

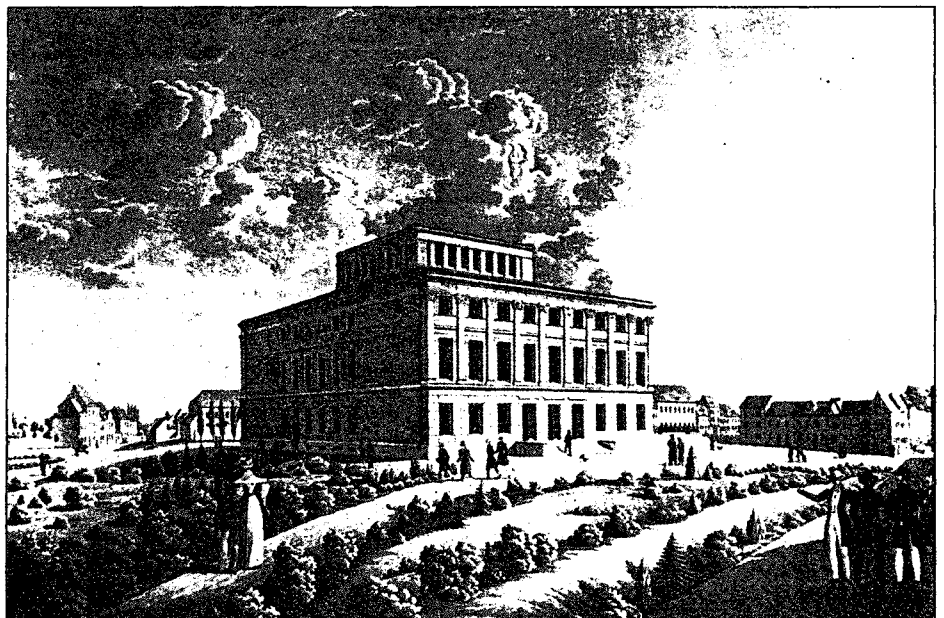
Teaching History in Eastern Germany after the Cold War

by Hans-Jürgen Grabbe

In May 1990, with economic unity just around the corner, the West German government decided to grant funds for scholars willing to teach at East German universities, provided they accepted a full teaching load, were willing to actually live in the East, weekends excepted, and provided they had proposed teaching projects corresponding to the needs of East German universities. An invitation signed by an East German department head was also required.

From a total of 450 applications, 107 participants for the program were selected. Qualification was an obvious criterion: regional distribution and the amount of support extended by the East German host university were among the other criteria. There were no quotas for academic disciplines, the Federal Government had simply stated that it wished to help correct problems deriving from ideological, research, and technical deficits. Apparently many scientists and engineers felt that in their fields such deficits were not serious and hence did not apply.

During the 1991-1992 academic year, 107 guest professors taught at twenty-five East German universities and professional schools. The two largest groups, twenty-three and sixteen respectively, joined the faculties of Humboldt University in East Berlin and Karl Marx University in



Leipzig. Eight professors were sent to Halle. About sixty percent of the western scholars represented the liberal arts, including history and political science, fifteen percent taught economics and sociology, eleven percent taught law, and another eleven percent science.

When I heard about this program, I mailed letters to all East German history departments, offering to acquaint students with the basics of American history and society. Several departments were interested. For various reasons, but above all because of its past reputation, I finally accepted an invitation from Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg.

"Do you really want to go to Halle?" one of my University of Hamburg colleagues asked me. "Wait till you see it, it's like the Bronx." What he meant was that whole city blocks are almost in ruins. Some blocks look like German cities did in 1945, yet Halle had not suffered saturation bombing. Total neglect had made people give up the upper levels of buildings when roofs leaked and dry rot took its toll. Sometimes a ground floor shop might still be open, but tiles, beams, bricks and plas-

ter lay piled up behind what once must have been a display window—the building having been reduced to a shell. And yet, some houses are only seemingly dead: a satellite dish indicates that somewhere, somehow, life exists.

Halle has 330,000 inhabitants, but roughly half of the population lives in Halle-Neustadt, the new town, a colorless agglomeration of five- to ten-story apartment houses assembled from prefabricated concrete slabs. When Halle-Neustadt was built some 50,000 inhabitants of the old town were relocated, since there was no money for repairs in historic Halle.

Rent control was perhaps the major reason for this development. In East Germany, rents were frozen at 1936 levels which meant that a four-room apartment could be had for under 100 marks (seventy dollars a month), electricity, warm water, and central heating included. Private ownership under such conditions became almost impossible and the state soon lacked the means to undertake even the most urgently needed repairs. It also lacked the will. The socialist state's obsession with progress meant that it was much easier to

Volume 12, Number 3
Spring 1992

A Quarterly Publication of the **National Council on Public History** in cooperation with the Department of History, Indiana University at Indianapolis.

Martin V. Melosi, President
Philip V. Scarpino, Vice-president
Brit Allan Storey, Past-president
Ruth A. Dudgeon, Secretary-treasurer
Elizabeth B. Monroe, Executive Secretary

allocate funds for new buildings than for the maintenance of old ones. What else was an old city than a testimony to feudal structures? Only during the last decade or so, has money gone into the restoration of historic landmarks, particularly in East Berlin. But the downtown areas of hundreds of large or small East German cities has crumbled over time. Total collapse ironically came when the *Deutsche Demokratische Republik* (DDR [German Democratic Republic]) celebrated its fortieth birthday in 1989.

I found a one-room apartment in a ten-story building. Rent stood at fifty-five marks when I moved in and is now up to 180 marks. That's still not much. Not for me with a good salary, but perhaps not too much either for the fifty or so senior citizens who also live in the building and whose monthly income is below 1,000 marks. In West Germany by rule of thumb about one-third of one's monthly income goes for rent. People in Hamburg or Munich may be obliged to spend forty, even fifty percent. Increasing my rent in Halle to 180 marks per month might still be considered too low since the city, which owns my apartment building and many others, cannot afford to make repairs let alone invest in renovation. Yet people suffer psychological shock when prices rise 300 percent, particularly as the prices of the formerly heavily subsidized basics of food and services similarly rise.

Seen overall, prices probably went down. Also, many products have become available for the first time, and others are

now permanently available and much improved in quality. Yet what counts is the feeling that one cannot make ends meet, that life has become hazardous, that one has to learn how to function in a completely different system. I mean completely different. Administrative procedures, banking (the need to maintain a current account, for instance), the legal system, the tax system, all changed practically overnight in October 1990.

There are other problems besides: water from the tap was dark red when I first turned on the faucet in my apartment. The stench of something like swamp gas filled the room. Outside in the streets one could smell the chemical industry which surrounds Halle. Since sulphur-saturated brown coal (lignite) briquets fuel older buildings not linked to the district heating system, a yellowish smog hovers over the city during winter. After walking in a downpour the edges of my shoe soles turned white because of acid rain.

These are some of Halle's liabilities. And yet there are assets too, not least the university. Let me briefly sketch its history. In 1817 the Prussian state merged two of its universities, one a venerable but later feeble institution, the University of Wittenberg, founded in 1502 by the Elector Frederick the Sage of Saxony, Martin Luther's protector; the other school, Halle, founded in 1694 by the Elector of Brandenburg. The present name of the second, Martin Luther University, was adopted on November 10, 1933 on the occasion of Luther's 450th birthday.

Soon after its establishment, Halle became one of Germany's leading universities, a center of the early enlightenment and of pietism. August Hermann Francke, professor of theology at the university and spiritual leader of the pietists, founded the famous *Hallesches Waisenhaus*, or Halle orphanage, which also served as an education center and missionary institution. Upon Francke's death in 1727 it had about 3,000 members. The Lutheran pastors who served the spiritual needs of Pennsylvania's, Carolina's and Georgia's Germans in colonial America had been sent abroad by the Halle pietists. The missionary service to colonial America was another reason which brought me to Halle. "Francke's Foundations", as this venerable institution is now called, somehow outlasted the communist era. It is being revived along with the Academy of Science *Leopoldina* founded in 1652 to become the nucleus of a new scholarly community.

During the summer semester of 1991, some 10,200 students were enrolled at the university. The faculty was 2,600 strong, with 480 full or associate professors. This student-faculty ratio of about four-to-one

is worthy of a German Harvard. Seven *Fakultäten* had just been reestablished—schools of law, agriculture, medicine, theology, economics, science, and liberal arts. The last, the *Philosophische Fakultät*, has substructures above the department level for education, languages, and for history, philosophy, and the social sciences.

The History Department of which I was a member was formerly called "section of history". There were four subsections: German history, Eastern European history, general history, and didactics of history, each in a separate building. One must remember that East German universities did not participate in what is often called the peaceful revolution of 1989. Most students and professors came from an ideologically "reliable" background. Universities were deliberately kept small; it was their task to train the future socialist elite. Those who were admitted could count on maximum job security. Halle for instance, accepted only twenty history majors every other year. In 1990 job prospects became dim almost overnight, and the value of the education received decreased dramatically.

