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Chapter 1 : Selected Bibliography – GROUNDSWELL

Oral History and the Study of Communities: Problems, Paradoxes, and Possibilities Linda Shopes
Definitions and Delimitations "Community oral history" is a protean term, invoked by scholars and grass-roots his-

Oral History in Ireland: Founded in , OHNI has held a number of events to bring together oral history practitioners and to further develop the field across the nation. One of the unique characteristics of this conference, and indeed of the network, is the encouragement of participation by those working outside third-level education. Though I did hear one complaint that it still feels dominated by academics, it is much less so than most events of this type. The workshops, sessions, and discussions over the course of two days covered a wide range of topics and themes including ethics, interviewing, communities, digital media, heritage, and history the full programme and abstracts are available here. Lots could be said about all of these, but I will briefly touch on issues of community and access that I heard raised at multiple points during the weekend. Rob Perks bravely gave both a workshop and a keynote address on Friday afternoon. It took a broad view of the discipline, beginning with nineteenth-century social investigators, dialect studies, and folklore, and moving on to George Ewart Evans and the BBC Radio Ballads in the post-Second World War period. The main part of his address focused on two waves of community oral history in the UK: The first was characterized by local activist groups and publications and through this many of the current generation of oral historians, including Rob himself, immersed themselves in the field. These trends raise questions and issues that apply beyond the UK context: Who or what is the community? Asking this question involves taking risks, but is necessary to delve beneath the surface. This is definitely a laudable goal, but is it achievable? How can we compare and contrast oral testimony with other forms of primary sources and place local history in a wider context? Re-use of community oral history for purposes not initially foreseen: What documentation is kept? Who has control over the sources? Who will have access? How are communities constituted – by geographical area, by the way in which their members speak of them, or by exclusion? Oral histories of working-class communities often focus on social networks, mutual assistance, and a sense of solidarity, and while the reality of these attributes is undoubted, panel attendees also highlighted the existence of people in the same geographical proximity or industry who either chose to separate themselves or were deliberately excluded. In addition, the study of an urban working-class neighbourhood in the s, for example, might include those who had since geographically or economically moved out of that community. But while these types of people should be part of the historical narrative, their experiences can prove difficult to capture, because they themselves may decline to be interviewed and others within the community may avoid mentioning or questioning these divisions. The latter arguably influences the ability to gain the former. However, overall the panel seemed based on the assumptions that oral histories are collected by local community groups tied to distinct geographical areas that therefore fall under the remit of a county council heritage officer. This evidenced a general failure to acknowledge, reflect on, or respond to the broader definitions of community raised by Rob Perks and others during the course of the conference. What if an oral history project centres on a community at a national or international level? My own work extends across the Irish diaspora, so where does it fit? If funding is seen as coming primarily from local sources, this severely limits projects with a broader scope. The final point I would like to make relates to preservation and access: The network also has a role to play in ensuring that policies exist for archiving and access at local and national level. I have high hopes for the future! Ultan Cowley discussed a group who feel excluded from Ireland – Irishmen who spent their lives working as navvies in England – and the problematic relationship they have with their homeland; while the GAA Oral History Project focused primarily on those who maintained involvement in the organization, Alan Noonan tackled its darker side in examining an event in the s that had a bitter and alienating effect for many local players involved.

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Chapter 2 : History in Focus: The Sea, article by Lorraine Sitzia

She is a past president of the Oral History Association. "Community oral history" is a protean term, invoked by scholars and grass-roots historians alike to describe a variety of practices developed for a variety of purposes. The term "community" itself is vague and conceptually limited.

