



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

OAH

NEWSLETTER

July, 1980

Vol. 8, No. 1

OAH MEETINGS

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING

Slightly more than 1,600 people registered for the meeting in San Francisco. Although well below the 1978 meeting in New York City and slightly below last year's meeting in New Orleans, the attendance was higher than the 1974 meeting in Denver and the 1977 meeting in Atlanta and much higher than the Executive Secretary feared it would be. When complaints about costs rolled in in late winter, he anticipated that no more than 1,000 people would come to the meeting. But some people found at least partial solutions to cost problems, and these people and others were drawn to the meeting by the charms of San Francisco and the exciting character of the program. Fortunately, the Publicity Committee, chaired by Robert W. Cherny of San Francisco State University, worked hard to draw in local people.

Westerners attended in large numbers. Of the nearly 1,200 registrants who supplied addresses, 440 or nearly thirty-seven percent were from California, which was far above the second place state, New York. (Eighty-one people or 6.77 percent of the registrants came from the Empire State.) One hundred people came from Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Alaska, and Idaho; 151 people attended from the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, Delaware, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont; 225 from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Dakotas; 166 from Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, and West Virginia. Registrants came also from six foreign countries.

PHILADELPHIA, 1982

The 1982 OAH Program Committee will address the theme: "Being a Historian: Life, Scholarship, Community and Politics." We encourage sessions which are innovative as well as traditional in form and content. In order to assure a broadly representative program, the committee also welcomes sessions which do not fit the theme. The October *Newsletter* will include a full description of the theme. Proposals for papers, sessions, and workshops submitted by mid-December will be given consideration at the December meeting of the committee. All proposals must be received by the deadline of *March 1, 1981*. They should consist of a one- to two-page summary of the theses, methodology, and significance for each proposed presentation and a short one-half to one-page vita for each participant. *Three* copies should be sent to Sara Evans and William Chafe,

Cochairs, OAH Program Committee, c/o History Department, University of Minnesota, 614 Social Sciences, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Other members of the committee are: Alan Davis, Temple University; William Harris, Indiana University; Arnita Jones, 6917 Woodside Place, Chevy Chase, MD; and Peter Wood, Duke University.

TAPED SESSIONS

Last November the Executive Board of the OAH approved a proposal submitted by the Committee on Radio, Television, and Film Media to record selected sessions at the 1980 meeting in San Francisco and to sell audio cassette copies. The rationale was 1) an increasing number of teachers and scholars cannot afford to attend the meetings; 2) many would benefit from an actual record of what took place because a tape contained the comments and exchanges regarding the papers as well as the papers themselves; 3) not all papers read at meetings get published, or get published in journals available to all potentially interested persons, or get published, for example, in the same year they are read; 4) tapes could be played in class and thus be used for instructional purposes; 5) any scholar wanting to explore further the issues or data presented at the sessions could follow up the tape and request a copy of the papers; and 6) persons attending the sessions as participants or listeners could obtain a record of what took place.

Our objective was to provide a service comparable to that being done by a number of other professional organizations. It was concluded that taping sessions was a benefit not a liability even for those reading papers or comments because the recordings publicized their work without depriving them of their copyright or the opportunity to obtain publication of their complete work. Some ninety-five persons were contacted and ninety agreed to be taped. Sixteen complete sessions were recorded by an outside, professional firm and sets were sold at the convention.

As anticipated, most of the requests for information that we have received have come from the smaller institutions staffed by persons least able to attend meetings. However, the scholarly and teaching potential of the tapes exists for persons at all institutions and we hope that many individuals will take advantage of this offer or *urge their institutions to purchase copies*.

The sets (two to three cassettes each) are modestly priced at ten and thirteen dollars and the complete collection of all sixteen sessions costs \$135 (shipping costs are additional). Royalties on all sales go to the OAH.

If a sufficient number are sold we will repeat the service in Detroit. Again, we hope our colleagues will recognize the advantages of these tapes, support the project, and purchase--either institutionally or individually--copies of these specially selected sessions. Below is the list of sessions taped, the costs, and the address to which orders should be sent. Any other inquiries should be directed to Elliott Barkan, Department of History, California State College, San Bernardino, CA 92407.

TITLES

- Rearming for the Cold War* (A. DeConde, B. Bernstein, J. Siracusa, S. Wells) (No. 1AB \$10)
- To Study the People: The New Political History* (G. Mowry, P. Kleppner, D. Thelen, R. Jensen, R. Kelley) (No. 2AB \$10)
- To Study the People: The Writing of American Indian History* (D. Smith, F. Jennings, F. Paul, R. Ortiz, W. Simmons) (No. 3AB \$10)
- To Study the People: Recent Trends in Immigration History* (A. Mann, J. Bodnar, J. Bergquist, O. Zunz, C. Golab) (No. 4AB \$10)
- The Movies as Business History* (J. O'Connor, T. Balio, D. Gomery, D. Leab, A. Martin, G. Jowett) (No. 5AB \$10)
- Disruptive Elements in Southern Agriculture, 1900-1960* (W. Rasmussen, D. Helms, P. Daniel, T. Terrill, M. Darling) (No. 6AB \$10)
- The World of Our Mothers, 1880-1940* (E. Silverman, S. Weinberg, W. Toll, N. Pratt, M. Rischin) (No. 7ABC \$13) (three tapes)
- The Civil Rights Era in Perspective* (R. Gavins, H. Sitkoff, C. Carson, N. Weiss) (No. 8AB \$10) (first ten minutes missing)
- Male Homosocial Relations in the 19th and 20th Centuries* (J. DeCecco, G. Williams, J. Martin, J. D'Emilio, C. Strozier, M. Rogin) (No. 9AB \$10)
- The Big Stick: United States Cold War Interventions in Latin America* (W. LaFeber, R. Immerman, M. Azirci, L. Casal, S. Jonas) (No. 10AB \$10)
- Working Class Culture in the Depression* (L. Levine, R. McElvaine, B. Clegg, E. Akin, J. Peterson, S. Michel) (No. 11ABC \$13) (three tapes)
- Equal Rights in Historical Perspective* (D. Mathews, J. Papachristou, B. Cook, B. Solomon, L. Rupp) (No. 12ABC \$13) (three tapes)
- Race and Reform in Antebellum America: Search for Framework* (D. Howe, G. Levesque, L. Friedman, E. Dubois, J. Pease) (No. 13AB \$10) (first ten minutes missing)
- The Vietnam War--The New Revisionism and Its Critics* (R. Dallek, J. Colhoun, B. Cumings, S. Silverman) (No. 14AB \$10)
- Another Look at the Significance of Immigrant "Cultural Baggage"* (F. Luebke, P. Benkart, J. Briggs, J. Bukowczuk, R. Baylor) (No. 15AB \$10)
- Antebellum Women, Black and White* (E. Genovese, D. White, C. Clinton, E. Pwens, G. McTigue) (No. 16ABC \$13) (three tapes)

DISCOUNTS

Buy any six sessions (twelve tapes) and save \$10 plus get free album. (For order form see page 26.)

COMPLETE SET PRICE (36 TAPES)

Regular Program Price...\$160.00

You Save.... 25.00

Special Discount Price...\$135.00*

*Includes free vinyl cassette albums

CONTACT: Audio-Stats, Educational Services, 12812 Garden Grove Blvd., Suite M, Garden Grove, CA 92643.

THE ANNUAL MEETING: COSTS, LOCATION, SCHEDULE

Concern about the rapidly rising costs of the annual meeting encouraged the Executive Secretary to ask those who attended the San Francisco meeting to fill out a questionnaire. Nearly 200 did so. Most (eighty-four percent) indicated that they would attend meetings at a different time of year if necessary to obtain space on campuses and nearly as many (eighty percent) suggested that they would attend on-campus meetings housed in dormitories. Almost half (forty-three percent) indicated that they would attend a summer meeting in unair-conditioned dormitories but nearly as many (thirty-seven percent) opposed meetings in such conditions and seventeen percent insisted they would not attend summer meetings in hot, humid climates if the dormitories were not air-conditioned. Many respondents listed specific locations to be avoided and the suggestions added up to a long list and revealed that ideas as to where good summers can be found vary widely. More than a few people expressed opposition to summer meetings in any conditions.

The responses indicate that, while many members favor the changes suggested by the questionnaire, certain geographical factors must be taken into account to make meetings attractive. As most of the nation is hot and/or humid in summer months, attractive on-campus summer meetings could be held only in the few places that do not have such a climate and the others with air-conditioned dorms. And a few people implied that we must stay away from some of the places that have an attractive summer climate such as Seattle or San Francisco because the cost of transportation to them is too high for most members. A few argued that we must hold all of our meetings close to the geographical center of the nation, even restricting ourselves to places no more than 300 miles from the Mississippi, but that would mean that many members would always have fairly high transportation costs while the present policy of rotating around the country distributes the burden. Furthermore, not all of the cities between the Appalachians and the Rockies have pleasant summers. Also, many members who indicated some support for on-campus meetings argued strongly that such meetings must be in major urban areas. (Stay away from Bloomington, a few advised. "Let's avoid parochial locations," another exclaimed. "A cosmopolitan campus would help," it was suggested.)

Only sixty percent of those who filled out the questionnaire actually recommended a change in location from hotels to campuses. Many expressed preferences for alternative ways of reducing costs. (One member recommended a shift to campuses only as "a last resort"; one suggested, "Some resort area during the slack season.") Some responses indicate that the economics of the hotel industry need to be explained. A few people pointed to the lower rates available at AHA meetings, but the explanation is that the AHA meets during a slow week for the hotel industry. Thus, the Association is in a stronger bargaining position than we are. Although our rates were low for the San Francisco Hyatt in April, a beautiful month in the Bay Area, lower ones would have been available in the last week of December and other times during the winter. Some people reported that in San Francisco they stayed in other hotels that were much less expensive than the Hyatt-Regency and of course several persons reserved rooms in three other hotels for which we listed rates and addresses in the January 1980 Newsletter. It was also suggested that we should place our meetings in less expensive hotels (perhaps

combinations of them, perhaps in mid-size cities with convention centers) or at least advise members about less expensive hotels. (In 1977, some will recall, members complained about the need to walk between buildings when we did use two Atlanta hotels for our meeting.) In 1975, when looking for a meeting place for 1980, the Executive Secretary concluded that only two San Francisco hotels, the Hilton and the Hyatt-Regency, had the space we needed (at least sixteen meeting rooms, some quite large) and learned that the Hilton was already booked for the dates we could use. Thus, we selected the Hyatt-Regency. Like all hotels we have used, this one did not charge us for meeting space but earned its income from guest rooms, exhibit space, food, and drink. This practice means that those who stay in a headquarters hotel subsidize those who do not and that the Organization would be forced to rent meeting space if too few people stayed in that hotel.

Because of the need to book hotels five years in advance, we now have contracts through 1984. Fortunately, although it is impossible to predict what will happen to hotel rates and other costs in the next four years, all commitments appear to be to less expensive places than San Francisco, and one involves the use of a convention center. With our options limited for that period, we will advise members about hotels that are less expensive than the headquarters and hope that enough people choose the latter. Also, we will postpone a decision about on-campus meetings so as to give more members an opportunity to express their opinions on the subject and we will look for adequate accommodations for 1985 in a city that is less expensive than San Francisco. Finally, we will welcome advice from members as to particular campuses that appear to be good places for future OAH meetings. We need advice as to the number of guest and meetings rooms, costs, times when they are available, quality and characteristics of the facilities, regulations governing their use, climate, air-conditioning, and transportation.

One other point needs to be made. This concerns the complaint that people who stayed in the Hyatt-Regency were assigned rooms at much higher rates than they requested, even though they sent in the reservation card as soon as it reached them. The explanation is that the number of rooms at the lowest rates was small and many people mailed their cards as early as possible. At the Hyatt-Regency there were three categories of rooms with more than one rate in each category. The contract assured us that fifteen percent of the room block, which turned out to be 525, would be in the lowest category. This meant that there were fewer than ninety rooms in that category and fewer than thirty at the bottom of it. We checked the records and learned that the hotel did honor its commitment on the distribution of rooms.

To avoid this difficulty next year, we will experiment with the alternative of a flat rate. We have rejected it in the past on the grounds that some members would resent the fact that others were paying the same rate but getting better rooms. But the complaints this year suggest that we must experiment with the flat rate for a range of rates seems incapable of working fairly.

There is no way to satisfy all of the interests that have been expressed. Many members, it appears, will not attend meetings unless they are in places like the one chosen in 1980. ("The convention is an excuse to get away from campus and into a nice hotel in an interesting city." "I strongly advise that the annual meeting continue to be held about the same time, in hotels, in interesting cities like San Francisco and New Orleans.") Others insist upon a sharp change. ("Hotels are obscenely expensive!" On-campus meetings are "likely to

restore a scholarly sense to the meetings.") Still others call for a middle way.

Perhaps we need more variety in meeting places so that each group of members will be attracted to a meeting at least every two or three years. Some who filled out the questionnaire suggested that we should rotate between hotels and campuses just as we rotate among regions. Some called for an experiment rather than a firm commitment to change.

Recent experience suggests that the Organization cannot expect to attract more than a substantial minority of its members to an annual meeting. If the present geographical location, which favors the mid-continent but does not neglect the coasts, is carried on and some variety in cities and facilities is established, most members should be able to attend one meeting every three years or so.

Inflation could destroy the annual meeting and that would be tragic, for the meeting performs functions that are essential to the health of our profession and our discipline. The OAH should bring together historians with diverse interests and ideas so that they can educate and cooperate with one another. One of our greatest needs is fruitful collaboration among the various types of historians and our greatest intellectual need is the development of new syntheses after years of proliferating specialties.

RSK

ELECTION RESULTS

In voting for OAH offices, a total of 1,367 ballots were cast, a turnout of 16.29 percent, somewhat less than last year's total of 1,600 (18.5 percent). The following members were elected: William Appleman Williams, Oregon State University--President; Gerda Lerner, Sarah Lawrence College--President-Elect. To the Executive Board: Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara; Francis Paul Prucha, SJ, Marquette University; and Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University. To the Nominating Board: Frederick Luebke, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; D'Ann Campbell, Indiana University; and Thomas C. Holt, University of Michigan.

