 22-25, 1990**, at the National Archives in Washington, DC. The cost is \$85. To register or for general information, contact Elsie Freeman, Chief, Education Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; tel. (202) 523-3298.

The Memphis State University Center for Research on Women will hold a national workshop **May 31-June 2, 1990** to help faculty in the humanities, history, and the social sciences revise their courses to include material on women and people of color. The workshop will be held at MSU's Fogelman Executive Conference Center. Lodging is available. For information write the Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152, or call Pat Jackson at (901) 678-2770.

Plantation life in Virginia during the late 18th- and 19th-centuries is

the subject of a conference planned for Charlottesville, VA, May 31-June 2, 1990. In addition to formal papers, scheduled events include an afternoon at Monticello, with tours of the grounds and archaeology laboratory, and demonstration of 18th-century agricultural and craft techniques. For information contact Stephen Innes, Corcoran Dept. of History, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

The Center for Historical Studies of Technology and Science at Iowa State University announces an NEH-supported Summer Institute, "Technology and Science Within American Culture, 1607-1955," June 10-July 20, 1990. Institute participants will develop material to infuse the history of technology and science into traditional liberal arts courses. Twenty-five college and university faculty will be selected. For information contact Joanne Goldman, Center for Historical Studies of Technology and Science, 635 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

The Association for Computers and the Humanities will hold a conference on teaching computers in the humanities at the Bronx Campus of Fordham University June 23-25, 1990. For information, contact Craig B.

Brush, Modern Languages Dept., Fordham Univ., Bronx, NY 10458; BITNET: BRUSH@FORDMURH.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro are sponsoring the annual graduate summer institute entitled "Early Southern History and Decorative Arts" June 24-July 20, 1990. Graduate credit in history will be awarded. Enrollment is limited to twenty and partial fellowships are available; deadline is April 20. For information write Sally Grant, Director of Education, Summer Institute, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108; tel. (919) 721-7360.

The Ulster-American Heritage Symposium will be held August 1-4, 1990 at East Tennessee State University. The symposium will coincide with a five week summer school on Scottish-Appalachian Studies. For information write Stephanie Smith, Center for Appalachian Studies and Services, Box 19180A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0002.

The Division of Graduate and Continuing Education, Salem State College, will offer a 3-day Summer Insti-

tute of Local History, August 6-8, 1990, with the theme "Coming To America: the Immigrant Experience in New England." Graduate or undergraduate credits may be earned. Enrollment is limited to 30. For information write John J. Fox, LHI Director, Dept. of History, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970.

An international conference, "National and Racial Minorities in Total War," will be held at the University of Keele, September 10-11, 1990. The conference will bring together major scholars from Britain, North America and Australia, tackling themes which include the reaction of government and public opinion to the presence of hostile groupings in wartime; the reaction of the minorities under threat; and economic and cultural changes within individual communities. For information contact Panikos Panayi, Dept. of History, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, England; tel. (0782) 621111, ext. 3667.

The Textile History Conference will be held September 21-23, 1990 in Tewksbury, MA. Attendance is limited. Registration fee, including lunch and dinner on Saturday, is \$60. Graduate students may request a discount. For information contact

Textile Bicentennial Conference, c/o Museum of American Textile History, 800 Massachusetts Ave., North Andover, MA 01845; tel. (508) 686-0191.

The Virginia Historical Society will hold a conference in Richmond, VA, October 11-13, 1990. "New Directions in Virginia History" will bring together scholars studying all periods of the state's history for the purpose of reviewing current research and considering directions for future work. For information write Virginia Historical Society, Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221.

Gettysburg College will host a symposium to celebrate the centennial of President Eisenhower's birth, October 11-13, 1990. For information contact Shirley Anne Warshaw, Director, Eisenhower Symposium, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

The Oral History Association annual meeting will be held in Cambridge, MA, November 8-11, 1990. For information contact Richard C. Smith, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, 1093 Broxton Ave., #720, Los Angeles, CA 90024; tel. (818) 791-8105.

History and the Public Schools

From Ferrell Page 6

eight high school teachers in the vicinity of Boston and dusted off the rest of them himself. I had to read this vapid prose to obtain my severance pay, and remember how one essay had one or two howevers in each paragraph.

Another cause of college freshman ignorance about American history is that many high school teachers—not to mention teachers of lower grades—have taken only a few, two or three, college history courses, and are economics, sociology, political science or psychology majors. State boards certify them quick as a wink, and because these teachers dislike history they offer their undergraduate specialties under the signboard of American history.

Many high school teachers have taken only a few ... college history courses.

Teachers need to be better paid. Their pay can be scandalously low, in particular starting salaries. And school officials often like it that way, so they can save money. Everyone has heard the laments of individuals with M.A. degrees, sometimes near the doctorate, who cannot obtain posts because they are overqualified. I have heard of people hiding degrees.

There are other problems, too numerous to mention, as auction ads used to say, but let me set out two issues that should not be problems. Recently the U.S. secretary of education made a television address in which he mentioned three problems of the schools. I cannot remember one, but the others were drugs and dropouts. The former needs no solution in the schools—society has to handle it. The latter is a symptom rather than cause.

For a college or university teacher who has

wasted time doing what someone else ought to do—who has to teach on an exceedingly elementary level to do it—the mess in public education seems intractable. And so it does to legislators, state and national, who each year mull over new approaches and settle for the old.

Individual action appears useless. Behind my house is a marvelous grade school building, constructed c. 1928, a straightforward little oblong place, brown brick with yellow-brick ornament, which my daughter attended and where parents in the part of Bloomington, Indiana, known as Elm Heights came together for incredibly bad spaghetti and talked about neighborhood concerns, mostly the school. Several years ago the local board closed it. We complained bitterly. I wrote every member of the board, and received answers from no one save the board president, an assistant professor of continuing education at my university. He said he would come over to my office. I said I would go to his, and we talked in his basement office amidst the steam pipes. He said the board had no money to keep Elm Heights open; he needed \$400,000. The school budget for the city was \$26,000,000, and I said that if he would let me look over the budget I would find the money in a hurry, and as a start would take the sound system out of the superintendent's office, sell his automobile, and perhaps lower his salary. He demurred. I said I would gladly go to South High School where by that time my daughter was in attendance, and talk with the history teachers and visit classes. He said that would be wonderful. Thereafter I heard nothing.

Nor does one have much influence within his own university. After being invited to join the Bradley Commission, and attending meetings, I was in my office one day and the phone rang, with a request from a secretary in our school of education that I see a visiting Japanese scholar who was investigating public education in the United States.

He came over, presented his card, and we talked for an hour. This is the only interest that my university's school of education has shown in the work of the Bradley Commission.

What can we victims of the public school system do about a situation in which we have no say but from which we obtain, annually, the ignorant products?

For one thing, we should urge our institutions, now that enrollment is inching up, to refuse ignorant students, and we should not let a testing service draw up the tests but do it ourselves.

What can we victims of the public school system do about a situation in which we have no say?

For another, and more important, we should rise up, so to speak, and insist upon helping our friends in our local schools of education, in working with public school teachers and officials. It is true that long years ago professors in the colleges and universities paid no attention to pedagogy, and others took up the task. This was not our delinquency; we should not have to suffer. It is time that we had invitations to visit public school classes. It is time that we had opportunities to judge teachers coming into school systems, and those who might need to leave. We ought to have some say about textbooks.

The above prescription may subtract from our own teaching. But if the present contrived ignorance in the public school system's products were to come to an end, how much more pleasant our task would be. ■

Robert H. Ferrell is emeritus Distinguished Professor of History at Indiana University, Bloomington.