Students reacted in different ways to this novel situation. Some reverted to techniques of passive and not-so-passive resistance; some sneering and bickering occurred. Many of those who could not or did not want to adjust to new demands and challenges left after the summer semester. A few bright and open-minded students also left. One graduate student working on his dissertation decided to become a small town civil servant rather than face the uncertainties of an academic career. The ability to cope with an open, potentially risky situation is a skill which no one in the East had been able to acquire.

I taught four courses during my first semester at Martin Luther University: History of the U.S. to the First World War (lecture); Society and Political System of the U.S. (lecture); The U.S. as a World Power: American Foreign Policy in the Twentieth Century (graduate seminar); and Key Documents of American History (undergraduate seminar).

Key Documents was clearly the most popular. Students were required to read, for instance, the Declaration of Independence, one or two of the Federalist papers, court cases, and other difficult texts. Sometimes I provided translations, but discussion was based on the English text—no mean feat when you bear in mind that Russian had been the first and for many the only foreign language. Some students looked up almost every word in the dictionary.

In other courses I was baffled by the poor quality of student papers until I learned that formerly just two papers of



The National Council on Public History promotes the application of historical

scholarship outside the university in government, business, historical societies, preservation organizations, archives, libraries, professional associations, and public interest groups.

For details contact NCPH President Martin V. Melosi, Director, Institute for Public History, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-3785, Vice President Philip V. Scarpino, Department of History, IUPUI, 530 Cavanaugh Hall, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; or Elizabeth B. Monroe, 327 Cavanaugh Hall-IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; (317) 274-2716.

For change of address, write UC Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Submissions to *Public History News* should be sent to Elizabeth Monroe, Editor, at the address above.

about ten hand-written pages each had been required prior to the East German equivalent of the master's thesis. In contrast, I required papers of about twenty typewritten pages. I was perplexed to receive papers with little coherence and less argumentation. After discussing them with the students I began to understand what it means to cope with not only a new course but also a new concept of history. These young people were simply overwhelmed by facts and ideas and were not yet ready to structure them.

When they signed up last year for the summer semester, students could choose from over 150 courses. Two-thirds dealt with some aspect of modern (mostly twentieth century) history. In reality, however, choice was quite limited since only some of the old faculty were qualified to teach their chosen subjects. Furthermore, it mattered little whether a course was labelled "lecture" or "seminar"; both were conducted in lecture format. Material presented rested on fixed ideological assumptions and was rarely updated. It would at any rate have been difficult to incorporate or even conduct new research.

By the late 1970s DDR universities were already in a severe financial fix and many subscriptions to scholarly journals had to be discontinued. In the 1980s no significant additions to library holdings were possible. The cataloguing system based on subject classifications was dis-

continued and books received a call number based on date received. Chaotic shelving mattered little since all books acquired during the last decade sat on two racks in a small room. A few of these, the gifts of a Fulbright lecturer from Indiana State University, dealt with American history. The solitary second volume of Henry Steele Commager's *Documents of American History* seemed the most useful text. Monographs from West German libraries which would occasionally arrive through interlibrary loan were sometimes photographed with an SLR camera. The film would then be used to make letter-size prints of individual pages.

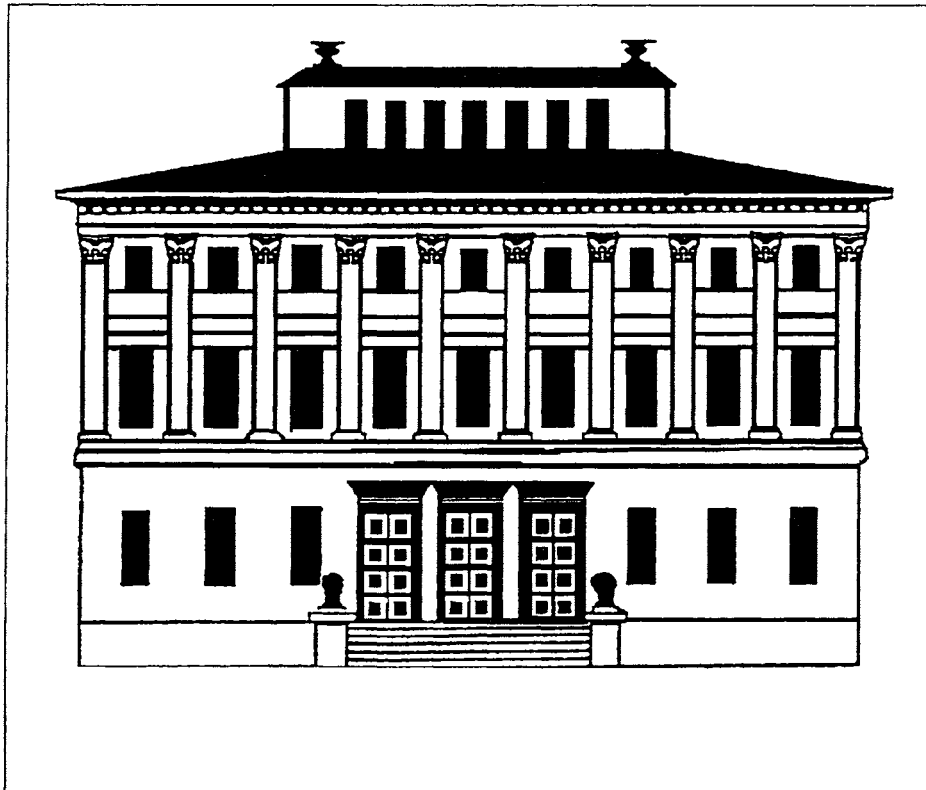
Meanwhile, the federal government has created a multimillion mark development fund for East German universities, making it possible to buy the newest equipment plus a great number of books. However, the infrastructure needed to handle this new material does not yet exist. In January I received a 386SX computer with a 20 megabyte hard disk and a 3-1/2 inch floppy drive. Also provided were an incompatible pointing device and some software on 5-1/4 inch floppies. Clearly, whoever handled this order didn't know anything about computers. After I had installed my own software, I was able to get some work done, but to my knowledge all the other computers in the department still have not been properly set-up.

Since the librarians are not accustomed to handling large book orders it takes a long time to convert funds into available printed matter. As a solution, I asked two Hamburg-based companies to donate money, and I bought every book published in Germany on American history and German-American relations that was in print. I then carried these books from Hamburg to Halle as they arrived. My arms are now an inch longer!

In September of 1991 I was asked to act as *Gründungsprofessor* ("founding professor") of modern history. It is a *pro tempore* appointment since permanent appointments will have to wait until a complete reorganization of the university takes place. This raises the question of who is fit to reorganize and continue the "new" university. Is the situation in East Germany today comparable to that of the period after 1945? Would there now be "desozification" analogous to "denazification"?

In the five new states and in East Berlin the administrations (all but one led by the Christian Democratic Party) decided that nothing short of a clean slate, a new beginning, would be acceptable. In Halle every professor in the history department save one had been a member of the Socialist Unity Party. The one who had refused to join, a medieval paleographer, is now acting chairman of the department. This

— continued on pg. 4



man had opted for so-called "internal emigration". He was allowed to remain on the faculty but could not leave the DDR after 1961. He wasn't even allowed to visit other socialist countries such as Czechoslovakia or Hungary. Having lived in semi-isolation for almost thirty years, he considered his life wasted when I first talked to him in April 1991.

His colleagues, like most historians in the East, had willingly fulfilled the task of lending legitimacy to the system, making it appear not only right but inevitable, suppressing all other information. Most of the books published in the West which had been bought or exchanged were locked up in the offices of the subdepartment heads. Only one of these professors was known to have given his assistants access to such material. Students who dared ask questions which were considered illegitimate risked being questioned by the state security police.

I'm not saying, however, that these men and women were all of a kind. After reunification some went into a voluntary early retirement since they felt unable to change their ways. Others became accomplished turncoats. Several were willing to adjust but found it almost impossible. Like most eastern scholars they had published little and had only a faint idea of the flood of research which the West had poured out in their respective fields during the past forty years.

Some didn't even have a field. When I first attended a faculty meeting I was told that one person's specialty was Italian history; another was supposedly an expert on the Tudor period; and two middle-aged women apparently were active in women's studies. One of them — but this I learned months later — had until recently occupied the post of party secretary for the

district of Halle. Other "specialists" had earned their bread as lecturers in the School of Marxism-Leninism. When it was dissolved, they were assigned to the history department.