SLATE FOR 1981

President:

Gerda Lerner, Sarah Lawrence College

President-Elect:

Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin

Executive Board:

James Morton Smith, Dupont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE

James Green, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Richard Hewlett, formerly U.S. Department of Energy

Aida Donald, Harvard University Press

Robert Berkhofer, University of Michigan

David Katzman, University of Kansas

Earl Pomeroy, University of California, San Diego

Irene Neu, Indiana University

Nominating Board:

1. a. Suellen Hoy, Public Works Historical Society
b. John Bodnar, Pa. Historical and Museum Commission
2. a. Blaine Brownell, University of Alabama, Birmingham
b. David Culbert, Louisiana State University
3. a. August Meier, Kent State University
b. Gary B. Nash, University of California, Los Angeles

Angeles

4. a. Glenda Riley, University of Northern Iowa
- b. Julie Roy Jeffrey, Goucher College

Candidates for the Nominating Board have been paired; those for the Executive Board have not. Voting members of the Organization will be asked to vote for no more than three candidates for the Executive Board, and the three who receive the largest number of votes will be declared elected.

One hundred members of the Organization may present a petition for an additional candidate for any office open for election, such petition to be presented to the Executive Secretary by October 15. The names of persons so nominated shall be placed on the official ballot, being identified as "candidates by petition." Petitioners need not prepare and circulate a form. A letter nominating a member and signed by one or more members will be counted.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE BYLAWS

A BALLOT ACCOMPANIES THIS NEWSLETTER

In accordance with our Constitution, two amendments to our bylaws are brought to the membership for a vote by mail ballot. They were proposed by the Executive Board in recent meetings. The first would clarify the requirement that committee members must be members of the Organization. Present practice is for presidents to make appointments after they take office in April. The second proposal would reduce the size of the Media Committee from ten to six members so as to cut costs. The committee would become similar in size to most of the OAH committees. The reduction would be made in stages with only two members appointed each year beginning in 1980.

The ballot is printed on the back panel of this newsletter. To be counted, it must be postmarked no later than October 1, 1980, and mailed to the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board met in San Francisco on April 9, 1980, with President Carl N. Degler presiding. It heard reports from Treasurer Robert K. Murray, Executive Secretary Richard S. Kirkendall, and from *Journal* Editor Lewis Perry.

The Board approved a new dues structure designed by the Treasurer and Executive Secretary (see page 9). It authorized the establishment of a subcommittee to recommend criteria for OAH awards. A decision was made that the fall meeting of the Executive Board would be at the Southern Historical Association in Atlanta but that henceforth the President-Elect would decide the location eighteen months in advance.

With regard to recommendations from the Special Committee on Public Historians the Board adopted a resolution saying that the OAH is determined "to launch a renaissance of understanding among historians on the broad range of possibilities for the practice of history and for the development of the history profession whether it be in the fields of teaching, research, editing, archival work and administration, history administration, historic preservation, historical interpretation, historic resources management, oral history, his-

tory policy research, or others." The Board expressed its confidence in Perry's efforts to widen the *Journal*. It reaffirmed its existing policy that the Nominating Board and appointing officers should provide for broad representation of public and private sector historians to all OAH committees and elective offices and on the program of all OAH annual meetings. The Executive Secretary was authorized to initiate explorations with the American Association for State and Local History, the Society of American Archivists, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and others to achieve better communication and cooperation between these groups and the OAH. The Executive Secretary was also instructed to avoid such terms as "public history" and to continue pursuing the long-range goals of the Special Committee on Public History that coincide with the existing goals of the OAH. A subcommittee was authorized to reshape the Historic Preservation Committee so that it would represent the broad range of public sector and applied history fields.

The Board decided to publicize the report of the Committee of Women in the Historical Profession (see page 13). It decided, providing funds can be obtained, that the OAH should open an office in Washington, D.C.

In response to a report presented by Blanche Wiesen Cook and William Preston, the Board decided to join the *American Friends Service Committee et al. vs. William H. Webster, et al.* case as a friend of the court. A resolution was passed which read "that the OAH recognizes the crucial importance of this case for historians and the historical profession and therefore be it resolved that they join the lawsuit as a friend of the court and offer to participate in the development and implementation of archival retention plans and procedures."

President-Elect William Appleman Williams and the Executive Secretary were authorized to explore the possibilities of obtaining a large grant for an oral history of the Vietnam experience.

A change in the bylaws was approved that would require a person to be a member of the OAH as of April 1st in order to be considered for a committee assignment or elected office in the Organization for that year.

The Board decided that new Ph.D.'s who join the OAH will get a second year's membership free. Members who enroll a new member will receive a copy of the *Fifty-Year Index*. The OAH will sponsor a survey of undergraduate students to determine more precisely why they are or are not taking history courses.

In other business, the Board reaffirmed its opposition to any form of coercion in seeking permission from participants to tape sessions of the annual meeting. The Committee on Bibliographic and Research Needs was continued for two more years on the understanding that it would work at its own expense. The Board extended congratulations to ABC-Clio for its work over the past twenty-five years. Consideration of the report of the committee on the OAH and academic freedom was postponed until the fall meeting.

The Executive Secretary was also instructed to express the Board's gratitude to Indiana University.

BUSINESS MEETING

President Carl N. Degler, Stanford University, called the meeting to order and asked for approval of the minutes of the 1979 Business Meeting. The minutes were approved.

E.B. Smith, University of Maryland, read a memorial resolution in honor of Avery Craven. It read:

The fact that each generation writes history from a different perspective is well-illustrated in the long and brilliant career of Avery Odelle Craven, who wrote for three generations before his recent death at the age of almost ninety-four. His first book appeared in 1925; his twelfth in 1975. Each new book reflected his continued research, his careful attention to the latest work of others, the impact of contemporary events, and the consequent updating of his own ideas.

Born in 1886 to Quaker parents in rural Iowa, he was steeped in western populism and progressivism. He worked his way through Simpson College, taught school and saved his money, and finally arrived at Harvard in 1913. It was only natural that Frederick Jackson Turner should become his idol and that environmental determinism should be his first interest. Ultimately his dissertation at Chicago and first book examined the effects of soil exhaustion in Virginia and Maryland. Many years later, a noted ecologist called it one of the most important books ever written.

Confronting the world's insane march to destruction in the 1930s and 1940s, Craven's Quaker-led repugnance toward war led to his pioneering revisionist approach to the American Civil War. World War II and the ensuing Cold War with its terrible nuclear threat increased his conviction that wars are caused by human tendencies and errors that can possibly be overcome if better understood, and he saw the pre-Civil War period as a laboratory for the study of human frailties. Also, as an Iowa Jeffersonian contemplating the industrial failures of the 1930s, he inevitably echoed some of the ideas of his Southern agrarian counterparts who "took their stand," but in reality his love for farmers encompassed both North and South.

More important, Professor Craven never stopped growing, and he changed his mind painlessly when confronted with newer evidence. More than one coperformer on panels or at symposia came prepared to argue with the Craven of the 1930s only to find themselves disarmed by the new and different views of the older man. He ultimately concluded sorrowfully that the Civil War had not been repressible after all, and one of his last books was an essentially revisionist work on reconstruction.

Professor Craven was a gifted painter, and he wrote with the same artistic grace. He urged his students to read everything they wrote aloud, and they soon learned that sentences easily spoken are easily read. A reviewer of his *Soil Exhaustion* wrote that he was the only historian alive who could make manure sound interesting. He also had the artist's temperament and temper, and he would suffer no editorial tampering with his work. Two coauthored texts were potentially lucrative, but they died early because he would not dilute either his interpretations or his prose to meet the demands of commercial-minded editors.

And finally, Professor Craven was an extraordinary teacher. Along with profound ideas and questions eloquently presented he offered an endless fund of amusing but pertinent stories that humanized the great American drama. At the convention of this Organization when he was president, a group of former students kept him busy for almost three hours retelling their favorite stories. From his graduate students he demanded hard work and integrity, but they could contradict his most cherished conclusions with impunity

with even a minimal argument for their views. He demanded that they think for themselves. After retiring from Chicago in 1950, he was in constant demand as a visiting professor and taught at Cambridge, Salzburg, Michigan State, Illinois in Chicago, Northwestern, Purdue, Wisconsin, Maryland, and others. He met his final class in 1968 when he was eighty-two.

In his presidential address in 1964, Professor Craven admitted cheerfully that despite the importance of history to an understanding of the present, those who are "hailed as profound scholars in their own day become objects of pity in the next." His compensation, however, was the joy he had found in viewing the people and problems of the past from the historian's vantage point; "the personal satisfaction of sitting on the fence and enjoying the rare privilege of taking sides in their quarrels without in the least bearing responsibility; of sharing the good and the bad alike without the slightest feeling of guilt or a troubled conscience; of taking part in their victories and their defeats, without the vanity of the one or the pain of the other; of enjoying their secrets to a degree that few shared them in their own time; of associating with kings and peasants, saints and scoundrels, without anyone questioning the kind of company we have been keeping." Those of us who shared these experiences directly with him will always be grateful.

Richard N. Current, University of North Carolina, read a memorial resolution in honor of T. Harry Williams:

This is a memorial in honor of T. Harry Williams, president of the Organization of American Historians in 1972-1973, who died on July 6, 1979.

Williams came from Welsh stock in the mining country of northeastern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin. He was born May 19, 1909 in a part of Illinois known as "the diggings," but he was brought up in the village of Hazel Green on the Wisconsin side of the state line. He received his undergraduate education in nearby Platteville, then went on to the University of Wisconsin at Madison. There he became a member of William B. Hesseltine's first seminar, wrote a dissertation on the Committee on the Conduct of the [Civil] War, and was awarded the doctorate in 1937. After teaching for two years in the university extension at Wausau and three years at the University of Omaha, he joined the faculty of Louisiana State University in 1941 and remained there for the rest of his career, holding the chair of Boyd Professor of History from 1953 until his retirement in 1979.

At Louisiana State he earned a well-deserved reputation as one of the most dramatic and vivid lecturers ever to appear before a class of undergraduates anywhere. He was equally effective in the guidance of graduate students, for whom he supervised a total of fifty-seven M.A. theses and thirty-six Ph.D. dissertations. His popularity as a speaker and his fame as a scholar brought him frequent invitations to address students on other campuses and lay and professional groups throughout the country. In 1966-1967 he lectured in England as the Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University.

While never neglecting his students, he also found time to author, coauthor, or edit some twenty books and to write numerous articles and reviews. He concentrated mainly on political and military biography, and he ranged from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. In his writing as in his lecturing he appealed both to scholars and to the general public.

His *Lincoln and His Generals* (1952) was a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection. His *Huey Long* (1969), a tour de force of oral history, won him both a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award.

A man of fragile physique, he kept going by virtue of his own nervous energy and the solicitude of his devoted wife, Stell Skofield Williams. She is a Louisianan by birth and upbringing, and he became one by adoption. Indeed, he became one of the best-known citizens of the state. He also maintained Wisconsin ties, he and Stell spending their summers near Wisconsin Dells. Wherever he happened to be, he made friends quickly by showing his genuine interest in people of all sorts. In any social gathering he usually held the center of attention with his ready banter and sharp wit.

Before becoming president of this organization, he served, in 1958-1959, as president of the Southern Historical Association.

Vernon Carstenson, University of Washington, read a memorial resolution in honor of Merrill Jensen:

Merrill Monroe Jensen, one of the towering figures of our profession, both literally and figuratively, died in Madison, Wisconsin, on January 30, 1980. He was seventy-five.

Born near Elkhorn, Iowa, July 16, 1905, he spent his early years on a farm in South Dakota. After graduating from high school, he taught for several years in a one-room country school near his home before enrolling in the University of Washington where he took the B.A. in 1929, the M.A. in 1931. Encouraged and assisted by Professor Edward MacMahon of Washington, he enrolled as a graduate student at Wisconsin and completed his Ph.D. in 1934. He returned to Washington in 1935 where, in addition to a heavy teaching schedule, he assumed the editorship of the *Washington Historical Quarterly* which he transformed into the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*. In 1944 he joined the history department in Wisconsin, advanced to full professor two years later, served as chairman of the department from 1961 to 1964, and was then named Vilas Research Professor, a post he held until his formal retirement.

Jensen received many honors, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, 1945-1946, the Harmsworth Professorship at Oxford, 1949-1950, and honorary degrees from Rutgers University and New Brunswick University, Canada. He served as a visiting professor at the University of Tokyo in 1955, the University of Ghent in 1960, visited the University of Kyoto to offer special seminars in 1961 and thereafter made seven more trips to lecture in Japan. He was president of this organization, 1969-1970, and presided with fair-minded firmness over the tumultuous annual meeting in Los Angeles in 1970. He participated actively in the scholarly celebration of the Bicentennial and in 1974 was invited to deliver a lecture before the United States House of Representatives as part of that celebration. He served on many advisory boards and committees.

Jensen's scholarly career has been marked by an inflexible commitment to the notion that historical scholarship must rest on careful examination of the sources, that it is the historian's first responsibility to be guided by what is in the documents, not by what he thinks ought to be there. His first book, based on his dissertation, was published in 1940 under the title *The Articles of Confederation*. That book is still alive and well. It has gone through three

editions and the third edition had enjoyed seven printings up to 1976. *The New Nation: A History of the United States during the Confederation 1781-1789* appeared in 1950; *The Making of the Constitution* in 1964; *The Founding of the Nation: A History of the American Revolution, 1763-1776* in 1968; and *The Revolution within America* in 1974. He edited a number of books, including *English Historical Documents*, Vol. IX, *American Colonial Documents to 1776* in 1955. In his late sixties when many men might be thinking of slowing down, Jensen assumed direction of two large editing projects: The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, expected to run to three volumes, and the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, which may require fourteen massive volumes. When Jensen's students gathered in 1976 to celebrate his retirement with a volume of essays, *The Human Dimensions of Nation Making*, Jensen demonstrated that his retirement was really only nominal: that year the first volume on the Federal elections came from the press (with Robert A. Becker as coeditor) along with two large volumes on the ratification of the Constitution. Volume three of the Ratification series appeared in 1978 and copy for volume four is now being readied for the press. These two projects continued to claim his attention until his death.