Consensus History and the New American Nation Series

From Donovan Page 3

much more to the past than to the reformist impulse of his own day. Wilson was no radical and is described as a firm believer in the basic principles of the free enterprise system.

In *The Coming of the Revolution*, Lawrence Gipson emphasizes one of the themes that consensus historians found most attractive—the process of maturation. The colonial desire for independent status after 1763 was the natural result of a long period of development, not a sudden and inexplicable explosion of revolutionary fervor. For the most part, however, Gipson is not concerned with the consensus-conflict controversy but with placing the colonial struggle in an imperial context.

John Alden's *The American Revolution* is a judicious attempt to incorporate much of the revisionist scholarship which had challenged the older notion of the Revolution as a struggle against tyranny. In the end, however, Alden believes that the War was justifiable and that a limited internal revolution also occurred. This was a key point for the consensus historians who generally refuted J. Franklin Jameson's contention that the Revolution was a movement for more democracy at home as well as a fight for political independence.

Two volumes demonstrate vividly the debate between progressive and consensus historians. Ray Billington's *The Far Western Frontier* (1956) attempts to confirm the Turner thesis. Billington sees the West in terms of discontinuity, conflict and the obsessive drive for land. The polarity of East vs. West is a major theme in his book and places the author squarely in the Progressive tradition. Conversely, Louis Wright's *The Cultural Life of the American Colonies* (1957) admits the existence of an aristocracy but argues that its ranks were never tightly prescribed and that American society was socially fluid, even that of the Southern planters. Wright emphasizes the practical aspects of American culture.

George Mowry's influential *The Era of Theodore Roosevelt* (1958) emphasizes the continuity of history, the relationship of Progressivism to earlier reform efforts, the status revolution to explain the Progressive temperament, the complexity of historical process and the belief that irrationality and evil are parts of the historical puzzle. Glyndon G. Van Deusen published *The Jacksonian Era* a year later.

The book was a disappointment, but the author's indebtedness to consensus theory is manifest in frequent citations to Hartz and Hofstadter and in his description of similarities between Whigs and Democrats. However, he makes some concessions to the old Progressive dichotomy by laboriously describing the rise of a self-conscious working class.

Similarly restrained but more forthright in style is John C. Miller's *The Federalist Era*, one of several published in 1960. Although Miller cautions readers in his preface that he sometimes shares Hamilton's views and sometimes Jefferson's, there is little doubt that his preference is for Hamilton. He accepts the consensus view that the vicious party battles of the period had more to do with personality than ideology and that Jefferson was more conservative than his radical followers believed. The most straightforward presentation of the consensus point of view is Russel Nye's *The Cultural Life of the New Nation*. Nye notes the absence of feudalism, aristocratic privilege and class division and portrays the United States as a unified society different from all that had gone before.

Other volumes published in 1960 resist consensus and are in the tradition of the Progressive historians. Harold U. Faulkner's *Politics, Reform, and Expansion* highlights conflicts of the 1890s between capital and labor, farmer and city dweller. John Hick's traditional view of the 1920s in *The Republican Ascendancy* emphasizes the conflict of classes. Heroes are the liberal progressives, villains are also easily identifiable. And Louis Filler's *The Crusade Against Slavery* similarly rejects consensus interpretation. The emphasis throughout is upon conflict between North and South: abolitionists are moral crusaders, William Lloyd Garrison is restored to the central position in the anti-slavery movement. But these three volumes are exceptions to the consensus rule.

The final quartet of volumes before 1965 includes Clement Eaton's *The Growth of Southern Civilization* (1961). The author provides a basic consensus interpretation of class structure in the South and sees more similarities than differences between the two distinct sections of the country. He is persuaded that this was especially accurate when comparing similar areas in North and South, a fact he attributes to the dominant commercial spirit that characterized both. William E. Leuchtenberg's

Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal has justifiably been praised as the best single-volume survey of the New Deal. However, it is difficult to classify in terms of consensus influence because the author depicts the period as manifesting both continuity and abrupt change. Roosevelt is both conservative and radical. On balance, Leuchtenberg believes that FDR was a traditionalist who more often than not "reflected capitalist thinking and deferred to business sensibilities."

George Dangerfield's *The Awakening of American Nationalism* makes only passing reference to the consensus idea, arguing that it does not go very far in explaining the 1820s which was still a parochial society, that the sameness which both disturbed and intrigued De Tocqueville in the 1830s was not yet visible. Francis Philbrick's *The Rise of the West* has remained one of the most controversial in the series for it is a thoroughgoing refutation of Turner and the notion that the West was markedly different from the East. A lawyer by training, Philbrick writes more of a legal brief than history. Insofar as consensus historiography is concerned, Philbrick's insistence upon the sameness of people and ideas in East and West places him in the consensus camp. However, the placement should not be extended as there is a dearth of other supporting observations. In fairness, it must be admitted that Philbrick subscribes to the uniqueness of the American character, but he insists that the West was not a contributing factor.

The New American Nation Series was a formidable undertaking. Begun during a time of national optimism and self-confidence, it celebrated the collective achievement of a generation of historians. Consensus history was an important part of that success. It provided the basic framework for the series and established the historiographical terrain on which the next generation of historians during the unquiet sixties would challenge consensus interpretations. The best volumes in the New American Nation Series will endure as classics from the period of American consensus. ■

Timothy P. Donovan is University Professor of History at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. A longer version of this paper was presented at the 1989 Missouri Valley History Conference in Omaha, Nebraska.

Report Urges Stronger Geography Education

All Indiana students would be required by 1997 to take courses in Geography, Economics and World History and a greater focus would be placed on the training of Indiana teachers as part of a comprehensive state proposal to improve geography education in the state of Indiana.

The recommendations were contained in a report submitted to Superintendent of Public Instruction H. Dean Evans by a Department of Education Task Force on Geography Education.

Among specific recommendations are the following:

» Beginning in 1997, all students would be required to take a course Geography, Economics, and World History. Currently, students are required to take 4 credits in social studies, 2 in U.S. History, 1 in Government and 1 elective. The recommendation would increase the social studies requirement to 6

credits.

» Efforts must be stepped up to assure the full integration of geography skills and concepts at each grade level into the Indiana curriculum and into other subject areas.

» All teachers should receive preparation in geography as part of their general education requirements while attending the teacher training institutions. ■

Historian Settles Suit

A lawsuit brought by Texas A & M Professor Dr. Terry Anderson against Accuracy in Academia, Accuracy in Media, Les Csorba, III, Matthew Scully and Reed Irvine has been settled by the Defendants' acknowledging that they quoted the views and opinions of Professor Anderson without ever talking with him.

The retraction/clarification was published in *Campus Report*, which is a publication of Accuracy in Academia, in the March, 1989, issue. The settlement followed three years of litigation before Ac-

curacy in Academia acknowledged its error with that admission. Professor Anderson then elected to settle his lawsuit against them. ■

Teaching With Documents

An invaluable aid to teachers who wish to enliven their curriculum through the use of primary sources, *Teaching With Documents* is a collection of essays published by the National Archives. First appearing as a feature series in *Social Education*, the journal of the National Council for the Social Studies, each essay highlights a National Archives document and provides practical suggestions for using the document in several classroom settings. A variety of over fifty documents from the 1780s to the 1970s are discussed and illustrated. Among them are letters, photographs, posters, reports, telegrams and maps.

