

OAH

NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

Volume 9, Number 3

October 1981

OAH Celebrates Philadelphia's Tricentennial

Unique Program Designed for 1982 Meeting

The 1982 OAH Program combines reflection on the meaning of the historian's craft with a wide ranging presentation of the most recent work of American historians. The Program Committee has worked with several goals in mind. In the interest of encouraging vigorous intellectual exchange, many sessions focus on central intellectual debates in the profession such as the nature of modern historical consciousness or the impact of the consensus school. We have also minimized the number of sessions with three paper or multiple commentators in order to encourage greater audience participation. We hope that papers will be delivered informally to maximize discussion and debate.

In addition, the committee has worked to broaden participation in the program to include more younger scholars, graduate students, public historians, women, and minorities. We feel that this too will enrich the

discipline. A grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE) had enabled us to generate several sessions emphasizing the history of black women and to encourage the work of black women graduate students.

The theme for 1982 "Being An Historian: Life, Politics, Community, and Scholarship" highlights several sessions in each time slot. These sessions focus on the nature of the historian's task and the intersection between scholarship and the historical context in which the historian works. A series of panels will bring together historians of different generations within the same field. In a different way, the theme informs an innovative series of workshops designed to enhance the democratic participation of members in the ongoing work of the OAH. These policy workshops will generate proposals for ways in which the OAH can respond to the job crisis or other aspects

of the changing nature of the profession. Such proposals will be discussed in a plenary session on Friday evening following the official business meeting.

The Program Committee, in cooperation with the Convention Publicity Committee, has also encouraged sessions which take advantage of the convention's location in Philadelphia. There will be a play based on the life of Benjamin Franklin, several sessions on Philadelphia history, particularly appropriate in light of the city's tricentennial celebration, a workshop on the Philadelphia Social History Project, and numerous tours of local museums and historic sites.

The location furthermore makes this an opportunity for members to bring their families, as there will be a wide variety of activities available. On the opening night there will be the play about Franklin and a film, followed by a cabaret in the convention hotel where OAH members and families can meet to talk or dance, enjoy a drink or a bite to eat. As we examine what it means to be historians in the 1980s in this historic city, we can also celebrate the intellectual community which sustains our work.

William Chafe and Sara Evans
Duke University
University of Minnesota

Duke University Finds Nixon Library Tricky Issue

Opposition continues to grow to the idea of putting a Richard M. Nixon presidential library on the campus of Duke University, where Nixon received his law degree in 1937. Professors at Duke and scholars across the country have begun to speak out on the general question of presidential libraries, and Duke historians have conveyed their concern to OAH President Gerda Lerner and other academic leaders about the university's decision to negotiate for a library and the procedures that have been followed.

On September 4, the Executive Committee of Duke's Board of Trustees met to take up the Nixon matter for the first time, three weeks after it surfaced in the press and four days before

fall classes began. They voted 9-2 to allot land and carry on negotiations for a library-museum on the Durham campus, even though Duke's Academic Council, the school's representative faculty senate, passed a resolution at a special meeting the previous day recommending to the trustees that they not proceed with the project.

At a second special meeting two days after classes began, the Academic Council unanimously approved a resolution introduced by History Department Chair Anne Firor Scott. It stated that the Council "categorically rejects the creation of any museum or memorial designed to foster the glorification of the former

Cont. on P. 8

"Life Cycle" Crisis Confronts Profession

CHANGING LIFE CYCLES OF THE
HISTORICAL PROFESSION
AND HISTORIANS

Currently the historical profession (and the humanities in general) are suffering from declining undergraduate and graduate majors, overly specialized and lengthy doctoral programs, a shrinking academic market, fragmentation into small-

Cont. on P. 4

Capitol Commentary

Beginning with this issue of the Newsletter a regular column will appear updating developments in Washington affecting the vital interest of historians, in particular, and the humanities, in general. If there is a specific issue you believe warrants a separate report, please contact the OAH several weeks before our regular publication deadline.

NHPRC Coalition

Last February, when it was first learned that the Reagan Administration planned to eliminate all funding for the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a group made up of the Committee on Federal Policy of the Association for Documentary Editing and other Washington-area historians and editors met to set a course of action.

An aide to Congressman David Bowen of Mississippi confirmed the group's analysis that a coalition would have a greater chance of success in a year when everyone would be clamoring to save particular programs. So after giving the Coalition a name and formulating two goals for it--reauthorization for the NHPRC and appropriation of \$3 million for FY 1982--we began to seek member organizations. Many joined immediately, and by early March we had sent a mailing to over 4,000 historians, archivists, etc., soliciting their participation in a letter-writing campaign to members of Congress.

Individuals and organizations answered to this action call, and by April the reauthorization legislation (2 years at a ceiling of \$3 million) had been introduced by Congressman Jack Brooks, (D-TX), in the House and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, (R-MD), had introduced the companion legislation in the Senate. The Coalition was invited to testify at the public hearings on the bill held by the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. Whitfield Bell of the American Philosophical Society and Gerald George of the American Association for State and Local History represented us at these hearings. Ann Morgan Campbell also spoke in favor of the bill on behalf of the Society of American Archivists.

The Coalition was pleased that the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal

Service, and General Government chose to hold public hearings on the NHPRC, despite the fact that the Office of Management and Budget had requested zero funding in FY 1982. On 12 May, testimony was given by Carol Henderson of the American Library Association, Thad Tate of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and Michael L. Ainslie of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Since these hearings, the legislative situation has changed almost daily, and it is impossible to relate in this limited space all that has occurred. Instead we will bring you up to date.

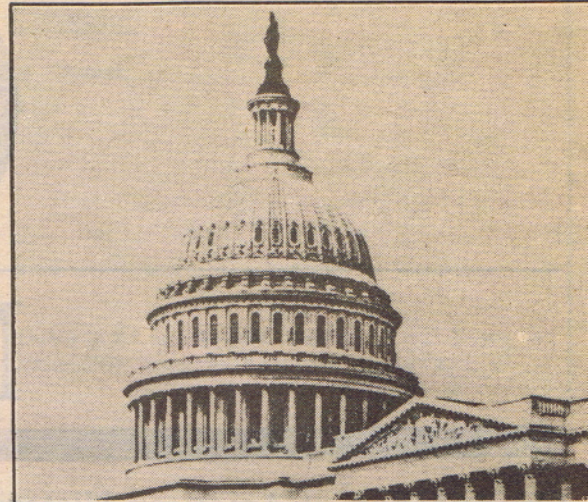
Although the reauthorization legislation passed the Senate on 2 June, it appears that the House will not act on this bill for FY 1982. But there is funding provided for the NHPRC in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations bills in both the House and the Senate. The House (\$1 million) and Senate (\$3 million) figures will be sent to conference, and we are optimistic that the conferees will settle on the \$3 million amount.

The appropriation will save the grants program for FY 1982, because there is sufficient authority in the National Archives legislation. But this is only an interim solution, and we must be prepared to continue the fight for the long-term reauthorization of the NHPRC's programs when the House subcommittee holds hearings in late 1981 or early 1982.

As coordinators of the Coalition, we have worked to keep Coalition members and other interested organizations and individuals informed about the status of the NHPRC legislation and have made numerous contacts with members of Congress and their staffs. Some observations that we have made about influencing the machinery of the Congress are:

1. Large quantities of well-written letters must reach committee and subcommittee chairs and ranking minority members to educate them on the value and importance of a program. At the same time individual Representatives and Senators should be informed of constituents' interest and actions taken. Mail should focus on one issue at a time.

2. Local or state coalitions such as the Tennessee Cultural Crisis Committee and the Massachusetts Coalition to Save Our Documentary Heritage can be extremely effective. The Tennes-



see group was instrumental in obtaining the support of Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker for the NHPRC.

3. Personal contacts with committee staff members and aides in individual member's offices have proven effective and valuable, particularly in the day-to-day monitoring of the legislative process.

In summary, since the Reagan Administration considers all historical programs to be a low priority, the Coalition must continue its work. The broad-based support that the Coalition has secured in its support of the NHPRC can be used effectively for promoting other programs in the field of American history. From preservationists to archivists, from editors to librarians, all those involved in the diverse aspects of America's past should now realize that our collective voices must be heard in Washington if the programs in which we have a mutual interest are to survive and flourish.

Charlene N. Bickford
Cont. on P. 17

JAH Keeps File of Book Reviewers

The Journal of American History keeps a file of potential reviewers of books in American history. The editors prefer to make all book review assignments from this file. This policy means that numerous requests to review particular books are turned down, but it is the fairest policy to everyone concerned. The editors would appreciate it if members of the OAH would use the form found on the back page of this Newsletter to initiate or update their entries in the reviewer file. The highest priority in assigning reviews goes to qualified members of the OAH who have not reviewed a book previously in the Journal. Other policies with regard to book reviews will be explained in the News and Comments section of the December 1981 issue of the Journal.

Cincinnati Program For '83 Takes Shape

The Cincinnati program will focus on the theme: "The Reuniting of Historical Explanation: Themes, Concepts, and Agenda." The Program Committee is open to any suggestions for papers and panels that advance this idea: overviews of particular sub-fields, explorations of specific unifying propositions, considerations of particular books. The proposed theme is not meant to be restrictive. The Committee encourages proposals on a wide range of subjects. All proposals for papers, sessions, and workshops should consist of a 1-2 page summary, identifying thesis, methodology, and significance of each presentation and a short, one-half to one page vita of each participant. Three copies of these items should be sent to: Joel H. Silbey, Department of History, 453 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. The deadline for all proposals is March 1, 1982.

Historians Defend FOIA

If you are a member of the OAH and have testified before Congress on any issue relating to the interests of the historical profession, please send us your written and/or oral testimony and we will excerpt it for publication in subsequent issues of the Newsletter. If you are interested in testifying on any issues, send the OAH your name and we will place it in a resource file for future hearings.

The following is the testimony of Harold Fruchtbaum given July 16, 1981 before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. Fruchtbaum represented Historians for Freedom of Information.

AFSC v. Webster, in which I am one of fifty plaintiffs, has been before Judge Harold H. Greene, United States District Court for the District of

Columbia, since July 1979. This lawsuit would not have been possible without the existence of the Freedom of Information Act (as amended in 1974). It was in the attempt to obtain records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the provisions of the FOIA that a number of historians, journalists, and political and social activists were informed that files they sought had been destroyed. . . . For example, study of the approximately 150,000 pages files pertaining to the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, who was tried with them, which were released by the FBI as a result of an FOIA lawsuit brought by the Rosenberg's sons and still before the court, demonstrates that the files in Bureau's fifty-nine field offices are primary sources for historical research. The FBI had convinced the National Archives, however, that the field office files were substantially duplicated in the

Cont. on P. 13

AHA: Womens' Progress Slow

1980 Summary Report

Among professional historians, women have always been a minority, and most of that minority has been white, concentrated in the most insecure jobs, earning proportionately less money than their male colleagues. In spite of significant gains in the position of women in the historical profession during the last decade, that general statement still holds true. So concludes the tenth anniversary report, in 1980, of the AHA's Committee on Women Historians, an update of the well-known Rose report, prepared by the AHA Committee on Women Historians (CHW) in 1970.

In the last ten years, the proportionate gains for women historians have been real, in terms of graduate school, employment, and participation in the AHA itself. The percentage of new history Ph.D.'s who are women, for example, rose from 10 percent in 1968 to 23 percent between 1975 and 1978. Hiring of women historians has kept pace. Women formed barely 10 percent of the historians hired in 1969, compared to 25 percent in 1980. Within the AHA, the report states, "there has been a dramatic increase in the representation of women at all but the very highest administrative levels."

Yet, "these general increases

mask glaring inequities in other areas." Women historians are still disproportionately concentrated in nontenure-track, part-time jobs. A full 28 percent of women history Ph.D.'s are in nontenure-track jobs, for example, compared to only 9 per-

cent of male historians. Of all humanities fields, history has the worst record in this regard. Not only does it have the highest proportion of nontenured-track women; it also has the largest percentage of

Cont. on P. 10

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN OAH ANNUAL MEETINGS

(See Story P. 10)

	Presided	WOMEN PARTICIPANTS			Total
		Speakers	Commentators		
1975	11	26	13		50
1976	13	25	11		49
1977	10	23	10		43
1978	9	41	21		71
1979	29	68	41		138
1980	26	61	38		125

WOMEN PARTICIPANTS in other than WOMEN'S HISTORY

1975	6	8	8	22
1976	9	16	7	32
1977	6	9	9	24
1978	6	32	16	54
1979	24	52	36	112
1980	19	41	28	88

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PARTICIPANTS

1975	21%	20%	16%	19%
1976	19	18	14	17
1977	18	17	14	16
1978	10	21	14	16
1979	29	28	25	27
1980	22	30	28	29

Chart provided by Carol Bleser
who chaired the Women's Committee in 1980

Profession in Crisis

Cont. from P. 1

ler and smaller societies, less professional (and hence, less geographic) mobility among those who teach, and low esteem because many government and business leaders assume that training in history is not relevant for solving national and international problems. In the November 1980 issue of *Harpers'*, John Lukacs wrote an article entitled "Obsolete Historians," in which he tried to explain "the discrepancy between the evolution of a widespread appetite for history and the simultaneous degeneration of the historical profession." He described this apparent contradiction by summing up the state of the profession with these words:

The historical profession in America has become gnarled and ossified. It has thoughtlessly allowed the virtual elimination of history from American public and other secondary schools, as well as the elimination of history requirements from colleges and universities. . . . This denegration has involved quality as much as quantity. Together with the monstrous bureaucratization of the intellectual profession, fashionable practices like

quantification, psychohistory, and the preoccupation with "timely" . . . subjects have not only become prevalent but also further reduced the practice and the concept of professional history to a social science, with its initiates taking comfort in the belief that they are the practitioners of complex methods and the possessors of arcane knowledge unavailable to and unreach-able to the common man and woman.

Without agreeing completely with Lukacs, I think that it can be argued that the last twenty years of the twentieth century may, indeed, reflect a "life cycle" crisis in the profession. Historians first joined in the general search for order and identity through the formation of the American Historical Association in 1884. Since then, the profession has evolved along the same lines as other professional and political organizations until today it represents a combination of highly specialized graduates and a proliferation of historical societies ranging from the 3,000 member Supreme Court Historical Society to the 120 member United States Commission on Military History. Like their profession, individual historians are also facing "life cycle" crises. This is true not only of the "mid-life" historians, but also of a younger "generation of lost scholars" who must try to parlay their specialized training into nonacademic jobs.

At the moment the OAH serves three types of historians:

1) ACADEMIC OR TEACHING HISTORIANS: These formally trained historians teach at every level, but those in post-secondary institutions have dominated the historical profession since World War II.

2) INDEPENDENT OR GENERAL HISTORIANS: Once a powerful force in the major historical societies, this group, whose members may or may not have formal graduate training, has been less influential and valued by the profession--much to the loss of the popular and relevant image of all historians. Some make a living as popular historical writers; others work at jobs unrelated to history while researching and publishing scholarly material.

3) ADMINISTRATIVE OR PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS: Composed primarily of formally trained historians, they are employed outside the ranks of academe, but often in history-related positions in both the public and private sectors.

They can be found working as local, state and federal archivists, oral historians, historical editors, historic preservationists, historic site interpreters or administrators, historical museologists, agency or institutional historians, and agency or institutional administrators or policy makers.

All three types of historians share a common characteristic: to varying degrees and at various times they engage in historical scholarship or preservation work. Moreover, any individual historian today should realistically expect to participate in the profession in more than one of these categories. This is particularly true of the latest subgroup who call themselves public historians. Many of them are teachers as well as practitioners and one would expect that these public historians are likely candidates for producing some of the badly needed popular history of the future along with the independent or general historians.

Hence, the central problem immediately facing the OAH consists of serving these different constituencies and at the same time fostering unity through creative leadership to prevent further fragmentation of the profession. In this era of general economic retrenchment, all three groups of historians are looking to the OAH to suggest means for intellectual and professional cross-fertilization that public agencies and academic institutions once provided when there was more job mobility. Ways must be found to offer these services within our current budgetary constraints. However, it is not enough simply to know how to balance a budget. Energetic and innovative leadership (much of it voluntarily provided by the membership) is needed if the OAH is to meet the demands of changing circumstances within the profession. Fortunately, the subject concentration represented in the OAH gives it more potential homogeneity than exists in the profession as a whole. The following suggestions reflect in outline form some of the specific ways in which I think that the OAH can begin to capitalize on its relative homogeneous nature to deal with the "life cycle" crisis within the profession and among its members.