This brief statement can do little more than suggest the magnitude of Jensen's contributions as a scholar who has broadened and deepened our understanding of the American Revolution, as a teacher and director of graduate students, forty-four of whom he has shepherded to the doctoral degree, and as a warm, candid, witty, and exuberant man, devoted to his wife, his daughter, and his friends. But it must also record the melancholy loss shared by all who knew him and his work. It is no exaggeration to say that our numbers spread across this land and to Europe and Japan.

After the reading of the memorial resolutions, Elliott Barkan, California State College, San Bernardino, presented the report of the Media Committee. He reported that two major projects had been initiated by the committee supported by the Executive Board. One was the fifteen hours of closed-circuit television that was aired during the meeting in San Francisco. The second was an effort to tape selected sessions. Sixteen sessions were taped (see pages 1-2).

Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University, gave the Treasurer's Report (see page 8). He stated that the Executive Board had agreed that there was no alternative to raising dues and he presented the new dues structure (see page 9). This new structure, he said, will bring in an anticipated income of slightly more than \$50,000 in new funds. It will allow the elimination of the anticipated deficit for 1980 and permit a \$15,000 surplus for 1981. By the year 1982 the Organization could possibly see a balanced budget. The year 1983 would begin to show again a slight deficit and by 1984, he maintained, if things go the way they are now, the OAH would once again be faced with precisely the same problem as it has today. Murray anticipated that the proposed dues structure would have a life span of no more than four years.

Richard S. Kirkendall, Indiana University, gave the Executive Secretary's Report (see page 7).

Lewis Perry, Indiana University, gave the Editor's Report (see JAH, Sept. 1980).

Rudolph J. Vecoli, University of Minnesota, Chair of the 1980 Nominating Board, reported the results of the

election for officers (see page 3).

James A. Henretta, Boston University, Chair of the 1981 Nominating Board announced that the unanimous choice for President-Elect was Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin.

Kirkendall moved that a change be made in the bylaws so that in order for a person to be appointed to a committee or nominated for an office, he or she must have been a member of the OAH as of April 1 of the year in which the appointment is made (see page 4). The motion was seconded and passed.

Kirkendall moved that the bylaws be changed to reduce the size of the Committee on Television, Film, and Radio to six members, each appointed for a three-year term (see page 4). The motion was seconded and passed.

The Business Meeting passed a resolution congratulating ABC-Clio on its twenty-five years of service.

Kirkendall presented the Executive Board's actions on the report of the Special Committee on Public History. (The report of that committee was printed in the January, 1980 *Newsletter*. For the Executive Board's actions on that report see page 4 of this issue.) The meeting passed a resolution presented by Robert Kelley which read: "Resolved, that the Executive Secretary and the administration of the Organization of American Historians not feel itself under any restrictions as to the terms used to refer to the broad areas of historical practice engaged in by historians or to the terms used to refer to the historians themselves."

The Business Meeting also passed a resolution presented by Larry Tise representing the Historic Preservation Committee. It read: "Whereas the Congress of the United States is currently considering legislation to reauthorize the National Historic Preservation Program in the Department of the Interior and whereas it is in the best interest of history and the historical profession for the integrity of history and history professionalism to be provided for and protected in such legislation now therefore be it resolved that the Organization of American Historians authorizes and urges its Executive Secretary to represent the best interests of the historical profession to the Congress as it considers and enacts laws affecting the future of historic preservation in the United States."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

For me as Executive Secretary, this has been a year of mounting pressures on limited resources, both time and money. A series of problems in the National Archives, an institution of giant importance to us, commanded some of my attention, as did efforts to reduce coverage of the Freedom of Information Act, which also is important to historians. I participated eagerly in efforts to make the Organization more useful and attractive to public historians and joined in campaigns to strengthen our finances so that the OAH can serve the historical profession more effectively. And I worried a good bit about two new threats to the health of this professional organization and learned society.

During the year, I continued my quest for understanding of significant developments and activities in the profession, regarding that understanding as a major responsibility of the Executive Secretary of this group. This quest carried me to a series of historical gatherings, including the First National Symposium on Public History, the NCC's Conference on New Careers for Historians, a conference of federal historians that led to the formation of the Council of History in the Federal

Government, the Great Lakes College Association Conference on Social History, and the conference on independent research institutions sponsored by the Institute for Research in History. I also attended meetings of the Truman Library Institute, the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, the Southern Historical Association, the AHA, and the Missouri Valley History Conference and seized opportunities for discussions in the headquarters of the American Association for State and Local History and several Washington historical and archival offices. And the Conference of Secretaries, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, continued to contribute to my education, meeting twice in recent months. Conversations and correspondence with historians engaged in many different activities also helped me become better acquainted with what is going on in a profession in which much of significance is taking place.

My personal role in some of our own activities has been peripheral, largely one of responding to requests from our committees for assistance. The Program Committee, which under the leadership of Linda Kerber, did a superb job in developing a program that demonstrates the intellectual ferment in our discipline, received help from my office but chiefly from members of my staff, especially Evelyn Leffler. I was somewhat more involved, but not crucially so, in the Women Committee's conference on integrating the history of women into survey courses, a major event in my view for the project addresses our largest intellectual challenge: how to work out new syntheses now that the profession has developed so many valuable new specialties. I maintained contact with some other committees, including the Preliminary Committee on the Rights of Historians, but was seldom heavily involved in their work. I remained active in History Day, but the real work was done by others.

I worked cooperatively with our Special Committee on Public History. I attended the two meetings in which Larry Tise, Carol Groneman, and Richard Hewlett developed their very useful report, and I did what I could to see to it that the recommendations affected our activities. That committee has, in my view, supplied guidelines for significant strengthening of the OAH.

I remained active in the NCC, which continued to have support from our Executive Board, as is shown by its appropriation of funds for NCC operations. The financial difficulties of the NCC persuaded Arnita Jones, the project director, to shift her large talents to NEH; that agency gave us a grant, and Mack Thompson and I have been seeking a replacement for Dr. Jones.

I was one of many historians who participated in debates over and campaigns on behalf of the National Archives. I offered advice to the Administrator of the General Services Administration about the kind of person who should be selected as the new Archivist of the United States, stressing the importance of professional qualifications as well as managerial and political skills. I joined in the battle against the Administrator's somewhat unclear plans for the decentralization of archival holdings, writing to President Carter as well as to Admiral Freeman and others, urging OAH members in key states to write to their congressmen, and agreeing to serve on an advisory committee on decentralization. (It appears that I will not be appointed to the committee for Admiral Freeman seems to regard me as lobbyist rather than scholar.) And, on related matters, I testified before Senate committees against proposals to halt the development of the presidential library system and to exempt the Central Intelligence Agency and others from the FOIA. I testified for I re-

gard both the presidential libraries and the Freedom of Information Act as valuable for historical research.

One of our pressing problems, our need for greater financial strength, encouraged me to work with our Membership Committee, chaired by John Waters and Rosemary Carroll, on a large-scale membership drive that appears to have produced some good results. Our membership and subscriber list moved from 11,184 at the end of 1978 to 11,427 at the end of 1979 and 11,716 now, reversing a downward trend and moving us close to our peak of 12,009 at the end of 1974. The real test of the drive will come, of course, when the new members face the question of renewing their membership. And, when it became obvious that the drive could not be so successful as to permit us to avoid an increase in dues, I worked with our Treasurer on the development of a proposal for a new dues structure.

I also assisted our President-Elect, William Appleman Williams, in his imaginative and valuable campaign for a challenge grant. If this campaign succeeds, we will obtain funds that will enable us to publish our newsletter much more frequently, appoint a full-time historical assistant in my office, establish a national center for the Teaching of History directed by a historian, establish an OAH office in Washington, support our editor more adequately, develop yearbooks on teaching and public history, and enlarge minority participation in the Organization. The OAH will become much more useful.

Along similar lines, I helped our incoming President-Elect, Gerda Lerner, in her quest for a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education. The grant would help us to give a boost to the study of the history of black women in America.

Two threatening problems have come into view in recent weeks. One is the mounting burden of work on the small staff in my office. The staff consists of only four full-time people plus five who work part time. The load has become so large that it has frequently overwhelmed this small staff even though its members work hard and efficiently.

I am also worried about inflation's threat to the annual meeting. Many members informed me that they could not afford to attend this meeting; many protested against the hotel rates. I recognized when I had to make arrangements for this meeting nearly five years ago that it would be unusually expensive, but it seemed necessary to meet in the West for many members live there. It seemed necessary to choose the Hyatt-Regency for it was the only satisfactory hotel available to us in 1975. Furthermore, I could not predict just how costly the meeting would be. We must save the annual meeting for historians need to come together nationally to exchange ideas and address broad problems, and thus we must find a solution to this problem.

We have reached a difficult stage in the history of the OAH. The Organization needs to become more useful to all parts of the profession concerned with American history and needs greater financial resources so as to accomplish more. Yet, to get some of the resources we need, we must demonstrate our usefulness to all groups of historians. Perhaps a grant will permit us to make the necessary breakthrough.

Finally, let me say that though the report focuses more sharply than before on my own activities, I am deeply grateful for the work of many other people and the opportunity to work with them. Carl Degler, who gave such an exciting presidential address, has been one of my benefactors during the year. I am grateful also to those who wrote and called with advice, praise, and criticism. My focus in this report is explained by

the uncertainty many members express as to what it is that an Executive Secretary does.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1979-1980

The Treasurer's Report for this year is somber. It is not news to anyone that inflation is wrecking even the most careful budget plans and that income is simply not keeping pace with expenses. The OAH is no exception. Despite rigorous budget controls, organizational expenses soared more than \$36,000 over original estimates. Contributing to this situation were spiraling costs in office supplies, printing, travel, committee expenses, and staff salaries and benefits. An additional factor in this loss were the monies diverted to minority concerns and to the unemployment situation (the NCC).

Despite the recent membership campaign, income from dues has not increased in proportion to budgeted disbursement allocations. Income in all other categories, happily, has retained strength (*Journal* advertising, for example, rose 20.1 percent). Still, the operational loss for 1979 was \$16,625.97. The overall increase in income of 5.6 percent was easily negated by an increase in expenses of 11.4 percent.

The Budget for 1980 provides no cause for joy. It projects an anticipated loss of \$22,234.88. Already the Executive Board has authorized the Treasurer to cut back on a number of expenses (among them, to reduce the funds allowed for committee work and to eliminate the fee paid to the authors of the *Journal's* articles). Even so, if inflation worsens, as now appears to be the case, the retention of our other commitments and functions may well make this deficit even higher.

There are only two alternatives to this prospect of continued losses: to cut back on the remaining level of operations (for example, reduce the commitment to NCC, cut committee expenses even further, reduce staff, curtail the size of the *Journal*), or raise membership dues. The present dues structure has been in effect for five years. That was its expected life span when it was created. The year 1980 was projected as a year of reappraisal. That year is here, and the need for action is apparent.

With the authorization of the Executive Board, the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer will make a recommendation for a new dues arrangement.

1979 FINANCIAL REPORT Operating Account

Cash balance January 1, 1979 \$3,553.31

Receipts:	1979	1980 Budget
Memberships	\$209,410.63	\$212,330.00
Sale of Publications	14,925.51	11,310.00
<i>Journal</i> Advertising	30,377.59	33,000.00
Annual Meeting	36,286.00	38,000.00
Trust Account	12,000.00	16,000.00
Other	5,175.72	10,925.12
Revolving Funds	27,222.27	8,200.00
Totals	\$335,397.72	\$329,765.12

Disbursements:	1979	1980 Budget
Office	120,380.26	137,700.00
Printing	102,443.29	104,550.00
Travel	5,833.06	4,500.00
Annual Meeting	12,948.52	13,500.00
<i>Newsletter</i>	8,732.66	5,000.00

<u>Disbursements (continued):</u>	1979	1980 Budget
Membership Promotion	8,861.83	5,000.00
Boards and Committees	27,751.11	35,690.00
Awards	6,879.61	5,500.00
Editorial	18,844.83	24,000.00
Other (includes NCC for 1980)	4,089.44	12,560.00
Revolving Funds	35,259.08	4,000.00
Totals	\$352,023.69	\$352,000.00

Cash balance December 31, 1979 \$7,974.75

Trust Account

Cash balance January 1, 1979 \$3,553.31

Receipts:

Interest and Dividends	19,693.91
Sale of Securities	8,607.70

Disbursements:

Purchase of Securities	16,000.00
Agency Fees	1,571.09

Income cash balance December 31, 1979 2,236.77

Summary of Investments Held December 31, 1979

	Cost Value	Market Value
Variable Rate Notes	\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00
U.S. Governments	74,187.50	66,469.00
Corporate Bonds	80,056.25	60,111.30
Common Stocks	33,554.29	50,830.00
Totals	\$235,798.04	\$225,410.30

INCREASE IN DUES

Inflation and the problems of the profession forced the Organization to raise dues across the board for the first time since 1975. This action was recommended by the Treasurer and the Executive Secretary and approved by the Executive Board and the Business Meeting in April. The increase that went into effect at the beginning of 1975 served us well even though costs since then have risen more than anticipated. Our expenses rose from \$245,172.75 to \$352,023.69 last year and our income rose as well but not enough to avoid a small deficit last year and what seems likely to be a somewhat larger one this year. Thus, the dues increase is needed to avoid cuts in the size of the *Journal* and in our activities. The new scale will bring the OAH closer to but still below the levels of other major professional societies. It will reimburse us for the deficits of 1979 and 1980 and enable us to avoid further deficits until mid-decade if membership holds up and costs of operations do not soar. The new scale could serve us even longer if we find additional sources of income, say a sizeable group of new members, and/or inflation moderates significantly. In the meantime, the overall increase in dues will average only five percent per year.

Here is the new structure:

Institutional	\$30
Life	500
Patron	1500
Special offer (new members only)	15
Under \$10,000	12
10,000-14,999	20

\$15,000-19,999	\$25
20,000-24,999	30
25,000-29,999	35
30,000 and above	40
Student	10
Associate	20
Foreign	20

Members will note that one category--retired--has been deleted. Retired members will pay the amounts their incomes dictate. A retired member receiving \$20,000 per year, for example, will pay \$30.

Members will also note that a new category--\$30,000 and above--has been introduced. This reflects the same conception of equity that was involved in the 1974 decision to introduce the ability-to-pay principle. The decision to establish this new income category was influenced also by the impact of inflation on salaries.

