

PUBLIC HISTORY IN EUROPE: MAIDEN VOYAGE

by G. Wesley Johnson

The first European conference on public history took place on September 15-18, 1982 in Rotterdam, Holland, at Erasmus University. The Social Science Research Council of Great Britain teamed up with Rotterdam's new university to sponsor the Anglo-Dutch Seminar on Applied Historical Studies. Professors Anthony Sutcliffe of Sheffield University and Henk Van Dijk of Rotterdam were the co-chairs and hosts for the occasion.

Van Dijk was invited several years ago to become a member of the British SSRC by Professor Michael Drake, who earlier had published a collection of essays on applied history. Van Dijk soon found common interests with SSRC members, especially Tony Sutcliffe, well known urban historian, and the two planned a bi-national conference to bring together fellow scholars interested in looking at the prospects and problems of public and applied history. A sampling of scholars from other countries was invited, including Francois Bedarida from France, M. Smets from Belgium, H. Lademacher from Germany, and Wesley Johnson from the United States.

Professor Van Dijk's program at Rotterdam is one of the first developed in public history in Europe; it prepares students for careers beyond teaching in journalism, public policy, and mass media. Van Dijk and his colleague, J. Bank, elaborated on the perils and rewards of pioneering a new program in Europe. Bank has been a major journalist but also is trained in history and now holds the new chair in mass media and history at Rotterdam. Their colleague from Amsterdam, J.C.H. Blom, possibly one of the earliest public historians in Holland, told of his appointment as a member of a blue ribbon commission to investigate the "Menten Affair," a complex, Watergate-type of scandal that shook Holland a few years ago. Blom contrasted the merits of his approach as an historian with that of legal scholars in bringing the investigation to a



Professors Anthony Sutcliffe, left, and Henk Van Dijk, right, co-hosts for the Anglo-Dutch Seminar on Applied Historical Studies.

satisfactory conclusion: his presence on the commission enabled it to gather more evidence and to take a broader perspective in conducting the probe.

British participants reported on a variety of topics related to applied history. Michael Anderson, well known for his studies of family history at Edinburgh, told of being approached by planning aides of Prime Minister Thatcher for an historical perspective in the development of her government's family policy. Prof. A. Offer of York, who is editing a new handbook tentatively entitled "Current Uses for the Past," drew a distinction between applied history as having subject matter determined by the historian, and public history, which he viewed as client-oriented, and hence potentially "dangerous." His definition was disputed by other participants and furnished one of the main themes running throughout the conference.

British planner Gordon Cherry showed how historians have made and can make valuable contributions to city planning, which has entered a new phase there. Dutch scholar Prof. de Klerk told of the rebuilding of Rotterdam, heavily bombed during

World War II, and the value of historical documentation and consulting in rebuilding and planning a new city. Peter Beck of England, possibly the world's expert on the Falklands Islands, described his frustrations during the recent Falklands crisis as an informed expert from whom many British policy makers (including the editors of the *Sunday Times*) did not want to hear because his conclusions tended to be anti-Thatcher. Beck's experience also spoke to another major theme of the conference, the problem of ethics and professional responsibility of the historian who chooses to work away from the university. Wesley Johnson of the University of California, Santa Barbara, reported on the origins and growth of public history as a new subject in American universities, the new public history programs, and the work of the National Council on Public History. The general impression was that European scholars were unaware that public and applied history have developed so quickly in the United States.

Perhaps the most eloquent talk given was that of Francois Bedarida, who heads the Institut du Temps Present in Paris.

Bedarida, well known as an urban historian, has launched the first public history seminar in France this fall. He has endorsed the goals of public history and seeks to promote a dialogue between decision-makers and historians; his institute is trying to stimulate interest in contemporary history in France, in an effort to furnish historical perspectives to planners and decision-makers. Bedarida stressed the primacy of the utility of more recent historical study as opposed to long-term history. He also stressed the importance of historians in planning commemorative events (the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution is approaching). Bedarida also opposed the notion of Prof. Offer that applied history and public history are necessarily different, or that a client-orientation is necessarily dangerous.

Anthony Sutcliffe had the final word at the conference, expressing his satisfaction at the success of these meetings designed to establish a dialogue on public and applied history in Britain and Holland. Perhaps more important, the seminar of Sutcliffe and Van Dijk launched public history professionally for all of Europe, and there are rumors that the Germans may be the next to host a conference. Some of the Rotterdam participants will be in evidence at the forthcoming fifth national conference of the National Council on Public History at Waterloo, Canada, to help initiate a trans-Atlantic dialogue.