Subjects Description The rapid rise in the study of Oral History has been evident across a wide range of academic and community settings. From surgeons in England investigating the embodied memories of half-remembered techniques in no longer practiced operations, to truth and reconciliation projects in countries recovering from civil conflict, including in South Africa, Oral History is as diverse and widespread in practice as it is in application. This four-volume collection of cutting edge and canonical research will be of interest to students and scholars alike. Table of Contents Volume I: Influences, Styles and Variations 1. University of Illinois Press, , pp. Dunaway and Willa K. AltaMira Press, , pp. Praeger, , pp. The Saga of an American Family, London: Picador, , pp. A Journal of Women Studies 2, 2, , pp. Paul Thompson, The Voice of the Past: Oral History, 1st edn. Oxford University Press, , pp. Parallel Universes or Shared Endeavour? Before the Interview Art of Oral History, 2nd edn. Myers, and Rebecca Sharpless eds. Rowman Altamira, , pp. Toward an Ethnography of Practice New York: Palgrave Macmillan, , pp. The Oral History Reader, 1st edn. London and New York: Routledge, , pp. A Study in Class and Culture Pittsburgh: The Transformation of Europe New York: Humanities Press, , pp. Kathryn Anderson and Dana C. The Oral History Reader, 2nd edn. A Journal of Women Studies, 19, 3, , pp. Trauma and Silences Translated by Diana Siclovan. The Transformation of Europe London: Pluto Press, , pp. University of Wisconsin Press, , pp. Martin Chautari, , pp. Tampere University Press, , pp. Histories, Theories, Debates New York: Fordham University Press, , pp. University of Minnesota Press, , pp. Chris Wickham and James J. New Perspectives on the Past Oxford: Blackwell, , pp. Cambridge University Press, , pp. A Ramp Study, Paris: History of Oral History: Foundations and Methodology Lanham, MD: Guilford Press, , pp. Michael Frisch, A Shared Authority: SUNY Press, , pp. Rouverol and Cedric N. The Oral History Review, 38, 2, , pp. William Cutler et al. The Journal of American History, 89, 2, , pp. Oral History and Development, London, Panos, , pp. Anna Hirsch and Claire Dixon. Temple University Press, , pp. Politics and Power Central and Eastern Europe in Focus, Lund: Nordic Academic Press, , pp. The latest edition to this series, Slavery, examines the history of the slave trade across 4 volumes.

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Chapter 3 : Oral History: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

View Homework Help - Oral History and the Study of Communities - Shopes from HIST B18 at Bakersfield College. r21 chapte Linda Shopes ORAL HISTORY AND THE STUDY OF COMMUNITIES Problems, paradoxes.

Last weekend Sept. Founded in , OHNI has held a number of events to bring together oral history practitioners and to further develop the field across the nation. One of the unique characteristics of this conference, and indeed of the network, is the encouragement of participation by those working outside third-level education. Though I did hear one complaint that it still feels dominated by academics, it is much less so than most events of this type. The workshops, sessions, and discussions over the course of two days covered a wide range of topics and themes including ethics, interviewing, communities, digital media, heritage, and history the full programme and abstracts are available here. Lots could be said about all of these, but I will briefly touch on issues of community and access that I heard raised at multiple points during the weekend. Rob Perks bravely gave both a workshop and a keynote address on Friday afternoon. It took a broad view of the discipline, beginning with nineteenth-century social investigators, dialect studies, and folklore, and moving on to George Ewart Evans and the BBC Radio Ballads in the post-Second World War period. The main part of his address focused on two waves of community oral history in the UK: The first was characterized by local activist groups and publications and through this many of the current generation of oral historians, including Rob himself, immersed themselves in the field. These trends raise questions and issues that apply beyond the UK context: Who or what is the community? Asking this question involves taking risks, but is necessary to delve beneath the surface. This is definitely a laudable goal, but is it achievable? How can we compare and contrast oral testimony with other forms of primary sources and place local history in a wider context? Re-use of community oral history for purposes not initially foreseen: What documentation is kept? Who has control over the sources? Who will have access? How are communities constituted “by geographical area, by the way in which their members speak of them, or by exclusion? Oral histories of working-class communities often focus on social networks, mutual assistance, and a sense of solidarity, and while the reality of these attributes is undoubted, panel attendees also highlighted the existence of people in the same geographical proximity or industry who either chose to separate themselves or were deliberately excluded. In addition, the study of an urban working-class neighbourhood in the s, for example, might include those who had since geographically or economically moved out of that community. But while these types of people should be part of the historical narrative, their experiences can prove difficult to capture, because they themselves may decline to be interviewed and others within the community may avoid mentioning or questioning these divisions. The latter arguably influences the ability to gain the former. However, overall the panel seemed based on the assumptions that oral histories are collected by local community groups tied to distinct geographical areas that therefore fall under the remit of a county council heritage officer. This evidenced a general failure to acknowledge, reflect on, or respond to the broader definitions of community raised by Rob Perks and others during the course of the conference. What if an oral history project centres on a community at a national or international level? My own work extends across the Irish diaspora, so where does it fit? If funding is seen as coming primarily from local sources, this severely limits projects with a broader scope. The final point I would like to make relates to preservation and access: The network also has a role to play in ensuring that policies exist for archiving and access at local and national level. I have high hopes for the future! Ultan Cowley discussed a group who feel excluded from Ireland “Irishmen who spent their lives working as navvies in England” and the problematic relationship they have with their homeland; while the GAA Oral History Project focused primarily on those who maintained involvement in the organization, Alan Noonan tackled its darker side in examining an event in the s that had a bitter and alienating effect for many local players involved.