I. Training of Undergraduate and Graduate Students

A. Purpose: to train future historians who will be able to work inside and outside academe thus providing a pool of potential teachers when needed in the future while insuring



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON HOUSE

Above is a picture of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House as it appeared in about 1890. The National Park Service has established the Women's Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls, but the house is still not a part of the park. Negotiations for the purchase of the house continue to be made by the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation. For more information about the house and the park, write to the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, Box 227, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.

Cont. on P. 12

New Wine in Old Bottles?

Re-examining the Depression Via Historical Films

This report is part of a continuing series of Newsletter articles dealing with media treatment of subjects from American history. Preparation for this column developed from the work of the OAH Committee on Television, Film, and Radio Media.

Robert Brent Toplin
Series Editor

University of North Carolina
at Wilmington

Documentary and feature films of America's Depression era offer exciting opportunities for history teachers in our media age. Americans suffered deeply during the Thirties, but millions of them still went to the local theatres twice a week to be moved by images larger than--but somehow related to--their lives. While documentaries and "problem films" of the period openly addressed contemporary issues, even movies made strictly for entertainment revealed Depression America's anxieties about the stability of the family, the viability of democratic institutions, and the dream of success. Used intelligently and responsibly--rather than as filler--these historical documents serve the history classroom.

Documentary films of the Thirties reveal much about contending political ideologies. Government sponsored documentaries about manpower and

resources planning such as The Plow That Broke the Plains (1936) and The River (1937) are alive with New Deal rhetoric--a rhetoric which pervades not only the narration, but influences the music, the editing, and the imagery of these U.S. Film Service productions. At the opposite end of the political spectrum, a leftist feature about the labor movement such as Native Land (1942) is a radical critique of the American class struggle. An early attempt to create what we now call "docudrama," Native Land synthesized both the political and aesthetic theories which inspired Frontier Films in the Thirties. Somewhere between these two political poles, March of Time (1935 ff.) churned out a curious photojournalism which has dated quickly. Like works of literature or speeches from the time, these documentaries and newsreels can serve as classroom texts for analysis, engaging television-oriented students in an enjoyable activity. Why were certain images chosen rather than others? Does the sequence in which they are presented determine our reactions to them? Why one kind of music rather than another? These are some of the basic questions to ask of any film in

order to explore its historically immersed themes.

Descriptive information about documentary movements of the Thirties can be found in R. M. Barsam, Nonfiction Film (Dutton, 1973), and E. Barnouw, Documentary (Oxford, 1974). My "Ideology and Film Rhetoric: Three Documentaries of the New Deal Era" explores how political philosophy affected filmmaking decisions (Journal of Popular Film, 5 [1976], 125-46). Approached as interpretations, rather than as literal reports about conditions, nonfiction films can yield excellent teaching opportunities.

"Problem films," many of them made by the Warner Brothers Studio, attempted to directly address major issues of the Thirties. I Am A Fugitive From A Chain Gang (1932) is still a chilling portrait of the trauma we associate with the big crash. Black Fury (1935) attempted to examine the union movement, while Black Legion (1937) dramatized how a typical American worker--played by Humphrey Bogart--could be led astray by Facism. Wild Boys of the Road (1933) followed teenagers as they wandered across the country after being

Cont. on P. 16

Upward Mobility Redefined For Queens' Immigrants

This is a report on a community history project deeply tied to family records. The Metropolitan Transit Authority has placed posters illustrating the documents used in the project throughout the New York subway system (see picture). Graffiti has not plagued the poster as is common to advertisements.

Hidden People
and Hidden Documents
Three Families in
Queens County, New York City

Almost twenty years ago Samuel Hays wrote, "Observing specific people in specific contexts one can get at the root of social processes which more generalized accounts often obscure or distort." He emphasized that local history can illuminate broad processes of social change by adding "... a dimension unobtainable through an emphasis on top level nationwide personalities and events." Hays' ideas were reinforced by the work of Herbert Gutman, Gerda Lerner, Stephan Thernstrom

and other historians. During the 1960s and 1970s the profession turned toward studying history from the bottom up; this interest acquired the label of the "New Social History." Graduate students and senior historians searched for material to reconstruct the lives of "specific people in specific contexts."

As project directors in a community history program, we faced the same difficulty: How could we find the records of people engaging in their daily routines? After four years experience uncovering social history material, we have

Cont. on P. 7

Lectureship Takes Shape

Present and recent officers and members of the Executive Board have agreed to serve as OAH lecturers in large numbers. (See the July 1981 Newsletter, page seven, for details of the lectureship.) The following is a list of those who have agreed to serve as lecturers: William D. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati; Mary F. Berry, Howard University; Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison; David Brody, University of California, Davis; Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati; Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara; Carl N. Degler, Stanford University; Betty Fladeland, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; Frank Freidel, University of Washington; John A. Garraty, Columbia University; Paul M. Gaston, University of Virginia; Herbert Gutman, City University of New York; John Higham, The Johns

Cont. on P. 12

¹ A larger version of this paper was read at the Columbia University Seminar on the City. For more information about the Community History Project, write the authors at LaGuardia Community College.

Samuel Hays, quoted in Roy Lubove, The Progressives and the Slums (New York: Book Craftsmen Assoc. Inc., 1962) ix.

NCC NEWS

With much current congressional activity affecting the historical profession, the National Coordinating Committee through periodic reports to constituent and institutional members and to state committees has served as a clearinghouse on legislative information. (See reports beginning on page 2).

Many of the twenty state coordinating committees report that major projects are underway for the fall. The Illinois Association for the Advancement of History will be cosponsoring a number of regional conferences for secondary and college teachers. The purpose of the meetings will be to provide an opportunity for high school and college professionals to meet, discuss issues of mutual concern, and establish contacts for future cooperation and discourse. The Missouri Coordinating Committee has received, for the third year, a grant from the Missouri Committee for the Humanities to sponsor a Missouri History Day program. Both the California and the Connecticut committees are planning major fall meetings to bring together historians from all facets of the historical profession to address the current problems facing historians in their respective states.

Sessions on the work of state committees will be held at two regional conferences in October. The Duquesne History Forum, to be held in Pittsburgh, is featuring a session on October 15 titled "Promoting History Through State Associations." Page Putnam Miller, NCC Project Director, will speak as will W. Benjamin Kennedy of the Georgia Association of Historians and Raymond G. Herbert, past president of the Kentucky Association of Teachers of History.

One of the four major sessions planned for the New England Historical Association meeting in New Haven on October 24 is "Organizing the History Profession at the State Level." Bruce Fraser and Robert Mennel, the respective chairs of the Connecticut and New Hampshire coordinating committees, along with Page Putnam Miller will discuss the significant contributions that state committees can make to the historical profession. Hopefully, these sessions will be instrumental in encouraging the formation of new committees and in building a stronger network of state organizations to enable historians to take advantage of previously untapped resources and opportunities for the promo-

tion of history.

The NCC will be sponsoring five sessions at the American Historical Association's meeting in Los Angeles in December on the employment of historians outside academe. All five of the NCC sessions will be held in the Bonaventure Hotel in La Cienega Room, which will be conveniently located near the registration area. On Monday, December 28, there will be a three-part series of hour-long conversations with three historians who have been using their historical skills in quite different ways. James B. Bukowski, executive with Johnson and Higgins, will talk about his work as an account executive. A recent recipient of an AHA Congressional Fellowship, Rosalie Schwartz will describe her experiences as a former aide to Representative Lee Haimilton, (D-IN), and will discuss the possibilities for historians in the legislative arena. Finally, Anne Millbrooke, historian and archivist with United Technologies Corporation, will speak on the role of the historian in the corporate world.

On Tuesday, December 29, there will be an NCC-sponsored panel on "Public Historians and the Energy Crisis." Sumner Benson will focus on the international dimension talking about OPEC oil and Soviet oil. The chief historian at the Department of Energy, Jack Holl, will address issues involved in writing the history of federal energy policy. Local aspects of the energy crisis will be examined by Gregory Graves, who will speak on energy/environmental trade-offs in southern California.

On the afternoon of December 29 there will be a workshop for historical consultants on client development. Miller, who has recently compiled the NCC's Directory of Historical Consultants, and David Cressy, a historical consultant, will direct the workshop.

A NCC resource center will be open in La Cienega Room of the Bonaventure on Monday, December 28, from 3:30 to 5:30 pm. At that time, persons will have the opportunity to confer with the NCC Project Director and to examine NCC publications, reports, and grant proposals of model programs, material on the work of state committees and career information.

Page Putnam Miller
NCC Project Director

Murray Surveys

Presidential

Performance

A funded study of comparative presidential performances is currently being conducted under the overall direction of Professor Robert K. Murray of The Pennsylvania State University. Designed to do more than merely up-date the Schlesinger polls of 1948 and 1962, this project is intended to discover the attitudes of American historians toward specific presidential actions, both past and present, combined with an attempt to construct a profile of what historically has constituted a satisfactory presidential performance.

Throughout the study, the assumption will be put to the test that American historians, as custodians of the nation's past and as teachers of subsequent generations of voters and policy-makers, have an analytical function which is valuable in supplying guidelines for the general evaluation of public service. Providing there is wide cooperation by American historians in this study, concrete criteria should emerge which will prove useful both in assessing presidential candidates and in judging presidential effectiveness.

The project sample will be all Ph.D.'s in American history holding the rank of assistant professor or above and teaching fulltime in history departments in American institutions listed in the AHA's Guide to Departments of History, 1979-1980, and 1980-1981. Approximately 125 selected non-historians are also involved in the study. Each person (about 2200) will receive a carefully constructed and extensively field-tested survey instrument sometime in November. A number of follow-up interviews will then be held during the spring of 1982. The findings will be published and will contain the most in-depth and reliable information we have on the thinking of Ph.D.-trained American historians on the qualities and performance expected of a president.

Survey instrument recipients are urged to cooperate in this project.

Robert K. Murray
Pennsylvania State University

Village Network Revealed in Queens

Cont. from P. 5

developed a method to resolve some of the problems of inadequate information. The efforts involved building trust in the community, developing a network of senior citizens, enlisting neighborhood organizational support and expanding our personal outreach. As a result, the Community History Program, a public program funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, has collected documents recording everyday life in Queens from 1880 to the present.

Over the past two years, we have worked with community residents' personal archives to create exhibits and seminars about their lives. New and interesting themes are emerging from studying this data. An analysis of our information from particular families emphasizes the complex relationships of work, family, and community. Study of the material, so far, suggests that the people of Queens were active agents of change. The changing nature of the family, the community, and the work experience reflects that behavior. Typically, in Queens, members of the same ethnic group and social class worked together (usually in the same department at the factory) and lived on the same block (settling sometimes by their Old World villages).

The records collected indicate specific trends. Upward social mobility for the people of Queens County was not out of the neighborhood or working class but into the neighborhood and into the working class. The family collections we have found, such as those of the Geipels, the Bonner-Cannon-Aarons or the Manyokys, do not define achievements as a "Protestant ethic" mobility scale based on job title. The values of the German, black, and Hungarian communities provided the significant scales for mobility. The community, a place where Old World lifestyles were recreated to provide security in the New World, gave the people of Queens their evidence of positive or negative growth.

The data discovered suggests that the people recreated in late 19th century Queens Old World village network systems. The following examples provide a brief introduction.

Louisa Wilhemina Geipel and August Frederick Geipel emigrated to Astoria, Queens, in the 1870s. Louisa worked as a midwife from 1874 to 1904, and August was initially brewmaster for the George Ehret Brewery. In 1880, he opened his own

saloon on Newton Road in Astoria. Through the lives of the Geipels, we begin to understand the importance of the Old World in which midwives like Mrs. Geipel provided a social center for the German community living in the surrounding neighborhood. The Geipels were part of the self help support system of the German community.

The Bonner-Cannon-Aaron family supports the thesis that the apparently aimless wanderings of disrupted southern black families in the late nineteenth century were in reality often movements of stable families with predetermined destinations. James and Nancy Bonner and their daughter, Eleanor, came to Long Island City, Queens, in 1879 from Virginia. James had been a sharecropper in the South and came to join an exciting, settled black community. Through the records of this family, we can reconstruct not only the migration north, but the existence of a black community in Queens that went unrecorded in the Federal census of 1880, 1900, and the New York census of 1905, 1915, and 1925. The boxes of data included evidence of 19th- and 20th-century women's work (waitressing, dressmaking, domestic work, and factory work); and men's work (restaurant owner, bricklayer, cook, meat packer, soldier and handyman). These documents suggest that in many instances, the black family in this period was stable, secure, and functional for its members. The family sought and created jobs for its members at the same time that it battled the daily urban problems. Joining other blacks in western Queens, the family formed a non-spatial black community. Organized by the church, the community met every Sunday in different members' homes. The families gave strength to the members, helped them to cope with the new urban industrial society of the North, and shaped it with their participation.

A third major data source we discovered was the Manyoky collection. This collection, filled with photographs, work records, journals, and piano makers tools, documents the story of an Hungarian family of skilled workers. Emory Manyoky came from Hungary with his family to work at the Steinway and Sons Piano Company in 1901. Twenty years later his son, Jess, joined him in the company.

The record of the years of the Manyoky's employment also highlight a period of important

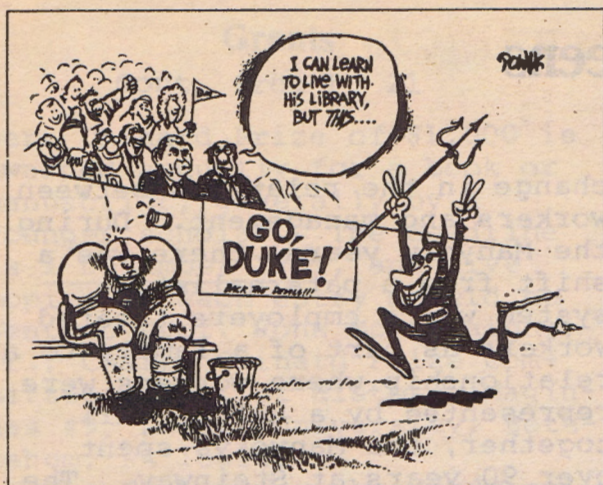
change in the relations between workers and management. During the Manyoky years, there was a shift from a paternalistic system where employers treated workers as part of a family to a relationship where workers were represented by a union. All together, the Manyokys spent over 90 years at Steinway. The entire experience and all the potential information lies documented in Jess Manyoky's cellar in Jackson Heights, Queens.

In the final analysis, the data on the history of the American family are in the homes of the people. If our experience in Queens is typical, then the historian can use public programs to unearth these documents. To preserve the people's trust, historians must scrupulously monitor the activities and the personnel involved in this exploration. The community is sensitive about having their heritage "ripped off" and there must be a well developed climate of mutual respect if we intend to pursue this path. The private collections are rich and well protected. It is only through working with the community and developing a trust partnership, that the historian will gain access to these private papers. Once the buried documents are brought out of the attic, basement, closet or from under the bed, the complex story of "... the numbers who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs,"² can be told.

Richard K. Lieberman
Janet E. Lieberman
Linda Ocasio
La Guardia Community College

² George Eliot, *Middlemarch* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World., 1872), 795.

Angela Dexter and Margret Versteeg, two English graduate researchers, offer to assist scholars needing to do research in Britain. They have access to leading collections such as the British Museum and the Public Records Office. Cost varies according to the work. Their address is 'Wiltones', London End. Beaconsfield, Bucks. United Kingdom.



© 1981, RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER
REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE

Presidential Library

Cont. from P. 1

president as part of a Nixon presidential library on or adjacent to the Duke campus." The Council also voted overwhelmingly to set up a select committee to investigate circumstances surrounding the proposal to put the library at Duke.

On September 14, students organized the first large teach-in on Duke's campus in a decade to discuss the issue. The undergraduate newspaper had opposed a Nixon Library at the school, while most regional papers have favored the idea and ridiculed those who question it. An editor in Dunn, North Carolina, called for the dismissal of the distinguished presidential scholar, James David Barber, a Duke political science professor, when he spoke out against the library and the abrupt way it had been pushed forward during August.

University administrators actually considered locating the Nixon Papers on Duke's main quadrangle more than a year ago, but nothing came of the idea and it was never made public. This summer, Duke's President Terry Sanford (a former Democratic governor of North Carolina) met privately with Mr. Nixon in New York on July 28 to discuss the matter. A Nixon lawyer then made several quick visits to the campus, where he was shown a wooded tract beside the law school and business school within view of the famous Chapel Tower. Nixon's representatives prepared a draft agreement for Duke officials. They implied that they had expected to announce on August 11 that the library would be placed at the University of Southern California, which has been negotiating over the facility since 1975.