And yet, I asked myself, are we to discard all of these people? Some were trying their best to catch up on what they had missed. However, soon all their energy was drained from them when it became clear that none was likely to survive the two-step evaluation which now—one and a half years after reunification—is taking place. First comes a security check to find out if a person acted as an informer, collaborator, or special agent of the Ministry of State Security—the infamous *Stasi*. For instance, there had been at least one informer in every subdepartment or research group. The security check showed that one of our secretaries had been a *Stasi* regular, a first lieutenant, who was transferred to the university during the final days of the communist regime.

The second step in the evaluation process concerns academic achievements. Here, sadly, not many East German historians are able to compete with their western colleagues on equal terms. In the DDR, aspiring professors had to write two theses (dissertations A and B)—one supposedly the equivalent of a Ph.D., the other on the level of a *Habilitation*. (*Habilitation*, in terms of the American academic system, is roughly analogous to the publication of the second monograph which is required for any appointment as a full professor). Only a handful of such theses have been published in the East. In part, this was due to shortages of paper and funds. Looking into some of these theses and finding, say, the late Leonid Brezhnev quoted more often than any scholar (the thesis subject was West German social democracy) can be depressing.

Still, I don't mean that all of these dissertations should be dismissed lightly. East German historians have written books of quality; some created quite a stir at western universities. However, in Halle, where the history department has been allotted seven full professorships, only one will probably go to a scholar who taught there before 1991. The other top positions will go to West German historians and most of the old faculty will leave.

I personally believe that this is not wise. Some even say it smacks of colonization. The rigidity of this procedure does make some sense, however, when the main victims of the old university are taken into account: several generations of students who received substandard training and were indoctrinated instead of aided in their intellectual growth.

I don't know how long it will take to build a new educational system. My guess is that it might take five to ten years. To bring the eastern cities up to western standards might require twenty-five years. And yet, working in the East is a great and exciting task. Like Johann Wolfgang von Goethe after the battle of Valmy in 1792, I can say that a new age is dawning and I have been present at its inception. What more could a historian ask for?

Hans-Jürgen Grabbe is acting Gründungsprofessor für Neuere Geschichte at Martin Luther University in Halle. In 1983-84 he received an American Studies Fellowship with the American Council of Learned Societies. His publications include such topics as European immigration to the U.S. in the early national period and German-American relations during the Cold War.

Colt Pistols Returned to PHMC

by Susan S. Cohen

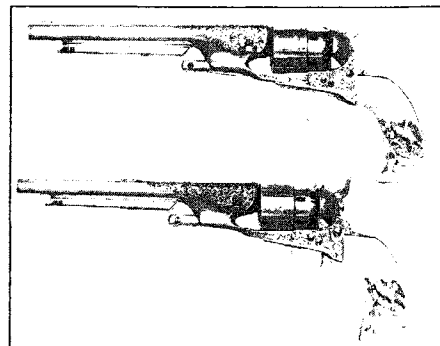
After a twenty-one-year search, two hand-engraved Civil War Colt army pistols have been recovered. The pistols were stolen in 1970 from a display at the State Museum of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brent Glass, executive director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) said that the pistols are back in the collection.

Over the years, the PHMC advertised for the return of the pistols at weapon shows and in collector's publications. The commission heard nothing until late 1991, when Brian Ebbs of Pompano Beach, Florida, called the agency. "Ebbs, a collector, purchased the pistols in good faith," Glass said. In researching the pistols, Ebbs discovered

that they were from the PHMC collection. A book on Colt engraving brought the true ownership of the pistols to Ebbs' attention.

The elaborately engraved pistols had been presented to General Joseph F. Knipe by his staff in 1865 for his services in the Union Army's capture of Tennessee. The pistols, made by Colt in Hartford, CT, are silver and gold plated with hand-cut ivory grips in the form of the eagle on the United States shield.

"Thefts are a rarity at the state museum," Glass said. "Since the 1970 incident, sophisticated security systems have been added, further improving the care and security of the museum's collections."



The engraved pistols of General Joseph F. Knipe were returned to the State Museum of Pennsylvania after having been stolen in 1970.

National Campaign Launched to Save Outdoor Sculpture

by Susan Nichols and Dave Maxfield

The National Museum of American Art (Smithsonian Institution) and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property launched a three-year nationwide campaign to identify and protect outdoor sculpture.

Save Outdoor Sculpture — called SOS — is one of the largest volunteer cultural projects ever undertaken in the United States. It is supported by private and public funds and will enlist up to 25,000 volunteers to locate, inventory, and assess the condition of the nation's thousands of public sculptures, ranging from statues of eighteenth-century revolutionary war heroes to abstract contemporary works on public plazas.

The data will then be fed into the computer database at the National Museum of American Art, creating a permanent comprehensive record of the nation's outdoor sculpture. This information will be available to scholars, conservators, and persons interested in sculpture.

To protect these symbols from the immediate dangers of weather, pollution, vandalism, and neglect requires professional conservation and well planned programs of ongoing maintenance. SOS! will provide information to communities for care of their sculptures.

"Americans are becoming increasingly conscientious about conservation efforts," said Lawrence L. Reger, president of the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property. "Once we understand the extent of the damage to outdoor sculpture, we can effectively target our efforts to promote responsible care."

The question of who has jurisdiction over a work may be the most important



Professional conservation and long-term maintenance are essential to the preservation of outdoor sculpture. Professional treatment dramatically improved the sculpture's appearance, as shown in these before (right) and after (left) views. The memorial is owned by the City of Philadelphia. Photo credit: Frank Khoury.

aspect of the survey, according to National Museum of American Art Director Elizabeth Brown. "It's quite likely that no one remembers how the sculptures got there or who's responsible for them," she said.

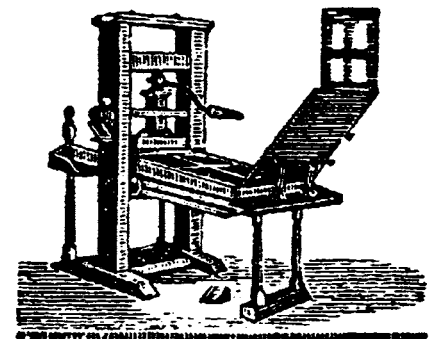
Save Outdoor Sculpture is funded by contributions from the Getty Grants Program, the Henry Luce Foundation, and the Pew Charitable Trust. Addi-

tional assistance has been provided by the National Endowment for the Arts; Ogilvy, Adams & Rinehart; and the Contributing Membership of the Smithsonian National Associates Program, as well as many concerned individuals. The project is also supported through federal appropriations matched by private contributions.

NHPRC Announces Completion of Four Documentary Editions

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) has announced the recent completion of four documentary editions. The Henry Clay Papers Project was completed in June, and the University Press of Kentucky is preparing to publish the last of eleven volumes edited by Melba Porter Hay and three predecessors. Volume seventeen, the conclud-

ing volume of the Congressional Series of *The Papers of James Madison*, was recently published by the University Press of Virginia. The papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony are now available in a comprehensive microfilm edition. The *Letters of Eugene V. Debs, 1874-1926*, edited by J. Robert Constantine, are also available in a selective book edition.



Communicating Across Boundaries: Cultural Basics and History Making

by Lynne Hamer and Lois Silverman

Citizens and professionals alike currently debate whether or not and to what extent school curricula should reflect cultural diversity. Educators meanwhile struggle to keep pedagogy appropriate to current national needs and to meet their publics' demands. Those of us in the business of interpreting history clearly have a critical need for a deeper understanding of how members of our diverse audiences identify with and use the(ir) past(s).

Although how to meet the public's historical needs demands attention, the arenas for productive conversation are few. The Center on History-Making in America is currently exploring ways to facilitate this much-needed conversation. We are motivated by the belief that the new ideas produced when people with different backgrounds and from different disciplines come together can help educators advance visions and practices of history that are inclusive and meaningful to all students.

When it comes to education, perhaps nowhere is the need for conversation greater than within classrooms. Here, children and teachers meet, bringing with them different perspectives and different cultural forms of creativity—including storytelling, ways of keeping family history, and celebrations that mark the passage of time. How can teachers use the cultural forms that their students know, while also challenging, and thus developing, their students' ways of thinking?

To provide one arena for conversation about this question, the Center on History-Making in America is working with the Folklore Institute, the School of Education, and the Indiana Council for the Social Studies at Indiana University, and with area elementary and secondary teachers, to convene a working conference of teachers, teacher educators, historians, and folklorists. Entitled "Cultural Basics: Educating with the Grain, Using Folklore and

History-Making in Classrooms," the conference is scheduled for June 18-20 at Indiana University.

The conference will focus on how history-making and folklore can help teachers to recognize, learn about, and utilize the creativity of all students—creativity that is wonderfully unique, but is rooted in the students' cultural backgrounds. Conversely, history-makers and folklorists who work primarily outside classrooms will learn from teachers and teacher educators how best to participate in the public schooling process.