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Chapter 4 : Oral History in Ireland: A Status Update | The Dustbin of History

The turn to oral history in Qatar and the Arabian (also known as Persian) Gulf is not a rejection of traditional archival authority as has been the case in other parts of the world.

Voices from the Brighton Fishing Community , 1 an oral history book which brought to life the memories of those who had been or still were involved with fishing in the local area. Equally the original aims of QS to publish the hidden histories of local people “ life histories left out of mainstream history and ignored by commercial publishers ” and to encourage writing within the local community remain the same. The Brighton Fishing Museum was not in existence at this point, and while there was some documentary evidence of the fishing community in the form of census data, council documents and newspaper articles, there were no oral testimonies and no records of the lives of ordinary people as told by the people themselves. The process from starting the project to collecting the interviews and using these to make *Catching Stories* has been discussed in-depth elsewhere. Selected extracts were taken from these transcripts and placed in appropriate chapters, ordered in such a way as to enable the reader to follow the narrative of each theme for example, beach life, types of fishing. The interviews used to make *Catching Stories* and the resulting publication are valuable because they expand our understanding of a working community. By showing the minutiae of everyday life they highlight the dreams and realities of those involved with fishing in Brighton. Equally the interviews show us how the interviewees remember and reflect on their lives, and the impact of the changing world in which they have lived. What *Catching Stories* attempts to do is bring together these recollections in an accessible form and show an interconnected community, and a changing way of life. For example, some of the fishermen were unhappy that their wives and their now grown-up children were interviewed, as they felt only fishermen should contribute. There are many other themes which become evident through these interviews. For example, the hopes and dreams of families; many expressed their desire that their children did not follow them into the industry. The descriptions the interviewees paint of the different types of fishing required at different times of the year due to the seasonal migration of fish give an impression of just how complicated, difficult and all-consuming being a fisherman was. They reflect on the changes brought on by legislation, over-fishing and technological changes that have caused the death of the industry as it once was. The boats and nets now available mean that fishing continues all year round, and fishermen no longer depend on the seasons to guide them. The way the older fishermen talk about their knowledge of the seasons and landmarks, and how they fished without any modern equipment, is both fascinating and brings to life a disappearing industry. By also interviewing the fish market sellers the economic relationship between the fishing and retail side is uncovered. For example, how the two sides saw each other, who had the power, how the selling was done, the role of the auctioneers, and the methods of payment. Those fishermen who were part-timers reflected on the difficulties of selling their catch if they were not considered part of the community. The women talked about hawking around town the fish that the auctioneers would not take, or smoking the fish in their own backyards. Many interviewees also talked about the role of Brighton Council, influenced by the tourist industry, undermining the fishing community. This piece has attempted to show, albeit very briefly, how the interviews and subsequent publication of *Catching Stories* provide a more personal representation of the realities of life in a fishing community. From these narratives we gain a better understanding of the ways in which people remember and interpret their past, their feelings and perceptions of the life they have lived. This enables us to understand in a more enriching way the everyday experiences of a fishing community in decline.