G. Wesley Johnson is the Chairman of the National Council on Public History. He is currently Visiting Professor of History at Brigham Young University.

CONSULTANT AT WORK FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL

At its June 19th meeting the Executive Committee agreed on the need for a consultant to undertake a search for financial support and develop long-range plans for the future of the National

The *Newsletter of the National Council on Public History* is published quarterly. Copy for inclusion in the *Newsletter* should be sent to the *Newsletter* Editor, National Council on Public History, 3914 Harrison Street, NW, Washington, DC 20015, by January 15, May 15, August 15, or November 15.

Advertisements are welcome and will be charged at the following rates:

Job Ad—\$10.00 per run.

Business/Professional Ad—\$12.50 per column inch.

Above rates are for camera ready copy only; graphic and design available for extra charge.

Council. As a result the Committee asked Anna K. Nelson to serve as a part-time consultant from September to January. Nelson is a member of the History Department at George Washington University and has been active in the Society for History of the Federal Government, the Organization of American Historians and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. She was also instrumental in the development of the History and Public Policy Program at George Washington University and served as its interim director.

HOUSE HISTORICAL OFFICE RESOLUTION FAILS REVISED RESOLUTION PLANNED

by Page Putnam Miller

On September 15 Representative Richard Bolling (D-MO), with the unanimous support of the Rules Committee, introduced House Resolution 581 to amend the rules of the House and establish the Office of the Historian. Under the proposed resolution, the two-person Office of the Historian would help plan commemorations of the bicentennials and would develop programs to preserve the history of the House. This Office would parallel the Senate Historical Office which was established in 1975. Since the expenses of the Office would be paid out of the contingent fund of the House no additional appropriations or funding resolutions would be necessary.

Despite the many benefits of this resolution, the House on September 24 voted to defeat H.R. 581 by a vote of 132 yeas to 180 nays. The debate over the proposal was neither lengthy nor heated. Representative Bolling said this legislation was "appropriate and essential to promote the preservation of the traditions and record of this institution by establishing an Office of the Historian." In his support he was joined by Representative Lindy Boggs (D-LA). Boggs quoted Thomas Jefferson saying: "Nations sometimes suffer from amnesia; they cannot remember who they are because they have forgotten where they have been. We should remember, as we go along, some of the successes as well as the failures, and some of the grace notes along the way." On the other hand, Representative Delbert Latta (R-OH) questioned the need for a permanent office to celebrate the bicentennials on the grounds of fiscal restraint.

For the past several years, historians have been advocating the establishment of an historian in the House of Representatives. Services that such a historian might provide include: advising Members and committees on records management and assisting them in determining which records might be of

long-term documentary value; compiling and disseminating information about historic events, dates, statistics, and precedents of the House; and assisting the House in planning for the bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987 and the bicentennial of the House of Representatives in 1989.

Because of the defeat of H.R. 581 and the opposition to forming a permanent office efforts are now under way by the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History to gain support for a more modest resolution that would call for the termination of the historian's position following the bicentennial commemorations. During the lame-duck session, scheduled to begin on November 29, there will be another opportunity to secure passage of the House Historian Resolution. Due to the defeat in September, the Democrats who served with Bolling on the informal congressional working group are reluctant to initiate further action without assurances of Republican support. However, three Republican members of the working group—Barber B. Conable (R-NY), John Rhodes (R-AZ), and Newton Gingrich (R-GA)—have indicated a willingness to support a new modified resolution when the Congress reconvenes after the November elections.

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

EDITORIAL

A METHODOLOGY BASED ON LIMITS: THE STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS AND PUBLIC HISTORY*

by Bruce Fraser

Certainly one of the most striking developments in the humanities in recent years has been the rapid emergence of public history. The past four years have seen a profusion of "by-invitation" symposia attracting a national following to discuss the evolution of public history and plan its direction; a succession of national conferences designed to define and debate important questions in the field; the appearance of a professional journal, directed specifically to the dissemination of scholarship in public history; the rise of graduate programs to provide the specific skills and background necessary for professional activity outside academe; and, most recently, the establishment of the National Council on Public History to represent the practitioners of the field and advance their interests.

One would assume that the state humanities councils would have much to contribute to the emerging methodology of



Bruce Fraser addresses annual meeting of the Connecticut Humanities Council.

the movement. After all, history and historians have been the workhorses of the state humanities programs from the beginnings of the state network in the early 70s. One might argue, in fact, that long before the formation of training programs in public history, the scheduling of symposia and conferences or the creation of national organizations, the state humanities councils were serving as laboratories in public history. In hundreds of projects they explored the possible application of particular techniques and concepts to specific problems, tested models of interaction between historians and policy makers: in short, identified the dynamics of public history itself and developed a considerable methodological sophistication of their own in the process.