Publication #200047 runs 225 pages and is available for \$15 from the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. ■

From the National Archives



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370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Suite 704
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FELLOWSHIPS

Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies
Princeton University

IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH

In the academic year 1991-92, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies will again be IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH. The program will thus run for two years, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

The Davis Seminar invites applications for fellowships or proposals for papers on any aspect of the theme of imperialism, colonialism and the colonial aftermath. The time frame and geographical range envisaged are wide-ranging, from ancient empires to the twentieth century. The Center hopes to encourage new thinking on the forms and legitimations of empire, colonial domination, new-colonialism, and resistance to domination; on the character of the encounters between imperial country and colonized region; and on the diverse consequences of imperialism for the dominating country and the subordinate one, including the subsequent relations of ex-colonial populations with the mother country.

Scholars looking at such issues from the perspective of cultural history are urged to apply as well as those focusing on politics, religion, law and medicine; on the conceptualization and relations of lineage groups, class, gender, and race; and on markets and economic organization. Comparative perspectives, both substantive and interpretive, are welcome. Attention will be devoted during the year to the question of historical writing about colonialism: what kinds of history have been given to colonial peoples; what kinds of history can be written about colonies and ex-colonies today?

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application Forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08544-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1991-92 is December 1, 1990. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to send a brief description of their proposal and a current curriculum vitae to Natalie Z. Davis, Director 1990-94.

Arnita A. Jones, Acting Executive Secretary
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199
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OAH NEWSLETTER

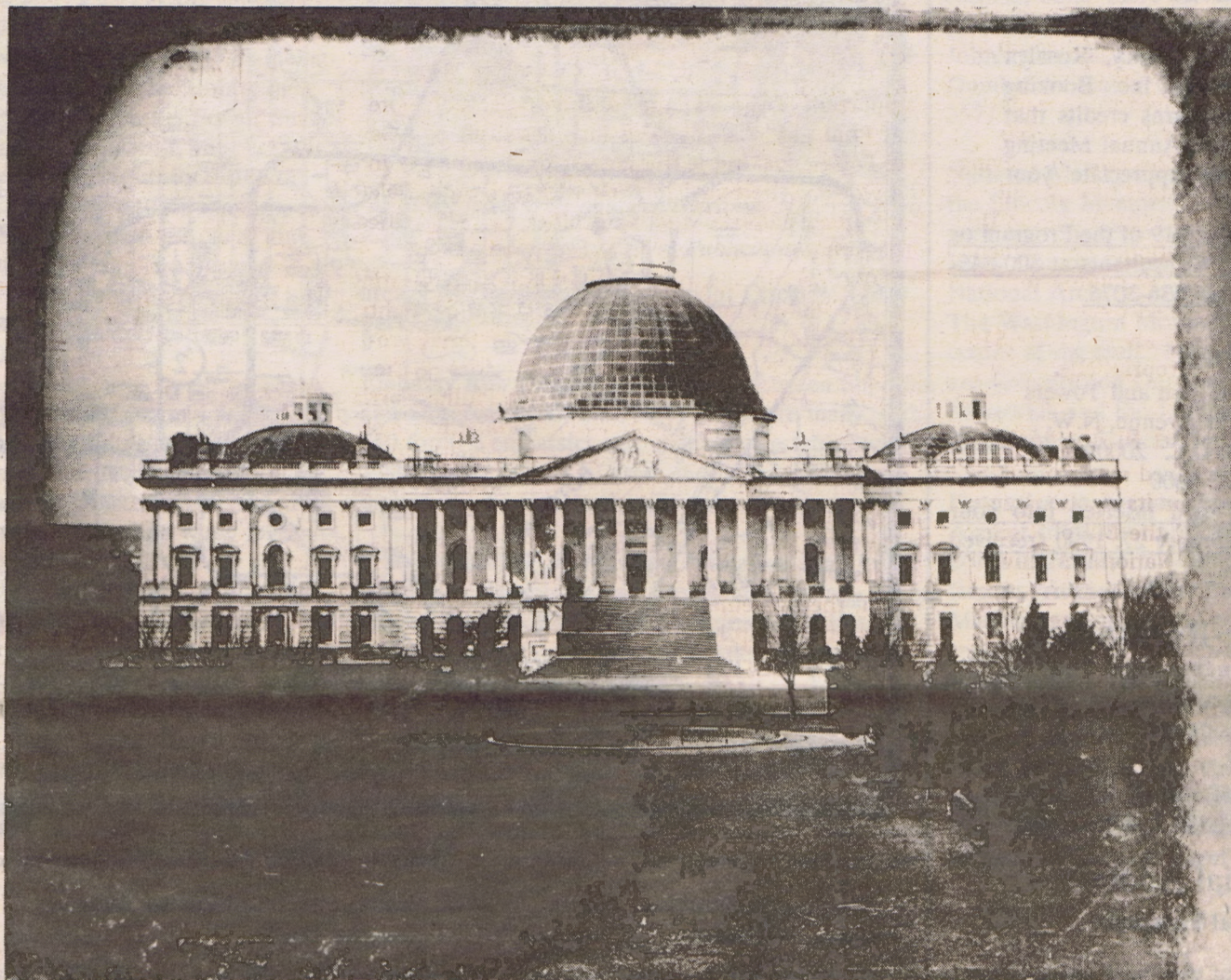
Organization of American Historians

CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT

OAH/SHFG ANNUAL MEETING

MARCH 22-25, 1990

WASHINGTON, D.C.



East front of the Capitol, 1846

Photo courtesy of the United States Senate Historical Office

OAH 83rd Annual Meeting

by August Meier

The 1990 OAH Annual Meeting will be held Thursday, March 22, through Sunday, March 25, at The Washington Hilton and Towers in Washington, D.C. Meeting jointly with the OAH this year will be the Society for History in the Federal Government.

While the convention program embraces a broad variety of topics with sessions on traditional specialties like constitutional history as well as newer disciplines like women's history, the Program Committee concentrated especially on preparing sessions dealing with historical experiences of American racial and ethnic minorities. In addition, there will be five sessions, developed by Les Benedict of Ohio State University, devoted to observance of the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

The SHFG has organized an additional 21 sessions and workshops, plus 14 historic tours, on many

interesting and timely topics. Information and registration for the tours can be found in the Program and will also be available at a table in the meeting registration area.

Highlights of the Convention will include the OAH Presidential Reception and Banquet on Friday evening beginning at 6:00 p.m. Louis R. Harlan will present the Presidential Address entitled Social Studies Reform and the Historian. Presentation of Awards will take place at 8:30.

On Thursday night a program entitled "Duke Ellington and the Culture of Washington, D.C." will feature illustrative recordings presented by novelist, essayist and cultural critic Albert Murray. In a related session late Friday afternoon, Edward Pessen will present a paper, also illustrated with recordings, entitled "Black Jazz and the King of Swing: Afro-

American Influences on the Great Benny Goodman Band of the 1930s."

Among sessions devoted to the theme of comparative racial and ethnic minorities in history in the United States will be a major paper by John Higham, distilling his views on minorities in America, entitled "Ethnic Identities in America: A Comparative View" and another major paper by Alfred Camarillo, entitled "Comparative Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity: Mexicans, Blacks and Europeans, 1900-1940."

August Meier, Chairman of the Program Committee, and the OAH wish to thank the members of the Program Committee: John H. Bracey Jr., Mari Jo Buhle, David A. Gerber, Gilbert Gonzalez, David Katzman, Gary Okimoto, Theda W. Perdue and David Wigdor. Mr. Meier also wishes to express appreciation for the support of Kent State University which underwrote the telephone, mailing, secretarial, and other miscellaneous expenses incurred in the work of the Program Committee.

Advance Convention Arrangements At-A-Glance

Use the following list to help ensure that you make advance arrangements whenever possible—save time, money, and blood pressure points.

Travel

Special rates are available from the official OAH Travel Agency, Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. Booking through RMTC also earns credits that reduce the cost of the Annual Meeting for the OAH. We appreciate your consideration.