The decision to increase dues was made with confidence that it will produce the desired results. It assumes that our members regard the OAH as worthy of financial support and recognize what is happening to the organization's cost. Furthermore, our experience since 1975 indicates that members place themselves in the appropriate categories. The evidence for this is movement up the line as time passes. Members move themselves into higher categories as their incomes rise.

The new dues structure will go into effect late in 1980.

CLIO WITH STYLE

On June 7 Holman Hamilton died at his home in Lexington, Kentucky at age seventy. Shortly before his death, he gave a presidential address to the Southern Historical Association that deserves the attention of the entire profession. Although the complete address is available in the February issue of the *Journal of Southern History*, excerpts are reprinted here with the consent of Professor Hamilton and the Managing Editor of the *JSH*:

Five years ago members of the Southern Historical Association heard President Gilbert C. Fite on "The Historian as Teacher." Three years ago President Frank Freidel of the Organization of American Historians devoted most of his address to the plight of young Ph.D.'s. Four years ago in the *Journal of American History* Richard S. Kirkendall stated that "history is in crisis" and "history's crisis has proportions of its own." Mr. Kirkendall thinks history is still in crisis. I agree and am of the opinion that the analyses of these scholars should be reemphasized now--and often in the days to come....

Happily, there are those among us who appreciate the facts that most undergraduates in history classes are not history majors, have no intention of becoming historians, and now sign up for no more than one or two upper-division history courses. If we believe that the study of history is important, we should do all in our power to make history so absorbing to freshmen and sophomores that they will want to go on from there. This has a connection with the employment of youthful Ph.D.'s. A more pervasive interest in, and a substantially greater demand for, both survey and advanced courses in history can lead in turn to a growing need for additional faculty.

Few of us have not known of instances where even

assistant professors show reluctance to conduct survey courses, saying they must attend exclusively to their specialties. Arrogance may be involved, plus ignorance of what universities should be about. Is there a relationship between too narrow training in graduate schools and inflated egos after? John Hope Franklin has projected the hypothetical case of a scholar who declined reviewing a book on the California citrus industry because his specialty was the Florida grapefruit. The Franklin chuckle initially applies to the tendency to overspecialize. It also has relevance in course-assignment attitudes, illustrating humorlessness and conceit.

It is absurd to offer the big majority of our college and university students crumbs or bare bones from our scholarly tables. Apprentice chefs rarely have been in the kitchen long enough to concoct a feast. Every freshman class should involve intellectual exposure of students to experienced men and women who take into full account the needs of the nonhistorians facing them.

Nor is experience along enough. There should be such style that history glows, that leaders and followers of bygone eras spring to life, that spent forces are recharged and move again with their old momentum. Once-popular ideas and notions thereby take shape in comparison with current ones, not in any conventional "presentist" way but with outlook broad and insight keen. Thus Thoreau's path from the cabin to the pondside is traversed by conformists and nonconformists conscious of the ruts in their own routines. And the "Why?" of Andrew Jackson's hold on his loyalists or the "How?" of Lincoln's rise to power is explained so convincingly that "Old Hickory" or "Honest Abe" is indelibly etched on memories.

It is reasonable to expect professors to excel in these ways with the same sense of mission characterized by nonteaching historians, who meet different needs of the public in other ways....

If we are cheered by widespread bona fide interest in sites and shrines, preservation and restoration, family history, and state and local history, among other signs of the times are storm clouds portending perils--if not disasters--to come. At the 1978 meeting of the Association of American University Presses, Sheldon Meyer of Oxford said that "New York trade publishers have virtually abandoned the traditional serious nonfiction book." My own opinion is that this is not exactly so; in every issue of our journals we read reviews of volumes produced by those very publishers. But I completely agree with Mr. Meyer that the trend is there. And that is the distressing point.

With trade publishers less and less interested in the kinds of manuscripts historians compose, such manuscripts will revert to university presses. Encompassed in the reversion will be more and more books by senior scholars. Inevitably, the competition of the backflow will cause other manuscripts to be rejected by the same university-press editors who once would have welcomed them. Therein lies a dilemma.

A sizeable proportion of that second group of rejects will be products of research by first-book historians. This has a direct bearing on tenure and promotion for men and women in their thirties....

A...technological development, challenging members of our profession, is TV's presentation of history--or what is dished up as history....

The docudrama problem is more recent, and less central, than what long has been the most critical challenge in Clio's realm--literary presentation. Ogden Nash once observed about a visitor, who talked incessantly

and was reluctant to depart, that "she is full of truisms but she is not like a truism, because a truism goes without saying, but she says without going." It is truistic that emphasis on style is often held to be old-fashioned in an age of quantification, psychohistory and specialties with specialties. Any realist will grant that some methods and topics place a maze of hurdles on paths to stylistic excellence. Still even quantifiers (those scholars supposedly most remote from dash and sparkle) are capable of writing well. If anybody doubts this, I draw attention to *The Winning of the Midwest* by Richard Jensen and to *The Minutemen and Their World* by Robert A. Gross.

In the first third of the twentieth century most of America's professional historians sacrificed style on the altar of accuracy. One result was that, with few exceptions, they failed to reach the general public--a public, then as now, hungry for history and biography. Quickly non-Ph.D.'s rushed in to meet the demand. Such authors were versatile people, capable of writing in what their contemporaries considered a vital way.

During the 1920s and 1930s their names were more widely known--their volumes more avidly read--their sales far larger than those of nearly all academicians. Albert J. Beveridge (the lawyer and senator), Claude G. Bowers (the journalist and diplomat), James Truslow Adams (the Wall Street broker), W. E. Woodward (the advertising man), Marquis James (the magazinist), and Carl Sandburg (the poet and journalist) were six of them. And it may be pertinent to recall that among professors who could write were Vernon Louis Parrington (who had no Ph.D. degree) and Allan Nevins (who had none). More recently the trend has gone on. Witness the recognition accorded a Bruce Catton, a Margaret Leech, a Barbara W. Tuchman, an Elizabeth Stevenson.

We are living in an era when celebrity memoirs are gobbled up by a gullible public. Many of those memoirs are ghosted. And let me add that the most gifted ghosts of the 1970s are infinitely less selective than a W.E. Woodward. Readers apparently neither know nor care about ghostwriters' accuracy or general competence or lack of them. Books nominally but not actually composed by celebrities reap huge benefits from mass-media exposures through sequences of well-planned plugs. When a publishing house stands a fine chance of selling from a hundred thousand to a million copies, it follows that money, time, and expertise are concentrated on the golden bauble. This is one of the reasons why senior professors' typescripts are shunted back to university presses, where they in turn crowd out the first books of the young.

Can scholars cope with this competition? But perhaps we first should ask: Do we want to try to cope? One prediction may be that, like Hollywood and TV, trade publishers give their highest priority to entertainment which will sell--and thus it is unscholarly to compete on such a level. But what if some of us think otherwise? What if we consider it imperative for the literate portion of the general public to share our discoveries and interpretations? If this is to be a major aim, far more attention must be paid to style in our history departments.

No error could be more obvious than the assumption that the wings of every fledgling historian will provide the means of soaring. Can young people be taught to write? The cynic will say no. Yet, minimally, the best of the young may be helped to teach themselves if motivation and leadership are there. Not more than

five percent (possibly less than one percent) will have the potential to become outstanding historical stylists. I propose that professors look for them and spot them (preferably as undergraduates), offering them one whole graduate field in historical presentation. Also those universities lucky enough to be located where people of Tuchman or Stevenson quality reside should try to induce such stylistic experts to serve as adjunct professors, concentrating on co-direction of scholars with literary promise.

I thought a long time before deciding to broach this plan because it probably will be assailed by persons perfectly satisfied with everything historians do today. No one has greater respect than I for our best journals, for most articles in them, or for the research reflected in books produced each year. We have reason to be proud of many colleagues, and perhaps even of ourselves. Nor do I quarrel with those historians who will go on writing as they are now writing--principally for each other. We need to retain all that is good, yet the most dynamic in our ranks must likewise do something about wedding scholarship and literary skill. If there is a better approach to the problem, I shall be among the first to support it.

Let us remember, in this regard, that stylist exemplars are always available on our library shelves. If Macaulay's third chapter sings, if the suspense in Prescott's paragraphs inspires, if Garrett Mattingly's *The Armada* meets lofty standards of scholarship and style, why must we be without Macaulays and Mattinglys and Prescotts in the 1980s and 1990s?

In a review of a Commager volume, a British historian wrote: "At times so galloping is the prose and so poetic that the book is almost in danger of being a prose hymn to the Republic." More power to Commager, say I. More gallop and less trot for the rest of us. As Savoie Lottinville correctly says, "the sound course is to write always to the tastes and interests of intelligent people everywhere, not merely to the members of the historical profession." And scholars could do worse than pay attention to the better qualities of amateurs who have dared tread on professionals' terrian. The delicate touch of a Sandburg, the wondrous chapter openings and closings of a Marquis James, and the vivid pen portraits of a Bowers have assets to aid their most skeptical critics.

Style in teaching, like style in books, is a *sine qua non* of most superior historians. Bennett H. Wall pungently remarks: "Graduate schools' encouragement of future professors to ignore the sweep of history, while boring in a little hole doodlebug fashion, insures their failure as classroom performers." One fundamental in the first lecture is never to let the tedious or trivial or cute intrude on what students are thinking about. The questions in students' minds at that moment are: "Is this professor going to be fair?" and "Is he or she going to be interesting and clear?" Confidence is students' initial need. Once confidence permeates the classroom, the professor moves on to build bridges between students' prior knowledge and what a college course can offer.

You have seen the eyes of the young--the sharpness there, the new alertness, surprise mingled with latent discovery that (say, in the second week) they are being inducted into a community of scholars. Except for the rapture of love, and rapport with cherished kinsmen and friends, there is no experience more exciting unless it is the sensation of an artist who creates a masterpiece, or of a surgeon who saves a life, or a

clergyman a soul.

The thrill, moreover, is a sustained thrill when professors concurrently convey what history in the aggregate can mean to mortals. History at once can inform and exalt. History advances the reasoning power of people. What occurred a decade or a century or six centuries ago provides meaning for the here and now. As Gilbert Fite said, it aids men and women in drawing "intelligent conclusions from specific evidence."

On these and so many thresholds, history is burgeoning with relevance and perspective for today and tomorrow. In addition (and, paraphrasing Fite, I re-utter a truth so manifest that free people everywhere should recognize its claims), nowhere is knowledge of history more essential than among citizens of a free republic. Democracy is menaced on every side. Day in and day out, beneficiaries of freedom are tempted to collapse in tearful despair. They cannot hope to make liberty work, to buttress the ramparts of precious freedom, without comprehending past mistaken policies sponsored by the well- or ill-intentioned--constituting reefs where liberty was wrecked.

Style in teaching, like style in writing, presupposes something more than flashiness or ability to shock. Style involves deep reservoirs of knowledge, patient preparation, and willingness to discard dubious illustrations for apt ones. Although taste and judgment are not synonymous, both judgment and taste are integral in style. Classroom style, like literary style, is contingent upon determination to blend the best talents and clearest thinking and most profound learning of the contributor for everyone he or she is honored to instruct.

At least three pressing needs--improvements in grade-school and high-school teaching and textbooks, protection of humanists' interests within a technological revolution, and insistence that experts' advice be heeded by producers of TV--can probably be met only by united professional action. Still, there is much we as individuals can achieve in other areas. Bringing accurate history and the public together should be an abiding purpose and goal.

There are many hopes for historians in 1979. There also is substance to undergird those hopes. Among the blessings of the hour are widely recognized standards of historical research; the integrity of our journals; the deep love of history shared by dedicated young and older scholars; the preservation-restoration movement; family history; state and local history; and an array of proof that the public not only needs but earnestly desires increasing identification with history. We have reason to be heartened, too, by the NCC and its performance; by innovations like those at Santa Barbara; and by fresh awareness that there must not be barriers between teaching and nonteaching historians.

Hard decisions nonetheless must continue to be made, most of them regrettably by the young...

The rest of us have it in our power to do more than advise and admire. In 1976 Frank Freidel said that out of crisis and adversity "there comes the opportunity for a fruitful redirection of our professional energies." If there were greater demand for history classes in our universities and colleges, there would be need for more assistant professors; by their actions and attitudes, associate professors and especially full professors can help to create that demand. If more scholarly manuscripts were so readable that trade publishers could not afford to turn them down, university presses would accept more first books written by the young.

The meaning of history and the joy of history are

not, and never were, irreconcilable. Given all the critical circumstances of the final fifth of the twentieth century, I doubt that historians can solve the problems of young Ph.D.'s--and other problems, too--unless Clio is garbed in more becoming robes than most of us have permitted her to wear. In terms of style, she deserves better of us than what we have seen fit to give her. Only by proceeding tastefully (which is to say realistically) can we do justice to ourselves, to our younger friends, and to the cause in which we invest our lives.

THE NEW ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

A member of the OAH, Robert M. Warner, has been named Archivist of the United States and will assume his new position on July 15. Warner is Director of the Bentley Historical Library and Professor of History and of Library Science at the University of Michigan, where he earned a Ph.D. in history in 1958 after completing undergraduate work at Muskingum College in 1949. He has been president of the Society of American Archivists and of the Historical Society of Michigan and chairs the Planning Committee for the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

The Organization was actively interested in the search for the new Archivist, which was underway for nearly a year. Several OAH members, including a former president, Richard W. Leopold, served on a panel that advised the Administrator of the General Service Administration on the appointment. Upon learning of the selection, the Executive Secretary informed Admiral Rowland Freeman of his confidence in Warner's "ability to serve effectively in this very important position" and his conviction that Warner "meets all of the criteria." Early in the search Kirkendall had written to the Administrator that the new Archivist:

must, of course, have the political skills needed to protect and promote the interests of the National Archives as it competes with other parts of the government for funds and as it encounters pressures from those who would corrupt it. The person must also have the administrative talents required to manage an organization of some size and considerable complexity. And, of great importance from the historian's point of view, the Archivist must have strong convictions about the importance of historical research and a broad understanding and conception of history so as to lead the institution in ways that guarantee that it preserves all historically significant records, makes them available to scholars as quickly as they can reasonably expect, supplies efficient guidance to the collections and takes other steps to encourage research and publication.