Yet a survey of the literature of public history since its inception fails to detect a single reference to the historical granting programs of the state humanities council network or, indeed, the slightest recognition of the contributions they might make to the refinement of assumptions about the utility of history in public life. The several issues of *The Public Historian* to appear to date lack a single reference to the activities and programs of the councils. The initial archival guides and bibliographies in public history ignore state council publications or the ample holdings of their several resource centers. Early symposia held to "reflect on the rapid emergence of the new field and to discuss its future implications," went forward without invitation to the state council members or staffs. The first two national conferences of public historians lacked a single session devoted to the

councils and their substantial efforts in public history.

Occasional examples of local cooperation between public history committees and organizations and specific state councils, to be sure, can be found in the last four years, but the relationship has largely been a passive one: the councils seen as simple conduits of funds rather than as sources of methodological insight. In an extraordinarily small ocean, we seem to be sister ships passing silently in the night.

Why the distance between movements with such seemingly similar philosophies and audiences? Certainly some clue is to be found in the dynamics of the "new" public history movement itself. Pervading the debates about public history, detectable in its writings, and manifest at its conferences and symposia is a profound suspicion and bitterness toward traditional academics and the institutions and associations which support them. This, to be sure, is not surprising given the crisis of the early 1970s and the simultaneous awakening of long-time public historians to their just claim as professionals. The disappointed new Ph.D. who described his profession as filled with "middle-aged men who cry crocodile tears and do little more," and the government-employed historian who at last refused "to be an ant at the historians' picnic, allowed to attend meetings, pay dues, and little else," provide a vocal core for the new field, and they properly have no cause to love either academe or its allies. These groups have embraced the emerging institutions of public history with the passion of the newly converted, and they have shaped them to reflect their need for

an identity and an organizational structure totally separate from those of orthodox historians.

Significant, too, are the several graduate programs in public history which have grown up in recent years in response to the job crisis of the early 70s. High on their list of concerns is the marketability of the discipline itself. Indeed, the continued health of their programs rests on the construction of a plausible argument for the employment of their graduates. Their academic base gives them access to an array of intellectual and financial resources, and they have been able as a consequence to wield a striking degree of influence over the early direction and evolving character of public history.

A field has strongly emerged organized around employment instead of audience, one which concentrates its attention almost exclusively on the needs of that "new class of professionals,"ⁿ as NCPH chairman Wesley Johnson calls them, who toil full-time in a public context instead of on the practice of history in a public setting, of which these efforts are only a part.

Preoccupied with employment, public historians have virtually ignored the important public role played by academics who move from the university to the community and back again—the primary agents of the humanities councils—individuals who retain teaching positions and function as traditional academics but who also exhibit an interest in the practical application of their historical training. What these "academic" historians do, by any definition, is public history, but the public history movement has made no attempt to recognize these scholars as an important constituency or to address any of the unique and significant problems they face in attempting a public application of their craft. Much is lost in the current odd state of affairs. A strengthening of relations between the state humanities councils and the public history movement is absolutely essential.

For their part, the councils would certainly find much to ponder in the excellent theoretical work recently produced by the "new" public historians. Scholars like Otis Graham and Peter Sterns, aided by their elaborate institutional and organizational resources, have made considerable progress in the past four years in developing important generalizations about the utility of history in public life. The notion that the historian brings a unique perspective to the consideration of

The Board of Directors of the National Council on Public History will meet at the Truman Room at the Sheraton Hotel on Tuesday, December 28th from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

policy issues, to be sure, has long been a basic assumption of humanities council programs, but applied historians have refined this general orientation by a systematic exploration of the particular modes of analysis historians bring to the consideration of public issues. The net effect of these investigations is the construction of a case for history in the policy process that is impressively detailed, increasingly complex, and amply persuasive.

The councils, in turn, have much to offer public historians. For all its progress, public history demonstrates many of the flaws of its youth. Though careful in their development of theoretical justifications for the public usefulness of history, public historians have been far less concerned with the crucial practical limitations provided by the organizational and administrative reality in which program ideas play themselves out. Public historians can argue an increasingly sophisticated case for the potential of history as a policy tool, but they rarely address in any systematic way these conditions in the policy process which might regularly and predictably constrain the influence of history. One might expect that a field that explicitly urges the application of method—that, in fact, rests its claim for uniqueness and legitimacy on precisely that process—would have a keen interest in the identification of significant conditions in public life which regularly influence that application. But it has not, and its sense of limitless opportunity is a natural consequence. As a recent editorial boldly asserted, "public history is limited only by imagination."