Complete the form on page 219 of the Program or call Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants at 800-645-3437; in New York call 516-536-3076.

Hotel

The Washington Hilton and Towers
1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/483-3000

Return the reservation card inserted into your Program. Deadline: February 27, 1990 (received by The Hilton)

Meeting Pre-Registration

Pre-registered attendees save \$5.00 to \$10.00 off fees charged at the convention. They also save considerable time in the registration process.

Return the form on page 215 of the Program to pre-register. Deadline: March 1, 1990 (postmark).

Presidential Address

Other Meal Functions

Advance tickets for the Presidential Address can be ordered along with your pre-registration. Tickets will be available at the meeting but must be purchased in advance of the dinner; no sales at the door.

Include dinner tickets on the form on page 215 of the Program

Advance Placement Registration

Listing your application or position(s) prior to the meeting will expedite service at the Job Registry.

Return the form on page 217 of the Program and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to receive listing or application forms. Deadline: March 2, 1990

Tours

The SHFG has created 14 historical tours in Washington. Advance registration is encouraged.

Return the form on pages 221-222 of the Program.



Major Points of Interest

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Washington Hilton and Towers | 2 National Mall/Smithsonian Museums | 3 Union Station |
| 4 National Archives | 5 Supreme Court | 6 Kennedy Center |

Washington, D.C. Travel Tips

As the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. is well served by commercial transportation carriers. The convention hotel is a fifteen-minute taxi/limousine ride (non-rush hour) from National Airport (\$10 average taxi fare; \$5 limousine), and approximately forty-five minutes from Dulles and Baltimore-Washington International airports (\$40 average taxi fare; \$11-\$14 limousine). Taxi fares should be negotiated with driver before leaving the airport. Those arriving by train at Union Station can reach the hotel by taxi or Metrorail (Dupont Circle Station) in about fifteen minutes.

Metrorail

The Metrorail system is an inexpensive, convenient means of getting around the city and its closer suburban areas. This rapid-rail system links the major commercial districts and neighborhoods, from the Capitol to the Pentagon and from the National Zoo to National Airport. Fares range from 85 cents to three dollars depending on the distance traveled and rush hour periods. Trains operate every six minutes on the average from 5:30 a.m. to midnight on weekdays, from 8:00 a.m. to midnight on Saturdays, and from 10:00 a.m. to midnight on Sundays. Route maps are available at station kiosks.

For additional information call (202)637-7000. Representatives of Metrorail will be available to answer questions in the registration area at the convention.

Private Automobile

The grid system by which the city's streets are laid out may seem reasonable to long-time residents, but it can confound the uninitiated. Drivers should set out with a good city map and a sharp eye for streets that change the direction of their traffic flow according to the time of day. If you decide to drive in the city, read the parking signs carefully. One of the city's most efficient services is its bureau of parking enforcement. A modern computer system keeps an up-to-date inventory of Washington's many vehicle impoundment lots, which are usually located in remote areas. (\$50 release fee plus ticket fines)

Climate

Washington weather in late March is generally pleasant, although not particularly predictable. High temperatures usually rise into the upper 50s, with evening lows of around 40. Cherry blossoms can be expected about a week after the convention ends.

Neighborhoods

Adams Morgan (along Columbia Road, between 18th St. & Kalorama Park, NW) Sometimes called Washington's "United Nations," Adams Morgan is a multi-ethnic neighborhood with a number of restaurants serving foods from around the world and small shops offering specialty gifts and grocery items. A collection of art galleries and antique shops can also be found in this colorful section of town.

Capitol Hill (streets surrounding the U.S. Capitol Building) Presided over by the U.S. Capitol's gleaming white dome, this area includes the Library of Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court, the Folger Shakespeare Library, The Capitol Children's Museum, the Sewall-Belmont House, and the recently restored Union Station with its attractive galleries, shops, and restaurants. The neighborhood also has many fine shops and gourmet dining places. The Eastern Market at 7th St. and North Carolina Ave., SE, is a popular place for browsing. M (Eastern Market/Capitol South)

Chinatown (G & H Sts. between 6th and 8th Sts., NW) Many of the city's oriental restaurants and shops are concentrated in this historic area. Enter through the China Friendship Archway decorated in classical Chinese art of the Quing and Ming Dynasties.

Connecticut Avenue/Dupont Circle (Connecticut Ave., from Farragut Square to the National Zoo area) Along the lower end of the avenue are exclusive specialty shops and stores and a series of superb restaurants. Popular Dupont Circle blends charming residential townhouses with office buildings and well-known nightspots. At the upper end, visitors can explore the National Zoo, art galleries, antique stores, and the many restaurants with outdoor dining



D Street from 10th and Pennsylvania, NW, ca. 1896.

Photo courtesy of Dover Publications, Inc.

areas. M (Farragut North/Dupont Circle/Woodley Park/Zoo)

Embassy Row (Massachusetts Ave. between Sheridan and Observatory Circles, NW) Here are many of the 150 foreign embassies and chanceries established in Washington. Coats of arms and flags identify each diplomatic mission in this famous area.

F Street Mall (F St. between Pedestrian Mall in downtown shopping area) Department stores, variety of small shops. TicketPlacc location for half-price, day-of-show theater and stage tickets. M (Metro Center/Gallery Place)

Foggy Bottom (area between Pennsylvania & Virginia Ave., from 22nd to 25th Sts., NW) Once a foggy swamp along the Potomac River, it is now a thriving area encompassing the State Department and George Washington University. The gateway to Georgetown,

Foggy Bottom offers a variety of cafes, restaurants, small stores, and shops along Pennsylvania Avenue. M (Foggy Bottom/GWU)

Georgetown (Wisconsin & M Sts. and west of Rock Creek Park, NW) A vibrant hub of nightclubs, bars, restaurants, specialty stores, boutiques, and restored homes, Georgetown was a commercial center in colonial days. Here are located the Old Stone House (the city's oldest house), the C&O Canal, Historic St. John's Church, Georgetown University and Dumbarton Oaks. For information, call (202)333-3577.

National Mall (park area from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial) Lining either side of the park near the Capitol end are the Smithsonian Institution museums and galleries as well as the National Archives and the U.S. Botanic Garden. The Washington Monument rises 555 feet from the center of the mall. Near the Lincoln Memorial end are Constitution Gardens, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial. M (Smithsonian/Federal Triangle)

Pennsylvania Avenue/Downtown (along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House and north of Pennsylvania from 7th to 15th Sts.) The famous "Avenue of the Presidents" has a new look. Massive renovation and private construction are remaking this part of downtown block by block. New hotels, parks, plazas, shopping complexes, and office buildings line either side of the wide avenue. Attractions include the Old Post Office building and National Place filled with shops, restaurants, and a performing arts center, the National and Ford's Theatres, the White House, and the FBI Building. M (Metro Center/Federal Triangle)

Dining Guide

Washington abounds with great restaurants, ranging from a handful of five-star classics to scores of moderately priced bistros. The city's diverse diplomatic community brings a guarantee of exotic international cuisines from Afghanistan to Ethiopia, from Mexico to France, and from India to Italy. Among the finest of the city's very expensive eating places are **Le Lion d'Or**, **Occidental**, **Le Pavillon**, **Twenty-One Federal**, and **Vincenzo**.

An adventurous diner should consult one of the many Washington travel guides available in bookstores and at the convention hotel. There are numerous modestly priced restaurants within easy walking distance from the Washington Hilton, and others are just a short subway ride from the Metro-rail's Dupont Circle station. The following is a highly selective sampling of dining spots in the two neighborhoods closest to the hotel.

