The Presidential Performance Study

History Over the Years

The Cultural Politics of ERA's Defeat

How Historians Say "No"

Films in the Classroom: "The Southern"

The State Humanities Councils and Public History
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COVER: January 30, 1982 commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The cover of the August 1982 issue of the OAH Newsletter featured a sketch of FDR by J. Norman Lynd, the first of many depictions of Roosevelt. This issue’s illustration is a reproduction of the cover of a piece of sheet music from the presidential campaign of 1932. It is reproduced with the permission of the Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington.
WHEN I STARTED graduate studies at Columbia back in 1924, the first thing that impressed me was the lack of systematic tools and guides to help prepare students for the Ph.D. subject orals. My own interests were both specialized and eclectic. I took the courses I felt I needed, not those which might have provided systematic coverage of the whole field. Above all, I avoided the courses of David Salive Muzzey, whose narrow political account of history set forth in a text that had almost a monopoly of the field, left my thirst for historical knowledge unquenched.

By ill fortune, Muzzey happened to be one of my examiners on the orals. I was aware of the courses of David Salive Muzzey, whose narrow political account of history set forth in a text that had almost a monopoly of the field, left my thirst for historical knowledge unquenched. I asked him to name all the American secretaries of state in order, and he asked me to name all the American secretaries of state in order, and I responded that I did not think I could tell him the exact date of any event in history, save perhaps for the Declaration of Independence. Having survived the orals, I vowed that I would someday be involved in preparing a manual for graduate students that would give them the dates and persons, events and capsule analyses, systematically organized and covering the whole field of American history and culture. It took some three decades before I had a chance to carry out this self-pledge, but in 1953 I published my Encyclopedia of American History, testimony to whose utility is the present updated sixth edition just off the press.

When I began graduate school I already knew the field of research upon which I planned to embark. It was to be early American legal history. I was entering the field as a pioneer there was not a single undergraduate course in the country in this field, nor a single professor of the field in law school at that time. The University offered no program to bridge the gap between law and history. Recognizing that one cannot work in legal history without a foundation in the law, and with a degree of determination and energy that astonishes me in retrospect, I piled three years of law school courses on top of a full graduate program in history.

Fortunately, I had struck a rich vein, and my M.A. thesis in Massachusetts and the common law, a revisionist piece, was published in the American Historical Review in 1926, perhaps a first at that time. My Studies in the History of American Law appeared four years later, it was the first general collection of essays in the field (as distinguished from local treatments) since the publication in 1899 of the Wisconsin doctoral dissertation of Paul S. Reeder. Mr. Reeder took a program in law and court records, which I discovered to be a significant but largely ignored source of social and economic as well as legal history. Narrowing my focus to labor relations, I spent a decade digging into court records and court practices and basements from New Hampshire to Florida and coming up with Government and Labor in Early America. The documentation in that book some twenty thousand pages — suggests the potentialities for work in the colonial field of legal history and legal research.

In respect to interdisciplinary studies, notably studies in law and history, the graduate student of today is more happily situated than I was more than half a century ago. Law schools are now hospitable to such joint undertakings, chairs are assigned to the field of American legal history, a flourishing society is testimony to the prosperity of the field, and a specialized journal keeps scholars abreast of developments. For example, the actual source of social and economic as well as legal history. Narrowing my focus to labor relations, I spent a decade digging into court records and court practices and basements from New Hampshire to Florida and coming up with Government and Labor in Early America. The documentation in that book some twenty thousand pages — suggests the potentialities for work in the colonial field of legal history and legal research.

In sum, if the job market prospects have not brightened perceptibly for the history neophyte, he or she should recognize how intellectual horizons have expanded over the past fifty years as more and more interdisciplinary work is being done in graduate schools, joining history with law, or statistics, or economics, or psychology, or sociology, or interdisciplinary areas of largely untapped potential, which should command the dedication of the best and the brightest.

Editor's Note: History Over the Years was begun as a regular column in the August issue of the Newsletter. It will highlight changes in the historic profession. If you are a long-term member of the OAH and would like to contribute, contact the Editor.
John D. Neville

AMERICA’S FOUR HUNDREDTH Anniversary Committee of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources is now planning the commemoration of the quadricentennial of Sir Walter Raleigh’s attempts at colonization on the coast of what is now North Carolina. History courses, as taught in American schools, traditionally have dealt at length with the seventeenth-century settlements at Jamestown and at Plymouth while mentioning only briefly, if at all, these earlier attempts by Raleigh and his associates to establish a colony on Roanoke Island. Yet historical records show that there was much activity on what are now the outer banks of North Carolina. In a four-year period more than forty English vessels dropped anchor in the area. In 1584, as an expedition led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe explored the region and claimed it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In 1585 a colony of 107 English people led by Ralph Lane came to the area. This colony included John White, who painted watercolors of the people and plants there, and Thomas Harriot, who wrote about the region.

In 1587 the second colony, one including children and children and led by Governor John White, was established. In these colonies the English both constructed a fort and built the first English town in America, the “Cittie of Raleigh.” In the second colony they baptized the Indian Manteo, the first Protestant baptism in the New World. And on August 18, 1587 Virginia Dare was born, the first child of English parents born in the New World. Known today as Raleigh’s “lost colony,” Roanoke disappeared sometime between 1587 when John White went back to England and 1590 when he returned to America. Its fate remains an unsolved mystery and is the source for the outdoor drama, “The Lost Colony.”

The period of commemoration will last from April 27, 1984, the anniversary of the sailing of Amadas and Barlowe, until August 18, 1987, the 400th birthday of Virginia Dare. It will begin in England with the placing in Plymouth in honor of these explorers and colonists and with the opening of an exhibition at the British Library in London. On July 13, 1984, the anniversary of the arrival of the explorers, activities and festivities will begin in North Carolina.

Among the programs planned for North Carolina are the construction of a replica of a sixteenth-century ship, Elizabeth II, a fifty-ton vessel owned by Thomas Cavendish that was among the ships bringing colonists to Roanoke Island. Its preliminary plans were begun by the late William Avery Baker, and the plans used in construction were prepared by Stanley Potter, a naval architect in Beaufort, North Carolina. Construction began in July 1982 on Roanoke Island with a targeted completion date of April 1984. O. Lie-Nielsen, a shipbuilder from Maine, is in charge of construction. Built entirely with private funds, Elizabeth II will be maintained and interpreted by the Historic Sites Section of the Division of Archives and History. Its commissioning will begin the commemoration. Other activities will include a British-American Festival planned by the Office of Folklife Programs to celebrate 400 years of Anglo-American relations. In early 1985 the British Library Exhibition which will include some of the John White drawings, books, maps, and items formerly belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Francis Drake, and Queen Elizabeth will move to the North Carolina Museum of History. The Museum of Art and the Museum of History plan commemorative exhibits. Extensive archeological work will attempt to find both the Indian villages visited by the English and the “Cittie of Raleigh” itself. The fort has been excavated and reconstructed; however, the English village has not yet been found. Using the best methods possible, a cooperative effort by state and federal agencies will carry out the archeological research. Plans are being made for symposia on Sir Walter Raleigh, Thomas Harriot, and John White.

An extensive publications program is well underway. Working with the University of North Carolina Press and the British Museum, the Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee, with periodicals and pamphlets, will attempt to find both the Indian villages visited by the English and the “Cittie of Raleigh” itself. The fort has been excavated and reconstructed; however, the English village has not yet been found. Using the best methods possible, a cooperative effort by state and federal agencies will carry out the archeological research. Plans are being made for symposia on Sir Walter Raleigh, Thomas Harriot, and John White.

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American Sheet Music Collection at the Lilly Library.

David Warrington

AMERICAN SHEET MUSIC has long attracted the interest of musicologists, but not until recently have scholars in other disciplines begun to appreciate its role as a primary resource for the study of American history and culture. The nation's popular songs, to a greater or lesser extent, reflect the concerns of a given moment in history and in ways richer and more authentic than a conscious historical record, give us a ready index to the popular appeal of a person, place, or event.

The sheet music — many with pictorial covers — of the dozens of songs written for the candidates in the presidential election of 1840, for example, afforded scholars in such disparate disciplines as mass communications, art history, musicology, popular culture, and political history, an opportunity to study the dynamics of the entire song-filled campaign in American history. No small portion of the Whigs' victory was due to the means by which the party capitalized on the tactical error committed by the Democrats when they charged that William Henry Harrison was more fit to sit in a log cabin with a barrel of hard cider by his side than to sit in the White House. Soon "log cabin" marches and "hard cider" quicksteps swept the country, and the Whigs had launched a campaign that anticipated the mass-media techniques of the twentieth century. From Alexander Ross's "Tip and Ty, A New Comic Whig Glee," which gave the country its most memorable campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," to the "Gallant Old Hero," the log cabin-decked cover of which was the work of a rising young lithographer, Nathaniel Currier, the sheet music of the era tells us a great deal about the cultural, visual, musical, and political sensibilities of the American public in 1840.

Although a few research libraries in the East have steadily accumulated American sheet music, the largest and most varied collections were formed by private collectors during the first half of the current century. One of the most prominent of these was the late Dr. Saul Starr of Eastchester, New York, whose collection is now at the Lilly Library, Indiana University. Assembled over a period of nearly forty years, the collection numbered more than 100,000 items when it was purchased in the late 1960s by Dr. Bernardo Mendel; it became the last of his many gifts to the Library.

