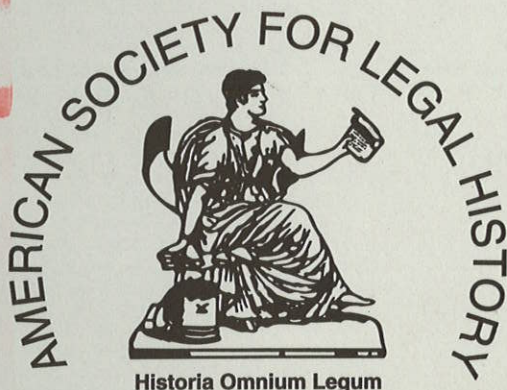

ASLH NEWSLETTER



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University of Chicago
Law School

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NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

The following are the Officers and Directors of the Society for 1992:

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(dates in parentheses indicate the year in which their term expires)

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* Executive Committee Member

The members of the NOMINATING COMMITTEE for 1992 are:

Chair- Professor Kermit L. Hall
Dept. of History
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611
(904) 392-0271/2211

Norma Basch, Rutgers University
Paul Finkelman, SUNY-Binghamton
Peter Hoffer, University of Georgia
Judith Schafer, Murphy Institute Tulane University

1991 Annual Meeting

Some 175 persons attended the Meeting which was held in the Miyako Hotel at the Japan Center in San Francisco, California, October 24-26.

The Board of Directors meeting was held on October 24 at 8:00 p.m. in the hotel's Sakura Room. President LAWRENCE M. FRIEDMAN chaired the meeting. Also present were Vice President RICHARD H. HELMHOLZ and Secretary-Treasurer MICHAEL DE L. LANDON.

The Directors present were MICHAEL LES BENEDICT, BARBARA BLACK (Immediate Past President), HENRY J. BOURGUIGNON, MARY L. DUDZIAK, MICHAEL GROSSBERG, HENDRIK HARTOG, LAURA KALMAN, JAMES C. OLDHAM, EDWARD A. PURCELL JR., AVIAM SOIFER, MARK V. TUSHNET, and SUE SHERIDAN WALKER. Directors HARRY N. SCHEIBER, A.W.B. SIMPSON and ALAN WATSON were unable to be present.

On a motion by the Secretary, the minutes of the Board Meeting held October 18, 1990 in Chicago were approved as written.

On behalf of the 1991 Local Arrangements Committee JORDAN D. LUTTRELL reported that everything seemed to be in readiness for a successful meeting. Dean Tom Read of the Hastings College of the Law had contributed \$300 from the college to help defray the cost of the Reception scheduled for Friday evening, and he and his staff had been very helpful with making arrangements for the Meeting. With the Board's approval, President Friedman asked that the Minutes record the Society's gratitude to Chairman Luttrell and to Dean Read and Hastings College for their hard work and generosity.

Chairman DAVID J. LANGUM presented a written report from the 1991 Program Committee and he and his committee members were thanked for having put together a very impressive and also very interesting and innovative program.

Chairman RAYMAN L. SOLOMON reported on behalf of the Committee on Conferences and the Annual Meeting that Memphis, Tennessee, was their first choice for a 1993 Annual Meeting site. Unfortunately, however, the hotel of choice, the Peabody, might not be able to accommodate the Society on either the penultimate or the last weekend of October. After some discussion, the Committee were asked, if the Peabody was definitely not going to be available, to look into the possibility of holding the 1993 Meeting in Washington, D.C.

JUDITH SCHAFER reported on behalf of the Nominating Committee that the Committee were of the opinion that limiting the President of the Society to a single term in office would be beneficial because it would make it possible to confer the honor of serving in that capacity on a larger number of deserving members. However, she wanted to emphasize that their not nominating President Friedman to serve a second term in accordance with custom should in no way be interpreted as any sort of reflection on the many great contributions he had made to the Society or on the excellent job he had done while in office. A heated discussion followed, with some Directors wanting to know why the Committee had not at least waited until after the serving President had served a second term in accordance with established custom before making a change. Chairwomen Schafer replied that the committee's decision had been made only after long and careful consideration of all of the issues involved.

Chairwoman Schafer reported further that, because minority membership in the Society was so very limited, they had not been able to come up with any practical suggestion in response to the Board's request last year that they look into ways of providing for more minority representation among the officers and Board Members. To create a special "minority" slot on the Board might actually embarrass rather than satisfy minority members.

On behalf of its Chairman STANLEY N. KATZ, the Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Committee on Honors had no candidates to recommend this year for Honorary or Corresponding Fellowships. It does expect to make some recommendations next year however.

Chairman MICHAEL J. CHURGIN submitted a written report from the Committee on Documentary Preservation. The committee has continued its discussions with the National Archives concerning bankruptcy records.

Three members of the ASLH Committee serve on the Joint Committee on Court Records of the Administrative Office of United States Courts and the Federal Judicial Center. The committee held its inaugural meeting in July 1991 and is staffed by ASLH member CYNTHIA HARRISON, chief of the Federal Judicial History Office. The committee has requested a moratorium on destruction of federal district court records while the committee deliberates. In addition to court records, the committee will address the question of preserving the papers of federal judges.

As reported previously, one continuing area of concern for the committee has been the difficulty of researchers securing access to federal government files, particularly Justice Department records. The ALI Restatement of the Law Third, The Law Governing Lawyers, has addressed the question of attorney-client confidentiality; the draft is quite restrictive.

The California subcommittee has indicated that no action has been taken to implement the state statute authorizing destruction of records because of state budgetary problems.

On behalf of Editor ROBERT J. HAWS, the Secretary-Treasurer, urged Officers, Directors, and all ASLH members to make use of the NEWSLETTER for informational and communication purposes.

The Secretary-Treasurer, in a brief oral report urged the Officers, Directors, and Committee chairs to keep him always updated as to their current addresses and phone numbers. He also reiterated his concern, first voiced at the 1990 Board Meeting, that a permanent repository be found for the Society's old records.

A written report from Membership Committee, Chairman CHET ORLOFF was distributed. The latest figures from the University of Illinois Press on 1992 membership dues paid were: Institutional-355, Regular-961, Sustaining-54, Emeritus-30, Student-48, Life-22, Sponsoring-4, Honorary-10, Corresponding-10.

There was some discussion of how to attract more minority, scholars, legal practitioners, and students into the Society. MARY L. DUDZIAK suggested that the Program Committee Chairs for the next few years should make a special effort to call for papers from faculty and graduate students at institutions with a strong minority identity, and her suggestion was approved by the Board.

The report of the Publications Committee was presented in the form of a written Memorandum from Chairman CRAIG JOYCE. On behalf of all present, President Friedman expressed their "extreme gratitude" for all of the hard work the Committee had done in negotiating a new contract with the University of Illinois Press. The text of the draft new contract was approved with the understanding that the President and the Committee would work out the final remaining details with the Press.