Specifically, "Cultural Basics" addresses four themes: (1) how people learn in diverse cultural groups; (2) how cultural groups maintain their identities by constructing common histories; (3) how individuals create meaningful forms and communicate within significant groups in classroom and community settings; and (4) how teachers and students can discover and appreciate different cultures, while developing diverse forms of creativity.

The conference will include both conceptual conversation and practical application: the four sessions will be comprised of keynote addresses to challenge participants' thinking; roundtable discussions to connect practical matters with theoretical considerations; and workshops to apply theory to practice. Speakers and workshop leaders include Shirly Brice Heath, Professor of Linguistics and English at Stanford University; Ophelia Umar Wellington, Director of the Indianapolis-based living history theater, Freetown Village; Henry Glassie, College Professor of Folklore at Indiana University; Hope Jensen Leichter, Elbenwood Professor of Education and Director of the Elbenwood Center for the Study of the Family as Educator, Teachers College, Columbia University; and many more.

The idea for the conference and its format has evolved over the past year, as

representatives of each of the sponsoring organizations have agreed that in order to cross cultural boundaries, disciplinary and professional boundaries must first be breached. In particular, the Center on History-Making and the Folklore Institute have come together on this project because the two disciplines share some essential convictions. History-Making concerns the ways in which people understand and use the(ir) past(s) in different contexts and through different forms and activities.

Folklore involves people learning in different groups, and how individuals are creative by building upon their cultural backgrounds while simultaneously building their cultures. Both disciplines, then, particularly attend to how all individuals creatively use their cultural resources while they simultaneously make those cultures and their pasts.

"Cultural Basics: Using Folklore and History-Making in Classrooms" is supported by grants from the Indiana Humanities Council and from the Indiana University Multidisciplinary Ventures Fund. For more information or for registration materials, please contact: Lynne Hamer, Conference Coordinator, Folklore Institute, 504 N. Fess, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

If you haven't done so already, please write to the Center on History-Making in America to be put on our mailing list. You'll receive our newsletter *Mosaic*, as well as bibliographic and other information. We also invite you to tell us about your own work, and to contribute to *Mosaic* and to our on-going bibliographies on topics relevant to history-making. For more information, contact: Lois Silverman, Director, The Center on History-Making in America, 1503 East Third, Suite 201-202, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

Archives II Ahead of Schedule

More than 1,100 feet long and 450 wide, Archives II will consolidate National Archives activities that are currently spread over several buildings in the Washington metropolitan area. The research complex of five floors provides more than 60,000 square feet for reading rooms for

textual, as well as non-textual records, along with record holdings areas, team research rooms, and space for researcher photography. The complex can accommodate 390 researchers at one time.

Construction is several months ahead of schedule on the stacks, reference staff

offices, and laboratories. Construction workers have poured concrete for the 4th level of one of the stack/office modules. Footings and several levels have been poured for all areas. The roof on the north end of the building is in place and installation of rails for the moveable shelving is underway.

Report on the 14th Annual Conference of the NCPH at Columbia, South Carolina, March 12-15, 1992

Graduate students and alumni of the University of South Carolina, in both the M.A. Program in Applied History and the Ph.D. program, provided summaries for ten sessions.

"The Columbus Quincentennial in South Carolina: Research and Public Programs"

Chester DePratter of the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) began the session with a brief history of French and Spanish explorations in South Carolina in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Stanley South, also of the SCIAA, discussed the excavation of Santa Elena (a mid-sixteenth-century Spanish settlement in present-day Beaufort) and the many ways in which the SCIAA educates the public about this settlement. Elaine Lacy, USC-Aiken, discussed the growing influx of Hispanics to South Carolina since World War II. Milly St. Julien of the South Carolina Humanities Council concluded the session with a discussion of the monumental task of creating the numerous Quincentennial celebration programs throughout the state. —*Keith Krawczynski*

"Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges: An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Study of Structures as Documents of Public History"

If you did not attend this seminar, you missed a gem of a presentation. Emory Kemp, Director of West Virginia University Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, chaired the panel. He emphasized the importance of the team concept in the process of documenting historic sites and artifacts and planning ahead for the next fifty years to save America's nineteenth-century bridges. According to Eric Delony of the National Park Service, thirty to forty percent of America's infrastructure has deteriorated. Participants stressed the variety of talents required in a preservation project. Bridge architects, engineers, photographers, and historians make important contributions by recording and ultimately preserving these historic structures. Over the next fifty years, a viable low-cost alternative to building new bridges may be the renovation, relocation, and modification of these nineteenth-century examples of the technological transition from the skilled artisan to the professionally trained engineer.

—*Robert McConnell*

"Landscape, Class and Ethnicity in a Company Town"

Lorne McWatters chaired this session, which was attended by thirty people. Each panelist challenged the traditional picture

of company towns. Lynn Marie Getz concluded that immigrant workers became integrated into society more easily in the logging town of Taylor, WA, than they did in larger cities. Artimus Keiffer followed with a study of rubber company housing in Akron, OH. He claimed that the utopian tradition influenced corporate leaders in their successful effort to provide housing for rubber workers. Anne Mosher discussed the relationship between companies, their workforces, and the landscapes they create, by using the steel milltown of Vandergrift, PA, as a case study. Members of the audience suggested that panelists downplayed corporate attempts to control workers lives, especially in the area of union organization. Diane Britton of the University of Toledo provided commentary, praising the panelists for broadening our knowledge of the company town and the influence on urban history. —*Douglas Southard*

"The Impact of Public History in Urban and Community History"

Theodore Karamanski presented the role of the public historian in the study of urban and community history. While acknowledging both the value of the academy in the study of urban history and the partnership that exists between public and academic history, Karamanski emphasized that urban history owes much of its existence to the public historians who have created many of the sources used for its research. —*Tom Koehler-Sheple*

"New Horizons for Preservation and Research: The Missouri Model"

The case study of this session focused on efforts by archivists at the Missouri State Archives to find solutions to archival problems. Roy Tryon chaired the session and Charles Stafford, Jr., provided commentary. Both are from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Stuart Dunkel, Director of the Missouri Records Management and Archives Service, discussed his organization's Records Preservation Program. The program seeks to generate a sound records management system. Lynn Morrow of the Office of the Missouri Secretary of State discussed the importance of preserving the state's historic documents. Morrow's prior experience lay in the field of Cultural Resource Management. The effective inventory of the Missouri collection insures tremendous resource materials for the general public. Although the procedure in establishing the records program was orthodox, some members of the audience questioned the use of volunteers for records appraisal. —*Melissa Haines*

"Public History and Research in Labor History"

This session analyzed the contributions of public history to labor scholarship. Marty Blatt, Lowell National Historical Park, discussed how research at Lowell has added new materials and sources to labor history. These sources include archeology, oral histories, and folklife. Film makers Barbara Abrash, New York University, and Linda Shopes, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, demonstrated the effectiveness of film and walking tours in presenting labor history to a non-scholarly audience. Daniel Walkowitz of Johns Hopkins University concluded the session by showing how film could be used as a research method in the field of labor history, and not simply as a means of visually presenting written scholarship. —*Thomas Downey*

"Competition or Complement? The Relationship between Historians and Archeologists"

Nancy Seasholes of Boston University opened the session by discussing the many problems historians and archeologists face in working together. She offered suggestions to help resolve these problems. Peter Wood of Duke University provided witty insight into the similarities between historians and archeologists and the many skills they can share. John McCarthy of John Milner Associates concluded the session with a clarion call for an interdisciplinary approach toward the study of the past. —*Keith Krawczynski*

"Assessing the Importance of Vernacular Architecture: Policy Implications for Preservation"

Bruce J. Noble, Jr. of the National Park Service introduced the topic and panelists. Panelists included Carolina Alise Gallacci (Clio and Associates) and Gene Grulich (Grulich Architecture and Planning Services). The panelists presented a case study of the placement of the Old Town neighborhood of Tacoma, Washington on the Tacoma Register of Historic Places. At the end of the session, the thirteen attendees voted for or against Old Town's placement on the register. —*Jill Hanson*

"The Impact of Public History and Research in Business History: What Difference Has it Made?"

This session, chaired by Philip L. Cantelon of History Associates, Inc., explored the application of business history to public history. Cantelon began by reading a paper from Louis Galambos of Johns Hopkins University. Galambos argued

See Report on Conference pg. 14

Marine Corps Historical Foundation Honors Shaw and Leon

by Charles R. Smith, Secretary, Marine Corps Historical Foundation

The Marine Corps Historical Foundation recently honored two individuals for their exceptional contributions to the Marine Corps historical program. Henry I. "Bud" Shaw, Jr., former History and Museums Division Chief Historian, was recognized for "towering and unparalleled achievements as a civilian employee of the Marine Corps and for his career-long, heartfelt, personal commitment to the research and writing of the Marine Corps history" with the Distinguished Service Award, the foundation's highest honor.