Consisting primarily of American popular music from the late eighteenth century through the 1950s, the Starr Sheet Music Collection has a number of strengths. It contains over 100 items of American music published before 1800, which is a significant percentage of the titles listed by the standard bibliography in the field, Oscar Sonneck and William Upton's A Bibliography of Early Secular American Music, 1607-1899 (Libraries of the Congress, 1945). The excellent collection of nineteenth-century patriotic music with numerous editions of Hall Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Dixie Columbia Gem of the Ocean, and The Star-Spangled Banner was the subject of an exhibit mounted soon after the Starr Collection arrived at the Library. An illustrated catalogue, American Patriotic Songs, is available for two dollars from the Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. The Library's holdings of editions of our national anthem is second only to that at the Library of Congress.

There is a good group of American songsters and an extensive assemblage of songs from the World Wars. Sheet music dating from 1790-1920 documents the evolution of racial stereotypes through the repertoires of dozens of minstrel groups and chronicles the assimilation of the immigrant through foreign, bilingual, and ethnically satirical songs. The scores of most Broadway musicals published before 1960 are also represented, and according to David Randall, the first Lilly Librarian, "the collection of ragtime sheets must rank with the finest ever assembled."

The Starr Collection is organized into three major sections. The first, encompassing perhaps forty percent of the collection, consists of files of over 300 composers, lyricists, performers, and literary figures. Some of the most extensive of these are for Henry Russell, George Frederick Root, Stephen Foster, Harry Barr, and W. A. White, John Philip Sousa, Victor Herbert, Carrie Jacobs Bond, Ernest Ball, Harry Von Tilzer, Egbert van Alstyne, George M. Cohan, Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, and Richard Rodgers. The second section, comprising another forty percent of the collection, contains music arranged by type (waltzes, marches, rondos, and so on) and by subject. The topical collections are extensive: the 110 subject headings include Cycling, Exposition and Fairs, Gambling, Aviation, Railroads, Temperance, Trolleys, Mothers, Bronzo-Seltzer Advertising, Secret Societies, and Transatlantic Performances. The remaining music has been placed in a chronological miscellany broken down into three major parts, the first of which is composed of undated anthologies, examples, etc. before 1825. The second comprises music from 1825 through 1879, which is further divided into illustrated and non-illustrated sheets. The third includes music dated after 1879 and is arranged by decade.

The shortcomings of this arrangement are readily apparent; access to part of the collection is by person; to another part, by subject; and to the remainder, by date. Items which could not be conveniently assigned to the first two sections were placed in the last. Where there were multiple copies, pieces were put into more than one category. For example, the three copies of George F. Root's "Doo-dle, Doo-dle, Doo-dle, Mother" (1863) can be found under the composer in Section One and under "Mothers" and "U.S. History—Civil War" in Section Two. Nevertheless, there is no one comprehensive approach to the collection and no index of titles in any of the categories.

This problem is not unique to the Starr Collection; coupled with the even greater problem of determining precise dates of each piece of music, this problem of publication, has until recently efforts to bring it under bibliographic control. The period before 1825 is currently covered by two standard bibliographies, "Sonneck-Upton" and "Ramey". A more comprehensive approach to the collection and no index of titles in any of the categories.

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cultural historians will be able to investigate popular fads with new clarity; and students of the visual arts will have in the pictures which adorn music sheets a comprehensive pictorial encyclopedia of personalities, historical events, topography, and politics. Once properly catalogued the Collection, and other holdings of American music, will serve as a highly sensitive barometer of what attracted and preoccupied Americans during much of their history.

1983 Convention Special: Travel Plans

SAVE 25 to 50 percent below normal day coach fares on regularly scheduled flights from most cities. Our official agency, Boskely Moss Travel Consultants (RMTC), has negotiated a discount fare with a major carrier for the OAH 1983 Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, April 6-9. In addition RMTC staff will employ their "tariff expertise" to research the lowest fare on all airlines without bias. For further information call RMTC toll free 800-645-3437; in New York, 516-536-3076.

Executive Board resolved in its meeting on November 11, 1981 "that all people on the Program must be both members of the association and registered at the convention" except for those "persons not historians or not in the field of American history."

Dorothy Lapp Honored

ON AUGUST 27, 1982 the Chester County Court House in Chester County, Pennsylvania celebrated the opening of its new archives. Stated at the celebration was Dorothy Lapp, genealogist and local history researcher, who had preserved county documents in the 1930s and 1940s when officials were allowing them to be burned or sold as trash. Lapp stored the documents in her home for forty years, and, when local people realized their value, returned them to the Chester County Historical Society and Court House.

Dorothy Lapp was born in 1901 in White Horse, Pennsylvania. She began her education in a one-room school, and in 1924 received a B.A. from Swarthmore College. Besides teaching a myriad of subjects for several years after graduation, she also worked as a free-lance writer in New York City, investigating a wide variety of issues including a study of cooperative marketing for the Dairyman’s League, a history of Harrisville for the Author’s Club of New York City, and a statistical report for the New York Health and Tuberculosis Department on causes of death.

Many professional historians and other scholars will arrive for the conventions of the OAH in Cincinnati, April 6-9. The Library of Congress will have loaned to the Library of Michigan a number of important 19th-century papers on the history of American music, and that Library has promised to make them available to the public during the conventions for the study of American history and music. The Library of Congress also has loaned to the Library of Michigan a number of important 19th-century papers on the history of American music, and that Library has promised to make them available to the public during the conventions for these subjects and at other times, and at other times.

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IN NOVEMBER 1981 Robert K. Murray, a professor of American history and director of "The Presidential Performance Study" at Pennsylvania State University mailed a "Survey Pamphlet" to several thousand Ph.D.'s teaching "fulltime in American history." One of the major goals of this study is laudable - avoidance of charges of elitism made against similar if more limited studies in the past. In a cover letter Murray explains: "The questions are the result of consultations with and suggestions from a large number of you and have been field-tested over the past six months. They have been specifically designed to have a cross-reference relationship to each other and to pinpoint attitudes which, when analyzed by computer, will reveal much about the thinking of historians on the presidency. Each question has been inserted for its usefulness even though it may at first appear to be frivolous, improper, or even irrelevant."

After careful study of the questions asked, however, I'm not at all certain if the primary purpose of this study is a major attempt to measure the performance of presidents or to evaluate the competence of contemporary historians. If it is the former, I cannot escape the conclusion that many questions in fact are frivolous and irrelevant - if not improper. If, on the other hand, the competence of historians is really what this study is all about, Murray’s "Survey Pamphlet" is sufficiently transparent to arouse the suspicions even of dilettantes and neo-ophytes.

In many instances respondents are required to deal with a "yes/no" dichotomy which is not an appropriate response to most queries made. One question asks: "Do you agree with Truman's removal of funds from the Second U.S. Bank and their transfer to state banks?" Questions such as these obviously arouse controversy in historical circles, but require sophisticated responses which not only deal with historical context, but allow room for qualification on substantive grounds. An example of an innocuous statement, which requires concrete examples and extended commentary if it is to be answered at all, is: "A president who is obdurate is preferable to one who is too easily swayed." Another question I found troubling was the request to rank in order of preference the most desirable occupation for a president: union leader, banker, engineer, journalist, corporate executive, doctor, lawyer, church leader. Not only are these choices arbitrary and limited, but suggests that occupation is sought to be a major factor (which is not necessarily the case). In addition, one is also requested to rate specified traits according to their importance or lack thereof: integrity, intense patriotism, an aristocratic bearing, a pleasing physical appearance, previous political experience, intelligence, charisma. Such categories are not only limited in scope, but so obviously "loaded" or vague that a "yes/no" response is meaningless - unless, of course, one is attempting to identify bias or determine the percentage of professionally-trained historians willing enough to respond in a simplistic manner to questions that are subject to qualification or mis-leading - not to say erroneous.

Any historian who would answer yes or no without amplification or qualification to the following statements could help relieve the job shortage in the historical profession by using their talents elsewhere: 1) "Van Buren should have used direct government intervention to stem the economic distress resulting from the Panic of 1837"; 2) "Jackson's Maysville veto was correct in that it prevented the use of federal funds for purely local purposes"; and 3) "Carter was correct in not intervening militarily (except for the rescue mission) in the Iranian hostage crisis." The statement on Van Buren obviously is historical. In the context of nineteenth-century ideology, no

IN NOVEMBER AND December of 1981, presidential performance surveys were mailed to 1,997 Ph.D.-holding American historians with the rank of assistant professor or above, listed in the AHA Guide to Departments of History. By May 1982, completed questionnaires had been received from 953 respondents. There were an additional seventeen surveys returned which were incomplete (a page missing, last page left blank, and so on) or whose answers were too frivolous to be taken seriously (fortunately, there were only two of these). This was a fantastic response and far beyond our expectations, representing almost one-half the mailed total (48.5%).

Reaction to the survey as a whole ranged from praise (favorable comments on sixteen questionnaires) through passive-neutral (no comment on 928 questionnaires) to criticism (unfavorable comments on twenty-six questionnaires). At some place on fifty-three questionnaires there appeared a word or short phrase indicating displeasure with a particular question. Those who liked the survey as a whole wrote such statements as "a good job," "well worth the time," and "it made me think." Those who reacted adversely wrote "a very faulty instrument," "Why do I waste my time with this trash?" and "where did you learn your history?" Among the seventeen surveys which were returned incomplete, four were left entirely blank, with appended notes indicating that the respondent did not believe either in attempting to rank the presidents or in any study which was computer-connected. In addition, seven letters were received (without surveys attached) from contacted historians who attacked the whole procedure, explaining at length their reservations. Two rejected the idea that the computer could or should be used in connection with any type of historical research activity. Two were bona-fide crank letters, irrational and vindictive. Three were along the lines of Richard Curry's article, basing their criticism on the alleged inaccurate or ahistorical content of the questions, the lack of free choice in answering, and the general thrust of the survey.