Neither CAROLE S. APPEL of the University of Illinois Press nor Law and History Review Editor BRUCE H. MANN were able to be present, but written reports were received from both of them. Chairman Joyce circulated copies both of a draft new cover design for the Review and also a brochure advertising it that was being circulated by the Illinois Press. The Officers and Board Members expressed general satisfaction both with the progress already made and also the improvements that were currently being planned for the Review.

A written report from the University of North Carolina Press on sales to date of the 32 volumes in the Studies in Legal History series was distributed to the Board. Series Editor THOMAS A. GREEN reported that he expected that contracts would be signed for two books received during the preceding twelve months, and that manuscripts of high quality continued to be received on a regular basis. He also reported that the Sales staff of the UNC Press were planning to offer a special sale of all of their publications currently in print to ASLH members.

The 1991 Annual Budget laid out in the Secretary-Treasurer report was approved. And there was a general consensus that election of the 1992 Executive committee, the appointment of a 1993 Program Chair, and the making of any other appointments that might be necessary should be postponed pending further consultation by the incoming President.

Under the heading of New Business, it was agreed that the question of Permission Fees for reprints from Law and History Review should be referred to the Committee on Publications for further consideration. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the

University of Illinois Press had already taken action to see that articles in the Review were being listed in the appropriate periodicals indexes. A proposal presented by MARY L. DUDZIAK to make available to parents attending future meetings of the Society a list of possible baby sitters was referred for consideration by the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1992 Meeting.

With regard to Other New Business, after some discussion it was moved, seconded and approved that three "Revenue Enhancing" measures proposed by the Publications Committee in their memorandum be adopted by the Officers and Board. The first called for ending the practice of mailing out at the Society's expense "courtesy" copies of Law and History Review to the administrative officers of other organizations affiliated with the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). The second called for revising the scale of Society membership dues by raising Regular membership and Sustaining membership dues to \$35 and \$55 respectively, and by raising Emeritus and Student dues to \$12. The third was to add in future a surcharge of \$10 to the Annual Meeting registration fee over and above the estimated break-even amount.

Next, a motion was made, seconded and approved to adopt immediately a policy whereby it shall be the particular responsibility of the Society's Vice President, during his term in office, to co-ordinate the work of the various standing and ad-hoc committees of the Society; and that the President and Vice President should make use of the Executive Committee to handle any issues (coming within their competence under the by-laws) in the intervals between the Annual Meetings.

Finally, at the suggestion of the Secretary-Treasurer, and after a brief discussion, it was moved, seconded and unanimously approved that the Society should increase its membership dues payment to the National Humanities Alliance to the minimum level required to qualify for "active" membership (currently \$750).

Any member who would like to have a copy of the formal minutes, or of any of the written committee reports submitted to the Board, is encouraged to phone or write the Secretary-Treasurer and request it.

Treasurer's Report (updated to 12/31/91)

General Fund

Balance in hand as of January 1, 1991 \$ +2,081.64

Receipts:

University of Illinois Press (dues)	\$ 14,625.50	
Annual Meeting registration, etc.	7,385.00	
+contribution from Hasting College	300.00	
Interest on NOW accounts and CD's	<u>2,682.04</u>	
	\$ 24,992.54	\$ 27,074.18

Expenditures:

Secy-Treasurer's Office	8,929.08	
Annual Meeting	7,301.39	
ACLS	400.00	
NCC for the Promotion of Hist.	250.00	
National Humanities Alliance	300.00	
	<u>17,180.47</u>	(17,180.47)

Balance in hand as of January 1, 1992 \$ **+9,893.71**

Balance surplus 7,812.07

Invested in certificates of deposit \$ **35,000.00**

General Fund Total \$ **44,893.71**

Joseph H. Smith Memorial Publication Fund

Balance as of January 1, 1991 \$ **29,136.01**

Receipts:

Close out of prior fund	1.70	
Investment income--		
1990	61.76	
1991	1,533.50	
Studies in Legal History		
1990 royalties from UNC Press	574.80	
1991 royalties from UNC Press	392.19	\$ 2,563.95

Expenditures:

Bank Charges	25.40	
Studies in Legal History		
1990 stipend to editor	1000.00	
1991 stipend to editor	1000.00	<u>-2,025.40</u>

Balance as of December 31, 1991 \$ **29,674.56**

Surplus for 1991 \$ **538.55**

Donald Sutherland Memorial Fund

Balance as of January 1, 1991 \$ **8,503.06**

Receipts:

Investment income	\$ 525.00	+525.00
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Expenditures:

Bank Charges	20.00	
1990 Prize	500.00	
1991 Prize	500.00	
	<u>\$ 1,020.00</u>	

Balance as of December 31, 1991 \$ **8,008.06**

1991 Surrency Prize

The Surrency Prize is awarded by the Society each year for the best article published in the preceeding year in its journal, Law and History Review. The Committee decided to split the 1991 Prize equally between N.E.H. HULL, author of "Restatement and Reform: A New Perspective on the Origins of the American Law Institute", published in volume 8, number one, and EILEEN SPRING, author of "The Heiress-at-Law: English Real Property from a New Point of View", published in volume 8, number two. Both prize-winners received a prize certificate and a check for \$250.

1990 and 1991 Sutherland Prizes

The Sutherland Prize is given each year for the article published anywhere in the previous year that is considered by the Prize Committee to have made the most significant contribution to the study of English legal history. Owing to a misunderstanding no prize was given in 1990, and so two were awarded in 1991. The 1990 prizewinner was PHILIP A. HAMBURGER, for his article on "The Development of the Nineteenth Century Consensus Theory of Contract" which was published in Law and History Review, volume 7, number 2. The 1991 Prize went to AMY LOUISE ERICKSON, author of "Common Law Versus Common Practice: The Use of Marriage Settlements in Early Modern England" which appeared in volume 43 of Economic History Review. Each prizewinner was presented with a certificate and a check for \$500.

Matthew Hodgson Retirement

After more than twenty years in office, MATT HODGSON is retiring as Director of the University of North Carolina Press. At the Society's Annual Luncheon in San Francisco on October 26 Publications Committee Chairman CRAIG JOYCE accepted on Mr. Hodgson's behalf a gift from ASLH of an inscribed pewter tray. The inscription expressed our very sincere thanks for his many services to the cause of scholarly publication in general and particularly to the success of our Studies in Legal History Series which is published by UNC Press.

1992 Annual Meeting

Plans are well underway for the 1992 Annual Meeting to be held October 29-31 in New Haven Connecticut where members of the Society will be the guests of the Yale University Law School. A block of rooms has been reserved in the COLONY INN at a \$75 per night rate, and other hotel accommodations will be available also. All of the meetings and sessions will take place on the Yale campus. United Airlines who have four flights daily from both Chicago (O'Hare) and from Dulles into the New Haven airport, will once again be our "Official Airline".