In his announcement of the appointment, Freeman indicated that he looked "forward to working with Dr. Warner to meet my commitment to efficient and effective management of the archives" and would "rely heavily on him to maintain a dialogue with users so that archival programs can continue to be tailored to best meet their needs."

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

On March 25 and again on April 22, the Executive Secretary testified against efforts by the Central Intelli-

gence Agency and others to obtain exemptions from the Freedom of Information Act. He testified first before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and then the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives. He also submitted a statement on the subject to the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights which held hearings late in May. In his testimony, Kirkendall emphasized ways in which historians have used the FOIA in their work.

Excerpts from the testimony follow:

Most, if not all, historians recognize the need for some restrictions on access to records of federal agencies and public officials in the interest of protecting national security and private rights. We recognize, too, that there have been important questions raised about the way our intelligence apparatus is perceived and the effect that perception has on intelligence gathering. And, we are aware that there are legitimate concerns over the time and expense involved in administering the FOIA. To be sure, these are important issues. Yet they must be weighed against the larger question of the public's right to be informed in a free society.

Historians are interested in the creation and preservation of records, as well as in access to them, and do not want access policies that would discourage creation or encourage destruction of records. Yet we have found little evidence that the FOIA as applied to the CIA or other agencies seeking exemption from the law has harmed national security, impaired legitimate private rights of individuals, or impoverished the record....

We do have evidence that the act has already been used by historians to produce scholarly works of substantial value. Historians who have used the FOIA have found it to be an invaluable tool....

The Organization of American Historians believes that the imperatives of a free society require that records of such important agencies as the CIA be maintained and that at an appropriate time be made available for scholarly research so that historians can play their essential roles as servants of the people's right to know about the workings of their government and as reviewers of the historical conceptions and interpretations that figure crucially in the shaping of policy....

I personally doubt that FOIA is the ideal system. Early, systematic, wide-scale declassification seems superior, for it would be less costly in time, a precious commodity for scholars, and would encourage harmonious, cooperative relations between researchers and archivists, a condition that facilitates research. But the FOIA is an essential part of the system that exists and must be preserved until something better is put in its place, and no part of government should be free from examination by historians.

The FOIA issue came up as efforts were made to develop a comprehensive charter regulating the CIA and other intelligence agencies. The initial motive was to protect the nation against abuses by those agencies but they seized the opportunity that developed to push for freeing themselves from the requirements of an earlier piece of legislation, the FOIA, among other burdens. So far, however, the only result is a severely limited version, passed by the Senate (S2284) but not yet by the House, of what was originally desired. It says nothing about FOIA and focuses on congressional oversight of intelligence activities.

THE EUDEY CASE

Recently, the OAH supported a case involving Elizabeth Eudey of the University of California, who had requested documents from the Central Intelligence Agency under the FOIA "for a study of relationships between the trade unions and Government of the United States and unions in France and Italy since the end of World War II." The CIA informed Eudey that a minimum of \$3,000 would be charged for search fees. Eudey asked the CIA to waive this fee and eventually obtained the services of Mark Lynch, Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, who filed a lawsuit on her behalf. The Organization of American Historians endorsed Eudey's appeal. A letter signed by six officers and former officers of the OAH said in part:

In addition to the significance of the subject, we are impressed by the reasonableness of the request. Eudey is not asking for documents that were generated yesterday. Only two of the requests concern documents less than ten years old; most concern documents more than twenty-five years old. Scholars should have virtually automatic access to documents of this vintage and do so in most parts of government. The Central Intelligence Agency should not have the deplorable record that is implied by the initial decision in this case--the agency is too important in the operations of the American government.

Last fall Eudey was successful as a judicial decision waived the search fee. United States District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr.'s opinion of October 26, 1979 read in part: "...the Central Intelligence Agency's determination not to waive fees was based on its assessment that few documents will be released in response to Plaintiff's request. That determination was arbitrary and capricious because it was based on a factor that is not controlling under the terms of the statute."

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat from Florida, has introduced legislation calling for a change in the system of presidential libraries. His bill, S2408, concerns several subjects relating to former presidents, including pensions for their spouses, offices and staff for themselves, publication of their memoirs, and secret service protection. The chief motive appears to be to cut or reduce costs. As to presidential libraries, the measure would block the establishment of new individual ones after January 20, 1983, establish a central presidential library to house the official records of presidents, some of their personal papers and other papers and historical materials relating to them, and regulate the amount of space in that facility devoted to each president. The bill is moving forward in the Senate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION

In establishing the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession the OAH recognized that a special problem exists and that it is a problem

the OAH should deal with. In recent years scholarly societies have had to decide if they should become involved in the larger political problems of American society. These problems may or may not be the concern of a scholarly organization, but my present discussion on the status of women in the profession is precisely the sort of problem that a professional society should confront. Just as the OAH is concerned with the overall status of the history profession it should be concerned with and prepared to act on the status of that large minority of historians who are women.

As an example of what can be achieved we can look at the participation of women at the OAH annual meetings. The three most recent presidents of the OAH have made personal commitments to increasing that participation and the data shows a dramatic increase--the percentages nearly doubling from sixteen percent to twenty-nine percent in just a few years.

Overall the picture is much bleaker. Recent efforts by the federal government to enforce affirmative action have resulted in the increased hiring of women on college faculties. Once hired, however, women face subtle discrimination as they seek to advance within the academic structure. Women faculty members lag behind their male counterparts in promotions, salaries, favorable tenure decisions, three-year reviews, etc., even when differences in fields, institutions, and post-doctoral experience are taken into consideration.

In 1979 women constituted about twenty-four percent of the full-time instructional faculty. While the proportion of women faculty has increased in recent years, most of this growth can be attributed to the hiring of women under the age of thirty to fill untenured positions. Only forty-six percent of women faculty have tenure compared to seventy-two percent of male faculty, and the percentage of tenured faculty who are women has actually declined in recent years going from 27.4 percent in 1974-1975 to 25.1 percent in 1976-1977.

The survey by the Radcliffe Forum, *Tenured Women On the Faculties of Selected Colleges and Universities*, 1978 found in history no tenured women at Harvard, one at Yale, and one at Princeton. At other representative schools there are two tenured women at Chapel Hill and Berkeley, and one at Colgate, Columbia, and Stanford. Colgate, incidentally, ten years after going coeducational has only three tenured women on its faculty of 190.

Women faculty, on the average in 1978-1979 received twenty percent less in salary than their male colleagues. Salary differences persist even when academic field, type of institution, and rank are taken into account. For example, the average male full professor at a private institution received \$28,340 in 1978-1979, while the average female full professor received \$24,600--thirteen percent less. Although salary differences tend to be less at the lower ranks, there is no type of institution, academic field, or faculty rank where the average salaries of female faculty equal or exceed the male average:

History Salaries 1977		
Age	Male	Female
30-34	\$17,000	\$15,800
35-39	19,500	18,800
40-44	21,400	19,100
45-49	26,600	21,700

(Source: National Research Council, 1977 *Profile: Science, Engineering, and Humanities Doctorates in the United States*)

In addition to the salary gap, there appears to be a differential in the evaluation process that apparent-

ly accounts for the slower promotion of women. This phenomenon of slower promotions can be shown in the following table:

Rank for Academically Employed Ph.D.'s in
History by Cohort and Sex, 1977

	Male	Female
Total, 1950-1959	2,170	188
Professor	88.8 percent	58.8 percent
Associate	5.9 percent	26.6 percent
Assistant	1.2 percent	0.0 percent
Instructor, Lecturer	1.1 percent	11.7 percent
No rank reported	2.9 percent	3.7 percent
Total, 1960-1969	4,364	440
Professor	49.3 percent	25.9 percent
Associate	39.1 percent	47.7 percent
Assistant	6.2 percent	16.6 percent
Instructor, Lecturer	2.5 percent	4.5 percent
No rank reported	2.9 percent	5.2 percent

(Source: *ibid.*)

And finally there are the differences in the unemployment and part-time employment rates between men and women:

	Male	Female
Unemployed and Seeking Employment	1.7 percent	10.4 percent
Part-time Appointees	3.5 percent	13.7 percent

(Source: *ibid.*)

Carol K. Bleser

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND SURVEY COURSES

On March 26-30, 1980, the OAH sponsored a conference on integrating materials on women into both American and Western Civilization undergraduate survey courses. It was held at Indiana University, Bloomington. The October *Newsletter* will carry a more detailed account of this gathering. For those people wishing information about curriculum packets or the conference write to Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Project Director, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL REVIEW

From March to June, the Executive Secretary received complaints from over forty members concerning use of the OAH mailing list to distribute the *Journal of Historical Review*, a publication of the Institute for Historical Review of Torrance, California. "This is a neo-Nazi 'journal'" one member pointed out and others wrote along similar lines:

Once this sort of poison enters the intellectual bloodstream, as it were, it is very hard to remove the toxin.

Despite the innocuous sounding name, this publication is a right-wing, anti-Semitic hate sheet bearing no relationship to history or scholarship.

As far as I can see this is not a scholarly journal but rather an apology for Adolph Hitler.

The material is not history but the manipulation of history for political reasons, and the history profession as a whole suffers by being associated in any way with the publication.

It is difficult for me to accept that so reputable and scholarly an organization...would possibly have given mailing lists to such an unprofessional, racist, and fascist group as the Institute for Historical Review.

Although most members who expressed concern assumed that the OAH did not intend to associate itself with the group and its arguments, several were not so certain:

Book sale catalogs are often welcome, advertisements for insurance merely a nuisance, but unsolicited samples of racist propaganda we take as an insult, indicating a serious neglect of the Organization's responsibility to promote democratic values and free inquiry.

I deeply resent having this Nazi bilge invade my home and suggest that if the OAH hopes to persist as an organization, it desist collaboration with fascists.

...if you were aware of the nature of this group and knowingly made the list available, I strongly protest your decision and forbid you to release my name to any organization of any kind in the future.

Academic freedom is one thing; whether the OAH ought to be in a position which condoned antisemitism is quite another.

While some writers called for an apology, others urged the Organization to change its policies:

Although we understand the financial reasons for selling the membership list, may we suggest in the future you examine more closely the credentials of those who wish to buy it.

I am not opposed to organizations to which I belong selling their mailing lists, but I would hope that such organizations would check into the background of such groups before selling their lists.

...you are not obliged to sell to any and all organizations that are willing to pay for your list. ...you are obliged to use your good judgment on behalf of the members. Furthermore, no financial pressures...can be great enough to justify selling historians' names to those who have no credibility and no respect for historical truth.

...I do not want the OAH to adopt a policy of political censorship....I would hope that the OAH would feel reasonably free to sell lists to anyone doing imaginative historical work without regard to political point of view....The *JHR* is something different....I have been unable to uncover a single practicing historian among its contributors or on its editorial committee. The standards of historical proof and truth...would be laughable if they did not aim at the justification of genocide.

In response, the Executive Secretary offered the following explanation:

My guidelines for the person who looks after the rent of the list merely suggest that it should be made available only to those that are involved in activities of significance to historians. Thus, we make it available to historical organizations, publishers of historical work, and others like that and decline to make it available to those who wish to sell paint and other commodities. All that came into the office from the group in Torrance, California was a simple request on the letterhead of the Institute for Historical Review. Given the name of the group, our staff person readily concluded that the request should be accepted.

Although this was the first time the use of the mailing list had led to complaints, he agreed that the policy should be reexamined.

The June issue of *Facts*, a publication of the Anti-Defamation League, is devoted to "'Holocaust Revisionism': A Denial of History." It calls attention to the use of our mailing list by the Institute for Historical Review, reporting that the OAH is one of at least two institutions "devoted to legitimate scholarship" into which the institute has succeeded "through deception" in gaining entry. (The other is Northrop University in California.) The issue includes a substantial discussion of the institute and descriptions of the contributors to the *Journal of Historical Review* and of the members of its editorial advisory committee. Among other facts, the descriptions indicate that they are not professional historians. The institute is described as follows: "A new organization populated by many longtime anti-Semitic activists, but cleverly masquerading as one of respectable historical scholarship, is the nerve center of the growing campaign to erase history."

The issues raised by this episode will be on the agenda of the fall meeting of the OAH Executive Board. The Executive Secretary will supply the Board with an analysis of the *JHR* as an historical publication. The analysis will be developed by well-qualified historians, focus on the credentials of the contributors and the use of evidence, and provide a basis for a *Newsletter* report from the Board to OAH members. Also, the Board will reconsider the policy governing use of the mailing list.

CONNECTICUT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Since its organization in 1978, the Connecticut Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (CCC) has been engaged in a wide variety of activities, two of which have been sponsored by grants of approximately \$15,000 each from the Connecticut Humanities Council.

The first of these established a Historian Consultant program to serve local historical societies in five eastern Connecticut towns. The program is a pilot project which will be a model for future activities. The Historian Consultant advises on techniques of local research, oral history projects, self-guided tours of local historical sites, and other activities and generally serves the societies, which establish their own agenda; the Historian Consultant is also expected to organize and coordinate a public lecture series on appropriate topics.

After a national search, a committee composed of historical society members and representatives of the CCC and the Connecticut Humanities Council selected Anne Millbrooke, a doctoral candidate in the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania,

to serve as Consultant. Millbrooke, who assumed the position in the middle of April, has worked at the National Bureau of Standards, where she authored a report on the NBS Museum and related exhibit areas, and was a Smithsonian Fellow. Emiliana P. Noether of the University of Connecticut is serving as Project Director for the CCC. The Historian Consultant concept has generated considerable interest and, at this writing, the *New York Times* is preparing an article that will focus upon CCC activities and the consultantship.

The second grant is funding an Institute on Connecticut History for secondary school teachers to be taught at the Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute during the summer of 1980. The idea for the Institute was developed by a CCC subcommittee concerned with the teaching of history in Connecticut schools. Teachers participating in the five-week intensive program will prepare curricula, which will be disseminated statewide at a fall conference. The Institute is premised on the usefulness of collaboration between university scholars and school teachers in the development of new curricula, needed because of the absence of appropriate materials and the consequent lack of preparation of teachers. The successful grant proposal included a survey of the availability at Connecticut institutions of higher education of courses in Connecticut or local history; results of the survey demonstrated the need for the Institute, which will be taught by Christopher Collier of the University of Bridgeport; James R. Vivian, Director of the Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute, and Bill Brayfield of the University of Hartford are representing the CCC in the project. The Coordinating Committee is cosponsoring the project with the Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute; the project has been endorsed by the Connecticut Council for the Social Studies, the Association for the Study of Connecticut History, and the Connecticut Historical Commission.