We were prepared to face the fact that this survey might antagonize a considerable number of colleagues and were therefore extremely pleased that the vast majority cooperated uncomplainingly in the project. To those few who were put off (either by the entire survey or by specific questions) I can only say that there was no intention to gauge the "competency" of American historians or to engage in silly or nonprofessional exercises. Some questions were purposely "loaded," not to trick the respondent but to reveal attitudes toward the presidential office in general.

The project is now in its final review and interview stage, and the various criticisms we received in the course of the survey have already proved valuable in isolating and removing from consideration certain questions (some of which appear in the Curry article) which are indeed subject to misinterpretation, strain too hard for cross-period comparisons, or are too limiting in their range of responses. Our thanks goes, therefore, not only to those who returned the surveys without comments, but also to those, like Professor Curry, who provided specific critiques of it.

Results from that portion of the survey relating only to the ranking of presidents are now in hand. They will hopefully appear in a short article in one of the professional journals in the near future. The results involving the more detailed historical portions of the survey still require refinement and will not be available for some time. These will demand a more extensive treatment than a short article can provide. When they do appear there will be ample time for further debate concerning their validity.
The State Humanities Councils and Public History

Bruce Fraser

HISTORY HAS LONG been the pivot of the granting programs of public state humanities councils. From the first glimmer of the state council idea in the early 1970s, history has been the dominant focus of our projects and has been a major reason that the humanities have proved themselves well equipped to identify change, avoid the disciplinary and technical confines of the social scientist and the organizational limitations of the bureaucrat, historians bring a wider appreciation of the complexity of causation to public policy debates. At the most basic level, most policy decisions involve an exploration of change, and historians have proved themselves well equipped to identify change, to categorize it, and to give it coherent form.

Avoiding the disciplinary and technical confines of the social scientist and the organizational limitations of the bureaucrat, historians bring a wider appreciation of the complexity of causation to public policy debates. At the most basic level, most policy decisions involve an exploration of change, and historians have proved themselves well equipped to identify change, to categorize it, and to give it coherent form.

In great measure, then, history's central place in state humanities council programs is not a last-ditch effort to rest on its demonstrated utility. At the same time, one might argue that historians in these programs enjoy advantages denied scholars from other disciplines. There is no need to struggle to convince public officials of the utility of history. They already appeal to it constantly to explicate policy decisions. By them, one made. As Otis Graham noted, "It is too late to debate whether history should serve power. Power answered that question long ago." Similarly, there is little need to define the field of inquiry. The public historians would do well to follow. The field as a whole is now firmly institutionalized. A recognition of limits and as awareness of constraints need not be confessions but rather confirmations of maturity.

Higher Education Survey

THE HIGHER EDUCATION Panel of the American Council on Education recently conducted a survey entitled "Undergraduate Student Credit Hours." Section covers Engineering and the Humanities, Fall 1980," which was sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. The panel examined a stratified sample of 760 colleges and universities drawn from the population of more than 3,000 institutions of higher education in the United States. In sponsoring this survey, NEH and the National Science Foundation sought to develop data base information about the amount and level of instruction being provided at various types of institutions. To the purposes of the survey, the term "student credit hours" was defined as "credit value of a course multiplied by the number of hours registered for that course."

Four humanities fields were covered in the survey: English and American literature; history; modern languages; and philosophy. Of the four, English and American literature accounted for more than half (53%) of the 21 million student credit hours taken while philosophy represented only 9%. The humanities and modern languages accounted for 22% and 16%, respectively.

Overall, lower division courses accounted for nearly nine out of ten hours taken in the four humanities fields, as compared to eight of ten for the sciences and engineering. Of the more than 11 million credit hours in English and American literature, only 10% were taken in upper division courses. For history and philosophy, the proportion of upper division credit hours is considerably higher (32% each), and for modern languages, the upper division percentage is the mid-range (14%).

Among institutional sectors, two-year colleges accounted for 40% of all lower division student credit hours in the humanities; four-year colleges accounted for 35%, and universities for 25%.

The largest number of credit hours taken in English and American literature were taken in the two-year colleges. In history and philosophy, the four-year college sector shows the largest concentration on credit hours, whereas in modern languages, the universities account for more credit hours than either of the other two sectors.

When upper division credit hours are combined, the humanities are distributed between the universities and the four-year colleges, the latter turn out to be the heavy producers in each of the humanities fields surveyed. This pattern differs from that found in the science and engineering field, where, in only three out of ten disciplines, did the four-year colleges clearly outproduce the universities.

Copies of the complete report of the survey may be obtained by writing to OOPA, Mall Stop 303, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506. This article was reproduced in part from Humanities Highlights, an occasional publication of the Evaluation and Assessment Studies Branch of the NEH's Office of Planning and Policy Assessment.
This is part of a continuing series of Newsletter articles that explore applications of documentary and dramatic films to classroom teaching. To obtain information or make recommendations concerning the series, contact Robert Brent Toplin, Editor, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina 28406.

Edward D.C. Campbell, Jr.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED. In the face of declining enrollments the historical profession has been giving more attention to improving teaching techniques. Necessity has bred a reemphasis on relevant and interesting material attractive to majors in business, engineering, and other subjects. Particularly evident in recent years is the move by teachers of general survey courses in American history to examine regional and ethnic aspects of what heretofore has been frequently presented in monolithic terms.

Though the majority of students are not required by their major to go beyond the introductory level, professors can within those first courses lure the student back or at least expose the undergraduate to more aspects of American history: Afro-American, Indian, women's, regional, and social history. One method to present themes and issues quickly is by film. With the proper background to the properties of the art — that is by definition, an interpretation, even an exaggeration — the medium can provoke reaction and discussion.

Especially useful are the "southern," those works which like the "westerns" evoke a sense of time, place, and also, in some cases, period. Such films address the concept of regionalism, the process of change, and racial relationships. More often than not, the Southern is a type of subject that is set for that all too often unpolished treatment. The historical profession has been giving more attention to improving teaching techniques.

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In Nashville for its extended examination of contemporary South as metaphor first came to mind. More, however, will find such films impractical; they are too expensive and too long.

Actually the use of several lesser known, even obscure, movies benefits from the tight budgets and time constraints. Silent films are often cheaper, with rare exceptions shorter, and can be shown in groups for several impressions of a common theme and its earliest examinations in popular film. In tracing specific conceptions of slavery, the 1914 production of Uncle Tom's Cabin runs seventy-five minutes; director Harry Pollard's 1926 version is an hour in length. Both abound with romantic stereotypes and outline the period's perception of the antebellum South and race. In pointed contrast is the 1969 production Slaves (102 minutes), at times a brutally frank and loose adaptation of the Harriet Beecher Stowe novel. In comparison to Pollard's celebration of prewar gentility, Slaves was the precursor of "blackploitation" pictures, which reflected the Sixties black militancy. The 1969 production and its sequel Drum (1976) later broadened the interpretations in even more stark and highly successful films in popular release.

For studies of the mid-twentieth century view of the South in popular film, Jezebel is easily substituted for Gone With the Wind. The 1939 Warner Brothers production for which Bette Davis won an Academy Award was an obvious attempt to beat out David O. Selznik's mammoth undertaking, and as a result is a veritable 122 minutes' black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and white black and 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Films in the Classroom: "The Southern"

The migrant worker. Other documentary-like films made for television include of course The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman, which in tracing the life of a child born in slavery to her old age, in the beginnings of the Civil Rights movement provides a story of manageable length for classroom use. Whereas the acclaimed Roots mini-series runs to twenty-two parts and 720 minutes, The Autobiography is only 116 minutes.

This very brief overview, though it mentions only a few "southerns," provides a basic introduction to the themes which have attracted film-makers from the early 1900's. Many of the films originated as either novels or plays and this can also provide parallel readings. For further information, refer to the seventh edition of Feature Films on 8mm and 16mm, edited by James L. Limbacher.

FILMOGRAPHY

MGH/United Artists provides the following: Cabin in the Cotton, Gone With the Wind, In the Heat of the Night, Jesus Christ Superstar, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, and A Streetcar Named Desire. Budget Films rents The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman, Birth of a Nation, The Little Foxes, Slaves, and The Southerner. Films, Inc. has The Sound and the Fury, Mandingo, Nashville, Norma Rae, Pinky, Roots, and The Longest Day. Both adaptations of Uncle Tom's Cabin are available from Kit Parker Films, and Universal/16 has Virginia and To Kill a Mockingbird. America may be rented from Time-Life Films.

Presidential Performance Study

Democratic president would even have considered such an option. The statement on Jackson is misleading, as well as impertinent. The appropriate response is not yes or no, but an explanation that although Jackson approved a few internal improvements bills for political reasons, he was opposed to, in contrast to the Whigs, to massive spending by the federal government for purposes of national economic development on political and ideological grounds. The statement on Carter is equally "mind-boggling"—partially because of the fact that it precludes an accurate response either from those totally against or totally committed to military intervention to say nothing of those whose view lie somewhere in the middle of the spectrum (and for a variety of reasons).