President Sanford says that he then received assurances that a USC commitment could be delayed briefly and that Walter Annenberg, the millionaire USC trustee and associate of Mr. Nixon who had offered to raise private funds for the library on

the West Coast, was willing to support the project in the East. On August 8, Sanford sent a memorandum to members of the Trustee Executive Committee and several administrators stating in part, "President Nixon is ready to announce that Duke has offered a site and that he has gratefully accepted. They want to make the announcement on August 19. Obviously time is of the essence."

Only then did Sanford contact members of the History Department, who expressed dismay at the idea and the lack of consultation. As the story became public the following week, faculty members discovered through calls to Los Angeles that the USC deadline was non-existent. Faced with the threat of an emergency Academic Council meeting, Sanford postponed the August 19 settlement with assurances of full faculty consultation. He then sent out a letter to 65,000 alumni appraising them of the Nixon Library plan and enclosing a letter from an English professor endorsing the idea and disparaging those who questioned it. Sanford then announced that a special meeting of the Trustee Executive Committee would vote the matter "up or down" on September 4. The Committee's go-ahead resolution was conveyed to Mr. Nixon by Charles S. Rhyne, a Duke alumnus and emeritus trustee who has known Mr. Nixon since their law school days and who served as the attorney for Rosemary Woods, Nixon's secretary, during Watergate.

The trustee's decision to negotiate has intensified the controversy at Duke. Some opponents object that any large building ("up to 150,000 square feet" according to the trustee's resolution) would honor an unworthy individual, while others protest pushing ahead such a large and controversial decision during the summer with virtually no internal discussion. Still others question the need for putting such a major tourist attraction so close to the campus, within half a mile of several major new hotels. None of the facility's potential users on the Duke faculty have expressed an eagerness to have the public building which could draw more than 1,000 tourists per day.

Because recent congressional legislation rules the papers of current and future Chief Executives to be government property, it is unlikely that other presidential libraries will be built in the future. Those already in existence, while laudably administered by the General Services Administration, have drawn plausible criticism over the years. "It would be hard to devise a more cumbersome or expensive way to preserve

White House records," according to the librarian of Duke's Medical Center. Senior American historian Henry Steele Commager said recently, "The idea of scattering presidential papers in the small towns of America instead of the Library of Congress where they belong is ridiculous." He observed that unfortunately, "The whole idea of presidential libraries was a catastrophe. They are inconvenient for scholars, a waste of overhead, and they are monuments to pride and vanity."

Invited to explain the Duke-Nixon matter on the Sunday Op-Ed page of the New York Times, Anne Firor Scott pointed out, "The battle at Duke is still heating up;...the major issue will not go away." Professor Scott, who has been nominated President-Elect of the OAH, concluded, "Not only are those who oppose any connection of the name of a great university with that of a disgraced President likely to carry on their battle as long as the proposal is alive; it is also clear to American historians that they have a responsibility to begin to rethink the whole rationale for presidential libraries. And, of course, in the troubled times ahead the issue of the faculty's role in decision making on university campuses will continue to be debated."

Responding to Scott's published remarks, Professor C. Vann Woodward of Yale called them "eloquently put" and "right on target!" He urged Scott and her colleagues at Duke "not to give an inch. You are right. You speak for the guild! Stick to it."

Peter Wood
Duke University

National Archives Prepares Roosevelt Centenary Issue

Prologue: Journal of the National Archives is preparing a special issue to appear in 1982, the centenary of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the fiftieth anniversary of the New Deal. The journal is seeking manuscripts on topics related to Roosevelt and his presidency for this issue. Submissions should not exceed thirty pages of text (double-spaced) followed by footnotes in a separate section. The deadline for submissions is June, 1982. Address manuscripts to the editor, Prologue: Journal of the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

History Thrives in Texas

A recently-opened exhibit, "Texas Women -- A Celebration of History," marks the culmination of three years of effort by a group of women, headed by Travis County Commissioner Ann Richards and Project Director Mary Beth Rogers. Sponsored by the Texas Foundation for Women's Resources, the Women's History Project raised \$300,000 from foundations, corporations and individual donors. The exhibit, based on two years of research, uncovers a vast and hitherto untapped treasure of information about the role women in building communities and working in every aspect of the state's economy and culture. Available documentation was far richer than anyone had suspected and the exhibit represents, in the project director's words, just an outline of what women have done.

Now installed at the Institute of Texan Culture, San Antonio, the exhibit will tour the state for a year. For an illustrated catalog and for further information, write to the Texas Foundation for Women's Resources, P.O. Box 4800, Austin, TX 78765.

Grants, Fellowships, And Awards

Fulbright Fellowships for university teaching and advanced research are available in over 100 countries. An announcement booklet, Fulbright Lecturing and Research Abroad, 1982-83, includes description of positions, terms of awards, and selection criteria. It is available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle, N.W., Dept. N, Washington, DC 20036.

The American Council of Learned Societies offers fellowships and grants-in-aid for advanced research in the humanities. Deadlines vary according to programs. For a description of funding requirements and application forms, write to the Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 800 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

The Newberry Library has available fellowships of interest to scholars. They include specific programs for established scholars, short-term research fellowships, post-doctoral minorities fellows, a six-month fellowship for a woman scholar, and resident fellowships for unaffiliated scholars. There are also fel-

National History Day Gathers Young Historians

The University of Maryland-College Park graciously hosted two thousand students, teachers, parents, judges, and program coordinators at the second annual National History Day event on June 11-13. Secondary school participants from twenty-seven of twenty-nine History Day states arrived on the spacious campus with historical papers, displays, and performance props in hand. Young people had already competed at local and state levels, and they reached the Washington area via automobile, chartered bus, family van and plane for the national competition. A student, representing Chicago Metro Fair, arrived after traumatic disruption by train.

National History Day continues to encourage students to engage in historical research and present their efforts for judging by professional historians. University faculty, secondary school teachers, and government historians volunteered to evaluate entries in five categories and two age divisions relating to the 1981 theme, "Work and Leisure in History."

Participants ranged from Arizona and Iowa to New Jersey and Georgia, and their entries were just as varied. An eighth grader from Connecticut won first prize in the junior paper category with a description of "Life Aboard a Yankee Whaling Ship." The winning paper in the senior division was written by a New York student who researched early twentieth-century immigrants in the labor force in "Sweated Labor." A group of students from Billings, Missouri, traced changing leisure interests in "Games People Play," while another group from Houston, Texas, demonstrated the relationship between work and play with a display titled, "Negro Slaves: Labor and Leisure." Both entries were winners in the senior group project category.

Performances also ran the historical gamut. "Teaching School in the Early 1900s" was presented by youngsters from Tennessee. Trends among American comics was the subject of a young Indiana student's presentation, "Send in the Clowns," while a Chicago student was a prize winner with a dramatization, "Jane Addams: One Chicago Woman's Fight to End Child Labor."

Entries concerned with slavery and child labor were judged the best from a number dealing with the same general

topic. The subjects of circuses and quilting were also popular, while chronologically, the Depression era captured the imagination of a number of students. And an interesting intersection occurred when a project from Connecticut demonstrating "War and Play: The Effects of Vietnam on American Toys and Games" was located near a display called "Change," entered by four Vietnamese students from Texas who contrasted leisure-time activities in their old and new homes.

In addition to first, second, and third place prizes, several special awards were presented. Washington Workshops presented a seminar scholarship to an entry on Thomas Jefferson; the AFL-CIO awarded the best entry in labor history, a paper on the Haymarket Riot; and the Greek government rewarded five Missouri students who traced "Our Inheritance from Greece in Work and Leisure" with a two-week trip to Greece.

Before the ambassador of Greece made his exciting announcement, Carole Huxley of the National Endowment for the Humanities delivered eloquent remarks that placed the program and culminating events in proper perspective. All those who had engaged in activities relating to National History Day were winners, according to Huxley, for they had all received invisible prizes--tools and techniques learned, talents displayed, and knowledge acquired--prizes that would last the young people a life time.

The success of National History Day in making these invisible prizes available was recognized with the announcement of a one-year NEH grant to continue the program during the coming year. The staff also conducts fund raising activities to help additional states join the twenty-nine which now conduct programs. For more information write to Dr. Lois Scharf, Executive Director, National History Day, Inc., 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106.

The Minnesota Historical Society is seeking to identify repositories having correspondence and other papers pertaining to John Ireland (1838-1918), first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and influential leader of the American Catholic hierarchy.

AHA Summary

Cont. from P. 3

tenured men.

Similar differences appear in the area of part-time work. Only 5 percent of male history Ph.D.'s worked part-time versus 19 percent of women. This situation did not occur because large numbers of women chose to work part-time, since proportionately more women than men in part-time positions were actively seeking full-time employment.

Even among historians employed full-time in tenure track positions, clear inequities continue to exist. Women receive tenure proportionately less than do men. Women also earn less than do men, in all but the lowest rank, even considering length of experience. For historians with 11-15 years of experience, for example, men earned \$2200 more than did women.

"There is no evidence in these figures to confirm the myth that women are squeezing men out of the academic job market," concludes this report, "but there is evidence to support the notion that women are disproportionately experiencing a revolving door in employment--hired as assistant professors, but not promoted to tenure status."

Why should this situation continue to exist, even after a decade of work toward equal treatment? The AHA report offers some possible explanations:

1. Standards are higher for women than men.
2. Women historians spend more time in service tasks.
3. Women historians tend to be marginalized socially.
4. Many women are involved in writing and/or teaching women's history, which has yet to gain full recognition.
5. A far narrower personality type is tolerated for women than for men.

What can we do to help eliminate these structural inequalities? As a follow-up to this report, the AHA Committee on Women Historians has prepared Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia (see below). These Guidelines focus on hiring women in tenure track positions, giving women tenure, and creating a critical mass of minority women with Ph.D.'s.

For its next report, the AHA Committee on Women Historians will focus on minority women historians and women who are public historians. Copies of the full 1980 report are available from the AHA office.

Judith Wellman

OAH Committee on
the Status of Women
in the Historical Profession

Report Card: OAH & Women

One way of judging the status of women in the historical profession is to look at the number of women involved in professional organizations. The AHA, according to the Committee on Women Historians' 1980 Summary Report, has done very well, with women forming 16.2 percent of participants in the AHA annual meeting in 1979, about 30 percent of the elected AHA officers in 1980, about 30 percent of new members in 1980, and about 31 percent of the AHA's standing committees, excluding the Committee on Women Historians itself. Since women now make up only about 15 percent of all academically employed historians, the AHA has done very well to include so many women in its professional activities.

How does the OAH compare? In some ways we have done better, in some ways not as well. In terms of women's participation in the OAH annual meeting, for example, we have consistently had a relatively high proportion of women involved as chairs, speakers, or commentators, and we have had a steady rise in this proportion, from 19 percent in 1975 to 29 percent in 1980.

By other measures, however, we did less well than the AHA. In terms of executive board membership, women made up about 23 percent of the executive board in 1980-81, compared to the AHA's 30 percent. Women formed only 25 percent of new members of the OAH in 1980, compared to the AHA's 30 percent. And women made up about 23 percent of the OAH's standing committees, compared to 31 percent for the AHA.

See Chart
on Page 3

Professor Michael Kammen, Department of History, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, is deeply interested in John Huizinga's two assessments of American society and culture, published in 1918 and 1928. He is eager to learn the reactions of teachers and historians to the publication in 1972 of Johan Huizinga, America: A Dutch Historian's Vision, from Afar and Near, translated and edited by Professor Herbert H. Rowen.

AHA Guidelines

The American Historical Association's Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia has been prepared by the Committee on Women Historians (CWH) in consultation with the Professional Division, endorsed by the Council, and is designed to provide useful information by which history departments may measure their progress in providing equity for women historians.

1. Tenure-line positions

In 1979, according to the National Research Council (NRC), American universities produced 830 new history Ph.D.'s. Of these, 215, or 26%, were women. They closely resembled their male counterparts in such things as age and even marital status (both sexes were about 33 years old at the time of degree). Most importantly, perhaps, 90% of the women, like 90% of the men, sought full-time employment. But the NRC reported one key difference--the 1979 women Ph.D.'s in history were significantly less likely to report definite employment for 1980; only 43.7% of them, compared to 51.1% of the men, knew where they were going after completing their doctorates.

Moreover, even if they do find work, such women are much less likely than men to find full-time employment. In 1979, the NRC counted about 2,500 women Ph.D.'s in history in the U.S.; among them, close to 19% were working part-time, compared to only 5% of the 14,200 male history Ph.D.'s. Nearly half of the women historians working part-time were actively seeking full-time employment. (By way of comparison, only 13% of the much larger pool of women Ph.D.'s in English in 1979 were working part-time--and the new women Ph.D.'s in English in 1979 reported a 50-50 chance of definite employment in 1980, just like their male counterparts in history).

PRIORITY #1, therefore, IS TO EQUALIZE WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR FULL-TIME ACADEMIC WORK. SINCE WOMEN ARE OVER 25% OF CURRENT HISTORY PH.D.'S--THEY HAVE COMPRISED AT LEAST 22% OF ALL HISTORY PH.D.'S SINCE 1974--AT LEAST EVERY FOURTH FULL-TIME TENURE TRACK HISTORY APPOINTMENT IN U.S. COLLEGES SHOULD GO TO A WOMAN. (The NRC survey showed that women comprised over 25% of all 1975-78 history Ph.D.'s holding the rank of assistant professor in 1979, but many of those women held nontenure line positions.) This goal seeks to increase by 25% the proportion

On Hiring Women Historians

of tenure line positions held by women.

2. Tenure Appointments

Even those women who do win a

Women as proportion of PhD cohorts in history, 1930-1980	
PhD Cohort	Percent Women
1930-1960	13
1961-1973	13
1974-1980	26

full-time tenure track appointment are not promoted as rapidly as men. Women formed 13% of all history Ph.D.'s granted between 1960 and 1974, but they com-

Women as proportion of tenure-line and tenured members of departments that have attained equity in 1980	
Title	Percent Women
Professor	13
Associate professor	13
Assistant professor (tenure-line)	26

prised only 6.2% of all full professors among this group in 1979. (Women formed almost a fourth of the assistant professors, and over a third of the instructors among this group in

Guidelines for tenure appointments of women in history departments, 1981-1990	
Percent of women at tenured level	Suggested proportion of tenured appointments that should go to women to achieve equity in the 1980s
10 or less	1 in every 2 appointments
10-20	1 in every 3 appointments
20-30	1 in every 4 appointments

1979.)

More women earned history Ph.D.'s between 1975 and 1978 than during the entire decade 1960-69, but these newer Ph.D.'s were also having a difficult time obtaining tenure. For every woman among the 1975-78 cohort who had reached the rank of associate professor by 1979, seven of her male peers had already arrived there--and this with a 25% female talent pool and affirmative action laws! Almost half of the 1975-78 history Ph.D.'s who were

marooned at the rank of instructor or research associate were women; the assistant professors, the pretenure rank, were about one-fourth women, like the pool itself.

PRIORITY #2, therefore, IS MORE RAPID PROMOTION AND TENURE FOR WOMEN HISTORIANS. OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AT LEAST EVERY FOURTH GRANT OF TENURE BY HISTORY DEPARTMENTS SHOULD GO TO A WOMAN. Even this would produce a very modest increase to about one-eighth women among all tenured historians by 1986.

This goal will be easily achieved by those departments that already have a high proportion of women in tenure line positions. Success will require more effort of departments that lack women in the tenure "pipeline," however. Moreover, since many departments consist almost entirely of tenured members, and few will add large numbers of new members to their tenured ranks in the next decade, it is even more important for departments to take special efforts to identify and recruit women candidates for the few tenured positions that become available in the 1980s.

In undertaking affirmative action in the future, departments should keep in mind the following proportions of history Ph.D.'s who are women.

Assuming equitable conditions of employment, these women should be proportionately represented at both the tenure and nontenured ranks as follows:¹

Based on the available pools of women Ph.D.'s in history, and recognizing the infrequency with which new tenure appointments will be made in history during

¹ Using the same criterion as the Department of Labor . . . equity here is defined as existing when a department has the same proportion of women in its tenured ranks as is available in the pool of women Ph.D.'s in cohorts of tenure age.

² Departments can calculate what constitutes equity in their own cases by computing the percentage of women Ph.D.'s in the age cohorts of their tenured faculty. For example, if 50% of tenured members in the department received Ph.D.'s before 1973, and 50% received Ph.D.'s after 1973, the equitable proportion of tenured women in the department would be 19%, computed as follows: $13\% + 26\% = 39\% / 2 = 19\%$.

the decade ahead, the following guidelines suggest how departments might succeed in achieving equity for women in the 1980s. These guidelines vary according to the proportion of tenured women already present in the department.