Shaw joined the Historical Branch following service in both World War II and Korea as an enlisted Marine. Over the

next forty years, he served as historian, chief historian and senior editor, ensuring the accuracy and professional appearance of all official Marine Corps historical publications. He co-authored four volumes of the five-volume *History of Marine Corps Operations in World War II*, as well as the twice reprinted *Blacks in the Marine Corps*. He served as editor of all official operational and functional histories of the war in Vietnam published to date, and wrote or edited a large number of brief histories on Marine Corps units, bases, and activities. Shaw retired in 1990.

Col. James Leon, who is familiar to researchers in his role as a volunteer in the

History and Museum Division's Personal Papers Collection, was presented the foundation's Heritage Award. In addition to aiding researchers, he has been instrumental in recataloging existing collections and in basic preservation of incoming collections. Over the past six years he has provided more than 800 days of volunteer support, a major portion of which has been devoted to the development of a computer-based system to catalog and cross-reference the collection.

From the Fall 1991 issue of Fortitudine: Bulletin of the Marine Corps Historical Program.

Scarpino Elected NCPH Vice-President

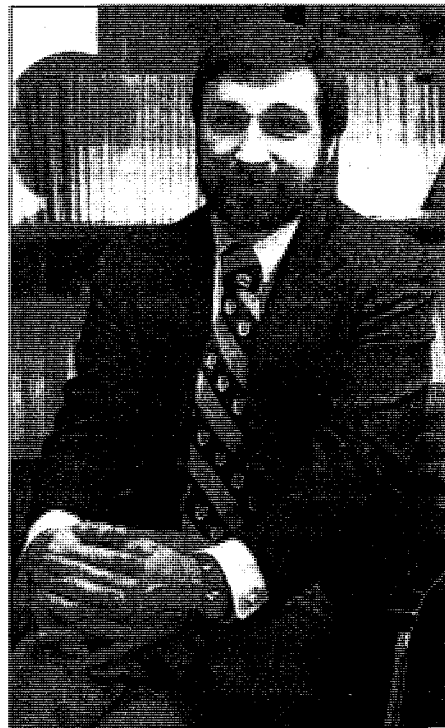
Philip V. Scarpino, Director of Public History at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, has been elected Vice-President of the NCPH for 1992-93. He will succeed Martin Melosi as President after the 1993 annual meeting in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Scarpino has been active with the NCPH since 1986, having served the organization in a number of capacities, including Executive Producer of "Public History Today."

Scarpino received his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri, Columbia, in 1983. He has directed the Public History program at IUPUI since the fall of 1986. Prior to that he taught at Southwest Texas State University, and he directed the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, headquar-

tered in the Department of History at Oklahoma State University.

An environmental historian by training, Scarpino is the author of an environmental history of the upper Mississippi. He is currently researching an environmental history of the Great Lakes that compares U.S. and Canadian perspectives. Scarpino is also a strong advocate for, and practitioner of, public scholarship. He is a founding member of the Center on History Making in America.

As director of Public History at IUPUI, Scarpino heads a program that emphasizes training historians who can practice their craft in the public arena. Students link the theoretical to the applied through an active internship program.



Phil Scarpino will serve as the 1992-93 vice-president.

Ritchie Receives Awards for New Book

The Society for History in the Federal Government presented the Henry Adams Award to Donald A. Ritchie. Ritchie was recognized for his book-length narrative history, *Congress and the Washington*

Correspondents (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1991). The Organization of American Historians also conferred the Richard W. Leopold Prize on Ritchie for this volume.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Marty Melosi, President

The fine meeting in Columbia marked the end of Brit Storey's term as president and the beginning of my term. Thanks again to Brit for his hard work and for his enthusiasm. The board and I, however, have plenty of issues to keep us occupied for the next several months. The seemingly mundane, but necessary, task of reevaluating the internal organization of NCPH is underway. This entails examining and revising the by-laws, developing clearer goals and objectives for the organization, refining the duties of the officers, and bringing to a conclusion on-going projects set before the various committees.

However, the long range goal I have set for NCPH is to substantially broaden our membership. This will require the help and support of all of our current members. My interest is primarily one of reaching new constituencies rather than simply increasing the body count through a membership drive. While I realize the obvious material advantages in attracting a larger membership, I am more concerned in a substantive shift in the NCPH as an organization which more accurately reflects and recognizes the breadth and diversity of the public history field. University-based public history programs, for example, have been a mainstay of NCPH — attracting attention to the needs and interests of those straddling the academic

and public history worlds. But have we paid the same attention to the activities and interests of historical consultants? Have we worked hard enough to identify "deliverables" that will make NCPH attractive to public historians in the dozens of venues outside the universities? What about identifying public historians in Canada? Mexico? Europe? Australia?

Our goal should not simply be: how do we attract new members? but: how do we make NCPH attractive to new members? This is not a task that can be accomplished overnight. It will require several actions. First, we will need to have a better understanding of the interests of our current membership. Second, we will need to identify new constituencies who can find a home in NCPH. And third, we will need to determine what the NCPH can offer new members while making NCPH an organization of choice to more public historians.

The board is addressing some of these issues already. Alan Newell, Liz Monroe, and Lindsey Reed are working closely with Sandra Whisler at the University of California Press to develop a membership list which will provide useful information regarding the background, professional activities, and interests of our current membership. Phil Scarpino, with the help of several committee chairs, will devise a strategy for identifying new constituen-

ties. Alan Newell is developing new services for consultants.

In addition, I have asked Jeff Brown, the program chair for the 1993 annual meeting, to encourage creative ways to present public history topics at the Valley Forge meeting. In order to reflect the breadth and variety of the practice of public history, it seems important to move away from the convention format which too closely resembles a typical academic meeting. Since public historians work in such a variety of settings and from several creative vantage points, the paper-commentator session should not dominate our meetings.

Presentations which integrate local resources with major issues of concern to public historians need to be increased. The use of field trips as an integral part of the meeting should be expanded. Efforts to attract other professionals and a variety of current or potential clients to discuss issues of mutual concern could be added. And what about more attention to the "consumers" of history?

These are but a few suggestions on how to engage a broader constituency in the vitality of public history. Much needs to be done. Hopefully we will make a good start in the year to come. We need your help, so please feel free to pass on your suggestions and to lend a hand in making NCPH a more responsive organization.

Members Elect New Officers

NCPH members recently elected a new secretary-treasurer for 1992-93 and added three members to the Board of Directors. The directors will serve three-year terms. Ruth Dudgeon is the new secretary-treasurer; new board members include Gale Peterson, Gordon Olson, and Alan Newell.

Currently the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of History Associates, Ruth Dudgeon is a specialist in Russian history. She completed her doctorate at George Washington University. Before joining History Associates in 1984, Dudgeon taught European and Russian history at Ball State, Howard, and West Virginia Universities. She also spent a year researching the former Soviet Union as an IREX scholar. Previously, Dudgeon served on the NCPH board of directors from 1985 to 1987 and on the NCPH program committee for the 1987 annual conference.

Since 1978 Gale Peterson has served as Executive Director of the Cincinnati Historical Society. A native of Iowa, he received his doctorate from the University of Maryland. In 1970 he worked with John Schlebecker

developing plans for a national network of living historical farms. They collaborated on a "handbook" describing how such farms could be developed and helped establish the Association of Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM). While in Cincinnati, Peterson has helped found the city's new urban history museum. He is particularly pleased to be joining the board and feels that the newly broadened programming opportunities at the Cincinnati Historical Society and his organization's relationship to the academic community and the general public will enable him to make useful contributions to the NCPH.

Gordon Olson has served as the Grand Rapids City Historian from the inception of the position in 1979. He is responsible for collecting and preserving the history of Grand Rapids in its many forms. In addition, Olson is an adjunct faculty member of the history department at Grand Valley State University. He is also a senior partner in Public History Services, a consulting group that provides information to businesses and government agencies on

subjects ranging from records management and history books. Active in professional and community organizations, Olson is past President of the Western Michigan Telecommunications Foundation and the Historical Society of Michigan. Currently, he is President of the Michigan Oral History Council.

Alan Newell is the founder and current President of Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) and Litigation Abstract, Inc. (LA, Inc.). HRA is a regional historical consulting firm and LA, Inc. offers computerized coding and abstracting services for public and private attorneys. Newell received his masters from the University of Montana and has been active in HRA since 1974. His academic training is in western history with an emphasis on the environment and on Native American history. He has been concerned in a variety of projects involving cultural resource management and administrative history. For the past twelve years, he has concentrated on litigation support centered on water rights and natural resources in the West. Currently he is completing a history of federal/Indian forestry.