Some of the questions asked or statements made are historically inaccurate. One question asks: "Do you agree with Buchanan that the president should not have strongly reenforced Ft. Sum­ter, but should have waited for negotiations instead?" Actually, it is true that Buchanan blamed the secession crisis on "fanatical" Northern abolitionists, he not only condemned disunion, but attempted to supply Sumter on one occasion and informed the Union commander, Major Robert Anderson, that if and when Sumter needed additional supplies in order to hold out he (Buchanan) was prepared to take steps to save it.

I return to my original question: who or what is being evaluated in this "Survey Pamphlet"—presidents or historians? Judge enough to recognize and analyze, ahistorical, vague, misleading or complex questions in a simplistic—in fact, totally inappropriate way?

It is only fair to state that a majority of questions can be answered in terms of "yes/no," "agree-disagree on a scale of 1-7" or "rate in order of importance categories." But as suggested above, such answers can be totally misleading unless placed in proper historical context and provision made for important qualifications. For the final decision, which call for the ranking of presidents as great, near great, average, a failure or near failure, allow no room for making critical distinctions between, for example, a president's foreign and domestic policy performance. "In concession" (as one of my wife's English composition students wrote recently), I'm not certain what, if anything, this study, if and when it is published, will prove about presidents or contemporary historians except, perhaps, about those who drew up the "Survey Pamphlet" in the first place. One anticipates ways in which an irate and pained response will attack such "impertinence" on my part. It might be claimed that I used the technique of citing exceptions to discredit the entire study. Moreover, it may be said that questions I attacked as being frivolous, irrelevant, ahistorical, or innocuous have profound methodological significance such as identifying bias, ideological rigidity, stupidity. No doubt, I have also failed to understand that in the age of computer analysis, leading or historically inaccurate statements were deliberately included along with sophisticated cross-referenced indicators—to achieve a more detached and objective composite view of other candidates could be obtained. Maybe so. But there is a saying among computer specialists: "Garbage in, garbage out."

How Historians Say "No"

James A. Hijiya

FROM 1975, when I was a graduate student, to 1981, when it looked as if I were about to be economically a success of a job, I applied for about a hundred positions of various sorts; and in a three-ring binder labeled "The Bad News Book" I kept every rejection letter. Having recently perused this lamentable archive, I find myself in a position and a mood to draw some conclusions and make some judgments about the way that historians turn each other down. I divide rejections into five basic types: the Silent Treatment, Sudden Death, Evasive Action, Communication Failure, Rejection, and the Personal Touch.

The Silent Treatment consists of deciding against hiring a candidate but never telling him or her of that decision. Fortunately, not many historians use this method in its pure form, and they are usually located in some place like Moraga, California. Somewhat more common, however, is the Silent Interview: a letter saying that one's job application is being considered but that if one does not receive further word by a given date, then one should conclude that the application is dead. This policy no doubt saves the prospective employer considerable time and postage; however, it adds anxiety to the burden of a job-hunter who may be frantic already. After all, how does one know that a mail truck containing a letter inviting one to a crucial interview at a prestigious institution has been delivered just outside of Charlottesville Virginia? Unless one receives an actual letter of rejection, one cannot be sure. An even commoner variant of the Silent Treatment is the delayed reaction. Many employers say nothing till they have hired somebody, then send out (usually in May or June) one large batch of letters to all the other candidates.

Again this simplifies procedures for the employer, but it prolongs the nail-biting of those applicants who were eliminated in November or February and did not make it to the short list or the interviews.

The second type of rejection is Sudden Death: the terse announcement that the candidate has failed. For example, here is half of a letter from Middletown, Connecticut: "After a careful review of all the applicants for our position in American history, our search committee has decided not to proceed further with your candidacy." And here is a whole one from Blacksburg, Virginia: "an austere, mimeographed missive which lacks a date, an address, and a salutation: "The Screening Committee considering candidates for the three positions in the Humanities program at Virginia State University has completed its initial deliberations, and interviews are currently being conducted. I regret to inform you that you were not one of those selected for an interview. Sincerely yours."

One more example of Sudden Death is the AHA-approved postcard with a checksum beside option No. 4: "Other applicants more nearly meet our requirements for available positions." The letter-writer's frugal expenditure of ink seems indicative of the amount of attention which he or she has paid to the applicant's candidacy. Sudden Death is not poignant.

The third kind of rejection is Evasive Action. Here the writer arranges extraordinary phrases in ingenious order so as to avoid responsibility for denying somebody a job. Usually the writer puts the crucial sentence into the passive construction or attributes any negative decision to a committee to which he or she seems not to belong. The supreme example of this mode comes from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In a letter dated February 22, 1978, the head of the recruitment branch informed me that I would not be hired to write the history of the commission. But what she actually said was, "review of your application by appropriate operating officials has not generated immediate em-
DURIN THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 14, 1982, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM WILL TELEVISION AN EIGHT HOUR MINI-SERIES ENTITLED "THE BLUE AND THE GRAY." IT IS AN AMBITIOUS PRODUCTION FILMED ON 102 SETS (THE BATTLE SCENES WERE STAGED IN OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS) WITH 175 SPEAKING PARTS AND MORE THAN 5,000 EXTRAS NOT TO MENTION THE HORSES. AMONG THE MAJOR FILM STARS APPEARING IN THE TELECAST ARE GREGORY PECK AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN, STERLING HAYDEN AS JOHN BROWN, AND PAUL WINFIELD, LLOYD BRIDGES, COLLEEN DEWURTH, WARREN OATES, GERALDINE PAGE, RIP TORN, ROY CALBourn, AND ROBERT VAUGHN IN VARIOUS SUPPORTING ROLES. CBS IS PROMOTING "THE BLUE AND THE GRAY" AS A "Sweeping Saga of the American Civil War," An "Epic" Which Depicts The "Compelling, Frightening, And Sometimes Glorious Events of the American Civil War." It Might More Accurately Be Described As the Traditional Hollywood Civil War Melodrama of Two Related Families - One From Pennsylvania (The Hale's) and One From Virginia (The Geysers) - Torn Apart by Secession. The Unifying Figure Is a Daughter of a Massachusetts Senator and Later Married to a Confederate Army Major Who Ambles Among the Wounded Union Soldiers and Dispatches Them with His Saber as He Cheerfully Hums His Favorite Revival Hymn.

Space Does Not Permit a Summary of the Melodramatic and Improbable Details of the Storyline, But to Cite Just One Instance: In Episode Three, John Geysier and Jonas Steele Both Plunge into the Huge Battleground of the Wilderness. John Is Seeking His Brother Who Is Serving in Lee's Army; Jonas Is Seeking the Saber-Wielding Maniacal Preacher/Major Welles. In This Eerie Nighttime Mile Battlefield - A Terrain in Which Soldiers Often Could Not See Their Comrades, Or the Enemy, Ten Feet Away -- Both Men Find the Objects of Their Searches.

Of Course the Civil War Was Filled with Bizarre and Improbable Occurrences, But We Are Prepared to Accept Them as Believable Only If the Production Has the Ring of Historical Authenticity. In This Respect, What Are We to Make of the Eight-Hour Television Show on the American Civil War Which Never Bothered to Offer Viewers the Vaguest Explanation for Why Millions of Americans butchered Each Other Across Half a Continent for Four Years? Or Which Gives Us Little or No Insight Into the Complex Attitudes of Northerners and Southerners to Each Other and to the Blunders of the Midst? (Blacks in Fact Are Conspicuously Absent After the First Episode.)

The Creators of "The Blue and the Gray" Have Gone to Great Lengths to Avoid Glaring Anachronisms and Factual Errors. They Have Borrowed Bits and Pieces From the Works of the Late Abraham Lincoln, From the Prairie Grove, Arkansas Historical Battlefield, Went to Great Lengths to Insure Accuracy in Depicting Historically Well-Known Events. Even the Actors and Actresses Shared the Passion for Romantic Recreations, Rip Torn as Ulysses Grant Refused to Wear the General's Uniform Emblazoned by the Theatrical Costume Company. Jonas, a Civil War Buff, Insisted Upon Wearing (As Grant Did) a Private's Uniform. Robert Symonds, as Robert E. Lee, Recaptures the Precise Arm Gestures Lee Made as He Walked from Appomattox Court House in 1865. And Edwin Stanton Reverently Murmurs "And Now He Belongs to the Ages," As He Stands by President Lincoln's Deathbed. There Are No Blunders in This Film the Scale of "Root's" Misplacing of the Nat Turner Insurrection by a Decade. See William C. Davis, "The Civil War Comes to the Screen: Making 'The Blue and the Gray,'" Civil War Times Illustrated, XXI (June 1982), 26-29.

Unfortunately Such Well-Meaning Concern for Appearance Only Repeats D. W. Griffith's Mistaken Belief That Visual Verisimilitude Amounts to Historical Accuracy. It Is Contaminated by the Producers' Distorted Notions of What Is Realistic. To the Makers of "The Blue and the Gray," History Is Primarily the Product of Great Men and It Is Important That We Reproduce Precisely How They Appear, What They Said, and What They Did. At the Same Time, There Is A Little Awareness of the Incongruity of Creating -- Side by Side -- A Cast of Fictional Characters Who Embly the FAQs and
In the face of all Nielsen ratings and market surveys to the contrary, I continue to believe that there is a substantial viewing audience in the 1980s which will respond to multi-dimensional historical characters acting on the basis of emotions, prejudices, and notions which may echo our own, but are the product of a quite different outlook and sensibility. To cite just one example: the duel between John Geyser and Count Von Ziller could have given the viewers some insight into a world in which "honor" rather than survival and success was at the core of a man's sense of self. By treating the duel as a combination of comic relief and "High Noon," "The Blue and the Gray" is true to the film tradition, but false to history.