The information embodied in these guidelines is presented to departments of history as a resource for use in their efforts to achieve parity in hiring women by 1986.

III. Minority Women

Minority women are still scandalously scarce among women history Ph.D.'s. As recently as 1977, the NRC could find only 36 black women, 38 Asian women, and 11 Hispanic women among some 1,600 women with history Ph.D.'s then working in American colleges and universities. (None of the Hispanic women Ph.D.'s held a rank above assistant professor.) In 1979, a different NRC study located about 200 minority women among 13,600 full-time history faculty members. Only 58% of these women were tenure, compared with 82.6% of the 10,851 non-minority men-- or 72% of the 725 minority men.

PRIORITY #3, therefore, IS TO CREATE A CRITICAL MASS OF MINORITY WOMEN HOLDING HISTORY PH.D.'S. BY 1986, AT LEAST 10% OF NEW WOMEN HISTORY PH.D.'S OR 3% OF ALL NEW HISTORY PH.D.'S SHOULD BE MINORITY WOMEN. Given these statistics, it is reasonable to expect history departments, through imaginatively designed (for example, in recruitment or funding) graduate programs to increase the number of minority women studying for a Ph.D. in history. At present, minority women are lost in the statistical cracks between women historians and minority historians; they and their needs should become more visible.

Mindful that the high degree of unemployment and underemployment in our profession affects both men and women, the Committee on Women Historians has in the past and will continue in the future to suggest ways to alleviate the impact of these conditions on the professional life of all historians. In addition, CWH is aware of the issues that affect minority historians, both men and women. The committee is now studying professional employment patterns among both men and women minority historians, and it will bring specific recommendations on this topic to the Professional Division next year.

Profession in Crisis

Cont. from P. 4

continued humanistic input into public and private decision making

1. Shorten length of time required to obtain a Ph.D.
2. Encourage regional research projects for dissertations
3. Sensibly incorporate curriculum changes designed to teach specific skills such as editing, popular history writing, word processing, computer research, quantitative analysis, oral history training, archival techniques and problem solving based on case study methods but not by simply diluting traditional history courses with a scatter-shot approach
4. Organize regional teams and informal competition between history departments to adopt the above changes in curriculum on the basis of recommendations from these groups of traveling experts
5. Encourage history departments to take the lead in nonsexist general education reform
6. Recommend that history departments use sabbaticals and leave policies for public service employment

II. Congressional and Federal Agency Advocacy

A. Purpose: to address serious national problems of budget reductions in the humanities in general and access to historical documents in particular

1. OAH should continue to work with the informal "alliance" formed on March 11, 1981 to resist proposed reductions in the level of support for NEH, NARS, and the NHPRC
2. Continue to testify against further exemptions for agencies like the CIA from FOI requests and to distinguish the legitimate research needs of historians using the FOIA from other users
3. Support the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation in its effort to prevent the State Department's Classification/Declassification Center (CDC) from delaying publication of the latest volumes of the Foreign Relations series
4. Testify at hearings on education bills affecting the teaching of history to prevent the further erosion of history requirements
5. Work to obtain federal and state support for historically oriented constitutional projects in 1987 that would be distinct

from Project '87 and the American Enterprise Institute

III. General and Specific Outreach Programs

A. Purpose: to meet the needs of academic, independent, and administrative historians, as well as the general public

1. Organize (or act as a clearinghouse for) teaching and research exchanges to compensate for the lack of job mobility
2. Facilitate summer institutes on writing popular history and other subjects of interest to independent and administrative historians
3. Promote truly collaborative projects between historians and local museums and state historical societies which reflect mutual respect for each other's functions and expertise.
4. Cooperate with other professional societies on sessions when one or more are meeting in the same city and organize special summer projects with them on topics of mutual interest in the humanities
5. Consider (once again) holding the annual meeting on campuses during the summer as an economy measure and as a means of creating more collegiality among all types of historians
6. Establish an annual non-monetary award for the best popular history book
7. Continue to operate as fiscal agent for those individuals needing institutional affiliation to apply for grants
8. Make more effective use of our membership and teaching committees to form state and regional networks to promote history and the hiring of historical consultants for appropriate media, preservation and private sector projects

The basic question for this decade is whether the OAH should remain a learned society or become a professional organization largely devoted to public policy advocacy. I think that these suggestions allow us to cope with contemporary problems within the profession while retaining our humanistic, scholarly characteristics. The temptation in this time of economic crisis is to panic and move too quickly and completely into the public realm at the expense of our traditional functions. Too much public advocacy in the 1980s will be no better for us than too much specialization was in the 1970s.

Joan Hoff-Wilson
Executive Secretary

To be published in January:

The Governors of New Jersey 1664-1974

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS

Edited by Paul A. Stellhorn and Michael J. Birkner

Sixty-six biographies by scholars in New Jersey history. The essays emphasize the governors' years in office and explain the main forces, movements and events of the times. Presented in chronological order, they constitute a history of the state from a unique point-of-view. 300+ pages. Portraits, index, bibliography.

\$10.75 if ordered before publication

\$14.75 after January 31, 1982

All orders postpaid

Make check or money order payable to
Treasurer, State of New Jersey

Department 1 • New Jersey Historical Commission
113 West State Street, CN 520 • Trenton, NJ 08625

Lectureship

Cont. from P. 5

Hopkins University; (not available in 1981-82); Andrea Hinding, University of Minnesota; Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University, Bloomington; Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University; Francis Jennings, The Newberry Library; Stanley Katz, Princeton University; Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara; Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Jane DeHart Mathews, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University; Irene Neu, Indiana University, Bloomington; Lewis Perry, Indiana University, Bloomington; Keith Ian Polakoff, California State University, Long Beach; Francis Paul Prucha, S.J., Marquette University; Martin Ridge, The Huntington Library; Anne Firor Scott, Duke University; Kenneth M. Stampp, University of California, Berkeley; George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Edgar A. Toppin, Virginia State University; Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College; Robert Wiebe, Northwestern University; William Appleman Williams, Oregon State University.

To arrange an OAH Lecture with one of these scholars, write to the Executive Secretary. All funds raised by the Lectureship will go to enhancing the OAH's service to historians by enabling the Organization to publish additional issues of the Newsletter, increase the Executive Secretary's representation of the profession in Washington, and enlarge the administrative staff.

FOIA Testimony

Cont. from P. 3

records at Bureau headquarters in Washington. Since 1946, the FBI had standing permission from the National Archives to destroy field office files of closed investigations. These files, with some exceptions, were not destroyed, although many were stripped.

In 1976, two years after the FOIA was strengthened by amendment, the FBI requested and received permission from the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) to destroy the files in the field offices ten years after a case was closed or when administrative needs had been met, again on the strength of the unsupported claim that the records at Bureau headquarters contained the substance of the information from the field. NARS approved in 1977 an FBI request for permission to destroy field office files in criminal investigations five years after being closed. Early in 1979, the FBI obtained approval from NARS to destroy files on closed cases in field offices that had a supporting role in the investigations six months after their end or when administrative needs had been met.

Remarkable about all this is the fact that NARS approved these records destruction policies without having had the opportunity to carefully study the FBI's claim that the field office files were largely duplicated at the Bureau's headquarters and without insisting on and being given the opportunity to actually appraise the records in question or an adequate and representative sampling of them with the exception of reviewing two to three dozen files in 1976 and seventy-six more in 1978. The FBI then sought from NARS in May 1977 permission to destroy what the Bureau said were unneeded files in the central records system at headquarters. Although the FBI offered five criteria for selecting records for permanent retention, these allowed the Bureau significant latitude. NARS gave tentative approval to the plan, again without study of the relevant records, but recognizing Congress' interest at that time in intelligence and investigative agencies, NARS asked for Congressional review of FBI's proposal. The review was forestalled by other events.

This 35-year history violated the letter and spirit of several Federal statutes and regulations including the Archival Administration Act, the Records Management Act, the Disposal of Records Act, and the Property

Management Regulations Affecting Records Disposition. Further, the destruction of records not duplicated elsewhere but having significant legal, historical, or informational value is a circumvention of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. As a historian who frequently does research at the National Archives and who benefits from the assistance and knowledge of its professional staff, NARS' failure to protect so important a source of historical material as the investigative files of the FBI came as an unpleasant surprise. . . .

Clearly, legal action was needed. . . . [Seven months after we filed *AFSC v. Webster*] Judge Greene issued his opinion on January 10, 1980 with a temporary injunction restraining the Government

from destroying or otherwise disposing of or approving the destruction or disposition of any Federal Bureau of Investigation files until such time as the defendants have developed and submitted to this Court detailed records retention plans and schedules, encompassing both headquarters and field office files, based on inspection of FBI files by trained archivists and historians and formulated in accordance with the standards outlined in the Opinion. . . .

Referring to the thirty years following 1946, when the National Archives approved a standing FBI records disposal request, Judge Green wrote, "During that entire period, neither in connection with the approval of the various plans and schedules nor during the interim years did a single employee of the Archives see a single FBI file." Judge Greene concluded, "It is thus clear that the Archivist never discharged his statutory responsibility to make independent judgments concerning the records retention and destruction practices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This neglect, without more, fatally flaws the legality of any further destruction of records by the FBI. . . .

Like the lawsuit itself, Judge Greene's ruling is unprecedented, for it requires the creation and implementation of records control schedules for investigative files in keeping with present-day standards of records and archives management, something difficult to impose on law enforcement agencies with their tight control of access to their files. . . . Neverthe-

The Association for the Bibliography of History mailed questionnaires in September to 336 history departments to determine the nature and extent of bibliographic instruction in undergraduate and graduate programs. The Association urges departments to cooperate with the survey.

less, the relationship that had developed between the FBI and NARS over four decades could not be easily changed. . . . The Government sought and was granted some exemptions from the Court's ban on the destruction of certain classes of records. Further, the Government sought unsuccessfully the dissolution of the Court's order and indicated an appeal was contemplated, but that was not pursued. Finally, in a memorandum filed on June 9, 1981, Judge Greene wrote, "for well over one year, neither the Archives nor the FBI took any action to carry out the Court's order and the mandates of the law." . . .

To insure compliance with the law and his orders, Judge Greene called for designation of liaison officials by the FBI and NARS. He required the FBI to grant to the designated employees and consultants of the National Archives complete access to the records at issue and to furnish lists of the types of files. The FBI's directives, guidelines, orders, and manuals concerning the organization, policies, procedures, and operations of the Bureau were also to be made available. The Archives was ordered to select a group of qualified archivists, records appraisers, historians, and consultants to draw up standards and guidelines for use in examining and evaluating the FBI's files, and finally, to develop a detailed methodology for reviewing the large volume of records in question. Judge Greene required the submission of monthly progress reports and set the dates when the tasks he required had to be accomplished and reported to the Court. . . . [See report by James O'Neill for progress to date, page 19.]

These extraordinary events in

Cont. on P. 14

The editors of the *William and Mary Quarterly* wish to make known their receptivity to early American cultural studies broadly defined to include such fields as literature, ethnohistory, and archaeology, material culture, and the arts. Submit manuscripts in duplicate to the Editor, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

Testimony

the history of the National Archives and the FBI will have far-reaching consequences. The records retention plans and disposition schedules that are to be developed and implemented will surely be taken as models for other federal, state, and local law enforcement and investigative agencies. Access by NARS' archivists and appraisers to FBI records will be a significant precedent. Moreover, to evaluate the enormous volume of records, NARS is using a sampling technique never before attempted on such a scale

by archivists. This could be of major importance in public archives administration. The undertaking could eventually mean real cost savings in the management of the FBI's records. It may even encourage the Department of Justice and the FBI to establish offices for historical and social science research, which from the evidence I am familiar with, they sorely need. Finally, the Freedom of Information Act, which made this litigation possible, and the public's right to know will be well served.

These are excerpts from the statement submitted by Athan Theoharis on behalf of

the OAH to the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. Joan Hoff-Wilson also testified before the committee on July 16, 1981. Copies of her testimony can be received by writing to the OAH.

Perhaps the greatest value the present FOIA for the historian of the federal intelligence agencies is the Act's mandatory search and disclosure provisions. This is so because the FBI and the CIA, at least, had in the recent past created separate filing systems to isolate "sensitive" policy documents from their central record system. As a result, the full record of these agencies' activities is not retrievable through research into these agencies' central files. These separate filing procedures necessarily complicate historical research—for the decision not to include specially-sensitive documents within the two agencies' central files (even with other classified documents) means that declassification of central files, when and if they are deposited at the National Archives, will not insure that the scholar will have access to the full record of these agencies' past practices. What are some of these record-keeping practices?

Thanks to the FOIA and recent congressional hearings we know about a number of the FBI's filing procedures. Thus, FBI officials devised: (1) in 1942 the "Do Not File" procedure for "clearly illegal" break-in request and authorization documents; (2) in 1949-1951 the "June mail" procedure for "sources illegal in nature" (reports based on break-ins and wiretaps) and "for the most sensitive sources, such as Governors, secretaries to high officials who may be discussing such officials and their attitude;" (3) in 1949 the "Administrative page" procedure for "Facts and information which . . . would cause embarrassment to the Bureau, if distributed;" and (4) in 1940-1944 the "Administrative Matter" procedure for documents which could disclose either FBI leads to "friendly" reporters and congressmen or FBI officials' other politically sensitive activities. Under these procedures, such sensitive FBI documents were not to be filed in the Bureau's central record system but either in former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's "Official and Confidential" files or the "Official and Confidential" file maintained in the office of former FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichols, the "Confidential File" maintained in the office

AMERICA: CHANGING TIMES. 2nd Ed.

Volume I: To 1877

Volume II: Since 1865

Combined Volume

Charles M. Dollar, General Editor, National Archives, Washington, D.C.,

Reid A. Holland, Assistant Editor, Grand Valley State College,

Joan Gundersen, St. Olaf College,

Ronald N. Satz,

University of Tennessee,

H. Viscount Nelson, Jr., UCLA, & Gary W. Reichard, The Ohio State University

This completely revised new edition of a bestselling text continues to provide students with a highly readable portrayal of American history smoothly integrating political, social and cultural aspects. It remains unmatched in its thorough coverage of women, American Indians, blacks, and other minority groups.

Vol. 1: (0 471 09418-8)

Jan. 1982

Vol. 2: (0 471 09417-X)

Jan. 1982

Combined Vol.

(0 471 09421-

Jan. 1982

THE SWEEP OF AMERICAN HISTORY. 3rd Ed.

Vol. I: 1600-1870

Vol. II: 1870-Present

Edited by Robert R. Jones, University of Southwestern Louisiana & Gustav L. Seligmann, Jr., North Texas State University

This standard collection of readings has enjoyed great popularity since publication of the first edition in 1969. The third edition—reduced from 600 to 400 pages, with up-to-date selections—utilizes chronologically arranged selections from the works of 52 historians and scholars to cover the sweep of American History from pre-European settlement through the present.

Vol. I: (0 471 07898-0)

1981

Vol. II: (0 471 07897-2)

1981

USA: A Synoptic History of America's Past

Vols. I & II

Gerald Baydo, Grossmont College

A compact, very readable treatment of American History from the pre-Columbian Indian to the present. More attention is given to the role of women and minorities than in any other survey text. Features biographies of each president, chapter-opening timelines, and end-of-chapter essays.

Vol. I: (0 471 06433-5)

1981

Vol. II: (0 471 06431-9)

1981

Combined Vol.:

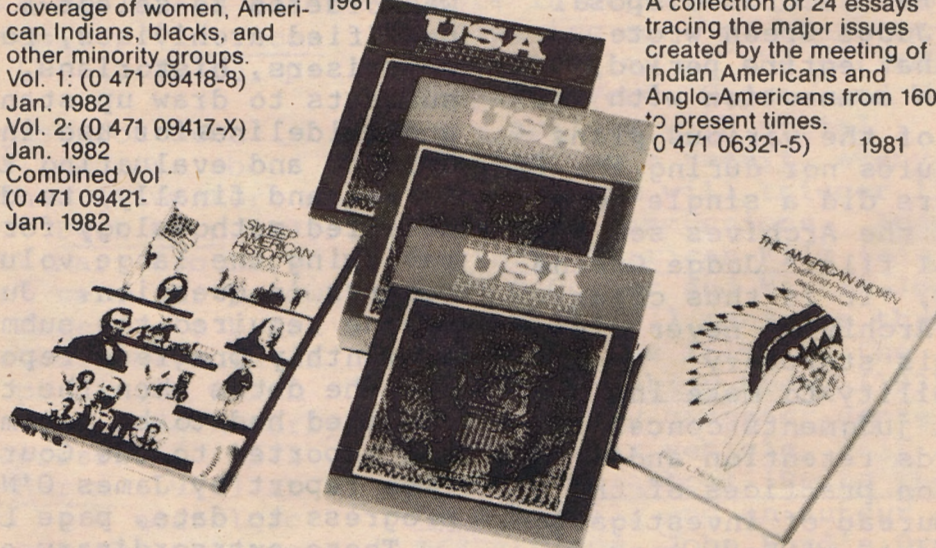
(0 471 06432-7)

THE AMERICAN INDIAN: PAST AND PRESENT. 2nd Ed.