Long and sometimes bitter experience has taught the councils to view the world quite differently. Humanities councils, like public historians, are deeply concerned with questions of conceptualization and theory. Their assessment of potential grantees in great measure rests on the intellectual validity and promise of the link proposed between the humanities and the issue of public policy under consideration. But they know, too, from often painful experience, that the implementation of the idea is as important as its conceptualization, and thus they must be as sensitive to the variables that affect that process as to the creation of ideas.

A recognition of the importance of context is, inevitably, a recognition of limits. After a decade in the public trenches, the state programs are under no illusions about how difficult and complex a process public history actually is. Humanities councils have had sufficient experience with the policy process to recognize that the past so frequently conjured up by policy makers is more often than not an invented one. Ample experience has dispelled any illusion they may have once had that the penchant for the false analogy and the

spurious trend now so evident in policy debates will be easily swept away by the appearance of a professional perspective. They understand, too, that the vision of the past so carefully nurtured in the locality is often an imagined and, in some cases, a self-serving one. Their long experience, too, amply testifies that a well-entrenched antiquarianism will not easily yield to brash armies of young scholars, even those armed to the teeth with the techniques and concepts of the social sciences.

A healthy appreciation of limiting conditions and constraints has not dimmed the councils' enthusiasm for public history. History and historians still remain the heart of their programs. But the recognition that truly formidable problems complicate the public application of history, and indeed all the humanities, has recently prompted the councils to abandon the uncritical optimism of their earlier days and instead seek a more sophisticated understanding of the specific conditions in which the historical imagination can and cannot flourish.

While the evidence is only beginning to trickle in, it is already clear that a sharper and more systematic understanding of the organizational and administrative landscape in which project ideas play themselves out can measurably improve the public impact of history. This is a methodological course the new public historians would do well to follow. The field as a whole is now firmly established. A recognition of limits, an awareness of constraints, and a rigorous exploration of limits need not be confessions of weakness, but rather confirmations of maturity.

*A longer version of this article appeared in *Federation Reports: The Journal of the State Humanities Councils*, Vol. V, No. 3 (May-June 1982), pp. 2-5 under the title "Developing a Methodology in Public History."

Bruce Fraser is currently Acting Director of the Connecticut Humanities Council.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER PROFILE

In 1979 the J. Walter Thompson Company, one of the oldest and largest advertising agencies in the world, established an Archives. The goals of the department are to identify, preserve, arrange, and make available those documents describing the Company's history, policies, and operations. In carrying out these goals the Archives' staff of three processes collections according to sound archival principles; answers internal and external research requests; prepares exhibits highlighting an aspect of the Company's history; writes articles for the Company; and speaks before archival organizations, advertising organizations, and students. The staff's backgrounds are as varied as the tasks; they hold degrees in English, history,

and art history, as well as advanced degrees in history, and library service. The archivist possesses a certificate from the New York University's Archives program and has line experience as a bank officer.

Among the collections administered by the Archives are the records documenting the history of the Company (1864 to the present); biographical information, speeches and writings of former executives and staff members (1890 to the present); micro-filmed records which contain approximately 30,000 scripts for approximately 200 radio and television programs (1928-1958); copies of advertisements (1875 to the present); Company newsletters and publications (1890 to the present); photographs (1890 to the present); and scrapbooks (1890-1950). Inventories and finding aids are available for many collections. Some of the records are restricted.

The Archives is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and is located at 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017. An appointment is necessary before visiting the facility and can be made by writing or calling 212/210-7124.

PERSONALS

William T. ALDERSON, formerly Director of the Museum Studies Program, University of Delaware, has recently been named to head the Margaret Woodburn Strong Museum in Rochester, New York.

Edward BERKOWITZ has recently been appointed Director of the Program in History and Public Policy at George Washington University. Dr. Berkowitz was formerly in the Development Office at Brandeis University.

Allison BERNSTEIN has moved to the Ford Foundation in New York City where she will serve as a Program Officer. Prior to her move to Ford, Bernstein was a Program Officer in the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education in Washington.

Mary CURRY, recently of American University, has accepted the position of corporate historian for J.C. Penney Company at 1301 Avenue of the Americas in New York, 10019.