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Chapter 5 : The Oral History Reader by Robert Perks and Alistair Thomson (, | eBay

Chapter 21 Linda Shopes ORAL HISTORY AND THE STUDY OF COMMUNITIES Problems, paradoxes, and possibilities There are now vast sets of oral history interviews available in archives throughout.

Activities Resources The praxis of oral history as activism operates at the intersection of various fields and disciplines. This working bibliography offers a selection of books and articles from these related fields. Use the comments section below to suggest additions!

Public and Oral History Abrams, Lynn. The Rockefeller Foundation, Community Oral History and the Cooperative Ideal. Essays from the Field, edited by James B. Gardner and Peter S. Krieger Publishing Company, State University of New York Press, Oral History and the Collaborative Process. Essays from the Field. Palestinian Women in Resistance. Hamilton, Paula, and Linda Shopes. Oral History and Public Memories. Temple University Press, Issues for the Qualitative Researcher. Battle of Valle Giulia: Oral History and the Art of Dialogue. University of Wisconsin Press, An Unauthorized Biography of the World: Oral History on the Front Lines. Between the Lines, The Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project. Critical Perspectives on the Past. Problems, Paradoxes, and Possibilities. Slim, Hugo, and Paul Richard Thompson. Listening for a Change: Oral Testimony and Development. The Voice of the Past: Oral History 3rd ed. Oxford University Press, Community, Culture and Globalization. The Art of Cultural Development. New Village Press, Narrative and Social Movements. Diani, Mario, and Doug McAdam. Social Movements and Networks: Relational Approaches to Collective Action. The art and craft of social change. Goodwin, Jeff, and James M. The Social Movements Reader: It Was Like a Fever: Storytelling in Protest and Politics. University of Chicago Press, Mobilizing Stories in the Student Sit-Ins. Polletta, Francesca, and James M. Porta, Donatella Della, and Mario Diani. Social Psychological Dimensions and Considerations. Allyn and Bacon, Telling Stories to Change the World: Social Movements and Contentious Politics. Cambridge University Press, Education as the Practice of Freedom. Horton, Myles and Paulo Freire. We Make the Road by Walking: Conversations on Education and Social Change. Education for Critical Consciousness. Reliving Pedagogy of the Oppressed. Pedagogy of the Oppressed Pedagogy of the Oppressed: Pedagogy and the Politics of Hope: Instituto del Hombre, Political Activism and Educational Research. The use and abuse of participatory action research. Available online at [http: Theory, Politics, and Methods of Activist Scholarship](http://Theory, Politics, and Methods of Activist Scholarship). University of California Press, Bangi, Richard Contreras, and Ana Pedraza. Theories and Methods in Action, edited by Leonard A. Taylor, and Margaret I. American Psychological Association, Tarea Asociacion de Publicaciones Educativas, Kemmis, Stephen, and Robin McTaggart. Communicative Action and the Public Sphere. Denzin and Yvonna S. The Chicago Guide to Collaborative Ethnography. University Of Chicago Press,

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Chapter 6 : Use and Users - Oral History B

Title: Oral History and the Study of Communities: Problems, Paradoxes, and Possibilities Created Date: Z.