Roger L. Nichols, University of Arizona

A collection of 24 essays tracing the major issues created by the meeting of Indian Americans and Anglo-Americans from 1600 to present times.

(0 471 06321-5) 1981



LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU AT THE WILEY BOOTH

To be considered for complimentary copies, write to Grace Gervasi, Dept. 2-1183. Please include course name, enrollment, and title of present text.



JOHN WILEY & SONS, Inc.
605 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10158

In Canada: 22 Worcester Road, Rexdale, Ontario M9W 1L1. Prices subject to change without notice.

History From Wiley

2-1183

of former FBI Association Director W. Mark Felt, in the closely-held 66 file, or "in a limited access area referred to as the special file room."

Similarly, the CIA has a "system of compartmented records" and "soft files." In 1977 congressional testimony, Acting CIA Director John Blake characterized the "soft files" as "files of convenience or working files" which were "not official records and thus are not indexed as such." Further describing CIA filing procedures to the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Blake observed that "Within the Agency there is no single centralized records system. For reasons of security and need to know, there are a number of records systems designed to accomplish the information retrieval needs of the various Agency components and the Agency's clients."

While our principal argument is that FOIA is an essential tool for historical research, we are not simply making a narrow case of interests to academic historians. Instead, we challenge the premise basic to the proposed exemptive legislation that the Congress alone can provide the needed oversight to insure against the recurrence of the recently disclosed abuses of power by the intelligence agencies. This position is consistent with the legislative history of the FOIA and the arguments of proponents of FOIA legislation that Congress could not fulfill its oversight responsibilities without ensuring the public's "right to know." A case in point is the FBI's responses in September 1975 to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities into the so-called FBI "black bag jobs."

On September 22, 1975, John Elliff (the head of the domestic agency task force of the Senate Select Committee and a staff member of this Committee) requested from the FBI a list of the targets and number of break-ins conducted by the FBI against domestic organizations. Responding on September 23, 1975, the FBI claimed that accurate statistics could not be provided because there was "no central index, file or document" listing break-ins. Drawing upon the "recollections" of FBI agents, however, the FBI admitted to "at least" 242 break-ins against "at least" 18 targets and provided a list of these "specific targets." The FBI further claimed that, pursuant to FBI Director Hoover's July 1966 order, "domestic security" break-ins had been terminated that month.

The FBI's response to the Senate Select Committee was mis-

leading in several ways. First, the "specific targets" list did not include the Weather Underground and further the FBI had understated the number of break-ins conducted against the Socialists Workers Party (SWP)--claiming to have broken-in 23 times when, as confirmed by documents released during March 1976 to a federal district court, the number of such break-ins should have been at least 94. . . . Second, not only did the FBI's September 1975 response to the Senate Select Committee understate the number of break-ins conducted against the SWP but the figures of 242 break-ins involving 18 targets were also low. In a recent settlement concluded in response to two class action suits filed in Chicago against the FBI, CIA, and the local police, the Department of Justice admitted that between 1948 and 1966 the FBI had committed "at least 500" break-ins directed at "approximately fifty targets" in the Chicago area alone [emphasis in original]. The Department conceded, however, that even these statistics might have understated the number of FBI break-ins in Chicago since they were based on "documentation which still exists. There may have been additional black-bag jobs, the documentation of which has been destroyed or cannot be located."

With this statement the Department of Justice had indirectly admitted that the figures given to the Senate Select Committee in 1975 were low but also that, again contradicting the FBI's 1975 response, break-in documents and files [emphasis in original] existed. Moreover, and third, the FBI's denial that there is no index recording break-ins also misled the Senate Select Committee since there existed in 1975, and still exists, "a symbol number sensitive source index maintained in the Intelligence Division." This index listed and identified break-ins and, as FBI Director Webster conceded in his February 1980 Report, knowledgeable FBI agents knew of this index and could have employed it to provide more accurate statistics to the Senate Select Committee. Instead, capitalizing on the Senate Select Committee's limited knowledge of FBI break-in procedures as described in July 1966 FBI memorandum on the Do Not File procedure which stated that break-in documents were intentionally not serialized so that they could be safely destroyed within six months after their creation, the FBI lamented that there "is no central index."

When testifying before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual

Rights in February 1980 in support of legislation exempting the intelligence agencies from the FOIA, Deputy CIA Director Carlucci insisted that this would not immunize the agencies from external accountability. Intelligence agency officials were men and women of integrity, he averred; besides, there was congressional oversight. The FBI's misleading responses to the Senate Select Committee in September 1975 sharply contradict both of Carlucci's assurances.

Nor was the FBI's September 1975 response that typical. As FBI Director Webster conceded in his February 1980 Report, the FBI had also misled the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights about FBI break-ins in 1974 and as well the House Special Committee on Intelligence Activities in 1976 (in addition to Justice Department officials and the federal court in the damages suit brought by the SWP). Can these misleading responses be dismissed as reflecting a fear over prosecution by vulnerable FBI agents? Not so, if we review the dissembling responses of FBI officials W. Mark Felt, John McDermott, John Mohr, and Helen Gandy during December 1975 testimony before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights.

Having been briefed about the FBI's separate filing and records destruction procedures--the "Do Not File" and "Administrative Matters" procedures--subcommittee members and staff queried these FBI officials about where Do Not File documents had been filed. In their responses, Felt, McDermott, Mohr, and Gandy expressed ignorance as to where such documents were filed. None described the "June mail" procedure to isolate break-in documents from individual case files in the "special file room." Although personally maintaining a "Confidential File" in his office, Felt did not cite this file or other similar confidential files maintained by FBI officials in their offices. From the "Official and Confidential" file which FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichols maintained in his office and which has been released under the FOIA, we have learned how such sensitive documents were handled, contradicting the expressed ignorance of these officials. . . .

Athan G. Theoharis
Marquette University

Congress Approves History Week

A resolution proclaiming the week beginning March 7, 1982 as National Women's History Week was passed by the United States House of Representatives on July 15, the Senate on July 24, and signed by President Reagan. HR 162 salutes "American women of every race, class, and ethnic background" who "helped found the Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways" and notes that "the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the body of American history." The successful campaign for national recognition of the vast, valuable, and varied contributions of women to the history of the United States was coordinated by the Congressional Union (an organization of

feminist historians and activists) and the National Women's History Week Project (a part of the Sonoma County, California Women's Support Network).

The celebration of Women's History Week began in 1978 in Sonoma County, California. In July, 1979 leaders of major women's organizations meeting in New York for the Sarah Lawrence College Summer Institute in Women's History adopted a resolution calling for the creation of National Women's History Week, to be celebrated during the week including International Women's Day--March 8th. In 1980, through the efforts of the Summer Institute participants, Women's History Week was proclaimed by governors in 16 states (and by elected officials

in numerous cities/counties), President Carter issued a message of support, and Rep. Barbara Mikulski introduced the NWHW Resolution in Congress. In 1981 even more states, cities, and counties celebrated Women's History Week and lobbying for Rep. Mikulski's resolution continued.

With passage of House Joint Resolution 162 (and its companion Senate Resolution) March 7-13, 1982 will be a truly national celebration of the contributions, talents, and history of American women. Women's History Week materials, including educational curriculum information, organizing guides, posters, shirts, etc., are available from the National Women's History Week Project (Box 3716, Santa Rosa, CA 95402).

Movies Depict Depression Life

Cont. from P. 5

uprooted by the economic crisis. To deal with confusing social dislocation, MGM's Gabriel Over the White House (1933) advocated that the American people empower a dictator to execute swift reforms.

Problem films are placed in historical context by Andrew Gergman in We're in the Money (NYU Press, 1971); unfortunately, the genre does not always deliver what historians would like. As Michael Wood observed in another context: "Hollywood often approached Problems with rather more fanfare than it approached mere problems; but then it eluded or disguised them in much the same way it eluded or disguised any other piece of recalcitrant reality (American in the Movies [Dell, 1976], p. 129).

Films designed for mere escape can tell us more about the Thirties than filmmakers may have intended. Duck Soup (1933) was a slapstick Marx Brothers frolic, but not very far below the film's surface was a bleak hopelessness about the role of government, a pessimism which can be traced to the dark early days of the Depression. Will Rogers' David Harum (1934) at first seems to be a nostalgic rural comedy, but the Oklahoman interjected extemporaneous remarks about the class struggle, the New Deal's experiments in Keynesian economics, and--through his interactions with other characters--indicated how the American spirit could weather both economic and psychological depressions. It Happened One Night (1934) became an immediate hit, in part because of fine acting by Clark Gable and Claudia Colbert, but also because an implicit message told Americans that the United

States had not yet completely divided into "two nations." A host of later films by Frank Capra preached the gospel of democracy more explicitly.

Historical themes are teased from entertainment films of the Depression by a number of books. I have cribbed many a lecture from Charles Maland's American Visions (Arno, 1977). Maland's focus on such major directors as Charles Chaplin (City Lights [1931], Modern Times [1936], The Great Dictator [1940]), Frank Capra (Mr. Smith Goes to Washington [1939], Meet John Doe [1941], and Orson Welles (Citizen Kane [1941], The Magnificent Ambersons [1942]) gives him the opportunity to explore in depth the philosophies underlying some of the most important films of the period. Chaplin, Ford, Capra, and Welles were artists with social visions; as a result, every film listed above will trigger lively classroom discussions. American History/ American Film (eds. John O'Connor and Martin Jackson [Ungar, 1979]) contains three essays on the films of the Thirties; Public Enemy (1931), a James Cagney gangster genre film; a star vehicle, Will Rogers' Steamboat 'Round the Bend (1935); and an auteur masterpiece, John Ford's Drums Along the Mohawk (1939) are placed in historical and Hollywood contexts by essays which are models of their kind. Useful information about distributors and bibliography concludes the volume.

Early this summer, the New York Times announced that the average number of viewing hours in homes with television had reached a record high--six hours and thirty-five minutes a day. This is an alarming statistic which teachers in the humanities

should not ignore. At Oklahoma State University, we have found that teaching critical viewing skills can help break the trance of TV: in other words, using films need not be synonymous with capitulation to mass media. By employing films of the 1930s as texts, teachers of courses which examine the Depression can catch the attention of visually oriented students, and--through critical analysis of the film experience in relation to readings and lectures--teach young people to perceive the symbiosis of art, reality, and interpretation--the very stuff of historical studies. Newcomers to film will be happy to discover that they are dealing with new wine in old bottles!

Peter Rollins

Oklahoma State University

FILMOGRAPHY

The Plow That Broke the Plains and The River are available from most university audiovisual centers and from the National Audiovisual Center (GSA Div. of the National Archives and Records Service, Washington DC 20409). Native Land is available from Film Images (17 W. 60 St., NYC, 10023). March of Time newsreels are rented by Kit Parker Films (Box 227, Carmel Valley, CA 93924) and by MOMA (Film Dept., 11 W. 53rd St., NYC 10019).

Gabriel Over the White House (1933) is rented by Films, Inc. (733 Green Bay Road, Wilmette, IL 60091). All of the other "problem" films mentioned in this section are rented by United Artists 16 (729 7th Ave. NYC 10019).

Films, Inc. (see above) carries a large selection of films by Will Rogers, the Marx Brothers, and such directors as Chaplin, Capra, Welles, and Ford. A special "archive" catalog is available on request.

Connecticut Studies Women from the Past

A project entitled "The Political Activities of the First Generation of Fully-Enfranchised Connecticut Women," was funded by the Connecticut Humanities Council for the period 1 April 1981. Under the auspices of the University of Connecticut, the Project Historians Joyce Pendery and Carole Nichols have collected twenty oral history interviews; transcripts will be placed at the Connecticut State Library, the University of Connecticut Library and Oral History Archives, and the Connecticut Humanities and Council Resource Center.

During March and April 1981 Connecticut Public Radio broadcast five documentaries which included historical narrative, excerpts from interviews, music of the period, and dramatic readings of historical documents relevant to each topic. The subjects of the programs were: Connecticut Suffragists; the League of Women Voters; Office-Holders; the Birth Control Movement; and, Connecticut Women. Tapes of the programs are available through the Connecticut Humanities Council Resource Center, Buley Library, Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, CT 06515.

These Connecticut women who have been interviewed for the project have been involved in a

variety of organizations and community work, and they represent a wide range of interests and political views. Among the interviewees were: a Hartford suffragist, LWV leader, lobbyist for many social causes of the 1920s and 1930s; the founder of the first Girl Scout troop for black children in the United States and New Haven's first minority alderman; a leader of the Greenwich Garden Club and League of Women Voters who was elected to the State Legislature and was instrumental in the decision to outlaw billboards from the Merritt Parkway and other state highways; a social worker who headed the state's relief program during the Depression; the physician attending women patients at Hartford's illegal birth control clinic during the 1930s; early state legislators and others.

The study has generated interest among Connecticut women's organizations and political activists who would like to know more about the lives and experiences of their foremothers. Scholarly papers and presentations to Connecticut women's groups are being scheduled for 1981-1982. For information on the project, write to Carole Nichols, 23 Windy Ridge, Wilton, CT 06897, or Joyce Pendery, 49 Millbrook Road West, Stamford, CT 06902.

Capitol Commentary

Cont. from P. 2

Humanities Alliance

The opening of this year's budget cycle held promise that during 1981 federal support for the humanities could become a thing of the past. The Administration asked that the budget of the National Endowment for the Humanities be slashed by 50%. Administration documents described support for the humanities as a low priority, best taken over by the private sector. When the White House Task Force on the Arts and Humanities was formed, it was widely assumed that it would be the instrument of the demise of both NEH and NEA.

Now, six months after the President's budget was announced, the agency's future no longer seems to be in danger. Its budget will be reduced, but not as substantially as the Administration had hoped. While optimism is premature, it does appear that NEH will, for the foreseeable future, continue to exist in a form very close to its present one. This upswing in fortune is due in large part to the commitment to the humanities of key members of Congress, reinforced by concern among their constituents.

Decisions in Congress regarding 1982 funding for NEH have been made through two procedures--reconciliation and appropriations. Reconciliation has been the Administration's chief instrument for reducing the size of the federal budget. Through this process, the congressional committees responsible for authorizing the existence of the agency were forced to recommend reductions in the authorized level of appropriation. In the past these levels had always been high, leaving authority for setting each year's budget with the appropriations committees. This year the Administration attempted to have these levels greatly reduced, putting a cap on the appropriations process. The authorizing committees had no choice but to make some cuts, but they resisted the Administration's attempts to have the spending ceiling placed at \$85 million. The figure eventually settled upon, \$113.7 million, is a substantial reduction from previous years, but represents a kind of victory emerging from this particular year.

While the authorizing committees were being forced to consider reconciliation with all due speed, the appropriations committees in both Houses have been proceeding with their work

Cont. on P. 18

Meetings and Conferences

The Northern Great Plains History Conference will be held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 8-10 October 1981. For more information write to James E. Spaulding, Department of History, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD, 57069.

The Association for Documentary Editing will hold its annual meeting 8-9 October 1981, in Madison, Wisconsin. For further information contact Raymond W. Smock, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

"The Female Sphere: The Dynamics of Women Together in Nineteenth-Century America," is the topic of a conference to be held in New Harmony, Indiana, 8-10 October 1981. For more information contact Kathryn Caras or Robyn Wiegman, Office of Women's Affairs, Memorial Hall East, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Union College in Schenectady, New York, and Patroni Scholastici are sponsoring a symposium on New York history in

the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries 9-10 October 1981. For more information write Professor Robert V. Wells, Department of History, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308.

The Duquesne University History Forum will be held on 12-14 October 1981 at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For more information contact Professor Steven B. Vardy, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

The Confederate Historical Institute will hold its annual meeting 25-27 March 1982 at Manassas, Virginia. Persons interested in participating in the program should contact Jerry L. Russell, P.O. Box 7388, Little Rock, AR 72217 by 15 October 1981.