JOHN LANGBEIN reports for MORRIS COHEN and the other members of the Local Arrangements Committee that on Thursday, October 29, 1992, from 5:00 to 6:30 PM, there will be a reception with light refreshments at the Yale British Art Center (the Mellon Collection). The museum's galleries will be closed to the public but open to ASLH members.

On Friday October 30, at the conclusion of that day's scholarly panels, there will be a reception for members of the society with refreshments at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. The Beinecke will be closed to the public at this hour. Society members will be able to peruse the then-current exhibition, titled "500 Years of Discovering America." A provisional description of the exhibition explains that it "will explore the process by which Native Americans, Europeans, and their American descendants . . . have created a 'New World.'"

On Saturday morning, October 31, among the scheduled scholarly programs, there will be a session in the readers' room of the Beinecke at which curators will display and discuss selected items of legal historical interest from the Beinecke's holdings. The Beinecke's reading room is otherwise closed on Saturday.

The schedule will include, on Saturday afternoon, following the Society's annual luncheon, a bus tour to Litchfield, site of Tapping Reeve's Litchfield Law School, which is located about an hour from New Haven. This program will include a visit to the site of the Law School and to the Litchfield Historical Society's museum.

John Langbein's address is Yale Law School, 401A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Tel: (203) 432-7299. Morris Cohen telephone number is 203-432-4992.

ARTHUR McEVOY, of the American Bar Foundation is Program Chairman for the Meeting, reports that there are still some slots to be filled. His address is American Bar Foundation, 750 Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611. Tel: 312-988-6500

The other members of the 1992 Program Committee are

Victoria List, Washington and Jefferson College
William Novak, University of Chicago
Thomas D. Russell, University of Texas School of Law
Victoria Saker, Amherst College
Ruth Wedgwood, Yale Law School

1993 Annual Meeting

The Society's 1993 Annual Meeting will be held, October 21-23, in Memphis, Tennessee. In spite of the uncertainty that prevailed at the time of the Board Meeting in San Francisco, it has, after all, been possible to secure accommodation at the famous old Peabody Hotel--whose celebrated squad of ducks each day swim around in a small pool surrounding the fountain in a central lobby that is traditionally regarded as marking the northernmost boundary of the notorious Mississippi Delta. Beale Street, nursery school (if not birth place) of the Blues, is just a block away from the Peabody; and Mud Island, with its River Museum, the Pyramid Entertainment Complex and the National Civil Rights Museum (formerly the Lorraine Motel) are all within easy walking distance. Transportation to "Graceland", Elvis Presley's remarkable mansion, can easily be arranged.

Roomrates at the Peabody have not yet been finalized, but will be in the neighborhood of \$110 plus tax (currently 12.75%).

A block of rooms at \$80 (single) has also been booked at the Radisson Hotel, just across the street from the Peabody, and there are a number of motels in the immediate vicinity. Memphis, a hub city for Northwest Airlines, is also served by Delta, United, American, U.S. Air and a number of smaller airlines. There is direct Amtrack service from both New Orleans and Chicago.

The Local Arrangements Chairman for the Meeting is ROBERT J. HAWS, Department of History, University, MS 38677. Tel: (601) 234-7148. President Helmholtz will be appointing a Program Chairman in the very near future.

Major Contributors

In our last issue we printed the names of the forty-five "Sustaining" members and three "Sponsoring" members who were on our 1991 membership list as of March 31. The Society is also most grateful to the following twenty-four who added their names to the "Sustaining" list later last year:

Blaine G. Baker	Jennifer Nedelsky
Charles J. Diegel	William E. Neilson
George C. Field	John V. Orth
Robert W. Gordon	Edna G. Parker
Michael H. Hoeflich	Robert Palmer
Jean M. Humphrey	Stephen B. Presser
Herbert Johnson	Prof. Alan Schaffer
Richard H. Kilbourne Jr.	Peter W. Sluys
Peter W. Kortkamp	Thomas Stone
Charles Lofgren	Mark C. Walker
John S. Marsh	James B. White
Sarah McKee	Martha A. Ziskind

And the kind generosity of four more "Sponsors"

Arent, Fox, Kinter, Plotkin & Kahn	Maeva Marcus
Stephen F. Black	William R. Peters

is of course very highly appreciated.

Missing Persons

During the last six months, mailings from the Society's Office to each of the persons listed below have been returned as undeliverable. Anyone knowing the current address of any of them is asked to send it to the Secretary-Treasurer (see the back cover for his mailing address):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last Known Address</u>
David C. Brown	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Sammy Cacciatore	Melbourne, Florida
Peter Dechiara	New York City
Allen P. Grunes	Chicago, Illinois
Timothy S. Haskett	Victoria, B.C. Canada
Cheryl Ann Manganello	New York City
Robert Neer	New York City

ANNUAL MEETING SESSIONS

Thanks to the panel chairs who have sent in the following reports of their sessions. We hope to have more to publish in our next issue:

"Law, Economics, and Politics in Late Medieval England and Scotland"

JANET LOENGARD (Moravian College) reports:

Discussing "Master-Servant Law and Lawlessness in Late Medieval England", Madonna Hettinger of the College of Wooster used Chancery records to gain an insight into ways in which ideas first expressed in the Statute of Labourers were used to regulate the master-servant relationship in the fifteenth century. Such ideas - that the able-bodied must work, that wages should be "reasonable" and that contracts must be for a year of service - lay behind positions taken in fifteenth century disputes concerning wages, work conditions, and the legal status of servants. Typically, a complaint was that agreed-on wages had not been paid when due and that upon the servant's attempt to leave, the master had resorted to law - often bringing an action for trespass or debt - to retain his or her services. Servants also appear at times to have been pawns in a dispute between rival masters or would-be masters; numerous cases brought by the latter involve "stealing a servant". The fifteenth-century enforcement of laws regulating the master-servant relationship reflects concern for social order and the lack of that order. But it also suggests that servants attempted to claim legal and economic identities more independent than those servants had exercised in the past or would exercise in the sixteenth century.

Cynthia Neville of Dalhousie University was concerned with "The Law of the Anglo-Scottish Borderlands in the Later Middle Ages"; the law she dealt with was that administered by the English, not the Scots. It borrowed from common law, military law, and principles of equity and it was concerned largely with cross-border criminal behavior, especially that resulting in injury or financial loss to individuals. The laws and customs of the marches were first set down in 1249 by a jury of twelve knights, six English and six Scottish. Change came in 1357; the Treaty of Berwick laid the foundations of a system of law which endured into the sixteenth century. New commissions appointing wardens of the march in 1367 resemble commissions of peace in more southern areas, while legal experts were added to the border tribunals in 1373, suggesting an increasingly complex body of marcher law. The development of border tribunals represented a response to the increasingly volatile conditions in the North late in the fourteenth century. Discussing their efficiency and efficacy, Professor Neville concluded that the tribunals were active in assisting borderers to secure redress and compensation for crimes committed against them. Border law was not intended to replace the common law of England in the North but to complement and supplement it. At the same time that border tribunals were operating, the normal machinery of justice for the apprehension and trial of criminals - such as commissions of gaol delivery - was also being employed by the English crown.