The CCC has also sponsored History Day in Connecticut and is presently considering the establishment of a Center for Nonaffiliated Historians, which will facilitate cooperation among individuals not based at academic institutions. It is also engaged in negotiations with other groups to establish a legislative liaison at the State Capitol to be founded by a separate lobbying organization tentatively call HISTORY, Incorporated. The future of such a group will be determined by a variety of factors, not the least of which is the ability to raise funds to support the lobbyist.

The CCC, itself, has incorporated as a nonprofit educational organization in an attempt to assure the stability of its future activities. Its effectiveness, thus far, is a result of the diligence and contributions of its approximately twenty directors, who represent academic, public, business, and voluntary institutions. Its activity suggests for other state committees the importance of cooperative working relationships with state humanities councils and other funding agencies.

Bruce M. Stave

THE HISTORIAN AND FEDERAL JOBS

The question of how to obtain federal employment is frequently puzzling to young historians. Recently Robert Bouilly of the United States Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command wrote to the Executive Secretary concerning this problem. A portion of his letter follows:

The historian looking for a Federal job needs to learn

the rules of the Office of Personnel Management (formerly the Civil Service Commission) and learn how they advertise jobs. We simply cannot recruit at a convention. We have to go through the local Civilian Personnel Office where timing of job announcements are typically of very short duration. A prospective employee has to learn how, when and where to get on the Federal job registers. You should consider trying to arrange for a session in which an Office of Personnel Management Representative could speak to new historians about how they should look for a Federal job.

If you are not familiar with the *Federal Research Services, Inc.*, P.O. Box 1059, Vienna, VA 22180 (Ph 703-281-0200) you should be. They publish a Federal job opening list every two weeks which naturally concentrates on the Washington, D.C. area. Subscriptions cost about \$18 for six issues, \$39 for thirteen issues and \$78 for twenty-six issues. The list is long and is broken down by Federal agencies and by job series. The historians job series number is GS-170.

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY 1980

Five hundred and twenty-five budding historians from nineteen states descended upon the Georgetown University campus for the first National History Day competition. Accompanied by parents, grandparents, teachers, pets, and siblings in strollers, the students, grades six through twelve, competed for top prizes in paper, project, and performance categories. This year, entries related to the theme, "The Individual in History."

Judging took place Friday, May 30th. Faculty and graduate students of Georgetown as well as historians from area public schools, the National Council for the Social Studies, and thirteen federal departments and agencies volunteered as judges.

An awards ceremony on May 31st followed. After a welcome by David D. Van Tassel of the national office and a tribute to historical awareness by Patricia McFate, Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, winners and prizes were announced by Executive Director, Lois Scharf. Among the winners were an eighth grader from North Carolina who wrote about "A Pisgah Woman: What She Represents on My Farm"; an eleventh grader from Iowa with a display entitled, "Eleanor Roosevelt: First Lady of the World"; a group of seventh graders from Georgia whose performance featured, "Harriet Tubman: Black Moses"; and four eleventh graders from Cleveland, Ohio, who adapted a monopoly board into a game-display called "Stalinization."

This year's winners were:

Junior High Historical Papers

- First Place: Ingrid Brunk, Barnardsville, NC, for "A Pisgah Woman: What She Represents on My Farm"
- Second Place: Julie Humbert, Lancaster, PA, for "John Rively--Unknown Inventor Who Changed History"
- Third Place: Elise Bruhl, Roseville, MN, for "Escape from China"

Senior High Historical Papers

- First Place: Felisse Kotick, W. Hartford, CN, for "The Role of the Individual in Establishing Social Mobility"

- Second Place: Richard Hodges, Archbold, OH, for "T. Frank Kohart"
- Third Place: Jeffrey Slayden, Clarksville, TN, for "Scratch My Head Loretta Lynn"

Junior Individual Project

- First Place: Gregory Hartman, Welcome, NC, for "The Wright Flyer"
- Second Place: Jacqueline Benefield, Summertown, TN, for "Eudora Fort Russell--A 19th Century Woman"
- Third Place: Kent Glendening, Chillicothe, OH, for "Sir Thomas Who?"

Junior Group Projects

- First Place: Amy Peth, Joel Minor, James Nelson, Sheri Killmer, North Royalton, OH, for "Early Settlers of Royalton, Ohio"
- Second Place: Monte Harris, Eric Graves, Jose Newell, Adella Crozier, Gary, IN, for "Black Individuals in American History"
- Third Place: Kristy Murnahan, Deana Robinson, Paulette Barnhart, Tammy Thornton, Ironton, OH, for "Colonel William C. Lambert, O.F.C."

Senior Individual Project

- First Place: Mel Christensen, Hamburg, IA, for "Eleanor Roosevelt: First Lady of the World"
- Second Place: Marlene Bennett, Chicago, IL, for "Raymond J. Peacock"
- Third Place: Bradley C. Miller, Indiana, PA, for "William J. Miller and the Mechanization of the Ceramics Industry"

Senior Group Projects

- First Place: Missy Napper, Robin Schmidt, Billings, MO, for "George Washington Carver: Worker and Seer"
- Second Place: Scott Garson, Randy Solganik, Mike Ruggie, Steve Herman, Shaker Heights, OH, for "Stalinization"
- Third Place: Kathleen Stahlman, Dennis Coons, Rita Bever, St. Clair, MO, for "A Man Time Has Forgotten"

Junior Individual Performances

- First Place: Shelly Northrop, Lexington, KY, for "Shakespeare: His Influence on English Language and Literature"
- Second Place: Malissa Schildroth, Reinbeck, IA, for "Grandpa's Dream Machine"
- Third Place: Stephen E. Jenks, Martinsville, IN, for "Man from Missouri"

Junior Group Performances

- First Place: Pierre Dalmas, Sean Helper, Anne Fisher, Scott Jones, Gretchen Dupree, Raleigh, NC, for "Listen! The Statue Speaks"
- Second Place: Josandra Wilson, Towanda Ivery, Veronica Nelson, Debra Dunn, Thomson, GA, for "Harriet Tubman--Black Moses"
- Third Place: Holly Thompson, Tina O'Neil, Tina Newhauser, Joann Moravec, Julie

Rankin, Ravenna, OH, for "Susan B. Anthony"

Senior Individual Performances

- First Place: Laura Dawson, Shaker Heights, OH, for "To Be A Slave"
- Second Place: Elizabeth Galloway, McKenzie, TN, for "The Influence of the First Lady in 20th Century--Edith Wilson"
- Third Place: Susan Dreiger, Minneapolis, MN, for "How History Affected the Life of Maria Bergen Dreiger"

Senior Group Performances

- First Place: Tracy Schnatz, Teresa Napper, Penny Hartner, Craig Lehman, Billings, MO, for "Behind Every Famous Man"
- Second Place: Vida Evenson, Stephanie Wildes, St. Anthony, MN, for "Elizabeth Cady Stanton--Her Influence in the Women's Rights Movement"
- Third Place: Andrew Smith, Tim Leavitt, Canton, CN, for "William E. Simmonds: Canton's Forgotten Congressman"

Last year, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, and the Chicago area participated in a final regional contest. This year, with additional states from California to Connecticut joining the program, a national competition was appropriate. Additional states including Arkansas, Colorado, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are already organizing new programs for 1981 when the theme will be "Work and Leisure in History." To discover the status of National History Day in your area and/or the possibility of spearheading the program, write: *Lois Scharf, Executive Director, National History Day, 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106.*

Lois Scharf

LAW AND CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

The Earl Warren Memorial Symposium on "Law and California Society: 100 Years of the State Constitution" was held last November at the University of California, San Diego. One purpose was to give scholars an opportunity to reappraise California law, under the 1879 state constitution, after a century's time.

In concert with the symposium was an outreach program for community groups, teachers, and high school honors students. The symposium was sponsored by the Earl Warren College at UCSD, and a faculty committee on that campus, headed by Harry N. Scheiber, professor of American history, helped plan the activities.

A book of readings on the conference topics was distributed to high school teachers of advanced placement American history and honors social studies classes. These readings were designed to provide material for teachers who wanted to include reference topics in their syllabi.

The planning committee also engaged several student interns to help contact high school and community college teachers. The interns handled many of the arrangements for the symposium, and each later wrote a research paper on a topic in California constitutional history.

Throughout the summer, continuing efforts were made to keep in touch with teachers and to identify honors

students who might be invited from schools in the area.

Participants included prominent members of the local bar and bench, members of community organizations and friends of the University. Attending were nearly eighty high school honors students, thirty high school teachers and community college faculty from the San Diego area, and representatives and speakers from UC and other institutions.

Topics covered were: resource use under the constitution; the politics of constitutional change; the constitutions of 1849 and 1879; criminal justice; women's rights; school integration; the constitution and the federal courts; and cultural and ethnic pluralism under the constitution.

"What I found remarkable," said Scheiber, "was the gathering of some 250 very diverse people during the course of the day. They ranged from high school juniors gaining their first taste of on-campus intellectual life to some of the most eminent legal scholars and historians of law in California. Discussion moved easily, and there was a marvelous spirit of common inquiry."

For further information about this symposium contact *Harry N. Scheiber, Department of History, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA 92093.*

OAH AWARD WINNERS

At the San Francisco meeting the following awards were conferred:

The co-winners of the Binkley-Stephenson Award were Karen Ordahl Kupperman, University of Connecticut, for her article "Apathy and Death in Early Jamestown," and David Alan Rosenberg, Naval Research Advisory Committee of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, for his article "American Atomic Strategy and the Hydrogen Bomb Decision." Both articles appeared in the June, 1979 issue of the *Journal*.

The co-winners of the 1980 Merle Curti Award were Paul E. Johnson, Yale University, for his book *A Shopkeepers Millenium: Society and Revivals in Rochester, New York, 1815-1837* (Hill & Wang), and Thomas Dublin, University of California, San Diego, for his book *Women at Work: The Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860* (Columbia University Press).

The winner of the 1980 Frederick Jackson Turner Award was John Mack Faragher, Mount Holyoke College, for his book *Women and Men on the Overland Trail* (Yale University Press).

The winner of the Charles Thomson Prize was Donald Sweig, Fairfax County (Virginia) History Commission, for his essay "Reassessing the Human Dimension of the Interstate Slave Trade."

The Louis Pelzer Memorial Award was presented to Cindy S. Aron, University of Maryland, for her essay "'To Barter Their Souls for Gold': Female Clerks in Federal Government Offices, 1862-1890."

OAH AWARDS

The Merle Curti Award

The Merle Curti Award, this year in American intellectual history, will be presented at the April, 1981 meeting of the Organization of American Historians. Books published in 1979 or 1980 in any subfield or period of American intellectual history are eligible.

Three copies should be in the hands of the committee by *October 1, 1980*, and earlier submission will be appreciated. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after *October 1* and before *January 1, 1981*.

The award will consist of \$500 to the author plus a medal and a certificate. A copy of each entry should be mailed to:

Bruce Kuklick (Chair), Department of History, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Mary O. Furner, Department of History, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115.

R. Laurence Moore, Department of History, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

The Frederick Jackson Turner Award

Competition for the Frederick Jackson Turner Award is now underway and the award will be made at next spring's meeting of the OAH in Detroit, April 1-4, 1981.

Only works accepted for publication by college and university presses will be eligible for the competition. Each press can submit one entry and *only one* each year.

The other rules and terms of the competition are as follows:

1. The work must be published or scheduled for publication in the calendar year 1980.
2. The work must deal with some significant phase of American history.
3. The entry must be the work of an author who has not previously published a book-length study of history.
4. If the author has a Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years before the manuscript was submitted for publication.
5. Copies of the work must be submitted by the presses and mailed to each of the three judges. The prize committee consists of the immediate past president and two other members chosen by the current president. The deadline for submitting entries is *September 1, 1980*. The judges will announce their decision by February 1, 1981, and the outcome will be announced and the award conferred at the annual meeting. The prize for the author will consist of a medal, a certificate and \$500. In addition, the college or university press that publishes the manuscript will be given a subsidy of \$3,000 to be used for the publication of another manuscript in American history by an author who has not previously published a book-length work of history. Also the *Journal of American History* will publish a full-page advertisement on the winning manuscript without cost to the publisher.

For further information contact the Executive Secretary, OAH, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401.

The Charles Thomson Prize

The OAH has become the cosponsor, with the National Archives, of the Charles Thomson Prize in American history. It is given to an author of a previously unpublished essay on any aspect of American history that reflects significant research in the National Archives, regional archives, or in one of the presidential libraries, and consists of publication in *Prologue* and \$250 from the National Archives. The editor of *Prologue* serves as administrative assistant for the work of the prize committee, which is selected by the Organization. Entries should not exceed 7,500 words in length and should be submitted to the editor of *Prologue*, Washington, D.C. 20408, by *August 1, 1980*.

The Ray A. Billington Award

A new book award has been established by the OAH. Named in honor of Ray A. Billington, a former president of the Organization, the award is made possible by funds contributed by Billington's students and close friends. The award will be made every other year for the best book in American frontier history and will consist of a check of \$500 and a medal presented to the author at the April 1981 meeting of the OAH. American frontier history is defined broadly to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others. Books published in 1979 and 1980 meeting this definition are eligible. A copy should be sent to each of the committee by *October 1, 1980* and earlier submission will be appreciated. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after *October 1* and before *January 1, 1981*.

A copy of each entry should be mailed to:

Robert M. Utley (Chair), 5 Vista Grande Court, Eldorado, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501; phone (505) 983-3108.

Richard A. Bartlett, Department of History, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Martin Ridge, The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA 91108.

GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS

The Berkshire Conference of Women's Historians presents an annual award for the best book and article written by a woman historian. For the 1981 book prize, submissions should be sent to Carol Gruber, Department of History, William Patterson College, Wayne, NJ 07471. For the 1981 article prize, submissions should be sent to Kim T. Phillips, Department of History, University of Connecticut, Ivy Point, CT 06442.

For information regarding Fulbright awards for university teaching and advanced research abroad contact William A. Bate, Program Officer, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-4950.