Part 1 Critical developments. Black history, oral history and genealogy Alex Haley 2. The voice of the past: What makes oral history different Alessandro Portelli 4. Armitage and Sherna Berger Gluck 7. Oral history and the digital revolution: Interviewing an interviewer Studs Terkel with Tony Parker Interviewing the women of Phokeng: Issues in cross-cultural interviewing: Japanese women in England Susan K. Family myths, memories and interviewing Ruth Finnegan Life history interviews with people with learning disabilities Jan Walmsley Navigating life review interviews with survivors of trauma Mark Klempner Part 3 Interpreting memories. Remembering a vietnam war firefight: Structure and validity in oral evidence Trevor Lummis Oral history and the study of communities: Memory work in java: Evidence, empathy and ethics: Oral history in the archives: Voice, ear and text: The future of oral history and moving images Dan Sipe The exhibition that speaks for itself: Cyber-teaching in the oral history classroom Rina Benmayor Part 5 Advocacy and empowerment. Reminiscence and oral history: Central american refugee testimonies and performed life histories in the sanctuary movement William Westerman Their historical sweep, from some of the earliest pieces on interviewing to the recent explorations of the use of new technology, offer something to both the novice and the seasoned practitioner The Oral History Reader is an affirmation that second and subsequent editions are important This second edition of The Oral History Reader will certainly remain a prescribed text for my students and essential reading for anyone interested in oral history. Each section contains articles remarkable for insights and spurs to thinking. I whole-heartedly recommend the Oral History Reader both to the seasoned practitioner ahead of current thinking in the field of oral history and also to the instructor considering adopting this inclusive and stimulating text for newcomers to oral history. Very slight wear to the cover, but absolutely no notes, highlighting, underlining, etc. Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling The seller has not specified a shipping method to Germany. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request shipping to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. United States No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code. Handling time Will usually ship within 3 business days of receiving cleared payment - opens in a new window or tab. Return policy Return policy details Seller does not offer returns.

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Chapter 7 : Journal of American History - Volume 89, No. 2 (Sept.)

Linda Shopes, "Oral History and the Study of Communities: Problems, Paradoxes, and Possibilities," *The Journal of American History*, Vol. 89, No. 2 (September): (Search in Jstor).

Round Table History and September 11 In the aftermath of the September 11, , attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, the editors of the *Journal of American History* invited scholars with expertise on anti-Americanism, terrorism, the Middle East, fundamentalist religious movements, and foreign relations to write deliberative essays that put those events in historical perspective. Tailored for classroom use with primary source documents, an expanded introduction, and a new afterword essay, *History and September 11th* is available for purchase from Temple University Press. An Introduction By Joanne Meyerowitz pp. The Clash of What? He warns against justifications for U. Americans bring to the crisis a nationalism that is universalist, ahistorical, and inclined to simplify other cultures. An alternative, he suggests, is to recognize the hostility created by a half century of U. The zero-sum contest between great powers has been superseded by a clash of values that cuts across traditional boundaries and cultures. Relating the war on terrorism to earlier U. Bush should, he argues, make clear the elements of cooperation, underscore the costs of violating the new rules of the game, and address the political and economic realities that create support for terrorism in the region. Instead, says Melani McAlister, we need to situate that conflict in a thirty-year-long history of American encounters with terrorism that included both policy making and popular culture. Linking popular culture, news accounts, and public understandings of events with policy making, McAlister explores the way narratives of public and political events are created. One imaginary takes shape within a tradition of male-coded nationalism and claims of Western superiority. Another arises in transnational networks working in culturally diverse ways to challenge the subordination of women. Although the two imaginaries may at times blur together, they coexist uneasily and point toward different futures. John Prados asks what we can learn from the first: Distilling the declassified record and recent research, Prados explores the geopolitical concerns, ethnic divisions, methods of clandestine operation, and alliances with local leaders that shaped the conflict. The lessons are chasteningâ€”nations lose heart, allies become enemies, and weapons are turned against those who supplied them. He asks us to recall those lessons as the United States plans to expand its counterterror campaigns. The Turkish Case What causes anti-Americanism and the terrorism sometimes associated with it? How can they be minimized? Nur Bilge Criss finds the history of U. The two countries have long been allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nato , and Turkey has a secular, democratic government. As Turkish politics polarized, some opponents turned to terrorism. To manage the gift and burden of power well and to enhance U. Many historians of American foreign policy, Bruce B. Lawrence predicts, will remember it as the real end of the Cold War, marked by the onset of a new, very hot war with Arab Muslim enemies. Lawrence argues that the Arab pilots who flew into the Pentagon and the World Trade Center towers were not motivated solely by religion: To address the cause of that hatred and not just its violent expression, the war on terrorism must also be a war against poverty, injustice, and dictatorship. Scott Appleby compares the ways contemporary radical religious movements in Christianity, Islam, and Judaism have reconstructed the past to create distinctive world views. To contextualize the historical vision of Muslim fundamentalists, Appleby explores the experience of the Islamic world in the twentieth century as it has been constructed and popularized by Sunni Muslim extremists such as Sayyid Qutb and one of his disciples, Osama bin Laden. Wait, writes Nick Cullather, we did that once before. Strwn across the battlefield of Operation Enduring Freedom are the ruins of American development schemes undertaken during the s and sâ€”airports, suburbs, schools, hospitals, and a massive dam project modeled on the Tennessee Valley Authority. The United States practiced nation building for thirty years in Afghanistan, but the nation was crumbling even before the Soviet tanks rolled in. Cullather probes the resilient American faith in modernizationâ€”and the concomitant blindness to failureâ€”that the Afghan episode reveals. An Interpretation of a Brief History Ussama Makdisi