WASHINGTON UPDATE



by Page Putnam Miller

Administration's FY'93 Requests

The President has requested small increases for FY'93 for most cultural agencies. He recommended \$165 million for the National Archives with \$4 million earmarked for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) grants program. This represents a \$15 million increase over current levels. However, it offers little additional money for the National Archives' strained operational budget, and includes the recommendation for a decrease of \$1.4 million for the NHPRC grants program. The President's request for the National Endowment for the Humanities in FY'93 is \$187 million, up \$11 million. For historic preservation, the recommendation is \$40.913 million, which includes \$29.234 million for state preservation programs (a \$500,000 increase) and \$5.6 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

NHPRC Releases Report on the 18-Month Historical Documents Study

In March the National Historical Publications and Records Commission published *Using the Nation's Documentary Heritage*. The report draws heavily from 1,394 survey responses of historians and genealogists. The questionnaires were designed to identify patterns and problems in researchers' quests for historical sources. The report provides some useful insights and information on how historians gain access to and use sources. Copies of this report may be obtained by writing to: Historical Documents Study Report, NHPRC (NP), National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408.

Nine Vacancies on NEH'S National Humanities Council

Although nine members of the 27 member NEH Council were due to be replaced in January, the Administration will wait to announce the nominees until FBI background checks have been completed. There are, however, strong indications that four of the nominees are: Joseph Hagan, President of Assumption College; Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, a history professor at Emory University; Theodore S.

Hamerow, a professor emeritus of history at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; and Allan C. Kors, an associate professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania. The three professors are all members of the National Association of Scholars, a group that promotes a return to traditional curricula. The nominees must be approved by the Senate.

Administration Recommends Decrease For NHPRC

Although the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants program is authorized up to \$10 million and is currently receiving \$5.4 million, the Administration requested only \$4 million for FY'93. Since the NHPRC budget is a part of the National Archives budget, in the past, Congress has increased NHPRC funding with money that required cutting other National Archives' programs. It is important to stress that the National Archives' budget be sufficiently increased to cover additional funds for NHPRC. Letters urging increased funding for NHPRC are needed. (See above the Administration's recommendations for the National Archives)

CIA Affirms New Policy of Openness

On February 21, CIA Director Robert Gates released plans for implementing the recommendations of the Openness Task Force which includes the creation of a historical review unit with fifteen full-time positions to undertake responsibility for systematic declassification of historical CIA records. In 1985 the CIA established a historical review program to declassify documents. However, Gates noted that the results of that effort "have been quite meager—the consequence of low priority, few resources, and rigid agency policies and procedures heavily biased toward denial of declassification." The new plan provides an infusion of resources, as well as significant changes in declassification procedures, which Gates says will include a "bias toward declassification of historical documents." The new declassification unit will review all documents over thirty years old and all national intelligence estimates on the former Soviet Union that are over ten years old.

National Park Service

On February 26, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) provided testimony before the House Subcommittee on Interior of the House Appropriations Committee on the FY'93 budget of the National Park Service. The testimony dealt with four initiatives expected in the Administration budget request which had been omitted. The NCC requested specific funding for the National Historic Landmark Labor History theme study, the National Historic Landmark African American theme study, the revision of the National Park Service's historical thematic framework, and the implementation of the recommendations in the National Park Service's 75th anniversary report.

State Department Appoints New Advisory Council

One of the key provisions in the State Department Authorization Act of 1992 and 1993 is the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation. The committee will have oversight responsibilities for reviewing not only the volumes in the Foreign Relations of the United States historical series, but also the State Department's systematic declassification program. The new law states that the Advisory Committee will be composed of nine members, six of whom will be appointed from lists of individuals nominated by six scholarly organizations. There has been some concern among historians that Congress was debating whether the State Department could use their discretion in appointing the remaining three to politicize the committee. However, I am pleased to report that the State Department has now released the names of the members of the newly formed Advisory Committee and they are all scholars in high standing in their professions. The newly appointed members of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation represent historians, political scientists, archivists, and scholars of international law. The committee members are Betty Glad, George C. Herring, Warren F. Kimball, Anna K. Nelson, Bradford Perkins, Jane M. Picker, Emily Rosenberg, Arnold Taylor, and Anne Van Camp.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Panel Appointed

Report on April 3 NCC Policy Board Meeting

*The NCC Policy Board voted to support a FY'93 appropriation for the National Archives of \$171 including \$10 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

*The NCC will send a letter to Representative Hughes urging that steps be taken to move swiftly on H.R.4412, a bill clarifying "fair use" of unpublished copyrighted material.

*On federal education reform issues, the Policy Board agreed that NCC did not have the staff and resources to become a participant in these deliberations. However, it would be useful for the NCC to continue to monitor S.2 "Strengthening Education for American Families Act" and H.R.4323 "The Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act" so that members can be informed about bills on federal funding and testing initiatives.

*The NCC Policy Board passed a resolution regarding access to Department of Energy Records. The bulk of the historical records—primarily records from the 1940s and 50s—of the Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor agency to the Department of Energy, have not been transferred to the National Archives and have not been systematically reviewed for declassification. The resolution urges transfer of records to the National Archives and the development of a systematic declassification program for historical records over thirty years old.

*The NCC Policy Board discussed the activities of the so-called Holocaust "revisionists" and explored how NCC should address this issue. The Board decided that the NCC would develop a Briefing Sheet for its members that would include the official position statements of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians.

*The NCC Policy Board discussed the NCC's financial situation with special attention to anticipated declining income when the cooperative agreement with the National Park Service on the Women's History Landmark Project ends in 1993. The Western History Association voted to increase its contribution from \$2000 to \$3000. Other groups are also being asked to consider increases.

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced the appointment of six private citizens as members of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee. Lujan said in making the appointments, "among their duties, they must advise me on regulations needed to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and they will assist in the resolution of disputes caused by its requirements."

The appointees are: Rachel Craig, an Inupiaq Native from Kotzebue, AK; Dan Monroe, President of the Oregon Art Institute in Portland; Tessie Naranjo, a Santa Clara Pueblo from Espanola, NM; Martin Sullivan, Director of the Heard Museum in Phoenix, AZ; William Tallbull, of Lame Deer, MT; Philip Walker, a physical an-

thropologist in the Department of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara.

The committee will monitor, review, and assist in implementation of certain requirements of the 1990 law. The statute requires that federal agencies and museums that receive federal funds inventory Native American remains and funerary objects in their collections and offer to repatriate those items to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

The law also provides additional protection for Native American graves on federal or tribal lands, and it includes a means for repatriating human remains or funerary objects recovered from such lands since November 1990.

National Archives Enters Joint Project to Create Civil War Database

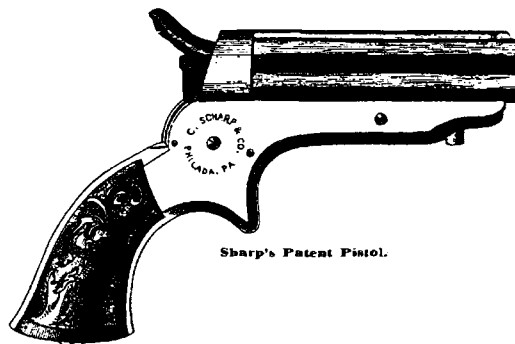
The National Archives is participating in a joint effort to computerize information on Confederate and Union soldiers of the Civil War. The project, which will draw on information from 5.5 million microfilmed records at the National Archives, will join the National Archives, the National Park Service, the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS), and the Genealogical Society of Utah in a cooperative effort to create a database of names, regiments, and ranks of Confederate and Union soldiers.

The system will provide information on 7,000 regiments and units and on many of the 10,500 battles and skirmishes. Researchers at the National Archives in Washington, DC, and its 12 regional archives, as well as visitors to all Civil War sites operated by the National Park Service, will have access to the system. The Park Ser-

vice estimates that 11,000,000 people visit its sites annually.

The data will be entered by FGS volunteers over a three-year period. The Genealogical Society of Utah will assist the project by providing technical assistance; the Society has years of experience with large genealogical information systems. Curt Witcher, of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, will serve as volunteer coordinator. The Society has offered to adapt an existing data entry system for use by the volunteers entering the information about the soldiers. Data entry will begin in early 1992, after the coordinating infrastructure has been organized.

The project, part of the American Battlefield Protection Program, is being managed by the National Park Service.



Archival Research on Women

by Jane E. Schultz

In the course of researching a book on female hospital workers of the American Civil War Era, I became aware of how crucial it was to identify and locate useful archival sources. Because virtually all public archives were established before the 1970s, when scholars of the new social history began to challenge the traditional ways in which history had been written, the principles underlying the organization of manuscript collections and the acquisition of archival material reflected older methods of historical research. Looking beyond chronicling prominent people in political, economic, and military life, new social historians asked questions about the lives of ordinary people. They constructed frameworks that made visible the class, race, and gender differences among all people rather than focusing on the elite or powerful.