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is readying its annual education and awards programs. The education program includes graduate credit seminars, primarily for teachers on the secondary and post-secondary levels, history workshops, and youth leadership seminars. The national awards program involves the presentation of awards to individuals, schools, corporations, and other organizations which have made a significant contribution towards strengthening an understanding of our freedoms and the fundamentals of a free society, and the promotion of responsible citizenship. For further information contact Franz G. Lassner, Senior Vice President for Programs, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Valley Forge, PA 19481.

The Southern Anthropological Society and the University of Tennessee Press offer the James Mooney Award of \$1,000 for the book-length manuscript that best describes and interprets the culture of the New World population. The population may be prehistoric, historic, or contemporary and may be of any ethnic or racial composition. For further information contact Harriet J. Kupferer (Chair), Mooney Awards Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has approved guidelines for the employment of consultants on NHPRC records projects. Archivists and other technical experts interested in serving as project consultants and/or proposal reviewers are urged to complete and return a copy of the NHPRC biographical information sheet available from the Commission. For copies of the form or additional information, call (202) 724-1616 or write NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

Applications for the Radcliffe Research Scholars Program will be accepted from persons who received the Ph.D. --or the equivalent--at least one year prior to the beginning of the academic term or summer for which support is requested, and who will not have held a Radcliffe fellowship or research appointment within the two years prior to the first term or summer for which support is requested. Applicants interested in using the resources of the Schlesinger Library should contact Radcliffe Research Scholars Program, c/o the Schlesinger Library, 3 James Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Those interested in using materials housed at the Henry A. Murray Research Center should write to the Director, The Henry A. Murray Center, 77 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press are again sponsoring a competition to select for publication the best manuscript in American Catholic studies. Since the series is not limited to studies in any one discipline, manuscripts from both the historical and social studies disciplines will be considered; unrevised dissertations normally will not be considered. The author of the award-winning manuscript will receive a \$500 award and the award-winning book will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press in the series, *Notre Dame Studies in American Catholicism*. Scholars interested in entering the competition should send one copy of the manuscript by *September 1, 1980* to Director, Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 1109 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Competition will open on August 1 for the 1981 Jamestown Manuscript Prize, a cash award of \$1,500 offered by the Institute of Early American History and Culture for the best book-length, scholarly manuscript in early American history or culture submitted to the Institute Prize Committee. The competition is open only to authors who have not earlier published a book. The manuscript must be submitted before *September 30, 1980*, for the 1981 award. In addition to the \$1,500 cash prize, the winning manuscript will be published by the University of North Carolina Press in conjunction with the Institute of Early American History and Culture. Potential entrants should write to the Editor of Publications, Insititute, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23185, for further information before submitting the manuscript.

The Wilson Center fellowship competition welcomes applications from any country. Men and women with outstanding capabilities and experience from a wide variety of backgrounds are eligible for support. For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level, and normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their scholarly development by the publication of some major work beyond the Ph.D. dissertation. For participants from other fields, an equivalent degree of maturity and professional achievement is expected. The Center provides no laboratory facilities, but welcomes applications from scientists, particularly those writing on philosophical or social issues in science and technology. The deadline for applications and all supporting materials in the

annual cycle is *October 1, 1980*. Decisions on appointment will be available by mid-February of the following year. For information and application procedures, please write to Fellowship Office, Room 321, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, DC 20560 or Cable: WILCEN.

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR) invites applications for the 1981-1982 Academic Library Management Intern Program. No more than five interns will be selected to participate in the eighth year of the program. Applications for the 1981-1982 academic year must be postmarked no later than *October 12, 1980*. For further information and/or application instructions, send a self-addressed #10 envelope or mailing label to Academic Library Management Intern Program, Council on Library Resources, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 620, Washington, DC 20036.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint a number of postdoctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1981-1982. Fellows newly appointed for 1981-1982 must have received the Ph.D. between January 1, 1979 and July 1, 1981. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Room 1509, International Affairs Building, 420 West 118th Street, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for receipt of completed application forms is *November 1, 1980*.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint two Senior Fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1981-1982. Awards will be made to scholars of particular accomplishment and promise who have held the doctorate and who have been teaching as full-time faculty for at least five years but have not yet received tenure, and who have at least one significant publication to their credit. Preference will be given to candidates qualified for promotion to tenure but for whom a tenured position does not currently exist. Candidates must be nominated by the chairmen of their departments or of an appropriate interdepartmental committee, either at Columbia or at their present institution. Applications from individuals will not be considered. Deadline for nominations and supporting materials must be received no later than *November 1, 1980*. For further information contact Loretta Nassar, Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, 420 West 118th Street, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

The Newberry Library offers both Short-Term Resident Fellowships for Individual Research and Resident Fellowships for Unaffiliated Scholars. Completed applications are due *November 1, 1980*. For further information contact Renee Folta, Research and Education, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 943-9090.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies invites the submission of articles for the annual SEASECS scholarly publication award. The award, a cash prize of \$150, is given for the best essay on an eighteenth-century subject published during the academic year 1979-1980 (September 1, 1979-August 31, 1980) by a member of SEASECS in a scholarly journal, annual, or collection of essays. The interdisciplinary appeal of the essay will be considered but is not the sole determining factor in the award. Individuals may submit their own publications or those of others. Three copies of any essay submitted in nomination should be forwarded by *November 1, 1980*, to the chairman of the 1980 award committee, Milton M. Klein, Department of History, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.

Harvard University announces the Andrew W. Mellon Faculty Fellowships in the Humanities for nontenured,

experienced junior scholars who have completed, at the time of appointment, at least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities--usually as assistant professors. The Ph.D. is required and must have been received prior to June 30, 1979. This is a one-year appointment, July 1980-June 1982, with limited teaching duties, departmental affiliation, and opportunity to develop scholarly research. Application are due by *November 3, 1980*. For more information write Richard M. Hunt, Program Director, 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 1980. This is an annual nationwide competition, and it is open to any United States citizen. Essays may treat any significant aspect of the historical development of rocketry and astronautics, and will be judged on their originality and scholarship. Requests for further information and entries should be submitted by *November 3, 1980* to the Goddard Historical Essay Contest, c/o National Space Club, 1629 K Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20006.

The American Society of Church History announces that its next Brewer Prize competition for a book-length manuscript in Church History will conclude in 1980. It will consist of a subsidy of \$1,000 to assist the author in the publication of the winning manuscript, which shall be inscribed on its title page as the "Frank S. and Elizabeth D. Brewer Prize Essay of the American Society of Church History" and shall be published in a manner acceptable to the Society. 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 *December 15, 1980*, with return postage included. No manuscripts previously submitted will be considered.

The Rockefeller University will make grants ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 for the year 1981 to graduate students or advanced scholars engaged in research requiring use of the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center. Applications for grants during 1981 should be made before *December 31, 1980*. Inquiries about the program and the collections at the Center should be addressed to Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

The United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013, sponsors an "Advanced Research Program in Military History" as one means of stimulating research and study at the Army's major repository for materials in the history of military affairs. Applicants must complete a written form describing the subject, scope, and character of their project; the time estimated for residence at MHI; how MHI facilities, personnel, and materials will aid in their research project; and a careful estimate of expenses to be incurred for which this grant is requested. Forms can be obtained from the Institute. Interdisciplinary projects are encouraged. Both civilian and military scholars in the field of military history are invited to apply to Director, United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013. Completed applications must be returned by *January 1, 1981*.

The National Humanities Center is an institute for advanced study designed to foster individual research and intellectual exchange within a community of scholars. Fellowships at the Center are awarded on the basis of an open competition. The Center welcomes applications from scholars in the United States and abroad. The deadline for 1981-1982 fellowship applications is

January 10, 1981, except for scholars from European countries, who should apply by *December 10, 1980*, to Raymond Georis, European Cultural Foundation, 51 Rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. All other interested scholars may obtain information and application material from the National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

The American Society of Church History announces the 1979-1980 Philip Schaff Prize. The prize is in the amount of \$1,000 to be paid to the author of the best book published in English, originating in the North American scholarly community, and presenting original research or interpretation in the history of Christianity or any period thereof. Books considered for this award must be published during 1979 or 1980. Titles nominated for consideration of the award must be received by the Chairperson of the Committee on Research of the Society or William B. Miller, Secretary, American Society of Church History, 305 East Country Club Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086, by *March 1, 1981*.

The purpose of the Maynard J. Geiger, O.F.M., Memorial Fellowship is to support scholarly research related to the American Southwest prior to 1846, with preferential consideration being given to studies relating to Alta and Baja California. The fellowship will be open to junior scholars who are beginning careers in an academic professional institution or field. Deadline for applications is *April 1, 1981*. Submitted applications and requests for further information may be addressed to Geiger Fellowship Committee, Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

The Children's Literature Research Collections at the University of Minnesota offers Grants-in-Aid (Hess Fellowships) to students of American Children's Literature. Grants-in-Aid will be awarded to qualified scholars whose research requires the use of the collections of the Children's Literature Research Collections. Preference will be given to post-graduates, but other applications will be considered. Hess Fellows will be selected by the Grant-in-Aid Committee in 1981. Applications for 1981 must be in the hands of the committee by *April 1, 1981*. For application materials and further information contact Grant-in-Aid Committee, Children's Literature Research Collections, 109 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant Street, S.E., University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 373-9731.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

On May 14, 1980, the Social Studies department of the Laboratory Schools at the University of Chicago, sponsored the second workshop on "Alternative Approaches to Curriculum in American History for Secondary Schools." The workshop was attended by twenty-eight secondary school teachers from five states. Proceedings for the 1979-1980 programs will be published in the fall, 1980, including descriptions of curricula. The proceedings will also include lists of readings, assignments, films and audiovisual materials, and other instructional material found useful by the workshop participants. The 1981 workshop will take place in May. For more information contact Earl Bell, Jr., Chairman, The Laboratory Schools, University of Chicago, 1362 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

The Department of History at Arizona State University announces a Master of Arts program with special training in historical editing and publishing procedures. For further information write Coordinator, Historical Editing and Publishing Procedures, Department

of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces two programs to be held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center on Lake Como, Italy. A Program for International Conferences provides facilities for small groups focusing on topics or problems of international significance. A Residential Program for Scholars provides an opportunity for scholars to work for approximately four weeks on individual projects. For information contact, Susan Garfield, Coordinator, Bellagio Study and Conference Center, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The American Association for State and Local History's Western Area Seminar on the Interpretation of History by Historical Societies and Museums, hosted by the Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho, will be held *July 27-August 7, 1980*. The Eastern Region seminar on the same topic will be held *November 9-20, 1980* at Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan. For more information contact AASLH Seminars, 1400 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville, TN 37203.

The eleventh meeting of the International Congress of Historical Sciences will meet in Bucharest, *August 10-17, 1980*. For more information contact Lewis Hanke, 716 Herter Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; (413) 545-1316.

The Planning History Group is holding its second international conference at the University of Sussex, *August 26-28, 1980*. The topic will be "Metropolis, 1890-1940." For further information contact Anthony Sutcliffe, Conference Convenor, Planning History Group, Department of Economic and Social History, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, S102TN.

Puzzling questions on restoring old houses will be answered at the workshop offered by the Victorian Society in America, *Old-House Journal*, and the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation, *September 27, 1980*, from 8 am to 5 pm at Spalding College. A similar workshop, cosponsored by the Metropolitan Historical Commission, will be held on *November 8, 1980* from 8 am to 5 pm at the Downtown Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee. For more information contact Amy Flowerman, the Victorian Society, The Athenaeum, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 627-4252.

"Photographic Access," a seminar concerned with the cataloging and use of still photographs will be held on *September 29-30, 1980* in Cincinnati. Detailed information concerning registration fees, program content, and schedule can be had by writing to Laura Chace, Cincinnati Historical Society, Eden Park, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

The Society of American Archivists will hold its forty-fourth annual meeting, *September 30-October 3, 1980*, in Cincinnati, Ohio. For more information contact SAA, 33 South Wells Street, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 922-0140.

The United States Air Force Academy will host its ninth Military History Symposium on *October 1-3, 1980*. The symposium, entitled "The American Military and the Far East," will examine the experience of the United States armed forces in East Asia and the Pacific since 1900. For further information write Major Harry R. Borowski, Department of History, USAF, Academy, CO 80840.

The ninth annual meeting of the Popular Culture Association in the South will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Culture Association in the South, *October 16-18, 1980*, at the Downtown Hilton Inn, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. For more information contact John Scott Wilson, PCAS Program Chairman,

Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

A symposium on Rural Policy and Farm Structure will be held *October 20-22, 1980* at Iowa State University under the sponsorship of the University, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Foundation, and the Policy Studies Organization. For more information contact Don Hadwiger, Department of Political Science, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

The American Society for Ethnohistory's twenty-eighth annual meeting will take place in San Francisco at the Hotel San Francisco, *October 23-25, 1980*. For more information contact William Simmons, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Performances, lectures, tours, and receptions will bring together experts on nineteenth-century theaters, opera houses, and music for the Victorian Society's eighth annual symposium, *October 23-26, 1980*. For information write or call Joan Wells, Executive Director, Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 627-4252.

The thirteenth annual Conference of the American Italian Historical Association will be held *October 24-25, 1980* at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. For more information contact Richard N. Juliani, Sociology Department, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085.

The Association for Documentary Editing will hold its second annual convention at Williamsburg, Virginia, *October 30-November 1, 1980*. Persons who are interested in participating in the program or attending should contact John Y. Simon, Ulysses S. Grant Association, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

The Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, will sponsor a conference on Agriculture in Europe and America on *October 31, 1980* at 1:45 pm. For further information contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807.

The Midwest Archives Conference will hold its fall meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, *November 6-8, 1980*. For program and registration information contact Dallas Lindgren Chrislock, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.

The fall meeting of the D.C. Historians' Luncheon will be held on *November 7, 1980*, at George Washington University Club, Marvin Center, 21st and H Streets, N.W., Washington, DC, at 1 pm. Reservations must be prepaid. For further information write to William Lloyd Fox, 7905 Takoma Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or call (301) 585-0928.

The Social Science History Association's annual meeting, *November 7-9, 1980*, will be sponsored by SUNY College at Brockport. For further details write O.S. Ireland, Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee, State University of New York, College at Brockport, Brockport, NY 14420; (716) 395-2377.

The annual conference on Yiddish and East European Studies will be at the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, Max Weinreich Center for Advanced Jewish Studies, New York City, *November 8-11, 1980*. For details write or call Yadja Zeltman, YIVO Institute, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028; (212) 535-6700.