Linda Keller BROWN has been named Deputy Associate Director for Policy in the Associate Directorate for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. International Communication Agency. Dr. Brown is concerned with the exchange of some 4,000 professors and graduate students, and the International Visitors program, as well as other educational activities.

Hilda SMITH is now a Project Director with the Council of Chief State School Officers for a study of State Education Agency policies affecting the humanities. Smith was formerly Acting Executive Director of the Maryland Committee for the Humanities.

Historians in residence at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington are Otis GRAHAM, Distinguished University Professor at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Robert KELLEY, Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION/AID

- Carolyn Schumacher is interested in talking to an archivist who has worked in or set up a school archives. She is surveying the schools and offices in the Pittsburgh Public School System to estimate the volume of materials that have permanent historical value, and to develop an archival policy and would like to know if there are other school districts that have an archival center for preserving such things as class photographs, samples of student work, curriculum materials, PTA minutes, research reports, correspondence of the superintendent, and other records that document the growth and development of the schools. Dr. Schumacher can be contacted at 341 S. Bellefield, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. 412/622-3945/46.

- There is reason to believe that oral history materials of various kinds relating to the Viet Nam War may exist in the archives and libraries of the various Army service schools or elsewhere. The US Army Military History Institute solicits assistance and cooperation in identifying such material and, if it is no longer required, transferring it to the USAMHI. All materials acquired by the USAMHI in this way will be preserved and made available to qualified researchers in accordance with applicable security restrictions.

- Caroline Gallachi has been retained by the Pierce County (Washington) Department of Planning and Community Development to undertake a Cultural Resource Survey of the county and to establish recommendations for future historic preservation activity if the County Executive and Council can be convinced that the need for such a program justifies potential costs. She would like to know if there are other counties in the United States that have successfully established programs of this nature and, if so, where the program has been placed within the administrative framework of county government. Please write to 2412 North 30th Street, Tacoma, WA 98407.

- In order to complete the OAH booklet, *History in the Corporate World: A Guide for Departments of History*, information is needed on public history programs and courses which train students for business careers. Please write for further information to: Robert W. Pomeroy, National Council on Public History, 3914 Harrison Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20015.

- The Indiana Historical Society is collecting copies of documents for a selected letterpress edition of the papers of William Henry Harrison, 1800-1815. Those individuals and institutions who would be interested in submitting copies for possible publication should contact Douglas E. Clanin, Editor, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202.

NEWS & NOTES

- The Institute for Historical Study, now an affiliate of the American Historical Association, invites scholars of history who live in northern California, to apply for membership. The Institute is a new form of scholarly community dedicated to sharing research and providing a public forum for the discussion of history. A non-profit organization, the Institute sponsors study groups, monthly meetings to share research ideas, public programs on historical topics of general interest, and publication of a newsletter. Another project now underway is the exploration of opportunities for historians beyond college and university teaching, including work as resource people in the secondary schools. The Institute also provides an affiliation for research projects and grant applications. For further details and membership applications call 415/441-3759 or write The Institute for Historical Study, 1791A Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.

- The Ohio Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society has opened four new regional offices. The offices serve areas of fifteen to twenty-three counties in the northwestern, southwestern, northeastern, and central-south central parts of Ohio. A fifth office to serve residents of southeastern Ohio counties will open in the near future in Athens, Ohio.

A coordinator in each region is available to advise local preservation organizations, historical societies, community groups, and others involved in the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of Ohio's landmarks, historic sites, and archaeological resources. The new regional offices will also assist local government agencies in preparing historic preservation plans and in complying with state and federal laws which protect historic and prehistoric sites.

They replace twenty-three local offices serving smaller regions of the state which were discontinued last year because of the uncertainty of continued funding from the U.S. Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund, which is used to match public and private contributions toward their operation.

- The New Mexico Committee for the Promotion of History was recently organized to serve as a public interest group representing the concerns of historians and historical organizations throughout the

state, as well as those of other disciplines which utilize the services of professional historians.

The Committee's initial plans included: working with the New Mexico State Records Center to compile a directory of historians active in New Mexico; meeting with the New Mexico Council of Social Studies to discuss common problems and to investigate means of establishing closer ties between social studies teachers and other historians in the state; and serving as an advocate for "History Day" in New Mexico and assist in identifying potential consultants and judges among New Mexico historians.

- In an effort to improve the management of local government records in the United States, the American Association for State and Local History has established a national Advisory Committee on the Management, Preservation, and Use of Local Government Records.

The committee is supported by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and includes representatives of the Association of Records Managers and Administrators, International Institute of Municipal Clerks, National Association of County Recorders and Clerks, National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators, National Center for State Courts, and Society of American Archivists.