SUE SHERIDAN WALKER of Northeastern Illinois University, commenting on the papers, observed that each subject involves complex mechanisms of social control going beyond the confines of common law litigation; the position of the powerful appears in both papers - constructively, as mediators on the border in one case and as oppressors from whom only the Chancery could offer protection, on the other. Moreover, in each paper, there is the theme of the intersection with common law of a variety of legal traditions and jurisdictions, be they military law, statute, or equity jurisdiction.

Colloquium on American Law of the Early Twentieth Century

ERIC A. CHIAPPINELLI (University of Puget Sound School of Law) reports:

DENNIS JOSEPH PFENNIG, Hayfield Secondary School, described New York's response to increased drug use in the decade before World War I. While federal legislation was undercut by Supreme Court holdings, leaving the states to develop their own regulation. New York was one state that enacted such legislation, leading up to the Boylan Act of 1914 that regulated hypodermic syringes and opiates. New York vigorously enforced these reforms through 1916 but failed to follow up restrictive legislation with more remedial social legislation designed to solve the root problems of drug addiction.

DONALD W. ROGERS, University of Hartford history department, challenged the traditional notion that collective bargaining legislation in the 1930's was the first instance of worker representation in administrative law proceedings. He suggests that John R. Commons and John B. Andrew, of the so-called "Wisconsin School" of industrial relations put forth a theory of worker representation as early as 1916. This theory was embodied in proposals for state industrial safety codes established by various constituencies, including labor. These codes would then be administered by commissions, also including labor representation. Although this theory did not clearly foreshadow the administrative models described by CHRISTOPHER TOMLINS and others, it contained elements of each such model.

CHARLES E. REEVES, National Archives-Southeast Region, explained the current record schedules for the destruction of bankruptcy case files in the National Archives. The schedules were approved in consultation with various historical groups, including the ASLH, and are now under re-examination. All bankruptcy records under acts prior to 1898 will be saved in their entirety and no records can be destroyed until they are twenty years old. The records between 1898 and 1971 will be retained completely (or nearly so) in 15 representative district courts selected by the Society. Complete records before 1940 will also be retained in National Archives regions without major space problems. Selected cases with historical significance will also be preserved in full. With those exceptions, only a random sample of records after 1939 (and records before 1940 in regions with major space problems) will be retained. Statistically, the randomly selected files should be representative of the entire corpus of cases with a 95% or 99% confidence factor.

We also thank the panel members who have sent in the following precis of their individual presentations.

"Doctrinal Legal History: Everyone's Favorite Whipping Boy"

JOAN WILLIAMS (American University-WCL) reports:

Doctrinal history made perfect sense so long as intellectual history was the history of ideas. With the coming of social history, doctrinal history was challenged along with the rest of intellectual history. The current resurgence of intellectual history suggests a number of new models: I will focus on two. The first would follow Dorothy Ross's magisterial new study of The Origins of American Social Science. Ross's book shows how to return to some of critical legal scholars' structuralist history, and capture its sense of the pervasiveness of liberal individualism, while avoiding its limitations. Because Ross combines her history of ideas with a social history of the academics who developed them -- including self-censorship and control of academics by business interests -- she offers nonidealist explanations for how liberal ideology has so consistently predominated during certain periods of American history.

The second approach would return to the formal patterns of rules to address the Wittgensteinian question of how rule systems create certainty, given that they do not conform to the image of mechanical, self-executing systems. This approach attempts to meld the study of doctrine with nonfoundationalist theory to offer some insights into that sense of compelledness we call certainty can exist in a world without absolutes.

"American Law of the Early Twentieth Century"

PETER KARSTEN (University of Pittsburgh): "Discovering 'Deep Pockets' or Reckoning the Rising Cost of Pain . . ."

Jury awards in mid-nineteenth century American personal injury cases were not as modest as legal historians have believed. Indeed, those handed down against railroad, steamship, and stagecoach companies were at least as high as they are today. Nor were jurists as pro-defendant as has been claimed. They sanctioned contingency fee arrangements for the first time in these years, oversaw the expansion of town and county liability for defective roads and bridges, and turned away defense efforts to limit burgeoning damage awards for pain and suffering. The "deep pockets" phenomenon in personal injury litigation was of antebellum vintage, akin to other humanitarian impulses and movements of the age.

"Law and the Origins of Educational Institutions"

TED HITCHCOCK: "Timothy Walker and the Cincinnati Law School"

Timothy Walker, a Joseph Story disciple, established the Cincinnati Law School in 1833 primarily to re-establish the professional stature of lawyers and ensure the dignity of the law

at a time when the American legal system was seemingly beset by the challenges of Jacksonian democracy. Like his Harvard mentor, Walker also saw law schools as a means to institute a systematic and uniform study of American law. Through lectures, moot courts, debating clubs and examinations, the Cincinnati Law School attempted to provide the practical skills of the craft as well as the philosophical and ethical knowledge that would both raise professional standards and replace the existing apprentice system. An incessant advocate of legal reform and professional reformation, Walker played a key role in the evolution of American legal education.

TRIP TO THE FORMER U.S.S.R.

Plans are going ahead to organize a delegation of ASLH members to visit what was until a few weeks ago was known as the U.S.S.R., as was reported in the last issue of the NEWSLETTER.

The Ministry of Justice of Russia has invited the American Society for Legal History to bring a delegation of legal historians from throughout the United States to Russia in May, 1992. The visit will serve as a goodwill mission, an information exchange and opportunity to establish contact with Russian and Estonian legal historians, scholars, judges and lawyers. The primary objective of the visit is to learn more about past legal systems and their influence on the future of law in Russia and Estonia.

The history of law in the former Soviet Union extends from the pre-revolutionary autocratic systems through various attempted tsarist reforms and numerous Soviet constitutions. Today, the former republics are undergoing radical legal reform as part of the reformist leadership's plan of liberalization and modernization. Economic reform and the need for Western assistance requires that the Soviet legal system be fully integrated into the worldwide system of international law.

The implementation of these reforms presents an exceptional opportunity for Americans and their counterparts to work together to restructure the legal system of Russia and Estonia. The process will undoubtedly require many years of dedicated effort and the cooperation of the West. This invitation then, comes at a very opportune moment--in the midst of dynamic change in the Soviet Union. Not only will the delegation learn about the Soviet legal system and its successors but the visit will encompass the most historic areas of Russia and Estonia. To learn more about the history and cultural traditions of these areas and how the people are coping with the pressures of change.