\$\$\$ = expensive; \$\$ = moderate; \$ = inexpensive

Dupont Circle

This area offers a wide variety of restaurants, ranging from Greek and Chinese to Italian, Japanese and health food. On warmer late March days, many of these establishments put out sidewalk tables for outdoor dining.

Anna Maria's (1737 Connecticut Ave., NW, 667-1444) offers homemade pasta and veal dishes. \$ **Bacchus** (1827 Thomas Jefferson Place, NW, 785-

0734), a cozy Lebanese restaurant, features lamb, chicken and fresh fish grilled on skewers. \$\$ **Bootsie Winky & Miss Maude** (2026 P St., NW, 887-0900) features daily stews and vegetarian dishes. \$ **Cafe Petitto** (1724 Connecticut Ave., NW, 462-8771) is a noisy, informal Italian restaurant specializing in fried pizza, hoagies, and pasta dishes. \$ **Gusti's** (1837 M St., NW, 331-9444) is known for its veal, pasta, and pizza. \$ **i Ricchi** (1220 19th St., NW, 835-0459) offers hearty Tuscan specialties with delicately flavored pastas and risotto. \$\$\$ **Pan-Asian Noodles and Grill** (2020 P St., NW, 872-8889) serves noodles and grilled dishes in an appealing and informal setting. \$

Adams Morgan

Sometimes referred to as Washington's "United Nations," Adams Morgan is one of the most colorful neighborhoods in the city. Located along Columbia Road, between 18th Street and Kalorama Park, this multi-ethnic neighborhood offers restaurants specializing in African, Latin American, Mexican, and American cuisine. Adams Morgan also has a number of excellent French, Italian, and seafood restaurants, each in a quiet and comfortable atmosphere. There are also small shops featuring French pastries, fresh seafood, and deli salads.

Asmara (1725 Columbia Road, NW, 332-2211) features spicy stews prepared with chicken and lamb and other Ethiopian specialties. \$\$ **Belmont Kitchen**

(2400 18th St., NW, 667-1200) inexpensive American cuisine. \$ **Bradshaw's** (2319 18th St., NW, 462-8330) inexpensive American fare. \$ **Dakota/Montana** (1777 Columbia Road, NW, 265-6600) offers tenderloin grill, a popular three-cheese ravioli, and generously sized hamburgers and sandwiches. \$\$ **El Tazumal** (2467 18th St., NW, 332-6931) prepares spicy Salvadoran specialties such as shrimp stew, sea bass, and corn tortillas with pork. \$ **La Plaza** (1847 Columbia Road, NW, 667-1900) features both Spanish and Mexican dishes. \$ **Le Cafe Riche** (2455 18th St., NW, 328-8118) an eccentric, Bohemian-style cafe cluttered with antique furniture and old books, offers a diverse menu of traditional and nouvelle French cuisine. \$\$\$ **Meskerem** (2434 18th St., NW, 462-4100) serves an Ethiopian menu that includes a superb *kitfo*, a version of steak tartare, and a delicious shrimp *wat*. \$ **Mixtec** (1792 Columbia Road, NW, 332-1011) serves authentic soft tacos and homemade tortillas. \$ **New Orleans Cafe** (1790 Columbia Road, NW, 234-5111) specializes in poor boy sandwiches at lunch and Cajun entrees at dinner. \$ **Omega** (1858 Columbia Road, NW, 745-9158) offers a good dining value in Latin American, Spanish, and Cuban cooking. \$ **Red Sea** (2463 18th St., NW, 483-5000) serves spicy *wats* and mild *alechas* as the mainstays of its Ethiopian menu. \$ **Veneziano** (2305 18th St., NW, 483-9300) specializes in Northern Italian cooking and is famous for its fried squid. \$

Washington, DC: Past and Present

by Richard Baker



Dupont Circle, present day

Photo courtesy of the Washington Convention and Visitors Association

Washington, D.C. owes its existence to a 1790 political compromise. In the decade prior to that agreement, northern and southern members of Congress hotly contested the location of a permanent national capital. In 1783 members of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation actually voted to establish two capitals—one near Trenton, New Jersey, and one on the Potomac River near Georgetown, Maryland. Congress soon rescinded this plan and went on to meet in four temporary capitals between 1783 and 1790. In 1790, the Congress under the newly ratified Constitution arranged a compromise that brought northern agreement to southern insistence on the Potomac river site.

Under the provisions of the resulting legislation, President George Washington selected a site eighteen miles up the Potomac River from his Mount Vernon estate, between the thriving ports of Alexandria, Virginia, and Georgetown, Maryland.

The president retained Andrew Ellicott, a respected Maryland surveyor, and Benjamin Banneker, a self-taught black man, to survey the land at the confluence of the East and West Potomac Rivers. The parameters of the new city were: a 100-square-mile area, ten miles on each side. Maryland donated 69.75 miles and Virginia 30.25. Virginia's donation was returned in 1846.

Plans for the City

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a former member of Washington's Continental Army staff, first saw the boggy lowlands south of Georgetown in 1791. The Frenchman fashioned a brilliant European-inspired design for the city that stressed 160-foot-wide avenues radiating from scenic squares and circles, each adorned with monumental sculptures and fountains.

Despite Washington's endorsement of both the plan and its architect, the contentious L'Enfant refused to cooperate with local land owners and was dismissed in 1792. L'Enfant refused \$2,500 for his work and, in vain, sued Congress for \$100,000.

From its temporary quarters in Philadelphia, the government moved ahead in 1792 with plans for the capital city. James Hoban's architectural design won a local competition for the President's Mansion, and a year later the first president laid the Capitol's cornerstone.

President John Adams in 1800 moved into the unfinished President's Mansion and Congress assembled in the partly completed Capitol. Three years

later, President Thomas Jefferson appointed Benjamin Latrobe as surveyor of public buildings. Latrobe's "Classic Revival" architecture was first employed on the Capitol, but the War of 1812 brought that project to a disastrous halt.

In 1813 British Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn sent word to the President's Mansion that "he would make his bow" in President James Madison's drawing room. In August 1814 British forces carried out that promise, invading the city and burning the President's Mansion and the Capitol. Only a torrential rainstorm saved the city from complete destruction.

A City Rebuilds

In 1815 Washington embarked on the slow, arduous process of rebuilding. Congress met in a hastily built brick structure on the current site of the Supreme Court. The Madisons lived temporarily at the Octagon House, where the Treaty of Ghent was ratified, while the President's Mansion was repaired. Its charred planks were painted white, and thereafter it was known as "The White House."

Between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, Washington grew fitfully. In 1842 Charles Dickens described the city as "spacious avenues that begin in nothing and lead nowhere; streets a mile long that only want houses, roads and inhabitants; public buildings that need but a public to complete...."

The capital city was swampy and bug-infested, thanks in part to the canal that ran from the East Potomac through the heart of the city, past the Capitol and the White House to the Potomac. The canal flooded regularly, and streets were frequently muddy. Washington became the butt of many savage jokes, and foreign ambassadors stationed in the city collected hardship pay until modern times.

An attempt to improve conditions was made in 1850, when Andrew Jackson Downing, an eminent landscape architect, was hired to design Washington's park system. Downing's appointment was brief, for he drowned in a steamboat accident in 1852; but his plans for Lafayette Park, the White House grounds, and the Ellipse eventually reached fruition.

The Civil War quickly and permanently transformed the city. President Abraham Lincoln's call to arms in 1861 brought thousands of Union soldiers to occupy Washington, expanding its population from 61,000 to 109,000. Many of these people never left. Lincoln was determined to continue construction in

the capital city, despite fear of imminent attack by rebel forces. Several of the war's bloodiest and most decisive battles were waged within 90 miles of the city, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Winchester, and Bull Run.