- The Idaho State Historical Society announces "Working Together," a two-year program funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The "Working Together" project is a statewide program accessible to any individual or group interested in developing a project on local traditions, history, and folk culture. Project staff hope to:

- provide assistance to beginning projects in their planning and organization;
- aid in coordination of community resources for cooperative projects;
- present and discuss various ideas on project topics, collecting materials, archiving, preservation, and presentation;
- provide contacts with qualified professionals in both your areas of interest and your geographic location;
- help expand community projects to include a wider range of topics, including folk traditions, oral history and historic preservation;
- assist in the search for financial resources necessary to project completion (since we cannot supply funds ourselves).

- The History Department at Arizona State University has recently received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to continue the business

history option in its Public History Program. The grant will enable the department to bring public historians to campus to teach short courses and development internships in business. The business option was initiated with a grant for \$30,000 from the Shelby Cullom Davis Foundation of New York.

JOBS

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY. Search reopened, tenure track position. Candidates with competence in the areas of Public/Applied history and United States Social history will receive preference. Appointee must demonstrate a strong commitment to undergraduate instruction, express a willingness to participate fully in departmental program development projects, and may be called upon to teach courses in Public Policy, American Social

National Council on Public History

I wish to support the goals and activities of the National Council on Public History. I understand that I will receive *The Public Historian* and the National Council's Newsletter.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----|
| Patron | \$500.00 | ___ |
| Institutional Sponsor | \$100.00 | ___ |
| Individual Sponsor | \$100.00 | ___ |
| Institutional Associate | \$ 19.00 | ___ |
| Individual Associate | \$ 15.00 | ___ |
| Student Associate | \$ 11.00 | ___ |

Contributions to the National Council on Public History are tax deductible within the limits of the law.

Name _____

Address _____

Affiliation _____

Amount Enclosed _____

Date _____

Patrons and Sponsors return to:
 National Council on Public History
 3914 Harrison Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20015

Associates return to:
 University of California Press
 2223 Fulton Street
 Berkeley, CA 94720

Note: Changes of address, renewals, etc., for Associates should be addressed to University of California Press; Patrons and Sponsors should contact NCPH Secretary, 3914 Harrison Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

History, and World Civilization (required of all departmental faculty). Ph.D. preferred. Rank/salary commensurate with qualifications. Letter of application, resume, transcripts, and three current letters of reference to G.P. Antone, Chairperson, Department of History, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608 by November 29, 1982. AAEOE. Appointment to begin fall 1983.

TENURE TRACK TEACHING POSITION for 1983-1984 academic year. Ph.D. and public history experience required. To teach courses in historic preservation, museum, and historic site preparation. A secondary field in Colonial America and/or North Carolina history is necessary. Salary and rank commensurate with credentials. Send letter of application and complete up-to-date dossier to Dr. Charles P. Cullop, Chairman Search Committee, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834 by 3 January 1983.

HISTORIAN GS-170-7/9. Serves as Historian for SWPA with responsibility for project planning; obtaining and evaluating historical evidence; establishing historical facts; and presentation of information in proper format. Examples of duties are compiling historical data of past policies, researching various regulations and happenings and providing reports on significant impacts of SWPA operations, continuous updating of SWPA policy history, establishing an on-going history program, conducting personal interviews with past and present SWPA employees, conducting special historical studies and projects, establishing and maintaining a technical library. All candidates must meet minimum requirements for the position as outlined in OPM X-118, which are essentially as follows: all applicants must have three years of general experience. In addition, applicants for the GS-7 grade level must have one year of specialized experience and applicants for the GS-9 grade level must have two years of specialized experience.

Applications for Interdisciplinary Incentive Awards are due at NSF on February 1, 1983. These awards enable individuals trained in either the sciences or the humanities to enhance their ability to address contemporary ethical issues in science and technology. Applicants must have five years professional experience and a record of accomplishment in their special field. Applications must identify host specialists with whom applicants will work over the course of the award. Recipients receive a stipend of up to \$20,000 yearly, for a maximum period of two years, and a modest allowance for travel and activities support. Detailed application forms may be obtained from the EVIST program, NSF,

Washington, DC 20550, or from the HST program, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

DIRECTOR, US ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY, ES-170. Senior Executive Service. Salary Range \$56,945 per annum to maximum \$67,200 per annum (actual salary limited to \$58,500 per annum). Serves under the general staff supervision of Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS), who provides guidance on policy concepts and program philosophies pertaining to Department of Army (DA) Historical Program. Serves as Director, US Army Center of Military History, responsible for advising the US Army Chief of Staff on all historical matters; and for providing information on Army historical matters for the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, other members of the Army staff, subordinate Army commands, and other government departments and agencies. To be considered, all applicants must forward a completed Standard Form 171, Personnel Qualifications Statement, and the attached Supplemental Qualifications Statement, by Dec. 17 to: HQDA (DAPE-ZPZ-BE), SES Office, The Pentagon, Room 2C662, Washington, DC 20310.