SCHEDULE: Following a briefing in New York City on May 16, the delegation will visit Moscow, Tallinn and St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad), returning to New York on May 27 (12 days). The Center will arrange a series of seminars, discussion sessions and field visits with our counterparts in law libraries, archives, legal organizations and educational institutions. In addition, social encounters, sightseeing and cultural activities are planned in each city. Spouses and guests are also invited and welcome to attend some of the professional meetings and all social functions. A separate itinerary of sightseeing and cultural events will be organized for accompanying guest.

EXPENSES: The U.S.S.R. Center for International Projects will coordinate all travel arrangements and professional meetings with our hosts. Since this is a volunteer citizen effort, all participants are responsible for their expenses. The estimated cost per delegate or spouse is U.S. \$3,500.00 (departing from and returning to New York). This includes all meetings and activities, transportation, housing, most meals and substantially all other costs.

THE U.S.S.R. CENTER: The Center developed under the auspices of the Soviet Peace Committee, which was founded in the U.S.S.R. in 1949. The Center works to promote intercultural harmony through the interchange of ideas and information by arranging professional, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges between the people of the Soviet Union and people of other nations. The Center, headquartered in Moscow, is supported by government officials, business leaders, professionals and citizens who wish to facilitate and enhance their countries transition to an open, democratic society.

It is in keeping with these principles that our delegation will visit the Russia and Estonia and meet our colleagues on a personal level, a role that we will certainly find rewarding and challenging. Each of us will enjoy the experience and will contribute in his or her own way to the success of the project. I therefore hope you will participate.

Since the element of personal interaction is an important consideration, we will be limiting the size of the delegation. For that reason, and because of the extensive planning and communication involved, it is important that you let me know as soon as possible if you plan to join the delegation. You may reach the Secretary-Treasurer, Michael Landon at (601) 232-7105. Mr Wayne Stewart, Director of the U.S.S.R. Center for International Projects, can be reached at (813) 787-0962.

NEWS NOTES

Official Records of the Federal Courts

In a Memorandum dated November 14, 1991 Cynthia Harrison, Chief of the Federal Judicial History Office (and a member of the ASLH Board of Directors) reports that:

"The Administrative Office of the United States Courts, which is responsible for administering the records disposition program of the courts, and the Federal Judicial Center, which is authorized by Congress to "conduct, coordinate, and encourage programs relating to the history of the judicial branch of the United States government", have established a joint committee, working with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), to coordinate efforts to preserve the official records of the federal courts. One of the primary concerns of the committee is the adequacy of the present records retention schedule, adopted in 1982".

"At the request of the Administrative Office, NARA is conducting an evaluation of the federal courts' records management practices and will report on its recommendations for improvements by the end of this year. It is important that the historical community contribute its perspective on this matter and participate in any revision in the schedule".

"Two provisions in the present schedule have already attracted attention. One is the preservation of the bankruptcy case files. Through an agreement between NARA and ASLH, NARA will save a scientific sample of bankruptcy case files and the entire filing in 15 major courts".

"A second problem, which has not yet been addressed, is the scheduled destruction of all cases filed after 1969 that settle before trial. Federal legislation has expanded the role of the federal courts dramatically since 1970, especially in new areas such as environmental and civil rights law. Because many important federal cases are settled before trial, this schedule fails to preserve historically important records. At the request of the joint committee, the Director of the Federal Records Centers has agreed not to destroy these records for at least two years in order to provide an opportunity to propose a plan that will save the important records without unduly burdening the capacities of the Regional Archives, where most of these records are stored. The committee welcomes suggestions from historians about the preservation of these case files".

"Other areas of concern in the records schedules are related to the identification of historically significant case files not otherwise selected for permanent retention (e.g., specific bankruptcy cases outside those in the sample), preservation of court reporter audio and video tapes, sealed records, records of circuit councils and conferences, records of staff attorneys, public defender case files, and administrative records of the courts".

"On a related issue, the FJHO has begun a major initiative to assist federal judges in the preservation of chambers files, which are considered to be the personal papers of the judge. For more information, contact the History Office Tel: FTS 202-633-8447".

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

ASLH is a member of the NCC and KERMIT HALL represented the Society at their meeting held in Chicago on December 28 last in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association. He reports that:

"Two items of special interest to legal historians were on the agenda. The first, brought to NCC's attention by Cynthia Harrison of the Federal Judicial Center, [see the item above-Ed] dealt with the urgent need for historians to formulate a plan to deal with the potential destruction of all case records generated since 1969 in lower federal court cases that did not come to trial. Since the vast majority of federal cases never come to trial, the proposed records destruction would have removed an extraordinarily large and important body of material for future researchers as well as establishing an unacceptable precedent. The National Archives has rescinded its original plan for the destruction of these materials and it has set a two-year period in which scholars and its staff can formulate a new strategy, perhaps involving a scientifically based sample. Several scholars at the NCC meeting argued that the records retention schedule issue should be explored thoroughly with the Archives.

since the legal materials involved would be of great value to scholars working, for example, in the history of the environment and economic development. Many of these same scholars also voiced concern about the current state of lower court records in the regional branches of the archives, which have not been organized in a way that make them accessible to the scholarly community. Cynthia Harrison at the Federal Judicial Center would welcome your thoughts, comments, and support".

"The NCC representatives also discussed the issue of scholars gaining access to lawyers' files. AS the breadth of legal history scholarship increases, more and more attention is being given to lawyers' files, access to which is limited in most instances by a confidentiality privilege between lawyer and client. At the NCC meeting scholars working not just in legal history but other areas voiced concern that policies should be developed that would allow access to these materials on more than the present ad hoc and random basis. To that end, the Organization of American Historians is working, in collaboration with NCC, the American Bar Association, and other groups to develop a policy statement. Suggestions should be directed to Kermit L. Hall, chair of the OAH Committee, at the College of Law, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel: 904-392-0271".

Oral History Interviews with Federal Judges

In 1988, the Federal Judicial History Office began collecting information on existing oral history interviews related to the federal courts. The survey included both federal court history programs and private oral history collections. To date, more than 900 such interviews have been located; persons interviewed comprise court staff, litigants, associates of important figures, members of the bar, and federal judges themselves.

The information gathered about these recorded interviews will appear in a directory, compiled by Anthony Champagne, to be published by the Federal Judicial Center in fall 1991. The directory will include name, subject, institutional, and geographical indexes and will identify, where possible, the date of the interview, interviewer, repository, length, formats available for interlibrary loan and purchase, and restrictions on use.