The Society for the History of Technology will meet in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 14-17 October 1981. For particulars, contact Program Chair Judith A. McGaw, Department of History and

Cont. on P. 24

Humanities

Cont. from p. 17

at a more deliberate pace. The dramatic reductions resulting from reconciliation did not absolve the appropriations committees of their responsibility for considering the Administration's formal budget request, this one's being for an NEH budget of \$85 million, 50% below what the Carter Administration had requested. Neither the House nor the Senate has gone along with this request. The full House approved an appropriation of \$144.1 million for 1982; the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended in July a budget of \$113.7 million. However, President Reagan's concern about the size of the federal deficit has recently led him to threaten a veto of all appropriation bills that he finds excessive. Since it seems that the Interior bill, in which NEH is included, is one of these, Senate leadership agreed in mid-September to have the Appropriations Committee rework the bill and make further reductions. The \$113.7 million recommendation is therefore likely to be reduced during this new round of cuts. Passage of the bill by the full Senate, once anticipated in early September, now will be delayed until October. A conference committee will then be assembled to iron out the differences between the House and Senate bills.

The members and staff of the White House Task Force have been working through the summer and are now close to completing their report to the President. The Task Force considered possibilities such as combining the two Endowments or creating a new Corporation for the Arts and Humanities, but it now has come to the conclusion that both Endowments should be maintained in their present form. The Task Force has also resolved that the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities should be expanded

and given new responsibilities, and that the current peer review system at NEH is "effective and fair."

This year it has been demonstrated that members of the public and the Congress recognize the importance of federal support for the humanities and will oppose efforts aimed at minimizing this support. We can be certain that the Administration has noted the effectiveness of its opposition on these issues. However, it is much too early to assume that the battle has been won. As long as there are problems with the federal deficit, discretionary programs such as the ones at NEH will remain vulnerable. It is more than likely that the Administration will move to rescind some of the funds to be appropriated for 1982. The 1983 budget may request still more reductions. And a new chair will come to the agency, bringing an as yet unknown set of priorities.

The National Humanities Alliance is a coalition of national membership organizations formed last spring in recognition of the need for coordination among groups concerned about federal funding for the humanities. The Alliance encourages individuals who support the work of NEH to let their representatives in the Congress know their opinions. Although scholars have communicated their views to the Congress this year in unprecedented numbers, the victories won to date were largely the work of a few Senators and Representatives with personal commitment to this area. If NEH is to continue to receive adequate federal support, it is essential that historians and other scholars take responsibility for educating their own Senators and Representatives about the significance of research, teaching, and learning in the humanities. A broad base of support in the Congress will go a long way towards assuring that the humanities receive funding commensurate with their importance in the life of the country.

Moira Egan

National Humanities Alliance

FOIA Changed

While supporters of the Freedom of Information Act have been concentrating their attention on congressional oversight hearings and the Reagan Administration's promised package of proposed FOIA amendments, a number of "back-door" amendments that would greatly restrict public access to broad categories of government records under the Act have moved quietly toward passage as "riders" on appropriation authorization

bills and other unsuspected legislative vehicles.

The importance of the Freedom of Information Act as a tool for historical research was emphasized repeatedly by scholarly witnesses at July hearings before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. Representatives from the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, and Historians for Freedom of Information provided the legislators with numerous examples from experience as they carefully explained how FOIA helps overcome obstacles such as classification and other restrictions on access to government records. They urged the committees to reject pending proposals that would substantially eliminate public access to records of the FBI, the CIA, and other federal law enforcement and intelligence--records which, the witnesses agreed, are of greatest importance to historians.

The most objectionable FOIA bills--introduced by Senators Hatch (S. 587), D'Amato (S. 1235), Dole (S. 1247) and Chafee and Goldwater (S. 1273)--have remained in committee more in anticipation of the imminent introduction of similar proposals by the Administration than in response to critical testimony by FOIA supporters. But the maintenance of a status quo on the surface of the legislative arena has only served to deflect attention from very real and immediate threats to FOIA which run outside normal legislative channels.

Under present jurisdictional prescriptions, any bill which would directly [emphasis in original] amend FOIA must be referred to the Senate Judiciary and House Government Operations subcommittees mentioned above. It is possible, however, to "amend" FOIA indirectly by passage of a statute which specifically authorizes withholding of certain information and can be invoked as a "(b) (3) statute" pursuant to FOIA's third exemption category. Such legislation is generally referred to the committees that have jurisdiction over the agency involved, rather than to the FOIA oversight committees. Thus, when the CIA courts controversy by seeking virtual exemption from FOIA, it proposes an amendment to the National Security Act of 1947 or the Central Intelligence Act of 1949, rather than to FOIA itself. Such legislation is then referred to the Select Com-

Cont. on p. 19

The role of women conservationists, 1890-1940, will be explored in a study being organized by Linda Vance, a historian at Texas A&M University. Dr. Vance seeks inquiries from potential contributors who will write about women (deceased by 1980) who worked in the areas of wildlife and natural resource conservation and preservation. Vance's own research concerns the career of May Mann Jennings, a conservationist and park advocate in Florida. Address inquiries to Linda Vance, History Department, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, by 1 January 1982.

Cont. from P. 18

mittee on Intelligence, where less familiarity with actual implementation of FOIA and greater sympathy for national security concerns to ensure a more favorable reception for the CIA's proposal.

The CIA is not the only agency that has attempted to capitalize on the practical advantages of this route to resolution of real or perceived FOIA problems. During the last Congress, the Federal Trade Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission were the beneficiaries of new "(b) (3) statutes" that had been tucked away in the relative obscurity of the agencies' authorization legislation. There may have been others which, like a provision relating to shipper's export declarations, are less obviously tied to a specific agency and thus have not yet come to light.

In this Congress, despite an agency-wide remedial effort by the Administration and the preparatory activities of the FOIA oversight committees, forces seeking to narrow disclosure policies under FOIA continue to pursue the method of "back-door" amendment. For example:

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 97-35) contains a provision which eliminates the discretion of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to disclose business information falling within FOIA exemption (b) (4) and adds certain procedural obligations for CPSC regarding the confidentiality concerns of manufacturers and private labelers of products. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-34) contains an exemption, sought by the Internal Revenue Service, for "standards used or to be used for the selection of returns for examination, or data used or to be used for determining such standards" where disclosure "will seriously impair assessment, collection, or enforcement under the internal revenue laws."

The Senate version (S. 1127) of the 1982 Intelligence Activities Authorization Act would authorize the Defense Intelligence Agency to with-

hold any information concerning its organization, function, activities or personnel.

The Senate version (S. 1549) of legislation authorizing appropriations for the Department of Energy's National Security Programs would authorize DOE to withhold virtually all unclassified [emphasis in original] information pertaining to "atomic energy defense programs."

An amendment to the Department of Justice authorization bill (S. 951), proposed by Senator Dole, would amend FOIA to place restrictions on who may request access to records and to impose a ten-year moratorium on law enforcement, foreign intelligence, counterintelligence and counterterrorism records, among other things.

Historians and other FOIA supporters must keep a watchful eye for such provisions; otherwise, they may find themselves cut off from the records of history and there will be scant "legislative history" to explain why.

Allan Adler
Center for
National Security Studies

FBI Appraisal

Responding to a Federal court order issued by Judge Harold H. Greene, the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) formed a task force of 17 archivists to appraise the headquarters and field office records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The court order came out of litigation initiated by the American Friends Service Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and other organizations, and individual historians and political activists to stop the destruction of FBI records. Judge Greene enjoined the Bureau from destroying any records until the National Archives had formulated an approved retention plan and disposition schedule for FBI records.

The FBI has more than 24 million extant case files, and NARS has developed an appraisal plan based on a statistical sampling methodology to establish profiles of all 214 classes of FBI records. (The classes correspond to specific laws that the FBI is responsible for investigating.) The plan was described in a March 23, 1980 NARS affidavit submitted to Judge Greene. In the spring and summer of this year nearly 18,000 case files were individually examined by the archivists in the FBI headquarters building and 7 field

offices. Data collection sheets were filled out for each case file, and the information from the sheets was entered into computers to produce profiles of FBI records.

The first task of the appraisal staff was to go through the "00" files of each class. Those files contain the policy documentation on the character and scope of investigations, instructions to field offices, and records disposition. The synopses of the "00" files provided a historical statement for each class and reference tool during the decision process after the case file review.

The review of all the FBI records classes was done to determine the informational and evidential value of the totality of FBI records and catch classes of records that might not attract great FBI or historical interest, but would be of research interest to social historians, sociologists, and criminologists. The data sheets included data on information origins, size of the file, the case history, biographical information, and the research potential of the file.

The specific case files selected for examination were determined by NARS, and NARS archivists assumed custody of the files from the moment they were "pulled." FBI staff, examining the files under NARS archivists' oversight, masked the names of "informants" (in the narrow sense) and covered IRS tax return information, grand jury documents, and court-ordered wire-tap materials. On July 1, 1981 in making his injunction permanent, Judge Greene ordered that the names of "informants" and tax return information be uncovered.

The Department of Justice has filed a notice of appeal of the Court's order. The specific bases of appeal have not yet been fully determined, but they will very likely include the matter of the identities of "informants". They may also include the issue of the plaintiff's standing in light of the Supreme Court's decision in the Kissinger Papers Case.

Another part of the NARS study has involved collecting

Cont. on p. 20

For an edition of the papers of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, send information on the location of all documents, including letters addressed to them by others and newspapers accounts of their speeches. Send material to Dr. Patricia Holland, 303 New Africa House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Archon Books is interested in book-length MSS in all areas of historical research. Send an initial letter of inquiry, accompanied by any brief material (outline, related article, sample chapter) that would provide a grasp of the larger work. All inquiries will receive prompt replies. Address correspondence to Archon books, P.O. Box 4327, 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514.

FBI Appraisal

Cont. from P. 19

the names of "exceptional cases" in the history of the FBI that would be permanently retained. The NARS staff in its study and appraisal listed several thousand cases. NARS also asked historians through the OAH and other organizations to provide suggestions of exceptional cases. They received over a hundred responses from historians. Such cases will be preserved without regard to the originating class and will save highly valued case files that might be in classes judged disposable. An example is the class for stolen motor vehicles which contains little documentation or permanent information, but does contain the files for Bonnie and Clyde and John Dillinger. A tentative conclusion by the staff might be that only a representative sample of case files in that class would be retained; with the exceptional case list, however, those two case files would be preserved.

The NARS staff is now integrating the historical synopses of "00" files, the statistical profiles, and tentative staff recommendations on each class to make a final retention schedule for the FBI records. The retention plan and accompanying documentation will be reviewed by the FBI, certain other NARS staff members, and a team of outside consultants. A subcommittee of the National Archives Advisory Council made up of Arvarh Strickland (Missouri), Richard Leopold (Northwestern), Clement Vose (Wesleyan), Sally Kohlstedt (Syracuse), and Hal Winsborough (Wisconsin), have been advising the NARS team.

NARS will revise the retention schedule as necessary, and the FBI is required by the court to submit a final records disposition schedule to NARS; if that meets NARS approval, the retention plan and disposition schedule will be submitted to the court on or before 9 November 1981 as required by the court.

James O'Neill
National Archives
and Records Service

COSSA Against Cuts

Among the Reagan Administration budget proposals in February 1981 were major reductions in the budgets of federal agencies that fund research in the social and behavioral sciences, including historical research. Although most federal budgets were reduced, social science research seemed to be singled out for especially severe cuts. In the National Science Foundation (NSF), for example, the ad-

ministration proposed increases in funding for basic research in the physical sciences and engineering; at the same time, research in the social and behavioral sciences, including the History and Philosophy of Science Program, was slated for budget cuts of up to 75 percent.

Prior to this time, the social science community had engaged in little political activity on behalf of research budgets. . . . Although organized in the late 1960s COSSA had principally served as a forum for the executive officers of its associations to discuss common problems and concerns. However, because of the threat to social science posed by the Reagan budget proposals, COSSA decided in April 1981 to establish a legislative office with a full-time professional staff.

It was decided initially that COSSA's legislative office should focus its attention on the budgets of four agencies: The National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institute of Education, and National Institute of Mental Health. In practice, COSSA gave greatest attention to the budget of the National Science Foundation. This emphasis was important symbolically and practically. NSF is a major funder of basic research in all the social science disciplines, and it is the only federal agency charged with responsibility for the health and vitality of the social and behavioral sciences. Moreover, the budget cuts requested for the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) were the most severe of all social science research cuts.

As part of its activities, COSSA prepared testimony on the NSF budget for presentation before the Natcher subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and the Garn subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. A grass roots mailing was sent to 300 social scientists in districts of conservative Democrats prior to the Memorial Day congressional recess and to an additional 350 social scientists prior to the Fourth of July congressional recess. In all, social scientists in over 50 congressional districts were contacted. These grass root contacts were provided with fact sheets on each agency's budget and with suggestions for effective political activities in support of social science research. In July, follow-up calls were made to all recipients of the mailings to urge their help in upcoming floor votes. COSSA staff also held training sessions for small groups of social

scientists in Washington and arranged congressional visits for them. To reinforce letters and phone calls from congressional districts, COSSA staff maintained a steady schedule of visits to members of Congress and their staffs.

COSSA's effort was helped immeasurably by timely and supportive newspaper articles and by the work of the many social scientists who volunteered to help. Some of these volunteers came to COSSA through the disciplinary associations; others came because COSSA provided a source of information and coordination in a confusing and unfamiliar political process. At times, COSSA served as a source of information on Congressional social science budget activities not only for historians and other social scientists, but also for members of scholarly associations outside COSSA, NSF staff, journalists, and Congressional staff members.

A key event for COSSA was the vote on the Winn Amendment to the NSF appropriation in the House. The amendment would have reduced the House appropriation for NSF by \$70 million, bringing it back down to the level requested for NSF by the administration. This vote was important not only because of the research funds involved (all of which were to be distributed at the discretion of the Foundation and none of which were legally earmarked for social and behavioral science research), but also, and more importantly, because the vote and the debate which preceded it afforded Congress a public opportunity to support the social sciences.

COSSA worked through its grass roots network and through congressional visits to defeat the amendment. A memo was sent to 4,000 social scientists by their disciplinary associations urging them to contact their Representative and ask that they oppose the Winn Amendment. In addition, a letter was sent to each member of the House asking that they support the Appropriations Committee's bill and not the Winn Amendment. COSSA stimulated the preparation of letters from Representatives to their colleagues, urging that they vote against the amendment, and also prepared speeches for a number of Representatives to

Prof. Michael Peterman, Carl Ballstadt, and Elizabeth Hopkins are collecting the letters of the Canadian writers Catherine Parr Traill (1802-1899) and Susanna Moodie (1803-1885). Direct all correspondence to Sheree-Lee Powsey, Lady Eaton College, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8.

deliver during the debate. Prior to the vote, COSSA worked with both majority and minority staffs of the Appropriations Committee to identify and bolster possible opponents of the amendment. And finally, COSSA arranged for both Republican and Democratic Representatives to stand at the doors of the House and buttonhole their colleagues as they came to vote.

In the end, the amendment was defeated by 264 to 152 votes. In the opposition to the amendment were sixty-nine Republicans and more Democrats than voted with the House Democratic leadership on social security funding immediately before the NSF vote. A New York Times article that appeared several days later said that social scientists have "begun to change the way Washington views them," and Representative Margaret Heckler, (R-Mass), subsequently wrote, "The fact that scientists made their feelings known was undoubtedly the deciding factor [in the defeat of the Winn Amendment]. This is one case where constituent views unquestionably changed the outcome of a vote."

Roberta Balstad Miller
COSSA

Consortium Looks at Maine's Past

To advance, encourage, and support the study of the State of Maine and its people; to educate the public in an appreciation of the usefulness of Maine's past; to promote knowledge and understanding of the region.