The networks may be correct in assuming that contrary to the hoopla about public history, the American viewing public is interested only in subjects which can conveniently be pigeonholed into the dramatic conventions of the soap opera and the contemporary concerns of today's editorial page. Like narcissistic amnesiacs we are willing to look into the past only so long as we can see the present; or even worse -- a costumed version of "Dallas."

Perhaps we should simply be grateful for the moments that "The Blue and the Gray" have to offer. Much of the photography and the acting is first rate. Sterling Hayden looks like John Brown reincarnated, even if his halting delivery is a parody of the Biblical cadence of that grand zealot. Gregory Peck is surprisingly good as Abraham Lincoln, capturing the frontier awkwardness, and crafty intelligence, and the humanity behind the Daniel Chester French statue. When we hear Peck tell an anecdote, or read the Gettysburg Address, we understand for a moment something of what Lincoln and the war were all about. There are a few things even prime-time cannot ruin.

( Editor's note: Part one of the eight-hour mini-series will be broadcast on the CBS television network Sunday, November 14 from 8 to 11 p.m., Eastern Time. Part two will be aired on November 16 from 9 until 11 p.m., Eastern Time and the conclusion the following evening from 8 until 11 p.m.)

How Historians say "No"

Employment interest: I did not get the job, but the next year I began reading quite a lot about the commission anyway.

So far I have described forms of rejection which are deficient in one way or another. Many historians, however, write letters which are truly admirable and almost welcome.

One variety of such letters is the Conscientious Rejection. While neither brutally short nor skulkingly evasive, it conveys the essential message: sorry, no. Usually this letter thanks the applicant for his or her interest in the position; notes the large number of excellent applicants and implies that he or she is one of them; explains that this large number accounts for the slowness of the selection process and the use of form letters ("We received more applications in response to our advertisement than we could acknowledge personally."); informs the applicant that, alas ("I am sorry" --

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Donald G. Mathews and Jane De Hart Mathews

TO EXPORE THE CULTURAL RAMIFICATIONS OF ERA'S DEFEAT IS FIRST TO CALL TO MIND OUR political climate in which defeat of a constitutional guarantee of sexual equality before the law seemed virtually impossible. That the U.S. Senate in 1972 should have joined the House of Representatives in submitting the amendment to the states by an impressively lopsided vote of 84 to 4 suggested that ratification would come as the natural product of the explosive egalitarianism of the 1960s. Then the exhilaration of confrontation with authority and the excitement of rapid change made the word revolution universal currency in the political marketplace. The civil rights revolution, the student revolution, the cultural revolution telegraphed an hope for the past and hope for significant social change shared by some within government (the War on Poverty) as well as by those attacking its policies in Vietnam.

Young women, caught up in the cortex of protest, became self-conscious revolutionaries on their own behalf as they came to understand that personal experience separated them not only from the structure they defined, but also from male comrades whose limited understanding of sexual equality was epitomized by the draft resisters' slogan: "Girls Say Yes to Guys Who Say No." Joining with other women who differed substantially in style and ideology, these new feminists challenged a male-defined "reality," the mood of giddy optimism and dead seriousness was captured in a pamphlet published by the National Organization for Women entitled Revolution: The Time is Now. What was not fully appreciated in 1972 was that with revolutions come counter-revolutionaries. That these should have been women as well as men that they should have been as assertive as feminists suggests something of the cultural ramifications of defeat. Although there is no consensus to explain ERA's defeat, there are several theories. For victims, it resulted from an uprising of the people against irresponsible elites who had too long used government to meddle in private concerns. It was also a rejection of the feminist ideal of what women ought to be, an ideal that threatened to destroy the American family and sap the strength of a society already crippled by moral permissiveness and political weakness and indecision. Ratificationists had other explanations. Some -- following the political axiom that if you can't defeat your enemy, attack your friends -- charged that Jimmy Carter hadn't done enough. Others claimed that banks and insurance companies together with the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints spent great sums of money to defeat the amendment. Conservativists throughout the religious spectrum of Protestant-Catholic Mormon had combined to resist subversion of patriarchal supremacy. Traditionalist male legislators had thwarted the public will. Men did it (with of course they did). It escaped no one's notice that arch-conservatives used their way of life. Involved with the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints spent great sums of money to defeat the amendment. Conservativists throughout the religious spectrum of Protestant-Catholic Mormon had combined to resist subversion of patriarchal supremacy. Traditionalist male legislators had thwarted the public will. Men did it (with of course they did). It escaped no one's notice that arch-conservatives used their way of life. Involved with the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints spent great sums of money to defeat the amendment. Conservativists throughout the religious spectrum of Protestant-Catholic Mormon had combined to resist subversion of patriarchal supremacy. Traditionalist male legislators had thwarted the public will. Men did it (with of course they did). It escaped no one's notice that arch-conservatives used their way of life. Involved with the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints spent great sums of money to defeat the amendment. Conservativists throughout the religious spectrum of Protestant-Catholic Mormon had combined to resist subversion of patriarchal supremacy. Traditionalist male legislators had thwarted the public will. Men did it (with of course they did). It escaped no one's notice that arch-conservatives used their way of life.

What was not fully appreciated in 1972 was that with revolutions come counter-revolutionaries. That these should have been women as well as men that they should have been as assertive as feminists suggests something of the cultural ramifications of defeat.

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The Cultural Politics of ERA's Defeat

When in New Jersey or New York or Iowa or North Carolina, women repudiated state or federal equal rights amendments because they had become the symbol of feminism, an ideology profoundly alien to their experience of what being a woman meant.

The linkage was not so

much a matter of logic as intu

ution. It is significant that although lesbians were identified in antifeminist politics as women-who-want-to-be-men, they were not nearly so threatening. Anti-feminists as homophiles, or men-who-refuse-to-be-men.

Charges that ERA would en

drench abortion, mandate sexual integration of public restrooms, and restructure the family seemed as irrelevant and mistaken to ratific

ationists as association of the amendment with homosexuality. Yet these indictments, too, rested on the sociological realty underlying opposition. The danger inherent in the cry that abortion was murder and that ERA was the same as abortion is obvious. "Equality is the right of a mother to send her daughter to a school of choice," a constituent to his Senator, "but this ERA is a bad bill. No one, man or woman, has any right to murder babies." Al

though ratificationists in

culated their role in the political advertisements of anti-ERA writers, ERA and abortion is pervasive and persistent. It is made not only for political reason, but also because the pro-ERA feminists' presumed hatred of the biological function for which their sex had prepared them. The anomalous merg

es between disgust and danger, and condemnation of sexual irresponsibility, the trivialis

ation of the sacred process by which human re-

production occurs. Women watching abortion films, women-who-refuse-to-be-mothers which means women-who-refuse-to-be-women. Anomalies. Implicit in the accusation that the availability of allows "them" to "get off the hook" is an indignant sense of responsibility evaded and punishment denied.

As for the "potty issue," sexually integrated public restrooms became for pro-ERA critics a cross between comic relief and chronic despair. The image gathers in subconscious connections and anxieties which express more than the niceties implied in the terms "ladies lounge." Restrooms have been integrated once before, that is, by race. And the word "integration" evokes memories of struggle over racial equality. Like the equal protection of racial integration, ERA opponents parodied the latter with the "potty parable." Some television makers, denied access to the toilet of the opposite sex, would take the matter to the Supreme Court which once again would order integrated facilities. It is not surpr

ing that opponents of ratification should evoke roasts of approval by pleading with state legislators not to "de-sexgregate" us. Whether or not a serious statement, the idea of reintegration for queers captured the imagination of people who thought that the idea of equality — whether sexual or racial — was ridiculous. The ridicule seems deserved because equality was interpreted as sameness. As such, sexual equality implied a utopian, willful attempt to ignore cultural implica

tions of a biological distinction. The sense of anomalousness as a rich lode through the subterranean ethnos of antifeminist argument. Objections to integrated facilities expressed in a different form were the履use sense of disbelief, frustration, and anxiety that was expressed in the emphatic "we don't want to be men." There was almost a religious intensity in the process as if by calling attention to the anomalous, antifeminists could cleanse themselves of the defilement of traditional roles perceived to have been handed upon them by feminists (women-who-want-to-be-men).