The directory will be sent automatically to federal court libraries upon publication. If you would like to receive a copy of the directory, please write to the Federal Judicial History Office, Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Courts are asked to send self-addressed, 12-oz. franked mailing labels. Do not send envelopes. Requests will be held until the directory is published.

National Endowment for the Humanities Budget Approved

JOHN HAMMER, Director of the National Humanities Alliance (of which ASLH is a member) reported in a recent memorandum that the 1992 budget for the NEH in Fiscal Year 1992 is "signed, sealed and delivered". Mr Hammer writes:

"When President Bush signed H.R. 2686, the FY-1992 Appropriation for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies on November 12, he once again brought to a close the annual cycle for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and a number of other federally supported cultural entities. While the adventures of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) once again captured the spotlight position in the Interior budget process, the twists and turns in the development of a final NEH budget were of more than routine interest. Both agencies ended up with \$176 million -- thus achieving parity for the first time in a quarter century."

Statement of the National Humanities Alliance on the National Council on the Humanities

NHA President, ROD FRENCH on December 21, 1991, issued the following statement:

Since its establishment in 1965, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has become the single most important institution supporting scholarship and other humanities activities in the United States. In the words of William G. Bowen, President of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation: "It is not an exaggeration to say that the decisions made concerning the budget for NEH . . . and subsequent administration of the funds have an absolutely decisive impact on the health and character of the humanities in America.

For this reason, the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), a coalition of seventy scholarly and other organizations concerned with the humanities in this country, wishes to reiterate its full support for the NEH and to emphasize the importance of the composition of the National Council on the Humanities to the general functioning of the NEH. We do so now because the terms of nine of the twenty-six members of the Council expire in January 1992.

The authorizing legislation assigns the following responsibilities to the National Council on the Humanities: (a) advising the Chairman of the NEH on policies, programs, and procedures for carrying out the Chairman's functions and (b) reviewing and making recommendations to the Chairman on the applications for financial support submitted to the Endowment. These responsibilities call for Council members who bring a range of expertise and breadth of experience to their work on the Council. The diversity of Council members' interest and backgrounds determines the kind of advice they can provide on grant decisions, policies, and procedures.

Scholars, educators, and other citizens working in the humanities view the Council as serving the Endowment and the general humanities community in a way that parallels the leadership provided by the National Science Board, although they recognize that the science panel is vested with far greater authority as well as resources.

The legislation required that NEH Council members be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The statute requires that Council members must: 1) be private U.S. Citizens; 2) be "recognized for their broad

knowledge of, expertise in, or commitment to the humanities"; and 3) "have established records of distinguished service and scholarship or creativity." Further, Council members must "provide a comprehensive representation of the views of scholars and professional practitioners in the humanities and of the public throughout the United States." In other words, Council members must bring not only the highest qualifications but also a broad range of perspectives, which is critical to the effectiveness of such a body. We recognize that the legislation calls for representation of the views of both scholars and the public, and, in fact, the council has included both scholarly and public members since the beginning, although there are no reserved "scholarly" or "public" seats on the Council.

The National Humanities Alliance urges that Scholars nominated to serve on the Council have the credentials called for in the legislation. Likewise, individuals nominated from among the general public should have records of strong commitment to the humanities. Further, we urge on-going attention to achieving the comprehensive representation -- across disciplines and intellectual viewpoints -- that is called for in the legislation.

Finally, the NHA notes the directive in the legislation to consider "recommendations" on the Council appointments "by leading national organizations concerned with the humanities." Such organizations, whose primary commitments are to the work of the humanities, can be helpful in identifying individuals representing a range of viewpoints who are actively engaged in scholarship as well as the public humanities.

The National Cultural Alliance

The NCA was incorporated in September 1991 by nine national arts and humanities service organizations including the American Council of Learned Societies of which ASLH is a member. WILLIAM P. BLAIR an attorney in Canton, Ohio, has been elected to serve as its first chairman. In volume I, number 1 of the National Cultural Alliance News Mr. Blair writes: "Welcome to the National Cultural Alliance. It is a great honor for me to serve as Chair of this coalition in support of the arts and humanities. All of us in the Arts and Humanities in America understand their importance to our society, the great value they have in and of themselves, and the great promise they hold out to help in the building of a better tomorrow. The purpose of the National Cultural Alliance is, through a national public awareness campaign, to communicate these truths to concerned citizens in every corner of our country. We hope thereby to mobilize support and understanding for our artists, our scholars, and our cultural institutions. We need to re-establish in the minds of our fellow citizens our value and our importance to the well-being of this country".

"After a year of planning, preparations are now underway for the creation of the public awareness campaign including both a print and broadcast advertising campaign and a public relations effort".

"The print and broadcast advertising campaign is probably the most difficult component of launch due to the high cost of advertising and the intricacies of national distribution and market penetration. After extensive research, and following the advice of professionals, NCA decided to approach the Advertising Council for their support".

"NCA requested Ad Council support in April 1991. After reviewing our proposal, the Ad Council met with NCA in October to hear our plans. The Council requested the further development of the campaign and expressed their willingness to meet with NCA again at the Council's next meeting in early Spring 1992, to review the refined proposal. The New York firm of Scali, McCabe, Sloves, Inc. has agreed to accept NCA as a pro-bono client and has begun work on refining strategies and developing the theme for the campaign".

Preservation of Microform Collections

"Caring for Your Microform Collection: The Next Step in Preservation" is the title of a new, 13-minute VHS video available free to librarians and archivists from University Microform International Preservation Division.

The video demonstrates proper storage and handling techniques, such as those recommended by the American National Standards Institute. Master, print, and distribution copies are discussed. Topics include temperature and humidity control, preservation microfilm/fiche cleaning and inspection, patron and librarian user guidelines, and more.

Videos are available by calling 1-800-521-0600, ext. 3801 or 1-800-343-5299, ext. 3801 from Canada.

Legal Bibliography of the British Commonwealth

The final two volumes of the reprint of this important bibliography published by Sweet & Maxwell are now available. Volume 6 covers Australia, New Zealand and their Dependencies (to 1958) and Volume 7 is entitled The British Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, and Pakistan).

Of the earlier volumes, Volume 1 covered English Law To 1800, Volume 2 English Law from 1801 To 1954, Volume 3 Canadian and British-American Colonial Law (to 1956), Volume 4 Irish Law To 1956 and Volume 5 Scottish Law To 1956.

John Rees Rare Books of London announces that they have copies of all of the volumes available. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 115, London, SW18 1SA, United Kingdom. Tel: 081-870-3279. Fax: 081-070-2470. They will charge to Visa or Mastercard.