While construction on the Washington Monument was temporarily halted during the war, the present-day tiered dome of the Capitol was completed in 1863. The 7-1/2 ton bronze "Statue of Freedom" was bolted into place later that year. The cast-iron dome reportedly inspired Lincoln to state, "If the people see the Capitol going on, it's a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

Post-Civil War Growth

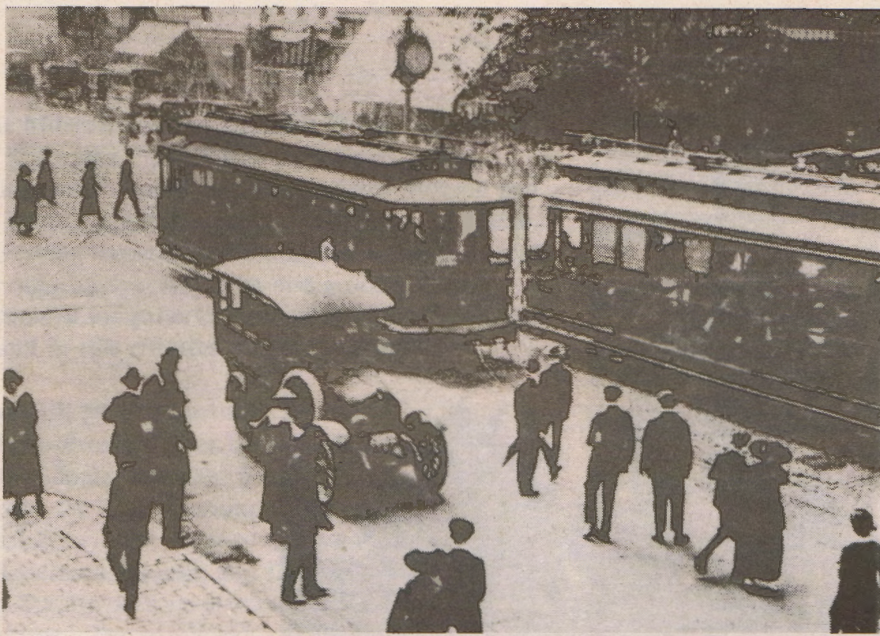
Post-Civil War Washington brought an era of tremendous growth. Freedmen from the South and war-weary soldiers settled in the area. The fetid canal running through the city was filled and named Constitution Avenue.

In 1871, under President Ulysses S. Grant's administration, Congress granted the District of Columbia territorial status, consisting of a governor appointed by the president, a council, and boards of public works and health. One of the first 11 men to serve on the council was lecturer and newspaper editor Frederick Douglass, whose home in the city's Anacostia section is now a museum.

Between 1871 and 1874, the Board of Public Works, under Alexander "Boss" Shepherd, built sewers and sidewalks, condemned 400 unsanitary buildings, paved streets, and planted 60,000 trees. Shepherd left an indelible mark on Washington, uplifting the city's public hygiene—and leaving it \$16 million in debt.

By 1874, Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of New York's Central Park, began filling the Capitol grounds with rare trees representative of different parts of the country. Building construction also proliferated. The ornate Smithsonian Arts and Industries building was finished in time to house six cartloads of exhibits from the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. The building complemented the existing 1855 Norman-Gothic castle, which was the first of British scientist James Smithson's museum contributions to America.

After considerable delay, because of its "modernistic design," the crown of the Washington Monument was set in place in 1884, culminating 36 years of labor. A steam-driven elevator took 20 minutes to



11th and F Streets, NW, ca. 1920



The White House Grounds, Easter Monday, 1898.

Photos courtesy of Dover Publications OLD WASHINGTON, D.C. IN EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS by Robert Reed

carry men to the top. (The current ride takes 70 seconds.) Women and children were forced to toil up the 897 steps because the elevator was considered "too dangerous."

By the end of the 19th century, Washington was no longer a city to be scorned. The Library of Congress, the Corcoran and Renwick Galleries of Art, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Post Office, Treasury Building, and the National Portrait Gallery had all been completed.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan sponsored the creation of a committee of experts in 1901 to make plans for the development and improvement of Washington's park system. Those appointed to the commission included famous landscape and architectural designers of the era. Most of the McMillan commission's plans—including those of a complete park system, the national mall, and memorials—were adopted.

The famous Japanese cherry trees, whose blossoming keynotes the city's annual Cherry Blossom Festival, became a part of the Washington scene in 1912. A gift of 3,000 trees was sent that year as a token of friendship between the peoples of Japan and the United States.

Other architectural and cultural additions to the nation's capital in the first quarter of the 20th century included the Botanic Gardens (1902), Union Station (1907), the Museum of Natural History (1911), the Lincoln Memorial (1911), and the Freer Gallery of Art (1923).

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the construction of federal buildings in Washington was rampant. President Franklin Roosevelt's WPA program put thousands of jobless men to work building the "Federal Triangle."

The core of Washington's federal government runs from the Capitol to the White House between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues and includes the National Archives, the Internal Revenue Service, the Post Office Department, the Federal Trade and Interstate Commerce Commissions, and the Departments of Justice, Labor and Commerce. Also completed during the Depression were the Supreme Court (1935) and the Federal Reserve Building (1937).

In 1941, the National Gallery of Art opened its doors, a gift from Pittsburgh millionaire Andrew Mellon. Two other impressive structures were completed in 1943—the Pantheon-styled Jefferson Memo-

rial and the Pentagon, with its 17 miles of corridors.

Modern Washington Emerges

During the 1950s Washington grew as the federal government expanded. Jobs brought thousands to the nation's capital; new housing proliferated in suburban Maryland and Virginia.

Residents of the city of Washington still lacked the right to elect either local or federal officials. The mayor and Board of Commissioners were appointed by the President, and Congress enacted legislation to regulate the District's local affairs. In 1961 the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, giving the District of Columbia three votes in the Electoral college. The movement for home rule gained momentum following the riots in the wake of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968. In 1974 District residents were at last able to elect their mayor and city council and a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. Efforts to achieve statehood have as yet proven unsuccessful.

Even as late as the march on Washington of 1963, the capital remained a predominantly segregated city. During the 1950s and early '60s, local civil rights groups picketed the major department stores, theatres and restaurants to demand equal service. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 finally outlawed segregated accommodations.

A great cultural arts center for the nation's capital was planned for decades, but not until the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 did this ideal become reality. Money and gifts poured in from all quarters, including countless foreign governments. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts opened in 1971.

That same year, ground was broken for Washington's Metrorail subway system. In 1976, the first subway line was opened to the public. Today, the system extends throughout downtown Washington and into the Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

The nation's 1976 bicentennial also marked the opening of the Smithsonian's National Air & Space Museum. Today, the Air & Space Museum is visited by more than 10 million persons each year, making it the world's most popular museum.

Other cultural additions to the national mall were the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (1974), and the \$94 million East Wing of the National Gallery of Art (1979), a dynamic structure designed by architect I. M. Pei.

The latest Mall additions occurred in 1987 with the opening of the Smithsonian's Arthur Sackler Gallery, Enid Haupt Gardens, and the National Museum of African Art. Today, the Smithsonian Institution Museum Complex includes 14 major museums and the National Zoological Park, making it the largest collection of public museums in the world.