The words "equality" and "integration" were also part of a generalized claim that ERA is not helpful upon the feminist American family. Although vague and all-inclusive, the charge was meaningful for a variety of reasons. Many women understand the amendment to be part of a conservative agenda to strip women of soci-

al role defined by sex which would mean that "Mother" would be less an ideological or cultural concept than a biological one. The perceived danger to the family is clear to nonfeminists; but it is also

so clear that the issue is not family life, but rather its traditional form: father (head and provider), mother (nurturer and manager), children (replicas of the older generation). The internal dynamics and quality of relationships independent of sex are not so important to anti-ERA, pro-family forces as the ability of the father to stay out of the family, the mother to stay out of the job-

market, and children out of public child-care facilities. Changing the form of the family — or even acknowledging that there could be various forms — defies the orthodoxy of social role defined by sex. The under

lying sense beneath this ac

cusation of antifamily en

gineering is represented in three images: loss of

children, attack on homemakers, and the escape of husbands and fathers from

This confusion of equality with sameness, and therefore with absurdity and danger, was also linked with impunity re-

presented by anomalous men—"homosexuals." Identification of Gay Liberation with Women's Liberation and with ERA was not a tortured reading of the contemporary feminist movement or of the sexual revolution, although it had nothing to do with legal equality guaranteed by the proposed twenty-seventh amend

ment. The words of ERA, "on account of sex," were joined with "sexual preference" or homosexuality to evoke loathing, fear, and anger as the grotesque perversion of "masculine responsibility" re

presented by the woman's move

ment. The linkage was not so

This pattern seems to un

derlie other objections to ratification. The charge that the amendment would mandate decriminalization of rape is the kind of alarmist mystification often characterizing antifeminism elsewhere. While untrue it does re

present the sense of personal vulnerability women felt when faced with the jumbled meanings of change associated with gender over the past fifteen years. For women who had so internalized tradi

tional female roles that the very concepts of sexual oppression and emancipation seemed absurd, the temptation to nonfeminists; but it is al

so clear that the issue is not family life, but rather its traditional form: father (head and provider), mother (nurturer and manager), children (replicas of the older generation). The internal dynamics and quality of relationships independent of sex are not so important to anti-ERA, pro-family forces as the ability of the father to stay out of the family, the mother to stay out of the job-

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gineering is represented in three images: loss of
the patriarchy in order to resist the claims of feminists to speak for women. The process of socialization to which feminists were so sensitive had been so subtle and indelible as theorists said it was, allowing for an interpretation of personal experiences that had been not only meaningful but perhaps even rewarding for women who believed that they were defending themselves in fighting ERA.

To understand this aspect of the ratification struggle as a conflict over the meaning of womanhood is to place it within a broad context of historical process that has yet to go the course. The great numbers of Americans responsible for the steady drift to starboard since the presidential election of 1972 could see in the issue of sexual equality— if successfully identified as absurd and dangerous—a way to achieve political advantage. Anything so engrained in us as an experience of what sex means could create a broad base for conservative recruitment. This was especially true after the identification of sexual behavior with political liberation in the sixties, when the personal became political for the "left," the same thing was quite natural for the right. The result was the fusion of ERA with both feminism and liberalism.

This does not mean that in the long run either will have lost. Every historian knows that historical and cultural change is rarely abrupt. Changes within a generation are swift; the "intersubjective meanings" passed from generation to generation results from a dialectic of which the defeat of ERA is only one act among many stretching back in the past. The social base of feminism and proto-feminism is much more secure now than in 1972. Although the experiences of women since that time have broadened considerably the social base required for change, the failure of ERA in 1972 was so surprising as that a majority of Americans favored ratification. Given this achievement, the ideological concessions made to sexual equality by conservatives in a decade of debate may yet provide political capital to invest in a renewed effort to respond to the insights of feminism, the genius of American egalitarianism, and the weight of cultural baggage that sometimes prevents a swift departure from the past.

Committee on Public History

The Committee on Public History met on April 1, 1982, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians. All of the committee members were in attendance (to wit: Suellen Hoy, James K. Huhta, Lawrence K. Kelly, Bob Pomeroy, Larry Tise, and Steven Kesselman).

Huhta presented to the committee copies of the new professional public service booklet he had prepared, at the request of the committee, dealing with the development of historic preservation courses and programs in departments of history. The booklet would be sold by the OAH at a price currently estimated at $2.50. The booklet was based on a paper Huhta had presented at the OAH meeting in Detroit. The committee had read two revised drafts of the booklet manuscripts prior to publication.

The committee authorized Bob Pomeroy of the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, D.C. to prepare the second booklet in the series, this one on the historian in the corporate world, for release at the 1983 meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suellen Hoy was authorized to prepare a booklet on the role of the historian in the formulation of public policy. Tentatively, this third booklet would be ready in 1984.

Other topics which were approved by the committee included ones on historical editing, archival administration, museum education, historic site interpretation, historical agency administration, and the historian in the schools. The committee members agreed to take under consideration and recommend the names of people who were qualified to prepare booklets on these and other possible professional interest to the historian. Please write to James Huhta, chair of the committee, at the Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, if you have any suggestions.

SPECIAL NOTICE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCES will be held in Stuttgart, West Germany on August 23-September 1, 1983. Ruth Pierson is interested in forming a panel on the "History of Women and Peace Movements." If you are interested in contributing, contact Professor Pierson, Department of History and Philosophy of Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto M5S 1V6, Canada by November 22, 1982; include the title and an abstract of your paper.

1984 OAH MEETING: An effort is underway to set up two sessions for the 1984 OAH meeting in Los Angeles. One would be on "Nationalism and its Alternatives," and the other would deal with "Journalism and Mass Communication: Agendas for Future Research." People interested in participating in either of these sessions should send an abstract or copy of the paper to Stephen Vaughn, 5160 Vilas Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 before February 1, 1983.

1983 Convention Special: At Riverfront Stadium

A CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI would not be complete without spending an evening watching the Reds at Riverfront Stadium. The Organization of American Historians has arranged for a section of seats to be reserved for convention delegates for the Reds/Cubs games on Friday, April 8 at 7:30 and Saturday, April 9 at 2:15.

Box seat tickets are now available for $6.00 each. Orders, with a self-addressed, stamped envelope, should be sent directly to the Cincinnati Reds. Deadline for orders is March 10, but the earlier you order the better your seat location will be. Tickets will be mailed in March. Use the order form below.

Come to see the Reds & Cubs play April 8 or 9

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
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MAIL TO TED WILLIAMS, GROUP SALES, THE CINCINNATI REDS, BOX 1970, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45201. REMEMBER TO ENCLOSE A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE WITH YOUR ORDER.

The OAH and the Cincinnati Reds

A Winning Combination
ON OCTOBER 1 Congress completed work on an emergency spending bill that will keep the Government operating for the first two and a half months of the new fiscal year. Since the measure expires on December 15, Congress will be reconvening on November 29 for a lame-duck session to deal primarily with appropriations bills. However, there is certainly a possibility that Congress will also consider, during the lame-duck session, some bills of major interest to historians: designation of Women's History Week; establishment of a commission to coordinate plans for the bicentennial of the Constitution; and the creation of an Office of the Historian for the House of Representatives. Late November would be a good time to alert your Representatives and Senators to the importance of these legislative concerns. For additional information on these issues, you may wish to purchase the NCC Legislative Packet for $4.00.

The current edition was updated on November 1 and is available from Page Putnam Miller, NCC, 400 A Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

HISTORIAN FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PROPOSED

Historians, for the past several years, have been advocating a House Historical Office. This office would help plan celebrations for the bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987 and the opening of Congress in 1989 and would develop programs to preserve the history of the House.

On September 24 the House defeated the resolution by a vote of 132 yeas and 180 nays. Although there had been considerable support for the measure from Bolling (D-NO), O'Neill (D-MA), Boggs (D-LA), Simon (D-IL), and Gingrich (R-GA) to name a few, a negative speech by Latta (R-OH) and efforts of Frenzel (R-MN) in securing negative votes as members entered the chamber to vote, brought defeat. Unfortunately the bill came to the floor on a Friday when many staunch supporters were not present. Since the bill provides for funding for the Historical office from the Contingent fund of the House, no additional appropriations would be necessary. Thus it is hoped that this resolution can be brought to the floor for successful passage during the lame-duck session.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

There were indications in late summer that the General Services Administration was attempting to impose an additional 5% staff reduction at the National Archives. Thus it was a significant victory for NARS supporters that the Senate Appropriations Committee filed a report that stated the Committee "will monitor further staffing levels at NARS to insure that no further reductions are made, and that necessary increases in staffing which reasonably reflect the increased funding for NARS take place." The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended an FY 1983 budget of $86 million for NARS, and the House recommended $87,644. Following the floor vote by the House and Senate, reconsideration of these bills will take place in conference committee. NARS operated from December 1981 through September 1982 on an annual budget of approximately $75 million. The proposed FY 1983 levels would provide welcomed increases.

Since Congress did not complete the FY 1983 budget process before the beginning of the fiscal year, NARS will be funded from October 1 to December 15, 1982 at $86 million. The Continuing Resolution specified that if the full Appropriations Committees in both the Senate and the House had reported out an appropriations bill the Continuing Resolution funding would be based on the lower of the two figures. In this case the Senate figure was approximately $1 million below the House.

The September Congressional override of the Presidential veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill included $600,000 for the preservation of House and Senate documents and $2 million unspecified to be used by NARS. These items are "no year money" which means these funds did not have to be spent in FY 1982.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

The September Congressional override of the Presidential veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill included $1.5 million for NHPRC. This is "no year money" which gives needed flexibility to the use of the funds. The House and the Senate Appropriations Committees have both recommended $1 million for NHPRC's grants program for FY 1983. In light of the Administration's efforts over the last two years to eliminate the NHPRC's grants program these are encouraging developments.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION President Reagan has signed
the compromise appropriation for HUD-Independent Agencies passed by both the House and the Senate. The appropriation of NSF is part of the bill. The compromise, which was worked out in a lengthy conference committee meeting on September 28, provides for an increase of $12.8 million for research and related activities in the National Science Foundation. The reports accompanying this legislation in both Houses indicated that highest priority should be given to the Directorates for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences in the allocation of these additional funds.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

On October 1 the Senate passed by unanimous consent S. 2671, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. A similar bill, H.R. 5162, is currently before the House Subcommittee on Census and Population. There must be swift action in early December by the House subcommittee, full committee, and floor to expedite passage of this legislation.