These are the purposes of the Maine Consortium, founded in February 1981. It addresses one central problem: how can the public use the past to serve the present? The Consortium's role is to act as a catalyst at the local level. It welcomes into its membership historical associations and societies, archives, libraries, museums, preservation groups, churches, educational institutions, businesses, state and local government agencies, and individuals concerned with the use of Maine's past. The founding directors are Donald E. Ayers, Financial Development Consultant; Philip L. Cantelo, History Associates Incorporated; C. Richard K. Lunt, Maine

Folklore Survey; Robert J. Marshall, Maine Council on Economic Education, and Robert W. Pomeroy, Inter-American Development Bank. Persons interested in learning about the Consortium should write Robert J. Mitchell, Executive Director, The Maine Consortium, 22 Coburn Hall, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, ME 04469.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History asks that scholars in all academic disciplines related to the African-American experience to submit on a three-by-five card the following information: name, institutional affiliation and address, office telephone number, two most recent or significant publications, areas of specialization and consultant competencies. This information should be addressed to Dr. Sammie Miller, Black Scholars Reference File, ASALH, 1401 14th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Cont. from P. 9

lowships that are part of the Newberry's programs in the history of American Indians and the history of cartography. For more information about programs and deadlines, write to the Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma offers the Muriel H. Wright Award to the author of the best article published in the journal during the previous year. The award has a \$300 prize. For more information contact Dr. Bob L. Blackburn, Editor, Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

The Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education supports significant improvements in education beyond high school. For a description of current Fund projects and application materials write to The Fund for Post-secondary Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3123, Washington, DC or call (202)245-8091. Most deadlines are 1 December 1981, but the Mina Shaughnessy Program, which makes grants to individuals to reflect and analyze their experiences in improving post-secondary education, has a deadline of 27 October 1981.

The Mississippi Historical Society has established two

awards. The R. A. McLemore Prize has a stipend of \$700 and honors a distinguished scholarly work on a topic in Mississippi history or biography. The Franklin L. Riley Prize has a stipend of \$300 and honors an outstanding doctoral dissertation on a topic in Mississippi history or biography. Three copies of each entry must be submitted to Elbert R. Hilliard, Secretary-Treasurer, Mississippi Historical Society, Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205 by 1 November 1981.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities, with grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the William R. Kenan Trust, will appoint a number of postdoctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1982-83. Fellows must have received the Ph.D. between 1 January 1980 and 1 July 1982. Stipend is \$17,500, one-half for independent research and one-half for teaching in the undergraduate program in general education. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Heyman Humanities Center, Columbia University, 70-74 Morningside Drive, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for receipt of completed forms is 1 November 1981.

Harvard University announces

Andrew Mellon Faculty Fellowships for non-tenured, experienced junior scholars who have completed at least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities. The Ph.D. should have been received prior to June 30, 1980. The deadline is 2 November 1981. Write to Richard Hunt, Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships, Lamont Library 202, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The National Space Club announces the opening of the Robert H. Goddard Historical Essay Award competition for 1981. Essays may treat any significant aspects of the historical development of rocketry and astronautics. Entries should be submitted by 3 November 1981 to the Goddard Historical Essay Contest, c/o National Space Club, 1629 K Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20006. The winner will receive the Goddard Historical Essay Trophy, Certificate and a \$500 prize.

The Gilbert Chinard awards are made jointly by the Institut Francais de Washington and the Society for French Historical Studies for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of Franco-American relations by Canadian or American authors. The Gil-

Cont. on P. 22

Grants

Cont. from P. 21

bert Chinard Prize of \$1,000 is awarded annually for a book or manuscript, generally by a younger scholar. The deadline is 1 December 1981, and five copies of each entry should be sent to Prof. John McV. Haight, Jr., Chair, Chinard Prize Committee, Dept. of History, Maginnes #9, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism announces a new program for research scholars. Research grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 will be made to scholars engaged in projects which are related to the study of American Catholicism and require substantial use of the library and archives of the University of Notre Dame. Applications for grants during 1982 should be made before 1 December 1981.

Further information and requests for applications should be addressed to Jay P. Dolan, Director, Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The American Society of Church History announces a competition for a book-length manuscript in church history. The \$2,000 award will subsidize the author in the publication of the manuscript. If competing essays are otherwise of equal quality, preference will be given to those topics relating to the history of Congregationalism. Complete manuscripts in final form, fully annotated, must be received by William B. Miller, Secretary, American Society of Church History, 305 East Country Club Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086, by 15 December 1981 with return postage included.

The Rockefeller Archive Center offers grants of not more than \$1,000 to graduate students or advanced scholars engaged in projects based substantially on the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center. Applications are due by 31 December 1981. Inquiries about the program and requests for applications should be addressed to the Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

The American Jewish Archives announces the availability of four fellowship programs for 1982-83. The deadline for three of the fellowships is 31 December 1981 and the other, 1 April 1982. For more information, write to the Director of the American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45220.

Applications are being received for the T. Wistar Brown Fellowship at Haverford College

for the academic year 1982-83. Fellows spend nine months at Haverford College doing research in its Quaker Collection. The stipend is \$8,000 and the deadline 31 December 1981. Write to the Office of Provost, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19401.

The US Army Military History Institute sponsors research program in military history. Individuals selected receive a \$500 grant to cover expenses while conducting research and writing at the Institute. Deadline for submission of applications is 1 January 1982. Request an application from Benjamin Franklin Cooling, US Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

The National Humanities Center is an institute for advanced study in history, literature, philosophy and other fields of the humanities. It is designed to foster individual research and intellectual exchange within a community of scholars. Fellowships are available for: 1) young scholars; 2) senior fellows; and, 3) special seminars. The deadline for 1982-83 applications is 10 January 1982. All interested scholars may obtain more information from the National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation, the academic consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, has established a fellowship program designed to increase the representation of members of minority groups among those who hold doctorates. Application deadline is 15 January 1982. For more information contact CIC Minorities Fellowships Program, Kirkwood Hall 111, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

The Smithsonian Institution announces its program of higher education and research training in American History and Material Culture. Proposals should pertain to American political, social, military or cultural history. There are fellowships for postdoctoral and predoctoral scholars. Applications are due by 15 January 1982. Address inquiries to the Office of Fellowships and Grants, 3300 L'Enfant Plaza, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

The MIT Program in Science, Technology, and Society invites applications for several one-year research fellowships on the relationships of science, technology, and society. Ph.D. or equivalent desirable. Partial or full stipend available. Apply by 15 January 1982. Write to Professor M. Roe Smith, Fellowship Committee, 200-219, M.I.T., Cambridge, MA 02139.

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association offers fellowships and grants for original scholarship on Herbert Hoover or the period 1921-33. Applications deadline is 31 January 1982. Write to the Chair, Fellowship and Grant Committee, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc., P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358.

The Berkshire Conference of Women Historians will award its annual prizes for the best book and the best article in any field of history written by a woman and published during 1981. Submission for the book award should be sent to Jean Christie, 34 Bellingham Lane, Great Neck, New York 11023, and for the article award to Asuncion Lavrin, Department of History, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059. Two copies of the book or article are required and the deadline is 1 February 1982.

The American Antiquarian Society will award a number of short-and long term Visiting Research Fellowships. Four categories of awards will be made; the deadline for each is 1 February 1982. For more information and an application form, write to John B. Hensch, Research and Publication Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609, or call (617) 755-5221.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission announces the 1981-82 competition for fellowships in historical editing. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or should have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Applications are available from the NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. The deadline is 15 February 1982.

Historic Deerfield, Inc. will conduct a Summer Fellowship Program in Early American History 14 June 1982 to 13 August 1982. Fellowships are open to undergraduate students who are interested in careers in museums and related professions. Application deadline is 4 February 1982. For more information write to Historic Deerfield, 1982 Fellowship Program, Deerfield, MA 01342.

The New Jersey Historical Commission announces the Governor Alfred E. Driscoll Publication Prize to assist in the publication of a doctoral dissertation on an aspect of New Jersey history. The award is \$3,000: \$500 to the author as a prize, and \$2,500 to assist in publication. Deadline for submission is 1 March 1982. Write to the Research Director, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; (609) 292-6062.

Publications

The Women's History Research Center has microfilmed the contents of the now dispersed Women's History Library. Founded by Laura X, the Library collected and organized more than a million documents relating to women. The collection is available in three series: Women & Health/Mental Health (14 reels); Women and Law (40 reels); Herstory (women's periodicals, 90 reels). All three series are available with guides for \$5852 or \$44 per reel. For more information send a stamped return envelope to the Women's History Research Center, 2325 Oak Street, Berkeley, CA 94708. The Center also has a list that identifies the holdings of each of the 270 libraries in 13 countries that own parts of the collection. Copies of the list are available for \$2 from the Center.

The Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, announces the availability of its microfilm edition of Papers of the Women's Trade Union League and Its Principal Leaders. It includes the records of the National WTUL at the Library of Congress, a smaller collection at the Schlesinger Library, and the records of the New York WTUL, together with the papers of Margaret Dreier Robins, Rose Schneiderman, Leonora O'Reilly, Agnes Nesto and Mary Anderson and the unpublished autobiography of Mary Kenney O'Sullivan. The edition also contains a composite set of WTUL serial publications, both national and local. A printed guide, available with the edition or separately, provides detailed descriptions of the contents of each reel and considerable reference material: scholarly essays on the League as a whole, on its New York branch, and on each of the size individuals whose papers are included, and a comprehensive annotated bibliography of the WTUL -- all thoroughly indexed. The Library of Congress collection (25 reels) can be ordered from its Photoduplication Service. All other microfilms (131 reels) and the guide are distributed by Research Publications, Inc., 12 Lunar Drive, Woodbridge, CT 06525. The price for the set is \$2,950; individual collections may also be ordered separately.

The American Association for the History of Medicine has recently issued a new compilation of worldwide "Research in Progress" in the history of medicine and related fields (i.e. List No. 5 -- 1981). Interested scholars may obtain copies of this publication for \$5. Write the Secretary of the

Association, Robert P. Hudson, M.D., History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical School, Kansas City, KS 66103.

Environmental Review, the journal of the American Society for Environmental History, solicits manuscripts. Manuscripts should be sent to John Opie, Editor, College Hall, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282. Subscriptions or other inquiries can be sent to Roderick S. French, Managing Editor, Division of Experimental Programs, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. Subscription rates are: individual \$16; institutional \$20; student \$10; international \$26.

Kent State University's Center for Native American Studies offers for sale its "Distinguished Scholar Lecture Series." Now available is William T. Hagan's address, "Reformers' Images of the Native Americans: the Late Nineteenth Century." For a copy send \$1.75 to Philip Weeks, Director, Center for Native American Studies, Box 90 Student Life, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

The Journal of Thought, a quarterly publication devoted to an interdisciplinary investigation of the humanities, is seeking articles from interested contributors. Prospective articles and book reviews should be sent to the Editor, Journal Of Thought, Collings Hall 204, 820 Van Vleet Oval, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

The International Reading Association's History of Reading Special Interest Group is publishing a newsletter, History of Reading News. Those interested in receiving the newsletter and/or joining the History of Reading Special Interest Group should send \$3 to Dr. Janet Miller, Secretary-Treasurer, Education Department, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076.

Brooklyn Rediscovery announces the publication of A Guide to Brooklyn Manuscripts in the Long Island Historical Society. The Guide makes accessible nearly 600 manuscript collections at the Long Island Historical Society, the primary repository of historical material on Brooklyn. Copies of the Guide and general program information may be obtained from Brooklyn Rediscovery, 57 Wiltoughby Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201. The cost of the Guide is \$5.00 plus \$.60 postage and handling.

Standards for Historical Agency Training Programs in colleges and universities are now available from the American Association for State and Local

History. For copies of the guidelines or for information about the listing of colleges and universities, write or call Gerald George, Director, AASLH, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203; (605)242-5583.

The "Report on a Study to Examine the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Processing Service for the Historical Records in the Mid-Atlantic Section" by Nicholas Olsberg has been copied and is available to interested persons. Funded by the National Historical Publications & Records Commission, it can be obtained from the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library. Copies are \$5 and checks should be payable to the library. Address orders to the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, P.O. Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807.

The most recent issue of the Clearinghouse for Civil Rights Research, "The Presence of the Past: History 'For' and 'Against' Minorities," summarizes the data on the effects of multicultural education material on students, the effects of TV programs such as 'Roots' and 'Holocaust,' as well as reviews of relevant books. The issue is available from the Center for National Policy Review for \$2. Subscriptions are available to \$8 per year. Write to Diana Pearce, Editor, Clearinghouse for Civil Rights Research, Center for National Policy Review, Catholic University School of Law, Washington, DC 20064.

The Potomac Review, a graduate student journal of the social sciences and history, solicits manuscripts from graduate students. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty typed, double-spaced pages and should be submitted in duplicate. Send manuscripts to Jacqueline Goggin, Potomac Review, 430 Marvin Center, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

The John Muir Microfilm Project is a non-profit undertaking funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. It will make available a microfilm edition of extant correspondence, journals, sketches, photographs, and writings of John Muir (1838-1914). The projects seeks the assistance of institutions and individuals that may hold original Muir material. All those interested in assisting this project should direct inquiries to R.H. Limbaugh, John Muir Papers Project, Holt-Atherton Pacific Center for Western Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.

Meetings

Cont. from P. 17

Sociology of Science D-6, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104. The theme of the meeting will be technology and economic development.

A conference on New Deal culture will be held in Washington, DC, and Fairfax, Virginia, sponsored by the Institute on the Federal Theatre Project and New Deal Culture at George Mason University in cooperation with the National Archives and Records Service on 15-17 October 1981. For further information, contact Dr. Lorraine Brown, Center for Government, Society, and the Arts, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

The National Historic Communal Societies Association will meet at the Ephrata Cloister in Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 15-17 October 1981. For more information contact Mr. John Kraft, Curator, Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata, PA 17522.

The Salem Conference will be held 16-17 October 1981 at Salem State College, the Peabody Museum, and the Essex Institute. The conference theme is "Massachusetts and the Sea: Cultural and Historical Perspectives." Interested persons should contact Joseph Filbert, English Department, Salem State College, Salem MA 01970.

The American Association for State and Local History will conduct a seminar on publications for historical agencies. The conference will be hosted by the Utah State Historical Society and be held in Salt Lake City. The conference will be held 6-11 December 1981, and the deadline for applications is 20 October 1981. For more information write Patricia A. Hall, Seminar Coordinator, American Association for State and Local History, 708 Berry Road, Nashville, TN 37204.

The North American Section of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History will hold its first conference in Philadelphia 21-23 October 1981 at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The conference theme is North American natural history bibliography. For more information contact Nina J. Root, Chair, Department of Library Services, American Museum of Natural History, C.P. West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10023 or (212)873-1300, ext. 381.

Lake Forest College and the newly organized Illinois Association for the Advancement of History will co-sponsor a teaching conference for secondary school historians on 23 October 1981 at Lake Forest College. For further information write to Professor Thomas

Moodie, Chair, Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL 60045; (312)234-3100, ext. 430.

A conference on "Charles Wilson Peale: An Interdisciplinary Study of His Work," will be held on 23 October 1981, under the co-sponsorship of the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, the Winterthur Museum and Gardens, at the National Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC. For more information write to Lillian B. Miller, Editor, Peale Papers, National Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC 20560; (202)357-2174.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference will meet in New York City on 23-24 October 1981. The conference will have sessions on introductory and advanced archival techniques as well as sessions concerning policy and theoretical issues. For registration information write to Robert Sink, Senior Archivist, Brooklyn Rediscovery, 57 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, NY 11201.

The Everett Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center is sponsoring a conference on the continuity and change of congressional leadership in 1982. Two-page abstracts of proposals should be submitted by 30 October 1981. Send proposals to Dr. Frank Mackaman, The Dirksen Center, Broadway and Fourth St., Pekin, IL 61554.

"Mass Media and the Unexpected: Perceptions of Cultural Tension Between the Wars, 1918-1941" will be the topic of a symposium 30-31 October 1981 at the Bentley Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. For more information write to John R. Stevens, Department of Communication, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will meet 29 October-1 November 1981 in Philadelphia. For more information write to J. Rupert Picott, Executive Director, The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, 1401 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005 or phone (202)667-2822.

The American Italian Historical Association will meet on 30-31 October, 1981 in St. Paul, Minnesota, with the co-sponsorship of the Immigration History Research Center of the University of Minnesota. The theme of the conference will be "Italian Immigrants in Small Town and Rural America." For more information write to Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114.

The American Association for the Advancement of the

Humanities will hold its annual meeting at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC, on 30 October-1 November 1981. The theme of the meeting is "The Responsibilities of the Humanities." For further information and registration materials, write to AAAH--Annual Meeting, 918 16th St., N.W. (Suite 601), Washington, DC 20006.

"Tocqueville's American Journey, 1831-1832: A Sesquicentennial Symposium" will be held at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York, 30-31 October 1981. For details, contact Professor James L. Crouthamel, History Department, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation will sponsor a meeting on interpreting women in community history. Proposals for papers, panels, and workshops should be submitted by 31 October 1981. Send proposals to the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, Box 227, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.

The National Council on Public History's annual meeting will be held 22-24 April 1982. Proposals for short, informal presentations on the theory and/or practice of public history are invited. Proposals should be submitted by 1 November 1981 to either Ted Karamanski, Department of History, Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 or Suellen Hoy, Assistant Director, Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

Women Historians of the Midwest will hold a conference at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, 30 April-2 May 1982. Persons wishing to present papers or to suggest topics for conference sessions should send two copies of a one-page abstract by 1 November 1981 to the Conference on the History of Women, The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN 55105.