Washington Today

Renovation projects have drastically changed the face of downtown Washington in the 1970s and 1980s, making Washington one of the most beautiful and cosmopolitan cities in the world. Most notable of these recent changes is the renovation of Pennsylvania Avenue. "The Avenue of the Presidents" now features new parks, hotels, office complexes, retail areas, and restaurants. Other projects on the Avenue include Pershing Park, Freedom Plaza, and the renovations of the historic Willard Hotel and National Theatre. Also completely renovated is the Pavilion at the Old Post Office. Once slated for demolition, the Old Post Office (built in 1899) Pavilion now includes a glass-enclosed elevator which takes visitors to an observation deck in the historic clock tower. Restaurants, shops, and a stage for free entertainment complete the pavilion.

Arthur Erickson's new Canadian embassy, designed to complement I. M. Pei's East Wing of the National Gallery of Art, recently opened on Pennsylvania Avenue. The new U.S. Navy memorial was dedicated on Pennsylvania Avenue in October 1987. Union Station, Washington's magnificent train station built in 1907, has been renovated into a three-story dining, shopping, office complex and is AMTRAK's "flagship" train station for their entire system. The brilliant Chinatown Friendship Archway was dedicated in 1986, a gift of the People's Republic of China. In Georgetown, the new "Washington Harbour" complex brought renovation to a dismal waterfront and now houses new offices, restaurants, and shops.

Richard Baker is the Historian of the United States Senate and the Chair of the OAH Convention Publicity Committee. The OAH wishes to express its appreciation to Baker and committee members Edward Berkowitz and James T. Currie.



Smithsonian Institution, 1862

Photo courtesy of Dover Publications, Inc.

OLD WASHINGTON, D.C. IN EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS by Robert Reed

Museum Guide

M = Nearest Metro Station

Anderson House Museum 2118 Massachusetts Ave., NW (202)785-2040/(202)785-0540 (tape). The headquarters of The Society of Cincinnati, the museum contains a collection of Revolutionary War artifacts, also decorative and fine arts of Europe and the Orient. The House is also a reference library on the American Revolution. Open Tues.-Sat. 1-4 p.m.

Historical Society of Washington, D.C. 1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW (202)785-2068. The Historical Society's Christian Heurich Mansion is a showcase of Washington's "gilded age." Ornate woodcarving, intricately stenciled walls, original furnishings, and a lovely garden are highlights of this 1894 Victorian masterpiece. Museum open, tours available Wed.-Sat. noon-4 p.m.; library open Wed., Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; bookstore open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Adults \$2, children under 18 free. Gourmet carry-out in Victorian garden Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Benches in garden.

Decatur House Museum 748 Jackson Place, NW (202)842-0920. A Federal style townhouse designed for Naval hero Stephen Decatur by architect Benjamin Latrobe. Collections feature 19th century decorative arts, Chinese export porcelain, naval memorabilia. Open Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat.-Sun. noon-4 p.m. Tours available, last tour starts at 1:30 p.m. Tues.-Fri.; 3:30 p.m. Sat.-Sun. and holidays. Adults \$2.50; students \$1.25.

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site 1411 W St., SE (202)426-5961. Film on the life of Frederick

Douglass, chronological exhibit in visitors' center on events in Douglass' life. Bookstore with a variety of books on black history, tour of the Frederick Douglass Home. Open 7 days a week, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Tours available on the half-hour.

Ford's Theatre & The House Where Lincoln Died 511 Tenth St., NW (202)426-6924. The place where President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865. The Lincoln Museum downstairs is closed for renovation; however, the Petersen House (The House Where Lincoln Died) is open. Open daily, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tours on the half-hour except 12:30 p.m. M (Metro Center)

National Archives Seventh & Constitution Ave., NW (202)523-3216; (202)523-3183/tours; (202)523-3000/tape. The Exhibition Hall permanently displays the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. A major exhibition, "The Fierce Spirit of Liberty: The Making of the Bill of Rights," is also on display in the Exhibition Hall. Daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. M (Archives)

Octagon House Museum 1799 New York Ave., NW (202)638-3221. Outstanding example of Federal style architecture; built in 1801; served as Executive Mansion for President Madison after the British burned the White House in 1814. Open Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat.-Sun. noon-4 p.m. Tours available continually. \$2 donation requested. M (Farragut West)

U.S. Capitol Constitution & Delaware Ave., NW (202)224-3121; (202)225-6827/tours. Site chosen by

George Washington. Cornerstone laid September 18, 1793. This symbol of the Spirit of America has been the home of the Congress since 1800. Open daily 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tours 9 a.m.-3:45 p.m. M (Capitol South; Union Station)

White House 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW (202)456-2200; (202)456-7041/tape. Ground and first floors including the Red, Blue, Green, East and State Dining Rooms. China collection & original antiques. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-noon. Ticket booth opens at 8 a.m. & distributes tickets until gone (on Ellipse). M (McPherson Square)

Woodrow Wilson House 2340 S St., NW (202)673-5517. Washington's only Presidential museum. House contains original artifacts and mementoes. Open Tues.-Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tours available. Adults \$3.50, seniors (62 or over) \$2, students \$2, under age seven and National Trust Members free. M (Dupont Circle)

The Corcoran Gallery of Art 17th St. & New York Ave., NW (202)638-3211; (202)638-1439/tape. Open Tues.-Sun. 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. extended hours Thursday evenings until 9 p.m. Closed Mondays. Tours available Tues.-Sun. 12:30 p.m. & Thurs. 7:30 p.m. Admission to Gallery, permanent collection and most exhibitions is free; admission charged for selected special exhibitions (Members free). M (Farragut West/Farragut North)

The National Building Museum P St., between 4th & 5th Sts. NW (Judiciary Square); (202)272-2448.

Located in the historic Pension building, this is the only museum in the country that celebrates America's building heritage. The spectacular Great Hall of the museum contains the tallest Corinthian columns in the world. The entire structure was built between 1882 and 1887 of 15 million bricks. NBM presents numerous exhibits related to the building arts, in galleries that encircle the Great Hall. Open weekdays 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; weekends noon-4 p.m. Tours available Tues.-Fri. 12:30 p.m. and weekends/holidays 1 p.m. Restaurants located in nearby Chinatown. M (Judiciary Square; Gallery Place)

National Gallery of Art Constitution Ave. between 3rd & 7th Sts., NW (202)737-4215. Art museum with collections of 13th through 20th century European painting; American art from the 18th century through the 20th century; decorative and graphic arts. Open Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-9 p.m. Fifty-minute tours on related works of art Mon.-Fri. at 11 a.m. One-hour thematic tours Tues.-Sat. at 1 p.m.; Sun. at 2:30 p.m. Four restaurants offer luncheon and light snacks. M (Archives; Judiciary Square)

The National Museum of Women in the Arts 1250 New York Ave., NW (202)783-5000. Celebrating the contributions made by women to the history of art, the Museum opened in April 1987, in a landmark building. Collection contains works from the Renaissance to the present. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-5 p.m. Suggested contribution \$2.50. Closed Mondays. M (Metro Center)

Navy Yard Ninth & M Sts., SE. The oldest naval facility in the U.S. Here you can see the Navy Museum (202)433-2651, with thousands of warships, weapons, submarines and aircraft on display in a former gun factory. Gift shop in Brooklyn Pilot House. Open Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat.-Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free. Snackbar; cafeteria open on weekdays. M (Eastern Market)

Also see the **Marine Corps Museum** (202)433-3534, where exhibits of weapons, uniforms, and firearms trace the 200-year history of the Marines. Open Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. and holidays noon-5 p.m. Free.