As scholars became interested in reconstructing the private lives of those who lacked political power or social agency, locating useful archival sources for class, race, and gender analyses became important. Existing archival sources had been catalogued and described according to the methods of traditional historical inquiry, which meant, for example, that if one wanted to study the experience of female slaves in antebellum South Carolina, one had to sift through countless plantation records in the hope of striking pay dirt. Even the historian who sought material on plantation mistresses might be hard-pressed to locate it when collections were named for the family patriarch, and collection descriptions highlighted materials on financial transactions rather than familial ones.

In the last decade, as reference works have been written to reflect the broader goals of new social history and the emphasis on class, race, and gender as legitimate categories of historical experience, it has become easier to locate appropriate sources. But because the costs of recataloguing or reordering old and often massive manuscript collections is prohibitive for most repositories, scholars are still obliged to use their detective skills and spend countless hours looking through inadequately described materials.

Locating women's sources poses some unique challenges, not only because women's footprints may be "buried" in collections of tens of thousands of items, but because in smaller collections, often named for male heads of household, women's presence may be invisible. Complicating the retrieval process is the issue of surname: although some women never changed their names, others may be listed in reference works under a married name only, while the collection sought may correspond to that part of the subject's life when she was unmarried. If the researcher is not aware of both the subject's

maiden and married names, then important material may be overlooked.

However, there are ways to expedite the search for women as archival subjects. Several contemporary reference works on manuscript collections containing European and American female subjects use a name and subject approach and have good indexes. Among these are Andrea Hinding's *Women's History Sources* (1979), Kali Herman's *Women in Particular: An Index to American Women* (1984), and Barbara Kanner's three-volume *Women in English Social History, 1800-1914: A Guide to Research* (1987-1990).

Some repositories publish small guides that provide subject-oriented listings of their holdings. For example, in 1986 the Library of Congress Manuscript Division published a book describing its Civil War collections. I was able to skim the description of each collection, searching for evidence of women who went into hospital service or joined their husbands' regiments as nurses, cooks, and laundresses. Before I left home, I had established the order in which to examine the collections and the approximate time it would take to sift through each one.

Of course, this "time-saving" approach was not without unforeseen obstacles. I could little estimate how long it would take me to look at the most valuable parts of the 70,000-item Clara Barton Collection. I simply had to wait to read through the on-site collection inventory—a modest tome of over one hundred pages—in order to pinpoint exactly which items I would study. Most of the better funded archives, including many of those at state levels, provide detailed inventories of their larger collections, which are of greater help than the descriptions of those collections that one finds in reference works or on-site card catalogues.

It is not only the larger repositories that publish subject listings of their collections. Even smaller repositories, like the manuscript collection in the Perkins Library at Duke University, have compiled lists of all of their American women's history and literature sources, including one guide devoted to describing the collections in which African-American women's sources are prominent. Listing manuscripts by gender is one strategy librarians and archivists have used to make women's sources more accessible to researchers, and I believe bespeaks archivists' interest in manuscripts that illuminate gender relations.

Although most of the larger repositories—particularly the national ones—have published guides to their collections, many local and state archives do not. At the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection of southern manuscripts at Louisiana State University (one of the richest archives I've visited) it is necessary to investigate the

on-site card catalogue for complete descriptions of the collections.

When doing archival research on women, I have recognized the need to maintain a flexible itinerary. When visiting a series of out-of-town archives, it is best to extend a visit upon the discovery of a gem of a collection and to cut short a visit that yields less than promised. Because it is sometimes difficult to locate the full range of collections at a given archive, researchers must be prepared to spend more time merely looking for the women one suspects might be eloquent.

Archivists are often the researcher's most valuable resource because their training has likely included newer historical resources methods and they have encountered other scholars doing research on gender-related issues and can anticipate problems that may arise.

Jane Schultz is assistant professor of English at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis.

Reagan Library and Museum Opens

The Ronald Reagan Library opened its research facilities this past November with approximately 6,350,000 pages of material documenting the Reagan administration. The Library was dedicated on November 4 when the Reagan Presidential Library Foundation, which raised the funds to build it, turned the building over to the Archivist of the United States. The ceremony marked the first time in history that an incumbent president, and four former presidents, have been together.

The Reagan Library is the first to operate under the provisions of the 1978 Presidential Records Act. This act, which took effect on January 20, 1981, provides that:

*Presidential records are owned by the United States, not by the president.

*The Archivist of the United States is to take custody of the records when the president leaves office, and is to maintain the records in a federal depository.

*The president may restrict access to specific kinds of information in the records for up to 12 years after leaving office; but any unrestricted records will be subject to Freedom of Information Act requests 5 years after the president leaves office; and restricted records will be the subject to the Freedom of Information Act after 12 years.

*Vice presidential records are also owned by the United States and are administered in the same manner as presidential records, but they may be placed either in an existing federal depository or in a non-federal depository.

BULLETIN

Awards and Fellowships

NEH Fellowships for University Teachers and Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars are now available. These two programs provide six to twelve months of full-time support for projects that make significant contributions to thought and knowledge in the humanities. Maximum stipend is \$30,000 and the application deadline is June 1, 1992 for 1993-4 awards. For more information write: Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202)786-0466.

Applications for 1993 will be accepted until October 1, 1992.

NEH Summer Stipends of \$4,000 support two months of full-time work on projects making a significant contribution to the humanities. Faculty members should be nominated by their institution, but those individuals employed in non-teaching capacities or those not affiliated with a college or university may apply directly to the program. Applications are available by writing the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202)786-0466.

The NEH Reference Materials Program offers support for reference works that will improve access to information and resources. Programs that will be considered for support include the creation of dictionaries, bibliographies, encyclopedias, historical atlases, and projects that provide essential scholarly tools for research advancement or general reference material. Application deadline for projects beginning after July 1, 1993 is September 1, 1992. For more information contact: Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

The California State Archives is accepting nominations for The Archivist Award of Excellence. The award recognizes individuals who have done exceptional work in the archival field. The application filing period is June 1 to Sept. 15, 1992. Within the past five years, applicants must have worked with materials that are primarily related to California, and performed work which is clearly identified as archival, record, or manuscript-related. Application forms are available from: California State Archives, 1020 "O" St., Room 130, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Call for Papers

The "Cemeteries and Grave markers" Permanent Section of the **American Culture Association** is seeking proposals for its 1993 annual meeting, April 7-10 in New Orleans, LA. Interested parties are encouraged to send a 250-word abstract or proposal to Richard E. Meyer, English Department, Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, OR 97361. Deadline is September 1, 1992.

Membership Offer

The **Urban History Association** is offering free 1992 memberships to graduate students. This offer is open to any academic discipline that involves research topics or professional training involving urban history. For further information contact: Professor Leonard Wallock, Department of History, Hunter College/CUNY, 695 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021.

Conferences

The **Oral History Association** will hold its 1992 Annual Meeting from October 15-18 in Cleveland, OH. To receive more information contact Richard Candida Smith, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, 1093 Braxton Ave., No. 720, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (213)825-0597.

The **Columbia University Oral History Research Office** will sponsor an intensive institute in the practice of oral history. The institute will be held from June 15-26, 1992 in New York City. Registration is \$600, excluding room and board. To receive more information contact: Oral History Research Office, Box 20, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; (212)854-2273.

Virginia Management Institute will present "Excellence from Within," a two-part program for senior museum professionals. The program is scheduled for June 6-10 and September 19-21 at the Wintergreen Resort in Wintergreen, Virginia. Cost, not including accommodations, is \$350 for VAM or AFA members and \$395 for non-members. For more information contact Judy Harns, Director, Virginia Association of Museums, 301-A N. Sheppard St., Roanoke, VA 24018; (703)857-7922.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities** is sponsoring "A New Significance: Re-envisioning the History of the American West." The conference will be held July 29-August 1, 1992 at Utah State University. For more information contact F. Ross Peterson, Mountain West Center, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-0735, (404)836-6508.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities** supports "Agents of Change: The Jesuits and Encounters of Two Worlds" to be held October 8-10, 1992. For more information contact Joseph A. Gagliano, 6525 N. Sheridan Rd., Crown Center for the Humanities, Chicago, IL 60626; (312)508-2215.

Publications

The **Massachusetts Supervisor of Public Records** has initiated a program to guide government records custodians in the management of public records. SPR Bulletins provide background information, establish policy, and describe required and suggested actions to be taken by custodians. Copies of bulletins can be obtained by contacting the Records Management Unit of the Supervisor's Office; (617)727-2816.

The **Government Printing Office** recently released *Remarkable Journey: The Wright Field Heritage in Photographs*. In this 1991 photographic documentary, Diana Good Cornelisse traces the evolution of technology at Wright Field from its inception to the beginning of the supersonic era. Stock number 008-070-00659-6, \$20, 256 pages. Orders may be placed with prepayment to Super-intendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402-9325.