The Western Educational Computing Conference will be held in San Diego, California, *November 20-21, 1980*. The theme of the seminar/exhibit is "Educational Computing in the '80's" and will feature papers and seminars on the use of computing in higher education for instruction, administration, and research. For more information contact Ron Langley, Director, Computer Center, California State University, Long Beach, 1250 Bell-

flower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840; (213) 498-5459.

The Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, North Andover, Massachusetts, will sponsor the second Textile History Conference on *November 21-23, 1980*, in North Andover. For further information write Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, 800 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, MA 01845.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States will be held *December 3-5, 1980* at Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas, Nevada. For more information contact the Council of Graduate Schools, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 310, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 223-3791.

The Illinois History Symposium will be held *December 5-6, 1980*. For more information contact Roger D. Bridges, Director of Research, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706.

"Explorations in the Legal History of New Jersey" is the topic of the New Jersey Historical Commission's twelfth annual New Jersey History Symposium. It will be held on *December 6, 1980* at the Assembly Chamber of the State House, in Trenton. For information and brochure, write to Ronald J. Grele, Research Director, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Project '87 will sponsor a conference on the role of Congress in the American constitutional system. The conference will be held over a three-day period in Washington, D.C., in *mid-January, 1981*. It will involve political scientists, historians, legal scholars, and public officials and seek to further understanding of the development of Congress as an institution and its current problems and prospects. Please send proposals or inquiries to Harold M. Hyman, Department of History, Rice University, Houston, TX 77001 and Harry Scheiber, Department of History, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

The Abraham Lincoln Association will hold its eighth annual Lincoln Symposium on *February 12, 1981*. For more information on the symposium, whose theme is "Lincoln and the Arts," contact Roger D. Bridges, Chairman of the Symposium Committee, Abraham Lincoln Association, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706.

The program committee for the eighth annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy, to be held at George Washington University in *March 1981*, has issued a call for papers in any area of American philosophy. Papers, suitable for a twenty-minute reading time, in triplicate with a one paragraph abstract should be sent to the program chairman, Rickard Donovan, Philosophy Department, Iona College, New Rochelle, NY 10801 by *November 1, 1980*.

The Southwestern Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association, *March 25-28, 1981* in Dallas, Texas. Please submit proposals for either individual papers or complete sessions to G. L. Seligmann, Jr., Box 8021, NTSU, Denton, TX 76203 by *September 1, 1980*.

A call for papers is being issued for the third annual Conference on the History of Massachusetts to be held at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, *March 28, 1981*. Persons wishing to participate are invited to send abstracts of proposed papers by *December 1, 1980* to John W. Ifkovic, Conference Director, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. Papers chosen will be published in the *Historical Journal of Massachusetts*.

The Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies will have its annual meeting in conjunction with that of the Western Social Science Association from *April 23-25, 1981* in San Diego, California. The RMASS is

soliciting full panels and individual papers which focus on slavic studies (the USSR and eastern Europe) and communist studies (for which there is no geographical limitation). The deadline for proposals is *November 15, 1980*. Please send proposals to Don Chenoweth, Department of Social Science, Cameron University, Lawton, OK 73505.

The Western Social Science Association will hold its twenty-third annual convention at the U.S. Grant Hotel in San Diego, from *April 23-25, 1981*. Abstracts of papers should be submitted by *December 1, 1980*, and the interdisciplinary organization welcomes proposals from fields of history outside university teaching. Contact Paul J. Vanderwood, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

The annual spring meeting of the Ohio Academy of History will be held at the Fawcett Center on the Ohio State University campus in Columbus, *April 24-25, 1981*. Papers on any historical topic are invited. The deadline for submitting either individual or session proposals is *November 14, 1980*. Address all inquiries to H. Roger Grant, OAH Program Chair, Department of History, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; (216) 375-7006.

The Departments of History and Anthropology of Millersville State College of Pennsylvania and the Institute of Early American History and Culture announce the forty-first in the Institute's series of conferences in early American history, to be held on the Millersville campus from *April 30 through May 2, 1981*. The conference will bring together participants from the fields of history, anthropology, and historical archaeology in discussion of the everyday lives, attitudes and customs of the European colonists in the British North American settlements. Those wishing to be added to the program should submit papers for consideration by *November 15, 1980*. A special session will involve graduate students. While papers should reflect the use of anthropological or archaeological concepts and investigations, the content should focus on the nature of colonial society rather than on purely methodological concerns. Inquiries should be directed to Francis J. Bremer, Department of History, Millersville State College, Millersville, PA 17551.

The 1981 Meeting of the History of Economics Society will be held *June 1-3, 1981* at Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing. Suggestions for topics and speakers are invited, as are proposals for papers. They may be sent to the President-Elect of the Society, Warren J. Samuels, Department of Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. It is suggested that they are received before *December 1, 1980*.

The Victorian Society in America welcomes proposals for presentations on Public Buildings of the Nineteenth Century, the topic for the Society's ninth annual Autumn Symposium. This conference will be held in Philadelphia, *October 22-25, 1981* and will explore the architecture, interiors, and preservation of nineteenth-century American public buildings. Interested people should send a description of the proposed topic, a resume and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of two references to the Executive Director, Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Proposals must be received by *December 31, 1980*.

A call for papers is being made for a conference at Oberlin College, *January, 1982* on "Artistic and Historic Figures: Black American Women." Proposals and papers (on the contributions of Black women whose lives and achievements have been overlooked) should be sent by *February, 1981* to William Scott, Black Studies Department, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

PUBLICATIONS

A Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers

The Iowa State Historical Department, Division of the State Historical Society, announces the publication of *A Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers, 1836-1976*. Every newspaper title ever published in Iowa can be found in this bibliography. Approximately 6,500 entries include both general newspapers and periodicals in newspaper format. For more information contact Division of the State Historical Society, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

A Guide to Documents of the Consumer Movement

The Center for the Study of the Consumer Movement announces the publication of *A Guide to Documents of the Consumer Movement: A National Catalog of Source Material*. The *Guide* describes collections of historical material dealing with individuals and organizations associated with the consumer movement throughout the country. Persons wishing to receive a copy of this work should send their names and addresses to Center for the Study of the Consumer Movement, 256 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, NY 10550.

Guide to the Archives of King's Chapel

A Guide to the Archives of King's Chapel, 1686-1899 has recently been completed under a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The Chapel has placed these papers on deposit at the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. The purpose of this project was three-fold. First, it was hoped that the arrangement and description of the archives of the Chapel will facilitate their preservation. Second, it was anticipated that the preparation of the *Guide* will encourage research use of the collection, which was previously not available to the public. Finally, it was hoped that the NHPRC project undertaken here would encourage other churches to preserve, arrange, describe, and make their records available to the public. For more information contact Nancy Kessner, Archivist, King's Chapel House, 64 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108.

How to Use Copyrighted Materials in the Classroom

The College Division of the Association of American Publishers has printed an article entitled "How to Use Copyrighted Materials in the College Classroom." Questions may be addressed to Carol A. Risher, AAP Staff Director for Copyright by calling (202) 293-2585 or writing Association of American Publishers, 1707 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Journal of the History of Sociology

The Journal of the History of Sociology, founded and edited by Jack Nusan Porter and Glenn Jacobs, is now available. The *JHS* invites articles and reviews on the history of sociology, preferably using primary sources and documentary materials. Please submit three copies to the Editors, *JHS*, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125. Enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and a stamped self-addressed postcard.

Local Government Records

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the American Association for State and Local History announces the publication of a new book which promises to contribute toward remedying present problems in local records management. *Local Government Records: An Introduction to Their Management, Preservation and Use* by H. G. Jones is an effort "to stimulate public officials to examine their current method of coping with their records problems and to evaluate the benefits that may be derived from a well planned program incorporating a variety of controls such as inventories, retention and disposition schedules, micro-filming and intermediate storage areas." Jones is a former director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, a past president of the Society of American Archivists, and the author of *Records of a Nation*, a widely cited study of archival and records management programs in the United States government. For more information contact the AASLH, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203.

Women's History Sources

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced the publication of what is believed to be the most comprehensive guide to the past 300 years of the history of women in the United States. The 1,900-page *Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States* contains historical information on women from 18,000 public and private research collections. Many of the materials compiled for this work have never before been catalogued in a national guide. The reference work, edited by Andrea Hinding and published by the R. R. Bowker Co., New York, is bound in two volumes. One volume organizes the material by state, city, and institution and provides detailed descriptions of the contents of each collection. The second volume is an index. For further information contact Shirley Soffer, R.R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; (212) 764-5122.

Women & History

The Institute for Research in History and the Haworth Press, Inc., announce joint publication of a new quarterly journal, *Women & History*. This quarterly will publish monograph-length studies in the field of women's history. The journal's cross-cultural, interdisciplinary focus will extend to all periods of history and will explore the relationship between women's past and contemporary issues. Inquiries regarding editorial matters, the submission of manuscripts, etc., may be sent to Eleanor Riemer, Editor, *Women & History*, Institute for Research in History, 55 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036. Correspondence pertaining to subscriptions must be sent separately to the Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

A biographical dictionary of internationalists is being prepared by Warren F. Kuehl under agreement with Greenwood Publishing Company. It will include sketches

of approximately 500 individuals from ancient to recent times, covering religious, labor, economic, legal, medical, political, and educational leaders plus other whose perspective, ideas, and work went beyond their national boundaries. It will be a collaborative study. Individuals who might like to contribute or who would like to suggest persons who should be included should write Warren F. Kuehl at the Center for Peace Studies, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325.

The United States Department of Agriculture has awarded a contract to David A. Clary, Historical, Cultural, and Environmental Consulting, of Bloomington, Indiana, for a critical history of National Forest timber management. The multi-year project will examine every phase of timber harvesting and management in the United States, with special emphasis on changes in law, policy, and methods in recent decades. The work will proceed under the direction of Clary (a member of the OAH's Committee on Historic Preservation), and will involve an interdisciplinary team of eight specialists, with Gary C. Gray the Principal Investigator. Special attention during the project will be paid to the "history of the impact of National Forest timber management on local forest communities...with long-term dependency on National Forest timber." Persons with information or advice relevant to the project are invited to contact Clary at Box 1571, Bloomington, IN 47402. All assistance will be acknowledged.

The Network of Historians of Alcohol Studies is soliciting membership. The Network is open to anyone interested in historical aspects of temperance reform, alcohol consumption, and related issues. A newsletter may be published in the near future. Interested individuals should send their name, address, and information about their research activities to Network of Historians of Alcohol Studies, c/o Jay Rubin, Department of History, Southwest Texas State Univ., San Marcos, TX 78666.

A revised and expanded mailing list of those interested in American legal history before 1760 is being prepared. Those already on the seventeenth century mailing list will be included automatically. Because scholars of prerevolutionary America share similar problems and interests an effort is being made to add those engaged in eighteenth-century legal history. In the past, these lists have been useful for soliciting essays for books on early American or legal history, for putting together conference panels, for publicizing books and journals, and for sending invitations to legal history conferences. Most important, the list informs scholars about others working in similar fields. The list grew out of a 1978 conference in early American legal history sponsored by Cornell University and the Institute for Early American History and Culture. For inclusion on the mailing list or to revise a current entry, please send a 3 x 5 card with your name, preferred address, and research interests. Those wanting copies of the list should include a stamped self-addressed envelope. (Postage will be paid for those people living outside of the United States.) If anyone wants to plan a future conference or establish a more formal organization include this information also. Write to Susan Rosenfeld Falb, Machine-Readable Archives Division (NNR), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

The Baltimore History Research Group is establishing an information network for scholars doing research in the history of Baltimore. The group plans conferences, workshops, and lectures on the history of the city and promotes the exchange of information between researchers of Baltimore's history. Interested persons should contact Dean R. Esslinger, Department of History, Towson State University, Baltimore, MD 21204.

At the 1978 meeting of the American Historical Association, a group of historians organized the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History (CLGH) in response to the need for the development of historical studies relating to lesbians and gay men, and to the attitudes of past societies toward homosexuality. Those interested in joining CLGH and receiving its newsletter should contact Randolph Trumbach, Department of History, Baruch College, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

Ronald L. Lautaret is seeking help in locating unpublished records relating to the maritime history of Alaska. The goal of this project is the publication of a guide for scholars and historians. He hopes to publish this guide by late 1980. He defines maritime history broadly, that is, shipbuilding, fishing, shipping company records, river transportation, canneries, wharfage companies, etc. He also defines the geographic area broadly to include, for example, the records of a steamship company that served Alaska but whose headquarters were located elsewhere. Anyone with relevant information should contact Ronald L. Lautaret, Head, Public Services Department, University Library, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99504.

RECENT DEATHS

Shirley A. Bill, University of Illinois, March 7, 1980.

Julian P. Boyd, 76, professor emeritus of history, Princeton University, May 29, 1980.

Avery O. Craven, 94 (see obituary page 5).

Cedric C. Cummins, 71, retired, University of South Dakota, April 12, 1980.

Merrill Jensen, 75 (see obituary page 6).

Charles Flint Kellogg, 70, professor emeritus of history, Dickinson College, March 18, 1980.

Donald L. McMurtry, 90, retired, University of Western Ontario, April 1, 1980.

Charles H. Riggs, 59, associate professor of history, Franklin and Marshall College, May 29, 1980.

Peter Romanofsky, 37, associate professor of history, Jersey City State College, May 4, 1980.

Culver Haygood Smith, 83, retired, University of Chattanooga, October 31, 1979.

T. Harry Williams, 70 (see obituary pages 5-6).

OAH NEWSLETTER

The *OAH Newsletter* is published quarterly in January, May, July, and October by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Material for publication should be submitted to the editor at OAH headquarters *no later than December 1 for publication in January, April 1 for publication in May, June 1 for publication in July, and no later than September 1 for publication in October*. Copy should be double-spaced and type-written 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 in order to hold the line on costs.

The *Newsletter* is distributed to members of the Organization. Additional copies may be obtained for one dollar each from the above address. Members of the

OAHA also receive the *Journal of American History* and the *Program* of the Organization's annual meeting. Information on subscriptions and membership dues is available from OAHA headquarters.

Executive Secretary: Richard S. Kirkendall
Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Evelyn L. Leffler
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