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historicizes the rise of anti-American sentiment in the Arab world by exploring Arab-American interactions over the past two centuries. He suggests that such sentiment is grounded, not in an epochal confrontation of civilizations, but in modern politics. Thus anti-Americanism is not ideologically consistent—its intensity, coherence, and evidence vary across the Arab world. Most Arab expressions of anti-American feeling stem less from blind hatred of the United States or American values than from profound ambivalence: The desire to move beyond the analytical framework of the nation in order to grasp the complexity of the American experience is salutary. In earlier guises such assumptions gave impetus to the more parochial and self-absorbed tendencies of the historical literature.

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Chapter 8 : oral history “ Page 2 ” Sara S. Goek

Community Activists and local heritage preservationists can create and use oral histories to promote shared local culture, and use oral histories as an example, as well as a means of cultural preservation.

Black history, oral history and genealogy Alex Haley 2. The voice of the past: What makes oral history different Alessandro Portelli 4. Armitage and Sherna Berger Gluck 7. Oral history and the digital revolution: Interviewing an interviewer Studs Terkel with Tony Parker Interviewing the women of Phokeng: Issues in cross-cultural interviewing: Japanese women in England Susan K. Family myths, memories and interviewing Ruth Finnegan Life history interviews with people with learning disabilities Jan Walmsley Navigating life review interviews with survivors of trauma Mark Klemmner Part 3: Remembering a vietnam war firefight: Structure and validity in oral evidence Trevor Lummis Oral history and the study of communities: Memory work in java: Evidence, empathy and ethics: Oral history in the archives: Voice, ear and text: The future of oral history and moving images Dan Sipe The exhibition that speaks for itself: Cyber-teaching in the oral history classroom Rina Benmayor Part 5: Reminiscence and oral history: Central American refugee testimonies and performed life histories in the sanctuary movement William Westerman The Gulag in Memory Irina Sherbakova The intervention of oral history Sanjiv Kakar. Their historical sweep, from some of the earliest pieces on interviewing to the recent explorations of the use of new technology, offer something to both the novice and the seasoned practitioner The Oral History Reader is an affirmation that second and subsequent editions are important This second edition of The Oral History Reader will certainly remain a prescribed text for my students and essential reading for anyone interested in oral history. Each section contains articles remarkable for insights and spurs to thinking. I whole-heartedly recommend the Oral History Reader both to the seasoned practitioner ahead of current thinking in the field of oral history and also to the instructor considering adopting this inclusive and stimulating text for newcomers to oral history.

Chapter 9 : The Oral History Reader : Robert Perks :

Linda Shopes, 'Oral History and the Study of Communities: Problems, Paradoxes, and Possibilities,' Oral History Reader, eds Robert Perks and Alistair Thomson, 2nd edn (New York: Routledge,), Google Scholar.