The Phillips Collection 1600 21st St., NW (202)387-2151; (202)387-0961/tape. The nation's first museum of modern art. The Phillips Collection opened in 1921 in two rooms of the founder's home. Still housed in the intimate, turn-of-the-century setting to

which various renovations and expansions have been made, the museum boasts a world-famous collection of 19th and 20th century European and American paintings, as well as a lively series of temporary exhibitions, concerts and educational programs. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 2 p.m.-7 p.m. Closed Mondays. Suggested admission \$3, senior citizens and students \$2, under 18 free. Tours available Wed. and Sat. at 2 p.m.; Gallery Talks on first and third Thurs. at 12:30 p.m.; other tours by appointment one month in advance. Cafe includes beverages, lunch, pastries; open Tues.-Sat. 10:45 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-5 p.m. M (Dupont Circle)

Smithsonian Institution Group

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum complex with 14 museums and the National Zoo. A small percentage of the museum's collection is on display at any one time. All museums are open daily, 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Admission to all Smithsonian Museums in Washington is free. Visitor information, (202)357-2700 daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; recorded information (202)357-2020.

Anacostia Museum 1901 Fort Pl., SE. Located in the historic Anacostia section of Southeast Washington, the museum presents changing exhibitions dealing with Afro-American history and art. Group tours available (202)287-3369.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery 1050 Independence Ave., SW. This museum houses nearly 1,000 masterworks of Asian and Near Eastern art and includes a number of important 20th-century Chinese paintings, representing a major new area for Smithsonian scholarship and exhibitions. M (Smithsonian)

Arts and Industries Building 900 Jefferson Dr., SW. Recreating the ambiance of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, the exhibitions represent an extensive collection of Victorian Americana. Highlights include working steam engines and other machines of the era, a Baldwin locomotive, and 51-foot model of the sloop-of-war, *Antietam*. M (Smithsonian)

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden 7th St. & Independence Ave., SW. The focus of the collection is 19th and 20th century painting and sculpture, viewed in a striking cylindrical structure and an adjoining sculpture garden. Changing exhibitions explore the newest trends in modern art. Group tours available (202)357-3235. M (L'Enfant Plaza)

National Air and Space Museum 6th & Independence Ave., SW. The most visited museum in the

world, it contains 23 galleries showcasing the evolution of aviation and space technology. Included in the museum's collections are: the original Wright brothers' 1903 Flyer, Lindberg's Spirit of St. Louis, John Glenn's Friendship 7 space capsule, Apollo 11 command module and a space station. Enjoy exhilarating films in the Langley Theatre on a special screen 50 feet high and 70 feet wide. A planetarium offers special presentations. Cafeteria. M (L'Enfant Plaza)

National Museum of African Art 950 Independence Ave., SW. The only museum in the United States devoted to the collection, study, and exhibition of African art. Its aim is to foster public understanding and appreciation of the diverse cultures and artistic achievements in Africa. M (Smithsonian)

National Museum of American Art 8th & G Sts., NW. American paintings, sculpture, folk art, photographs and graphics from the 18th century to the present. Changing American art exhibitions as well as selections from permanent collection—including post-World War II art in Lincoln Gallery, site of Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural reception. Free walk-in tours available weekdays at noon; Sundays at 1:45 p.m. M (Gallery Place/Metro Center)

National Museum of American History 10th St. & Constitution Ave., NW. A collection of more than 81 million items documents humanity and its natural environment. Exhibit highlights include dinosaur skeletons, a living coral reef, insect zoo, and the 45.5 carat Hope Diamond. Self-service fast-food cafeteria; also private dining facility for Smithsonian Associates. M (Smithsonian; Federal Triangle)

National Portrait Gallery 8th & F Sts., NW. Portraits of famous Americans include the Gilbert Stuart "Lansdowne" portrait of George Washington and Edgar Degas' portrait of Mary Cassatt as well as works by John Singleton Copley, sculptures and paintings in the Hall of Presidents, Matthew Brady photographs. Deli-style sandwiches; small cafeteria; courtyard available for picnics during warm weather. M (Gallery Place)

National Zoological Park 3000 block of Connecticut Ave., NW (202)673-4800/tape. More than 3,000 animals, including the giant pandas Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, Smokey Bear, American Bison and exotic birds and reptiles. Daily: 8 a.m.-6 p.m. (grounds); 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. (buildings). Food stands and cafeteria. M (Woodley Park; Cleveland Park)

Seventh Annual Focus on Teaching Day Saturday, March 24

Focus on Teaching Day will again be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting in order to bring together professionals in American History with teachers at the middle and high school level. The OAH strives to enhance instructional standards at all levels and encourages interaction among all historians and teachers.

This year's **Focus on Teaching Day** covers a wide range of topics in a panel discussion format to allow for a lively exchange of ideas. There are two concurrent morning sessions at 8:30 a.m. and two at 11:15 a.m., followed by the noon luncheon featuring a keynote address by OAH President-elect Mary Frances Berry. Two afternoon sessions are scheduled to

begin at 2:30 p.m. with one of them being held at the National Museum of American History. The following list gives details of sessions and participants:

Sessions 1 & 2 8:30 a.m.

"The Early Supreme Court and Marbury v. Madison"
"United States Foreign Policy in a Changing World: The Middle East"

Sessions 3 & 4 10:00 a.m.

"Learning Together: Reports on an NEH Summer Seminar for Teachers"

"Race Relations From the Constitution to Reconstruction"

Session 5 12:00 p.m. Luncheon

Keynote Address by OAH President-elect Mary Frances Berry (Advance tickets required)

Sessions 6 & 7 2:30 p.m.

"The Training and Retaining of High Quality History Teachers: The Role of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards"

"The Museum as a Teaching Tool: A Tour for Teachers of the National Museum of American History"

*This session will be held at the National Museum of American History. Attendees should gather at 2:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Washington Hilton.

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C.V., letter of interest to: Prof. Harold Abeles, Chair, Social Studies Search Ctte., Box 104A.

Teachers College as an institution has long been committed to a policy of equal opportunity in employment. In offering higher education in the discipline areas of education, psychology, and health services, the College is committed to providing expanding employment opportunities to minorities, in its own activities and in society. Candidates whose qualifications and experience are directly relevant to complementary College priorities (e.g., urban and minority concerns) may be considered for a higher rank than advertised.



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Papers should be focused on the legacy of the Eisenhower policies on successive administrations. For further information, contact Dr. Shirley Anne Warshaw, Department of Political Science, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325, at (717) 337-6863.

Smithsonian Institution Press

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Balch Institute Press announces the winner of the Alfons and Selma Jockwig Prize

Mark Wyman, author of *DP: Europe's Displaced Persons, 1945-1951* (Philadelphia: The Balch Institute Press, 1989) is the winner of the Alfons and Selma Jockwig Prize of the Balch Institute Press. The \$1,000 prize is awarded annually by the Balch Institute Press to the author of the book judged to be the best published by the Press that year.

DP: Europe's Displaced Persons tells the moving story of over 10,000,000 Polish, Jewish, Baltic, Ukrainian, Yugoslav, and other refugees who were uprooted by World War II. It draws on interviews with participants, United Nations documents, and church agency reports to present the story of these diverse peoples as they sought to maintain their identities and cultures amid Cold War politics.

A committee of three distinguished scholars selected *DP* as the winner because "it treated a subject of national importance, it did so in a fair and judicious manner, it was cogently argued, and very well written."

The Balch Institute Press congratulates Dr. Mark Wyman, who teaches history at Illinois State University, upon the selection of his book as the first winner of the Alfons and Selma Jockwig Prize.

The book sells for \$35.00 and may be ordered from: The Balch Institute Press, 440 Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, NJ 08512. For more information about the Balch Institute Press, and the Alfons and Selma Jockwig Prize, contact M. Mark Stolarik, Director, The Balch Institute Press, 18 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, (215) 925-8090.

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Washington, DC

Washington Hilton

March 22-25, 1990

Louisville

April 11-14, 1991

Anaheim

April 15-18, 1993

Chicago

April 2-5, 1992

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994