PARK PROTECTION ACT

On September 29 the House passed by a large margin (319 to 84) H.R. 5162, a bill designed to insure the protection and improvement of the National Park Service. For the past nine months historians have been working tirelessly in presenting a case for the need for legislation that would protect the cultural resources of the parks from current threats. This bill includes significant provisions for inventory and reporting procedures of cultural resources, and for the development of additional training programs to park staff in cultural resource management and interpretation.

NATIONAL ENDOVMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Interior Appropriations Bill has not yet been reported out of the House Subcommittee. Mark-up of this legislation is expected to take place when Congress returns in late November. It will appear that both the House and Senate will recommend figures for the NEH at, or near, the FY 1982 level, in spite of the Administration's recommendation of a 27% cut for NEH.

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

Representative Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) introduced House Resolution 460 on March 9, 1982 to designate the week of March 6, 1983 as Women's History Week. Last year Congress passed a resolution on National Women's History Week that received widespread support from many national organizations and stimulated significant and diverse programs on women's history. In the Senate there are currently thirty-nine co-sponsors, many of whom are on the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is hoped that this committee will report out Joint Resolution 215 in late November and that it will come to the Senate floor quickly. In the House there are currently 221 co-sponsors. Members of both the House and Senate must encourage action on this resolution, in order to allow time for necessary planning for the March 6, 1983 event, the resolution needs to be voted on soon.

STUDENT AID

The Congressional decision to override President Reagan's veto of the supplemental appropriations bill will welcome relief to thousands of college students by increasing funds for grants and student loans. The action provided $217 million in extra student aid money for 1982-83, including $140 million for the Pell Grant program and $77 million for the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

MEMBERS OF THE OAH are eligible to subscribe to a new service offered by the Modern Language Association which was initiated this past summer. With the support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the MLA has broadened its employment service to include opportunities in the business world. While continuing its academic employment division, subscribers to the new MLA Career Information Services will have access to announcements of positions in business. The new service will try to make it easier for humanities Ph.D.s to find employment outside academe by inviting businesses to list job openings with them and by giving advice about the job search. During the first year of operation, the services' business division will list employment opportunities only in the New York City area, with the exception of openings in firms already hiring humanities Ph.D.s.

Subscribers to the business division of the MLA Career Information Services will participate in a one-day workshop led by the staff of the Institute for Research in History. During the first year of the project, these workshops will be held at the Institute's office in New York City. The workshop will provide a general introduction to business culture, to assessing the transferability of one's skills, to a consideration of the types of jobs available in business, to the job search process, and to ways of marketing oneself. Subscribers will also confer with a member of the Institute staff to discuss their background and resumes. Job referrals will take place in two ways, depending on the practices of the businesses participating in the service. During the year, subscribers will receive a limited number of announcements of positions as they become available. These announcements will be made by mail, wire, or telephone, depending on time constraints. It will be up to the subscribers to contact businesses if they are interested. The service will also develop a file of subscribers' resumes to submit to businesses that do not wish to announce openings.

THE HISTORY OF THE SERVICE -- workshop, counseling, and job referrals -- for one year is $95.00. Interested subscribers should write for an application. Contact Thyllis Franklin, MLA, 62 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

DIPARTMENT

AMHERST COLLEGE

HISTORY/AMERICAN STUDIES

Tenure Track Joint appointment, assistant professor level, beginning academic year 1983-84. Administrative approval tentative. Seek person who specializes in American history/culture 1840-1920, with strong training or active research interest in at least one of the following: political cultures, labor, ethnic, or urban history, women's history, history of a major region, Afro-American history. Qualifications include strong scholarly promise, commitment to designing interdisciplinary courses in American culture, and completed dissertation by September 1983. Letter, vita, and dossier, by November 30 to N. Gordon Levin, History/American Studies, Box 1770, Amherst College, Amherst, MA. 01002. AA/EOE.

BLACK ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Wabash College, an equal-opportunity/affirmative action employer, is sponsoring an oral history project to document the contributions of blacks to the college and to the Crawfordsville community. We seek as the director someone who communicates and organizes well and who is sensitive to the concerns of minorities. Applicants with a knowledge of Indiana history or with experience with an oral history project will be given preference. The salary is $7,400 for fifteen months of part-time work. The deadline for applications is November 15, 1982. Send letters of inquiry and resumes to Eileen McGrath, Staff Librarian, Wabash College, P.O. Box 352, Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933.
UPCOMING MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

THE FEDERATION OF NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETIES will hold its annual meeting on November 18 in Raleigh, North Carolina. For more information or to request a registration form, contact Myrl L. Fields, Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, Room 305, East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

THE MIDWEST ARCHIVES CONFERENCE will be held November 18-20 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. For more information, contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1100 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL FORTENBAUGH MEMORIAL LECTURE at Gettysburg College will be delivered by Jacques Barzun on November 19, 1982. For more information, contact: Gabor Boritt, Weidensall Hall, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325.

THE FORUM ON THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR) sponsored by National Graduate University will be held on January 11, 1983 in Washington D.C. The purpose of the conference is to convey accurate information on this unprecedented combination of the Federal Procurement Regulations with the Defense Acquisition Regulation into a single set of contracting rules called the FAR. This new set of regulations will soon be used as the basis of all federal government procurement. For a brochure describing the program, contact Donna Smith, National Graduate University, 1101 North Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

THE WILLIAMSBURG ANTIQUES FORUM will be held from January 30 to February 4, 1983 in Williamsburg, Virginia. Sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg, the Forum, titled "The Origins of American Style: The Period of Settlement," features staff and guest speakers who are experts on the traditions and technology that were imported from England in the seventeenth century. They will examine the transitions from English to American and from late renaissance to eighteenth-century styles. More information is available from Trudy Moyle, Registrar, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187.

CONFERENCE ON THE LEGAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTH: Vanderbilt University Law School and the University of Southern Mississippi will co-sponsor a conference entitled, "The Mississippi Gulf Coast on February 3-5, 1983. The conference will explore law and the southern economy, the law of slavery, civil rights, the southern bench and bar, and law and society in the South. The program will include principal papers by Lawrence M. Friedman, Harry A. Scheiber, Mark V. Tushnet, and Kermit L. Hall. For a conference schedule and additional information, contact James W. Ely, School of Law, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37240.

SOUTH TEXAS CONFERENCE ON TEACHING HISTORY will be held at Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas on February 5, 1983. The conference is designed to promote the teaching of history at the secondary-school level. For more information, or proposals for papers, contact James Gormly, South Texas Teaching Conference, Department of History, Pan American University, Edinburg, Texas 78539.

RELOCATION AND REDRESS: THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE is the title of an international conference to be held in Salt Lake City on March 10-13, 1983. Conference sessions will deal with such topics as the evacuation process; economic losses of the evacuees; the psychological impact of relocation; studies of life in California, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming camps; treatment of Japanese-born citizens of Canada and Latin American countries during the war; personal reminiscences of camp life; constitutional issues raised by relocation and redress; the relocation of various churches to relocation; public opinion on relocation; Salt Lake City as a center of Japanese-American activities during the war; the role of the JACL; and the significance and accomplishment of the redress movement. For more information, contact Sandra Taylor or Dean May at the Center for the Study of Historical Population Studies, 211 Carlson Hall, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIANS will hold its third annual meeting at Indiana University, Bloomington on March 11-12, 1983. Topics will include war and culture, religious expenence. For more information, contact M. Jeanne Peterson, History Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SOUTHERN CULTURE announces its second Barnard-Millington Symposium on Southern Science and Medicine held at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson on March 17-19, 1983. The program will focus on the history of medicine in the antebellum South. For further information, contact Ann Abadie, Center for the Study of Southern Culture, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677.

THE WEINGART FOUNDATION AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY ASSOCIATION will sponsor a conference on "The Variety of Quantitative History," March 24-26, 1983 at California Institute of Technology. There will be sessions on economic, social, and political history in Europe and America. For more information, write to Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL IRVINE SEMINAR ON SOCIAL HISTORY AND THEORY will be held at the University of California, Irvine on March 26, 1983. For more information, write to Michael P. Johnson, History Department, University of California, Irvine, California 92717.

JOHN COLLIER AND THE INDIAN NEW DEAL is the topic of a symposium to be held at the 1983 meeting of the Organization of American Historians, to be held April 6-9 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The session, entitled "My father, John Collier: The Missing Dimension in Recent Historiography," will consist of a single paper by John Collier, Jr. of approximately forty-five minutes. Replies to the paper will be presented by...
four authors of book-length studies of the Indian New Deal: Lawrence Hapgood, Donald Farman, Kenneth Philip, and Graham Taylor. For more information, write to Lawrence Kelly, chair of the session, at the History Department, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76201.