The Popular Culture Association will meet in Louisville, Kentucky, 14-18 April 1982. Those wishing more information or who would like to submit a paper in the area of films should write to Professor Harris Elder, Department of English, North Adams State College, North Adams, MA 01247. Deadline for proposals is 1 November 1981.

The Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region will meet 7 November 1981 at Essex Community College, Baltimore, Maryland. For more information contact Pamela Henson, Smithsonian Archives, Washington, DC 20560.

An AHA regional teaching conference, co-sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Center

Meetings

System and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will be held 13-14 November 1981 at the UW-Stevens Point campus. Theme of the conference is "The Writing and Use of College and High School History Textbooks." For further information, contact James J. Lorence, Department of History, University of Wisconsin Center, Marathon County, 518 S. 7th Ave., Wausau, WI 54401, or Justus Paul, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

Pan American University will host a conference on the teaching of history on the secondary level. Suggestions for sessions and papers should be submitted by 15 November 1981. Contact James L. Gormly, Department of History, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539.

The Ohio Academy of History will meet at the Ohio Historical Society Center in Columbus, 16-17 April 1982. Papers and session proposals are invited. The deadline for proposals is 16 November 1981. Address inquiries to Professor Marcella Barton, Liberal Arts Department, Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, OH 45674, or call (614) 245-5353.

The National Archives will give a four-day course on the use of primary sources, "An Introduction to Research in Archives," in Washington, DC, 17-20 November 1981. Enrollment is limited to twenty-five and the cost is \$75. To register, write Elsie Freivogel, Education Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

C. Vann Woodward will deliver the Fortenbaugh Lecture at Gettysburg College 19 November 1981. Contact Gabor Boritt, Weidensall Hall, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325 for more information.

"The Pre-Columbian Synthesis," a conference on the roles and inter-relationships of art, religion and medicine in pre-Columbian culture, will be held in San Antonio, Texas, 20-21 November 1981. For more information contact Dr. David Kronick, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284; (512) 691-6271.

The New River Gorge National River of the National Park Service and the West Virginia Department of Culture and History are sponsoring the New River Symposium, scheduled for May 1982. Proposals for papers, panels, or sessions on any aspect of the New River Valley are due by 1 December 1981.

They should be addressed to Ken Sullivan, West Virginia Depart-

ment of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305; (304) 348-0220.

A call for papers is being issued for a conference on the history of Massachusetts to be held at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, March 27, 1982. Persons wishing to participate are invited to send copies of proposed papers by 1 December 1981 to John W. Ifkovic, Department of History, Box 182, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. Papers chosen will be published.

An interdisciplinary conference, "Generations--The Family in American Life: A Dialogue with the Community," which will assess current knowledge about the American family in the past and present, is being sponsored by the IUPUI Center for American Studies, 25-27 March 1982. Persons interested in presenting papers should send proposals to Warren French, Conference Chair for Program, Center for American Studies, Indiana-Purdue University at Indianapolis, 925 West Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202, as soon as possible. A preliminary version of the paper will be expected by 1 December 1981.

The New Jersey Historical Commission will host a conference on the history of women in New Jersey, 5 December 1981. For information contact Howard L. Green, Action Director of the Historical Commission, 113 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; (609) 292-6062.

The 1981 meeting of the History of Science Society will

be held in Los Angeles, California, on 27-30 December 1981. For more information write to Program co-chairs Professor David Lindberg and Professor Ronald Numbers, Department of History of Science, South Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

The Family and Community History Center of the Newberry Library will hold a series of week-long mini-institutes on the use of the "new" social history in the research and teaching of history. The first will be 4-8 January 1982 at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Others will be at the University of Mississippi, 15-19 March 1982, and at the Newberry Library, 17-21 May 1982. For further information contact the Family and Community History Center, Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History is soliciting proposals for papers to be presented at its October 1982 meeting to be held in Baltimore, Maryland. Deadline for paper or session proposals is 15 January 1982. Proposals should be submitted to: Dr. Bettye J. Gardner, ASALH Program Committee, Department of History, Coppin State College, Baltimore, MD 21216.

The Midwest Journalism History Conference will be held 23-24 April 1982, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Papers are sought on any phase of journalism history. The deadline for proposals is 15

Cont. on P. 27

Activities of Members

W. Andrew Achenbaum, Carnegie-Mellon University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

J. Leonard Bates, University of Illinois-Urbana, has received a Fulbright grant to lecture on progressivism from the 19th century into the 1930s and on Southern history.

Karen Blair, University of Washington, has been appointed a short-term fellow at the Huntington Library to study the limits of sisterhood among clubwomen, 1890-1930.

John M. Belohlavek, University of Southern Florida, has received a Fulbright grant to lecture on American political parties and the presidency at Azerbaijan State University, USSR.

Rev. Thomas E. Blantz, C.S.C., won the 1980 competition for the best manuscript in American Catholic Studies for his manuscript "A Priest in Public Service: Francis J. Haas and the

New Deal."

Stephen D. Bodayla, Marycrest College, has received a grant from the American Philosophical Society to continue research on a biography of Dwight Whitney Morrow.

Barbara Brenzel, Wellesley College, has been appointed a Radcliffe Research Scholar. She will study "The Girls at Lancaster: A Social Portrait of the First Reform School for Girls in North America, 1856-1905."

Lester M. Cohen, Purdue University, has received a Fred Harris Daniels Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. He will study the origins of American liberalism, 1780-1820. Margo A. Conk, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research. Joseph R. Conlin won the Weyerhaeuser Award given by the Forest History Society for his article "Old Boy, Did You Get

Cont. on P. 26

Members

Cont. from P. 25

Enough Pie? A Social History of Food in the Logging Camps," published in the October 1979 Journal Forest History.

Nancy F. Cott, Yale University has been appointed a Radcliffe Research Scholar. Her research topic is titled "After the Vote: American Women and Feminism in the 20th Century."

Thomas R. Cox, San Diego State University, has received a Huntington Library Fellowship to study the lumberman's frontier. Edward P. Crapol has become the chair of the History Department, the College of William and Mary. David H. Culbert, Louisiana State University, has won a W. K. Kellogg Foundation Fellowship.

David B. Davis, Yale University, has received a Fulbright fellowship to lecture on American civilization at Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France.

Robert A. Divine, University of Texas, has been appointed to the George W. Littlefield Professorship in American History.

Robert F. Durden, Duke University, has received a Fulbright fellowship to lecture on 19th century America at Monash University, Australia.

Norman Fiering, Institute of Early American History and Culture, has been awarded the Walter Muir Whitehill Prize for his article "The First American Enlightenment," which was published in the September 1981 issue of The New England Quarterly.

Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas, has received a Fulbright fellowship to lecture on American history at various universities in Italy.

William Gillette, Rutgers University-New Brunswick, has received the Chastain Prize by the Southern Political Science Association for writing the best book on Southern politics in the last year, Retreat from Reconstruction, 1869-1879. He has also become a professor of history.

Linda Gordon, University of Massachusetts-Boston, has received a National Institute for Mental Health grant to study sexual and family violence in Boston since 1880.

Carol S. Gruber, William Paterson College of New Jersey, has been awarded a research grant by the National Science Foundation to study science, government, and universities in World War II.

David D. Hall has received a NEH fellowship to study popular culture in colonial New England at the American Antiquarian Society.

Thomas H. Hartig has become the Director of the Iowa Humanities

Board.

Jurgen Herbst, University of Wisconsin-Madison, is lecturing on American history and the history of education at the University of Hanover, West Germany.

Michael P. Johnson, University of California-Irvine, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research. Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Daniel J. Kevles, California Institute of Technology, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

John O. King, III, University of Michigan, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Bruce Kuniholm, Duke University, was jointly awarded the Bernath Book Prize by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations for his book, The Origins of the Cold War in the Near East: Great Power Conflict in Iran, Turkey, and Greece.

George A. Levesque has become a professor in the department of African/Afro-American Studies, State University of New York-Albany.

Richard K. Lieberman was awarded a NEH grant to study the social history of Queens.

Kenneth M. Ludmerer, Washington University, has been named a Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Faculty Scholar in General Internal Medicine. He will conduct research in the history of American medicine and science. Calvin Martin, Rutgers University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Irvin M. May, Jr., Texas A&M, was cited by the Texas State Historical Association as author of the best book on Texas history published last year.

His book is Marvin Jones: The Public Life of an Agrarian Advocate.

Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Terrence J. McDonald, University of Michigan, has been appointed a Huntington Library Fellow to study the political cultures of San Francisco and Los Angeles, 1860-1920.

Regina A. Morantz, University of Kansas, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Caroline Moseley has received an American Council of Learned Societies grant-in-aid to study images of women in 19th century American popular songs.

Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Charles F. O'Connell, Jr., Ohio

State University, has been selected a US Army Center of Military History Visiting Research Fellow to continue work on his dissertation. His topic is "The US Army and the Origins of Modern Corporate Management, 1820-1860."

Merline Pitre, Texas Southern University, has received an NEH Fellowship to study black leadership in Texas, 1869-1900. Francis Paul Prucha, Marquette University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Robert A. Rosenstone, California Institute of Technology, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research. Randolph Roth, Grinnell College, has received a Fred Harris Daniels Fellowship to study religion and reform in antebellum Vermont at the American Antiquarian Society.

John D. Rusk, Ph.D. candidate at Indiana University, has received a Fred Harris Daniels Fellowship to study 18th century Anglo-American seamen at the American Antiquarian Society.

Pat M. Ryan, Greensboro, N.C. public schools, has been appointed Lecturer in American Civilization, University of Trondheim, Norway.

Robert Rydell, Montana State University, has been awarded the Allan Nevins Prize by the Society of American Historians for his dissertation, "All the World's a Fair: America's International Exposition, 1876-1916."

Edward N. Saveth, SUNY-Fredonia, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture on American and cultural history at Hebrew University, Israel.

Alexander P. Saxton, UCLA, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Donald M. Scott, North Carolina State University, has received a NEH Fellowship to study the "Public Lecture and the Formation of American Culture, 1830-70," at the American Antiquarian Society.

Norman J. Schmaltz, Concordia College, has won the Forest History Society's Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser Award for his two-part article, "Raphael Zon, Forest Researcher," published in the January and April 1980 issues of the Journal of Forest History.

Howard P. Segal, University of Michigan, has received a grant to develop new courses in the history of American technology in conjunction with the Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village in Dearborn.

Alice Almond Shrock, Earlham College, has been awarded a Lilly Endowment Faculty Fellowship to conduct research on Congressional activity as it relates to women.

Kathryn Sklar, UCLA, has been awarded a Radcliffe Research

grant to study Florence Kelley. Joseph M. Siracusa, University of Queensland, Australia, has become a Reader in American Diplomatic History.

Jeffrey K. Stine, University of California-Santa Barbara doctoral candidate, has been selected an US Army Center of Military History Visiting Research Fellow to study, "The US Army Corps of Engineers Abroad, 1898-1916."

Mary K. B. Tachau, University of Louisville, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Larry Edward Tise has been appointed Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Eugene P. Trani, University of Missouri-Kansas City, will lecture on the development of political parties during the 20th century and Woodrow Wilson and Russia at Moscow State University. He was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship.

Richard Hume Werking, University of Mississippi, has been serving as Acting Director of Libraries.

Richard White, Michigan State University, has been awarded the Forest History Society's Biennial Book Award for his book Land Use, Environment, and Social Change.

Walter L. Williams, University of Cincinnati, has become an associate professor and been a visiting professor at the American Indian Studies Center, UCLA.

Allan M. Winkler, University of Oregon, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Gordon S. Wood, Brown University, has been awarded the Kerr History Prize by the New York State Historical Society for his article "Evangelical America and Early Mormonism," which appeared in the October 1980 issue of New York History.

Conrad E. Wright has been appointed a lecturer in the Department of History, the College of William and Mary.

Geore C. Wright, University of Texas, has received the 1980 Richard H. Collins Award for his article, "The NAACP and Residential Segregation in Louisville, Kentucky, 1914-1917," which appeared in the Winter 1980 issue of the Register of Kentucky Historical Society.

Meetings

Cont. from P. 25
January 1982. For more information write Stephen L. Vaughn, James L. Baughman, or MaryAnn Yodelis Smith, School of Journalism and Mass Communications, 821 University Ave., University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

The Social Science History

Association will meet at Indiana University in Bloomington, 4-6 November 1982. Persons interested in presenting a paper, organizing a panel, or suggesting a session should contact Professor Elyce Rotella, Economics Department, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 or Professor Ray Shortridge, Political Science Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Proposal must be received by 22 February 1982.

The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism announces a call for papers for a conference on "Perspectives on American Catholicism." The conference, to be held 19-20 November 1982 at the University of Notre Dame, will focus on the comparative study of the American Catholic community. Papers examining this theme from any one of a variety of perspectives are welcomed. Deadline for proposals is 1 March 1982. Submit proposals to Mr. Jeffery M. Burns, Cushwa Center, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The Center for the Study of Southern Culture announces the Barnard-Millington Symposium on Southern Science and Medicine. It will be held on the Oxford campus of the University of Mississippi 25-27 March 1982. Papers will be circulated in advance. For further information contact Dr. Ann J. Abadie, Associate Director, Center for the Study of Southern Culture, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677; (601)232-5993.

Boston University, School of Nursing, will host a conference on the history of nursing in the United States on 16 April 1982. Persons interested in presenting a paper should submit an abstract to Dr. Nancy Noel, Curator of the Nursing Archives, Mugar Memorial Library, Boston University, 635 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215.

The United States Military Academy will sponsor a symposium entitled "The Theory and Practice of American National Security, 1945-1960" at West Point, New York, 21-23 April 1982. For more information contact Colonel Paul Miles, Jr., Department of History, USMA, West Point, NY 10996.

A conference on the history of women in the Episcopal Church will be presented at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas, 1-2 June 1982. Proposals for papers or sessions are invited and should be sent to Mary S. Donovan, 5920 North Grandview, Little Rock, AR 72207. For

Cont. on back cover

Recent Deaths

Ralph P. Bieber, 87, OAH President in 1947-1948 and Professor Emeritus, Washington University; July 23, 1981

Thomas A. Bryson, 49, West Georgia College; June 10, 1980

E. Merton Coulter, 90, Regents Professor Emeritus, University of Georgia; July 5, 1981

Clarence K. Gregory, Baltimore, Maryland
Quentin B. Keen, 62, Professor, Eastern Kentucky University, May 24, 1980
David C. Means, Alexandria, Virginia, May 21, 1981
Norman M. Wilensky, 49, University of Florida, July 26, 1981

OAH Newsletter

The OAH Newsletter is published in January, July and October by the Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Material for publication should be submitted to the editor no later than the first day of the month preceding each issue. Copy should be double spaced and typed on a separate sheet. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items whenever possible and reject items when necessary because of size.

The Newsletter is distributed to members of the OAH. Additional copies may be obtained for a dollar by writing to the address above. Members of the Organization also receive the Journal of American History and the Program to the OAH's annual meeting. Information about membership dues are available from the address above.

Executive Secretary: Joan Hoff-Wilson
Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Evelyn L. Leffler
Historical Assistant and Editor: Peter Murray
Editorial Assistants: Mary E. Belding, Bonnie V. Hill, and Elizabeth B. Rogers.

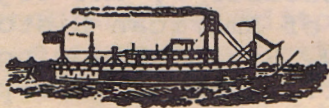
With this issue the Newsletter has dramatically changed its format. In the interests of serving the profession, we will continue for several issues to experiment with layout and content. Your suggestions are welcome.

Meetings

Cont. from P. 27

further information and registration form write to the Episcopal Women's History Project, General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York, NY 10011.

The 1982 annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, will be held at Mills College, Oakland, California, 18-21 August 1982. The program committee invites proposals for papers, panels, and other professional contributions. Interested persons should direct their inquiries and/or proposals to the program chair, Professor Joseph E. Illick, Department of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS
Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary
112 North Bryan
Bloomington, Indiana 47401.
ISSN: 0196-3341

Journal of American History

Book Reviewer Data Sheet

Name:
Preferred Address:

Major publications (if possible, list at least one for every review area):

Telephone:
Institutional Affiliation:

Education:
Highest Degree and Date:
Institution:
Public History Experience:

Areas in which you are competent to review:

Are you willing to review foreign language books? Which languages?

Mail to: Journal of American History
Ballantine Hall 702
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

Nonprofit Organization
Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 3341
Indianapolis, IN