The **National Archives and Records Administration** in conjunction with NAGARA published a new report: *Digital Imaging and Optical Media Storage Systems: Guidelines for State and Local Government Agencies*. The 90-page report introduces technology and provides an overview and guidelines for government records administrators on how to maintain usability of image and index data, ensure quality of digital images, provide for continuing system component functional ability, limit deterioration of optical storage media, and anticipate new technological developments. Copies of the report are available for \$20 from: Crystal McCandlish, NAGARA Publications and Membership Services Office, 48 Howard St., Albany, NY 12207; (518)463-8644, Fax 463-8656.

The **National Park Service** announces the availability of a *National Strategy for Federal Archeology*. The federal strategic plan for archeological preservation and protection focuses on public education and participation, interagency cooperation, site inventories and curation of collections and records. For a copy of the plan write to: Publications Specialist, Department of Consulting, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

— continued on pg. 14

Funding from the **National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC)** resulted in the publication of the following projects:

- "Inventory to the William Illingworth Stereograph Collection." Available for \$1 from the Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul, MN 55101; (612)296-1275.

- "Television Newsfilm 1968-1972: A Descriptive Guide and Index to the Holdings at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin" may be obtained by contacting: Visual and Sound Archives, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706; (608)264-6470.

- *Managing Archival and Manuscript Repositories* by Thomas Wilsted and William Nolte is available from Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605; (312)922-0141. The book costs \$19 for SAA members and \$25 for non-members, plus postage and handling.

- *St. Croix 500 Years: Pre-Columbus to 1990* contains over 250 pictures, charts, maps and tables, and is available by writing to Erik J. Lawaetz, P.O. Box 916, Christiansted, St. Croix, V.I. 00821. The cost is \$75.

Positions

The **Institute for Oral History** seeks applicants for the position of Post Doctoral Fellow/Oral Historian. Responsibilities include developing and directing oral history projects, editing, indexing, and abstract-

ing oral history memoirs, and supervising graduate assistants (when assigned). Applicants must possess a doctoral degree in the humanities or social sciences and experience in oral history or a closely related field. For more information write: Institute for Oral History, CBS 401, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798.

The National Park Service, Park Historic Architecture Division, Washington Office, announces a full-time, four-year landscape historian position. The primary responsibility involves conducting a National Historic Landmark Theme Study of park landscapes that are designed for visitor use, interpretation, and administration purposes under the management of the NPS between 1916 and 1942. Qualifications: B.A. in history, American studies, art history, architectural history, or related field; course work in American landscape history; knowledge of field techniques for evaluating cultural landscapes. In addition, applicants must have three years of graduate education in history or related field or three years of experience as professional historian. Starting salary \$38,000. For details contact: Robert Page, National Park Service-422, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127 (202)343-8153.

The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools invites proposals for the authorship of a history of the association within the context of the twentieth-century history of American education. The proposed history is to be published on the centennial anniversary of the NCA in 1995. The

commission to research and write the history, which is intended to be a critical work, will provide up to 50 percent of the scholar's academic salary, one or two summer stipends, and support for travel and research. Interested persons should submit proposals to Myron Marty, College of Arts and Sciences, Drake University, Des Moines, IA 50311. Proposals should outline the scholar's qualifications, a research plan and timetable, a proposed budget, and be accompanied by a c.v. Prospective authors are urged to request a copy of the draft prospectus approved by the Centennial Planning Committee. Selection will be made by November 1, 1992.

The integrated **Analysis and Assessment Section at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)** seeks a social scientist interested in research that focuses on energy, environment, and technology issues. Social impact analysis, energy efficiency program evaluation, and societal responses to technology are current ORNL research activities. An M.S. or Ph.D. in the social sciences and a research interest in a related field are required. A strong academic record, excellent communication skills, and the ability to work with others is essential. ORNL is a multi-purpose research facility of the U.S. Department of Energy and is managed by Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. Please send a current resume to J.L. Trimble, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box 2008, Department PHN, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6217.

that business history, to a large extent, is public history. Edie Hedlin, a consultant with the Winthrop Group, discussed the impact of the computer on the corporate record.

The last three speakers concentrated on the academic side of business history. Noel Stowe, Director of the Public History Program at Arizona State University, described the ASU program and its relationship with ASU's business school. Amos Loveday of the Ohio Historical Society and a professor of business history at Ohio State University, discussed his association with Ohio State University. Maury Klein from the University of Rhode Island, discussed corporate reluctance to encourage business history. He stressed that historical research needs to originate within corporations. Cantelon summed up the session by stressing the theme of change in the relationship between public and business fields. —*Melissa Haines*

"Military History in the Federal Government"

Joseph P. Harahan, Senior Historian of the On-Site Inspection Agency, presented "Recent US-USSR-European Arms Control

Treaties: Providing the Documentary Record to Democratic Societies". Harahan pointed to the growing importance of East-West negotiations and to the dismantling of nuclear stockpiles as a positive indication of the growth of the On-Site Agency. He stressed the value of the agency's documents to historians and the need for the development of an agency archives to keep these records. John O. Anfinson of the U.S. Corps of Engineers presented an intriguing paper on "Nation Building or Pork Barrel: The U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Nine-Foot Channel Project". The paper documented the role of the Corps and local citizenry in the initiation and fulfillment of this project on the upper Mississippi River. Carol E. Stokes, panel chair, and Kathy R. Coker of the U.S. Army Signal Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia, presented "The Army's Military History Program: A Case Study of the Army Signal Center". Coker, developer of the Signal Corps Archives, addressed the need to preserve archival material and provide access to the public. Both panelists emphasized the need to educate the public and Fort Gordon's personnel on the history of the Signal Corps. —*Steve Stephenson*

"Offsite Session on Desktop Publishing at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History"

For public history organizations considering the value of desktop publishing, the offsite session at the State Archives proved an ideal way to explore some of the positive and negative aspects of installing a system while avoiding sales pressures. Alexia Helsley, Director of Public Programs at the Department, and Judith Brimelow, Supervisor of Editing and Production, explained that the Archives chose to invest in a desktop publishing system because the demand for popular publications, education packages, training materials, and newsletters exceeded the Archives' modest printing budget. Most of the session focused on the process of publishing. Helsley and Brimelow traced the steps from the initial job request, through editing and adding graphics, to working with scanners and printers. Both presenters emphasized the necessity of updating the system each year. Thus, the Archives is continually involved in developing and improving techniques to create professional publications. —*Mary Inkrot*



NCPH Publications on Public History:

Full Back Issues of <i>Public History News</i>	Beginning with vol. 1 no. 1 (Summer 1980) through vol. 10 no 4 <i>Members \$20.00; Non-members \$22.00</i>
<i>A Guide to Graduate Programs in Public History.</i>	Contains detailed information on more than fifty programs in the U.S. and Canada. <i>Members \$8.00; Non-members \$10.00</i>
<i>Guide to Continuing Education for Public Historians</i>	A directory of courses, seminars, workshops, and other training programs for working public historians offered by 59 institutions and organizations. <i>Members \$6.50; Non-members \$8.00</i>
<i>Directory of Historical Consultants</i>	A detailed guide to the specialties, qualifications, and past experience of 43 historical consulting firms and independent consultants. <i>Members \$9.00; Non-members \$10.00</i>
<i>Careers for Students of History</i>	A comprehensive guide to the diverse career options open to historians in the academic, public and private sectors. <i>Members \$5.00; Non-members \$6.00</i>

NCPH Order Form

"Public History Today" Video

Indicate choice

- One-half inch VHS cassette, \$50.00
- Three-quarter inch U-Matic video cassette, \$50.00
- Rental, \$35.00

Qty	Cost
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

NCPH Publications

- Public History News, Back Issues*
- A Guide to Graduate Programs in Public History.*
- Guide to Continuing Education for Public Historians*
- Directory of Historical Consultants*
- Careers for Students of History*

Total	_____
-------	-------

Name _____

Organization _____

Department _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

NCPH member: Yes No

Make check or money order payable to the National Council on Public History.

Mail to: National Council on Public History
 327 Cavanaugh Hall
 425 University Boulevard
 Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140

EVENTS

NCPH 1993 Annual Meeting Call for Papers

The NCPH invites the submission of individual papers, complete sessions, or panels for that meeting. Non-traditional session proposals are encouraged. We welcome papers, sessions, and panels that deal with a wide range of practitioners and users of public history, entrepreneurialism, preservation, technology and the environment, history and celebration, new audiences, and the media.

DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS IS JULY 1, 1992.

Please provide a two page summary and a one-page resume for each participant and include addresses, phone, and fax numbers for each participant.

Send proposals to: Jeffrey P. Brown
Department of History
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, NM 88003.

Public History News

327 Cavanaugh Hall-IUPUI
425 University Blvd
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140

ISSN 08912610

Editor: Elizabeth B. Monroe
Editorial Assistants: Stacey Nicholas and Denise Hodson
Layout & Typesetting: Sam Mattes

NON-PROFIT ORG. U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT #4245 Indianapolis, IN
--