Second Volume on Senate History Released

Senator Robert C. Byrd's second volume on the history of the U.S. Senate is now available. The Senate 1789-1989: Addresses on the History of the United States Senate, Vol. II, Bicentennial Edition originated as a series of addresses delivered on the floor of the Senate by Senator Byrd and combines the author's personal insights as a member and leader of the Senate with the latest scholarly research. The 28 chapters focus on specific topics, including discussions of the organizational structure of the Senate, its leadership, treaty making powers, confirmation of

nominations, and the power of conviction and removal in impeachment trials. Other chapters examine a wide range of subjects, including women senators, Black senators, the press corps, and the portrayal of the Senate in film and literature. A concluding section provides Senator Byrd's recollections of his political career, his years in the Senate, and his observations on leadership in the modern Senate.

Copies of his first volume are also still available. Volume I costs \$55 and Volume II costs \$56. Both are available from New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Tel: (202) 783-3238. Visa and Mastercard are accepted.

Twelfth Annual Conference on Critical Thinking and Educational Reform

The Center for Critical Thinking and Moral Critique at Sonoma State University in California announces that their Twelfth Annual Conference will take place on their campus August 9-12, 1992. They invite proposals for sessions on any aspect of critical thinking. The conference brings together over 1,000 scholars and educators at all levels of education and from a wide variety of academic disciplines to discuss both the theory and the practice of critical thinking. Their theme this year is Cultivating the Reasoning Mind: Teaching, Testing, Standards, and Assessment. Not all presentation, however, will address this theme.

They are especially interested in sessions on the role of critical thinking in various disciplines and domains of thought. No honoraria or travel subsidies are available; Sessions proposals are due by April 15, 1992.

For more information on proposal forms or registration, contact: The Center for Critical Thinking and Moral Critique, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928. Tel: 707-664-2940.

AAS 1992 Summer Seminars

The American Antiquarian Society will sponsor two Summer Seminars in the History of the Book in American Culture in June 1992 at the Society, which is located in Worcester, Massachusetts. The first session, a "Seminar in Critical Methods in the History of the Book in the United States," will take place June 14-19. The second, a "Seminar in Bibliographical Approaches to the Nineteenth-Century Book in the United States," will follow the next week, June 21-26. Leader of both seminars will be Michael Winship, associate professor of English at the University of Texas at Austin. He will be assisted by a visiting faculty in the first session and by AAS staff members in both.

The seminars, which are held under the auspices of the AAS Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, is intended for literary scholars and historians (including advanced graduate students), librarians and bibliographers, and other scholars who are working, or contemplate working, on historical topics involving the interpretation of the cultural role of books and other forms of printed material.

The first seminar will examine various critical and methodological approaches to the history of the book in the United States, their strengths and successes and the theoretical assumptions that lie behind them. Key to the seminar will be sessions by four visiting scholars who are currently working on different aspects of American book history.

The second seminar will present scholars with the bibliographical skills and techniques useful to the study and analysis of printed materials from the nineteenth-century United States. The seminar will consist of both formal presentations and discussions of the method of production and distribution used in the United States during this period, as well as a series of laboratory sessions where participants will have the opportunity to examine and describe a variety of nineteenth-century American books and to analyze and interpret the evidence that these books contain about the conditions of their production and the history of their subsequent use.

Persons may apply for either or both seminars. Applications will be accepted until all slots in the seminars are filled, but applications received by March 9, 1992, will be accorded priority.

For further details of the seminar, including information on fees and housing, and for application forms, write to John B. Hensch, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609-1634, or telephone (508) 752-5813 or 755-5221.

Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society

Among the various items reported in the Society's Summer/Fall 1991 Report prepared by Director Chet Orloff are the following:

In partnership with the Northwest Film and Video Center of the Oregon Art Institute and the Portland Public Schools, the Society will produce a twenty-five minute educational videotape **film history of law and the federal courts in the American West**. The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution has recognized the potential for this project by awarding the Society a grant of \$17,000.

Due for release in late 1992, the film will begin with the establishment of the federal courts in Oregon (where the first western federal court sat) and California. It will then discuss the role of the courts vis-a-vis the relationship between Anglos, Native Americans, and Chinese in the western states-relationships still arousing concern and critical review by public-policy makers, scholars, and the courts. The film will depict the courts' experience in adjudicating such historically and geographically critical matters as shipping, land settlement and use, railroads and transportation, and civil rights, and will include information on the courts early judges and the Ninth Circuit's major courthouse.

Judge Arthur L. Alarcon and Society board members Susan Y. Illston and Molly Munger, with the assistance of many others, have produced a narrated an illustrated history of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The slide program presents historical and contemporary photographs and a specially written text about the personalities and places that have contributed to the court's rich past. The show premiered at the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference in Hawaii in August and will subsequently be available from the Society in videotape format this fall.

As part of their western-courthouse architectural-history project, the Society has organized a traveling exhibit on the architectural history of western federal courthouses. The exhibit, which will be shown in all nine states in the Circuit, illustrates and describes the building styles, artistic elements, and history of the region's federal courthouses. Society volunteer research associate Lynn Stutz has investigated and photographed hundreds of courthouses for the Society throughout the Ninth Circuit for more than three years, and has also obtained photographs from scores of archives. The Portland architectural firm of Broome, Oringdolph, O'Toole, Rudolf, Boles & Associates, in partnership with designer Keith Buckley, has constructed the exhibit, which in late summer will begin its tour of federal court and office buildings, libraries, and other public locations. The exhibit will visit the federal courthouse in Honolulu in August, and courthouses in San Jose, San Francisco, and Los Angeles in the fall. A complete schedule for the exhibit is available from the Society.

The Society's address is 620 S.W. Main Street, Portland, OR 97205. Tel: 503-326-3458.

Jean Bodin Society

Professor D. L. WELKAENS writes from Ardoois, Belgium:

"Professor J. Vanderlinden, who since 1984 had held the post of Secretary-General of the Jean Bodin Society, has asked to be relieved of his duties and handed in his resignation with great regret at the meeting of 30 September. The Committee pays tribute to the Secretary-General who for seven years has been entrusted with the day-to-day running of our Society and has restored the publication of our prestigious series of Transactions. I have been asked by the Committee to succeed him. On this occasion the head office of the Society has been transferred to 12 Brugsebaan, B-8850 Ardoois".

The theme of the Society's next congress will be "Assistance in Conflict Resolution". It will be held at the Faculty of Law in Copenhagen from 16 to 20 May 1993, at the kind invitation of our fellow member DITLEV TAMM. On 18 May the proceedings will take place at Lund in Sweden; We will be making the crossing from Copenhagen by jetfoil. On 20 May (Ascension Day) we will make an excursion. Mr. Tamm suggests a boat trip to Oslo: departure in the late afternoon, dinner and overnight stay on board, visit to Oslo on 20 May and return to Copenhagen by night boat, arriving on the morning of 21 May.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

University of Wisconsin Legal Studies Fellowship

The University of Wisconsin Law School announces two one-year fellowships one in American Legal History and one in Family Policy. The fellows will be appointed by the Law School's Institute for Legal Studies, and will work in the Institute's Legal History Program, and Family Policy Program.