ADMINISTRATOR, Tryon Palace Complex, New Bern, NC. Direct and supervise 16 permanent staff members, plus sizable temporary staff, and manage budget of large 18th century historic restoration in coastal setting. Provide liaison to statutory Tryon Palace Commission and private Kennenberger Foundation. Position requires strong administrative skills, knowledge of 18th century history and artifacts, interpretive and collections management experience, and knowledge of security. Minimum requirement: MA degree in history or museum administration and two years of museum experience. Salary range: \$21,432-32,856. Send letter of application and resume by December 31, 1982, to Dr. William S. Price, Jr., Director, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Andrews, Gregory, E. editor. *Tax Incentives for Historic Preservation*. Revised Edition. Examines tax policies affecting preservation at all levels of government, highlighting local, state and federal tax benefits. Washington, DC, The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation. 240 pp., \$12.95.

Davidson, James West and Lytle, Mark Hamilton. *After the Fact: The Arts of Historical Detection*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 388 pp., \$19.50.

Historic Preservation: A Guide for Departments of History. Designed to aid history departments interested in broadening their offerings for history majors who want careers outside of academe. Bloomington: Organization of American Historians, 1982.

Hosmer, Charles B., Jr. *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949.* Charlottesville, University Press of Virginia; copublished with the National Trust for History Preservation, 1291 pp., \$37.50.

Kyvig, David E. and Marty, Myron A. *Nearby History: Exploring the Past Around You.* Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 300 pp., \$15.95.

Metcalf, Fay D. and Downey, Matthew T. *Using Local History in the Classroom.* Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 1982. 284 pp., \$17.50.

Noggle, Burl. *Working With History: The Historical Records Survey in Louisiana and the Nation, 1936-1942.* Baton Rouge, LSU Press, 160 pp., \$14.95.

Proceedings of the National Conference on Regional Archival Networks, Volume VI, Number Two of The Midwestern Archivist. Available from the Midwestern Archives Conference, University of Illinois. \$4.75.

Section 106 Update. Provide flexible guidance concerning procedures by which Federal agencies must consider effects and seek comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation when the agencies' federally-assisted or -licensed projects have the potential to affect an historic property. Available from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street, NW, #430, Washington, DC 20005.

Stearns, Peter N. and Tarr, Joel A. "Applied History: New/Old Frontier for the Historical Discipline." *Institute for Applied History News*, pp. 6-8.

Where to Look: A Guide to Preservation Information. A bibliographic reference to sources of current facts and data on historic preservation. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, \$5.50.

MEETING AND PROGRAM PLANNING FOR 1982-1983*

October 14-16, 1982: The ninth annual Historic Communal Societies Conference will be held at the Shaker Village at South Union, Kentucky. Individuals interested in presenting a formal paper, an update on research on historic communal sites or current communal experience, should contact program co-chairman, Riley Handy, Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101 (502/745-2592).

October 14-16, 1982: The Fourth Annual North America Labor History Conference will be held in Detroit, Michigan. For information, write to R.H. Zieger, Program Chair, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

October 20-23, 1982: The annual meeting of the Western History Association will be held in Phoenix, Arizona. For further information, contact William D. Rowley, Executive Secretary, History Department, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89551.

October 21-22, 1982: The MacArthur Memorial, the MacArthur Memorial Foundation, and Old Dominion University will sponsor the fifth in a series of symposia on the occupation of Japan, "The Occupation of Japan: The International Context," in Norfolk, Virginia. Nine papers will be presented on the Allied Council, the British Commonwealth and the occupation, the role of Japan in the U.S. Asian security policy, and the peace treaty. Anyone who is interested in attending the symposium should write to the MacArthur Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, Virginia 23510.

October 31-November 3, 1982: The North Carolina Division of Archives and History and its Museum of History will host a conference on "Computers and Cultural Materials." The meeting will acquaint registrars, curators, and administrators with various computerized information systems used to register and/or catalog cultural materials, including artifacts and works of art. Contact Elizabeth F. Buford, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 (919/733-7305).