The Legal History Fellow will be expected to complete a major research project on some area of American Legal History. His or her duties will include assisting in the teaching of American Legal History and some limited work for the Legal History Program of the Institute. These duties should leave at least two-thirds of the Fellow's time free for research and writing. A Fellow with prior professional training in law may enroll as a graduate student in the Law School. Since the Law School's graduate degrees (LL.M. and S.J.D.) are research degrees, all graduate degree requirements can be satisfied by completion and acceptance of a research project.

In awarding the Legal History fellowship, the Institute will give primary attention to (a) the quality and significance of the candidate's proposed research project and (b) evidence of long-term potential as a scholar in legal history. All applicants should have demonstrated an interest in, and unusual aptitude for, historical research on law. While some preference may be given to candidates with professional legal training, historians without a J.D. degree are eligible to apply.

Applicants for the Family Policy Fellowship will ordinarily be expected to have a J.D. degree. The Fellow will be expected to enroll as a graduate student in the Law School for an advanced degree. Since the Law School's graduate degrees (L.L.M. and S.J.D.) are research degrees, all degree requirements can be satisfied by the completion and acceptance of a research project. In some circumstances, those without a J.D. may be eligible to apply.

Applicants for the fellowships should send (1) a detailed description of their proposed research project, (2) a curriculum vita, (3) transcripts, and (4) two letters of reference from scholars familiar with their work. Degree candidates must meet admission standards set by the committee on graduate degrees of the Law School. The official application deadline is February 17, 1992.

All materials pertinent to a fellowship application should be sent to the Administrative Office, Legal History Program. The fellowships will be awarded by April 15, 1992. For further information contact Hendrik Hartog, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Tel: 608-263-2545.

Two New ACLS Fellowship Programs

A Program for German-American Collaborative Research has been organized jointly with the DAAD- The German Academic Exchange Service. It will provide for travel, living and modest

research costs for teams of German and American researchers working on projects in the humanities and social sciences. Scholars must apply as partnerships, although such partnerships need not antedate the application.

The Abe Fellowship Program is a new program of individual fellowships for Japanese and American scholars. The Social Science Research Council will administer this program in collaboration with the ACLS. The fellowship provided by this program will be ample. Projects to be supported must fall under three broad headings: global issues, issues common to advanced industrial societies, and issues of the US-Japan relationship.

For more information, contact Steve Healey at the ACLS, 228 East 48th Street, New York, NY 10017-73398. Tel: 212-370-0280. Fax: 212-370-7896.

ABA Mini-Grant Program

The ABA's mini-grant program seeks to enhance undergraduate students' education about law, the legal process, and law's role in society. Grants of up to \$1,200 are awarded for a variety of projects, including course development and enhancement, development of pedagogical materials and instructional software, and the holding of campus symposia and faculty seminars. Projects utilizing interdisciplinary approaches, integrating legal themes into general education, enhancing global or multi-cultural perspectives and/or linking the curriculum with campus life are encouraged. Faculty at 2 and 4 year colleges are eligible. Applications should include the project director's curriculum vitae, a 1 page budget and a 3 page (maximum) proposal describing the need for the project, the law-related topic addressed and the general project plan. To submit a proposal or for further information, contact: The Commission on College and University Nonprofessional Legal Studies, American Bar Association, 541 N. Fairbanks Ct., Chicago, IL 60611-3314, Attn: Joshua Lazerson. The Application Deadline is **March 15, 1992**.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

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George Boyer. An Economic History of the English Poor Law, 1750-1850. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

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Charles T. Gehring, ed. Laws and Writs of Appeal. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1991.

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S. L. Harring, "Please Send Six Copies of the Penal Code--British Colonial Law in Selangor, 1874-1880," International Journal of the Sociology of Law 19 (May 1991): 171-192.

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A. Leon Higginbotham and G. C. Bosworth, "Rather Than the Free--Free Blacks in Colonial and Antebellum Virginia," Harvard Civil Rights--Civil Liberties Law Review 26 (Winter 1991): 17-66.

Peter Charles Hoffer, "Constitutional Silences: Georgia, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights--A historical Test of Originalism," Southern Legal History 1 (Spring/Summer 1991): 21-52.

Michael Hoffheimer, "Schelling's Philosophy of Natural Law," Temple Law Quarterly 64 (No. 1, 1991): 1991.

Herbert Hovenkamp. Enterprise and American Law, 1836-1937. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1991.

- Martin Ingram. Church Courts, Sex and Marriage in England, 1570-1640. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991.
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- Paul W. Keve. Prisons and the American Conscience: A History of U.S. Federal Corrections. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1991.
- Michael Klarman, "An Interpretative History of Modern Equal Protection," Michigan Law Review 90 (November 1991): 213-318.
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- Stephan Landsman, "The Rise of the Contentious Spirit: Adversary Procedure in Eighteenth-Century England," Cornell Law Review, 75 (No. 3, 1990): 498-609.
- Stephan Landsman, "From Gilbert to Bentham: The Reconceptualization of Evidence Theory," Wayne Law Review (Spring 1990).
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RECENT DEATHS

The deaths of the following members have been reported to the Society's office since the last NEWSLETTER:

Professor CHARLES FAIRMAN (Honorary Fellow)
Professor GEORGE HASKINS (Honorary Fellow)
WILLIAM F. SCHULTZ, JR. Attorney-at-Law,
of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

We extend warmest sympathy to their families and friends.

(LAW)

FULBRIGHT CHAIRS IN WESTERN EUROPE

The following Fulbright chairs for faculty in law are available for the 1993-94 academic year. Candidates must be U.S. citizens and have a prominent record of scholarly accomplishment. All lecturing assignments are in English.

Applicants are to submit a detailed letter of interest, including a statement outlining suitability for the appointment(s) preferred and professional reasons for seeking the position, and a comprehensive c.v. by June 1, 1992.

The 1993-94 chair appointments include:

Netherlands--John Adams Chair in the Social Sciences: teach advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in any area of the social sciences, including law. Various specializations will be considered. The grantee will be placed with the most appropriate department at one of the thirteen Dutch universities. Four months, starting September 1993 or January 1994.

Netherlands--Thomas Jefferson Chair in the Social Sciences: (for younger scholars): teach undergraduate and graduate courses in any area of the social sciences, including law. For promising junior scholars who have not yet achieved an established national reputation. Four months, starting September 1993 or January 1994.

For more detailed information on Fulbright chair offerings and special application procedures, contact: Dr. Karen Adams, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St., NW, Suite 5M, Box FC/N-LW, Washington, DC 20008-3009. Phone: (202) 686-6239.

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