November 4-6, 1982: The seventh annual meeting of the Social Science History Association will be held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. For information, contact Elyce J. Rotella, Program Chair, Economics Department, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

November 9-12, 1982: The Southern Historical Association Program Committee invites proposals for papers and sessions for its 1983 meeting. Prospective participants should direct their proposals to the program chair, Betty Brandon, Department of History, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688, by September 1, 1982.

December 27-30, 1982: The 1982 annual meeting of the American Society of Church History will be held in Washington, D.C. The program committee welcomes proposals for entire sessions, individual papers, or panels. Each proposal must include an abstract that summarizes its theses, method, and significance, as well as a curriculum vitae for each participant. Send proposals to C.C. Goen, Wesley Theological Seminary,

4500 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.

1983: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation announces nine sessions of a special training course which explains "Section 106 review" to be offered during 1983. The two-day course, titled "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," is co-sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Next year's sessions will be offered in Portland, Seattle, Denver, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Washington, and Boston. Section 106 is useful for any government official who encounters preservation-related law in his or her work. Such persons include project coordinators for Federal construction projects, city government recipients of Federal grants, government architects and planners, staff members to Federal preservation officers, environmental review staffers, and Federal grants administrators. For information about how to register for the training, write to the Office of Personnel Management, Management Sciences Training Center, P.O. Box 7230, Washington, DC 20004, and ask for the course announcement about "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law."

January 27-29, 1983: The Center for Historical Population Studies of the University of Utah is sponsoring a conference on "Relocation and Redress: The Japanese American Experience" and is issuing a call for papers. Send proposals to Sandra Taylor, Department of History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

February 1983: Call for papers. "The Forgotten Majority: Rural Life in Canadian History," is the theme of a conference to be hosted by the University of Victoria. Proposals for papers on such topics as land settlement, technological change, family life, social life, farm economics, marketing, the agrarian press, university education, rural education, and reform movements would be welcomed. The deadline for submissions is October 15, 1982. Submissions should be made to Dr. David C. Jones, Department of Educational Policy and Administrative Studies, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4; and Ian MacPherson, History Department, University of Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y2.

February 24-26, 1983: The Consortium on Revolutionary Europe will hold its 1983 meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, under the joint sponsorship of The Citadel, College of Charleston, and the University of South Carolina. Proposals are invited for papers and/or sessions. For more information write to Owen Connelly, History Department, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

March or early April, 1983: The Business

History Conference will meet at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois. Albro Martin is making local arrangements; Paul Uselding and Jeremy Atack, Department of Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801, 217/333-7300, also have information about the forthcoming BHC meeting.

April 28-30, 1983: The Economic and Business Historical Society will hold its Eighth Annual Conference in San Antonio, Texas. Proposals for papers in all areas of business and economic history, U.S. or foreign countries, are cordially invited. For further information contact Professor William Carlisle, Department of Economics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, 801/581-8511. Deadline for paper proposals is January 31, 1983.

May 12-15, 1983: The Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA) is soliciting proposals for papers to be presented at their 12th Annual Conference in St. Paul-Minneapolis. The SIA is an organization

interested in the material culture of the technological, engineering, and industrial past, and for this conference particularly welcomes proposals relating to Midwestern and Western U.S. and Canada, including the Mississippi River and Great Lakes regions. Participants may suggest either 30-minute papers or more informal 15-minute work-in-progress reports. Use of audio-visual materials is encouraged. Submit one-page abstract with brief curriculum vitae by December 1, 1982, to program chair Robert M. Frame III, James J. Hill Papers, Hill Reference Library, 80 West 4th St., St. Paul, MN 55102.

June 1-3, 1983: The theme of the Sixth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women to be held at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., is "Reassessing Our Past: Women's History After Fifteen Years." The Program Committee welcomes proposals for sessions that discuss current debates in women's history,

synthesize the state of knowledge, or identify new research directions. The Committee also encourages proposals for sessions on methodology that suggest ways of using, for example, legal records, material culture, women's religious reflections, domestic architecture, portraiture, etc. to explain women's historical experience.

October 12-15, 1983: The Western History Association will hold its twenty-third annual conference in Salt Lake City, Utah. The program committee invites proposals for papers and sessions. Interested persons should submit their proposals (along with a brief curriculum vitae for each participant) to the program chair, Norris Hundley, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

**Please send notices regarding your organization's programs to Suellen M. Hoy, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.*

8 National Council on Public History

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HISTORY
3914 Harrison Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

| |
|--|
| <p>Nonprofit Org. U.S. Postage PAID Wash., D.C. Permit 3611</p> |
|--|