DREW UNIVERSITY TO HOST BICENTENNIAL CONSULTATION: A Bicentennial Consultation will be held April 7-9, 1983 at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, under the joint sponsorship of the Theological and Graduate Schools of Drew University and the Division of Ordained Ministry and the General Commission on Archives and History of the United Methodist Church. The program will explore varied themes in the historical understanding of church and ministry in the Methodist family of American denominations. The consultation also will celebrate the opening of the $2.75 million United Methodist Archives Center at Drew University. For more information, contact the Warden, Consultation Steering Committee, c/o Professor Bell, Richley, Wesley House, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY, with grants from the Eisenhower Foundation and the Kansas Committee for the Humanities, is sponsoring a conference on "The American Dream" in Abilene, Kansas on April 20-22, 1983. "Many facets of the American Dream" will be examined by scholars and noted writers, including such themes as: the melting pot; races to riches; frontier education; religion; media; arts and the dream; and differing cultural values. For more information on the conference, contact the Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas 67410.

THE CITY IN HISTORY AND HISTORY IN THE CITY is a topic that will be explored at the annual meeting of the American Culture and Popular Associations in Wichita, Kansas, April 24-27, 1983. For more information, contact Fred Schroeder, Humanities, University of Minnesota-Duluth, Duluth, Minnesota 55812.

THE SOUTHWEST LABOR STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold its fifth annual meeting at California State University in San Jose on April 29-30, 1983. Papers on aspects of labor history and on current labor problems should be sent to Jeanne Crank, Political Science Department, California State University, San Jose, California.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR SPORT HISTORY will hold its 1983 conference on May 29-30, 1983 at the Mont Alto Campus of Penn State (near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania). For more information, contact Ronald A. Smith, 101 White Building, Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER at the University of Minnesota is sponsoring a conference on "The Arab-Speaking Immigrants to North America to World War II" on June 2-4, 1983 in St. Paul, Minnesota. For more information, contact Rudolph J. Vecoli, Director, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

THE INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL EDITING will hold its twelfth annual meeting in Madison, Wisconsin on July 17-29, 1983. Jointly sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin, the institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Applicants should hold a master's degree in history or American civilization. A limited number of study grants are available. For information and applications, write to NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408. Deadline for applications is March 15, 1983.

THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (IRSL) will hold its sixth biennial symposium in Bordeaux, France, on September 8-10, 1983. The theme of the meeting will be "The Portrayal of the Child in Children's Literature." For further information, write to Denise Escarpit, 7, avenue des Chasseurs, F 33600 Pessac, France, or to Fred Erisman, Department of English, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas 76129.

THE MAINE HUMANITIES COUNCIL invites all scholars with relevant research interests to attend a symposium on Maine in the Early Republic, to be held in Portland on December 3-4, 1983. Write to James Leamon, History Department, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine 04240.

THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES is soliciting abstracts from people interested in participating in its 1983 annual meeting, March 22-26, in San Antonio, Texas. The meeting theme is "Translating Theory into Practice." People interested in participating on panels devoted to historical research should send proposed title of paper, 250 word abstract, complete name, address and telephone number to W. Clinton Terry, Department of Criminal Justice, Bay Vista Campus AC-201, Florida International University, North Miami, Florida 33181.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DAKOTA HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held at Mankato, South Dakota on April 9-11, 1983. The program committee invites paper proposals related to some aspect of South Dakota, Dakota Territory, or the history of the Upper Great Plains Region. For more information, contact Herbert Blakely, History Department, Dakota State College, Madison, South Dakota 57042-1799.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR LEGAL HISTORY invites submission of proposals for its 1983 annual meeting to be held in Baltimore on October 21-22, 1983. Proposals for individual papers or for full sessions will be considered. The program committee is also interested in receiving proposals for presentations on work in progress or other brief communications. Submit proposals to John Orth, Van Hecke-West Hall 604 A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

THE NEW YORK STATE STUDIES GROUP AND THE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERVICES OF THE NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM will hold their annual meeting on the Pleasantville campus of Pace University on June 11-12, 1983. The general program theme is the people of New York State in historical perspective. Paper and panel proposals and offers to participate are now being solicited. Send all proposals and inquiries to Stefan Bielinski, Division of Humanities, New York State Museum, 170 Dutch Broadway, Albany, New York 12221.

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Calls for papers

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The Letters of Ellen Tucker Emerson
edited by Edith E. W. Gregg, foreword by Gay Wilson Allen. The voluminous correspondence of Ralph Waldo Emerson caught in a community of nineteenth-century social history. Her famous father's circle included all the well-known names of the flowering of New England, and she saw them up close. She also writes of domestic life, social events, travel abroad, the home front during the Civil War, concerns of the Unitarian church in a splashy detail that brings the era alive. Two volumes, boxed, illustrated, $85 to December 31, 875 thereafter

The Kent State University Press
Kent, Ohio 44242
Calls for papers

Historical and Anthropological Services, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230.

MATERIAL CULTURE AND FOLK LIFE OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY: Papers and session proposals are invited for the Great Lakes American Studies Association spring 1983 meeting at the Pancake Conference Center, Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Neotraditional and interdisciplinary proposals are encouraged on such topics as popular culture, folklore, domestic life, agriculture, urban life, industrial culture, ethnic life, utopian communities, and river life which seek to interpret such cultural artifacts as furniture, textiles, ironwork and woodwork, buildings and their decoration, ceramics, industrial and agricultural technology, painting, literature, dance, and sermons and speeches. Submit proposals for papers or sessions by November 15, 1982 to Eugene Metcalf or Peter Williams, Program in American Studies, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY (SIA) is soliciting proposals for papers to be presented at their annual conference on May 12-15, 1983 in St. Paul-Minneapolis. The SIA is an organization interested in the material culture of the technological, engineering, and industrial past, and for this conference particularly welcomes proposals relating to Midwestern and Western U.S. and Canada, including the Mississippi River and Great Lakes regions. Submit a one-page abstract with brief curriculum vitae by December 1, 1982 to Robert Freme, James J. Hill Papers, Hill Reference Library, 80 West 4th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102. For general information or conference events, contact John Wickers, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

THE NEW RIVER SYMPOSIUM: The New River Gorge National River of the National Park Service is sponsoring the second annual New River Symposium on April 16-19, 1983. The three-day symposium will be held at the Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University at Blacksburg, Virginia. Papers are sought in natural history, folklore, geology, history, archaeology, geography, and other sciences, social sciences, and humanities. All papers should share the common theme of treating some aspect of New River Valley. Proposals are due by December 1, 1982. They should be addressed to Gene Cox, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Drawer V, Oak Hill, West Virginia 25901.

THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its 1983 meeting at San Diego State University in August. People interested in presenting papers or in organizing sessions should send exact titles, an abstract of each paper, and a curriculum vitae for each participant by December 31, 1982 to Janet Fireman, Chair, PBC Program Committee, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007.

THE OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY will hold its 1983 annual meeting on April 22-23 at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio. Proposals (including abstracts) for individual papers or complete sessions in any field of history should be sent to Jacob Dorn, Program Committee Chair, Department of History, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45435 by January 7, 1983.

MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE will host the second in an annual series of conferences on various aspects of the Holocaust, April 11-12, 1983. The theme for 1983 will be "America and the Holocaust, 1919-1945." Proposals for papers and complete (two or three paper) sessions are invited. Please submit proposal and vitae by January 15, 1983 to Holocaust Conference Committee, Department of History, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania 17551.

THE BIENNIAL AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold its ninth annual meeting on November 3-6, 1983 in Philadelphia. Proposals from all constituent areas of American Studies are welcome for papers, sessions, workshops, and panels. Typed, double-spaced proposals must be accompanied with a cover sheet which may be obtained from the American Studies Office at 307 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Questions and proposals should be sent by January 15, 1983 to Michael Zuckerman, Department of History, 207 College Hall/CB, at the University of Pennsylvania.

THE ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY will hold its eighth annual conference in San Antonio, Texas on April 28-30, 1983. Proposals for papers in all areas of business and economic history, U.S. or foreign countries, are invited. For further information, contact William Carlisle, Department of Economics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. Deadline for paper proposals is January 31, 1983.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY ASSOCIATION will hold its eighth annual meeting on October 27-30, 1983 in Washington, D.C. Those wishing to organize a panel, present a paper, chair a session, serve as a discussant, or offer suggestions for the program should contact Olivier Zune, Department of History, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. All proposals must be received by February 22, 1983.

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THE MARGARET WOODBURY STRONG MUSEUM
opened in Rochester, New York, on October 1, 1982. The collection includes exhibits, programs, and interpretative efforts of the museum relate to the impact of the Industrial Revolution on domestic life in the northeastern section of the United States until approximately 1930. Contact Marie Hewett, Director of Education, The Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, 1 Manhattan Square, Rochester, New York 14607.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, established in 1916, is the principal federal bureau responsible for nationally significant lands and resources of natural, historic, and recreational value. The 323 units of the National Park System include such diverse holdings as the natural wonders of Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon, the prehistoric habitation of the Anasazi in Mesa Verde, and the battlesfields of the Revolution and Civil War, the homes of poets and Presidents, seashores and wilderness preserves, and the major memorials of the nation’s capital. The rich history of the National Park Service and its current areas offers excellent opportunities for graduate-level academic study. Such study promises to be doubly beneficial: to the student, and to service managers and professionals gaining greater awareness of the many parks and programs have evolved. The National Park Service is prepared to suggest service-related thesis and dissertation topics, provide personal guidance, and facilitate full access to official records, knowledge, and other services. Interested students and teachers should write to Barry MacKintosh, Bureau Historian, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE BILLY GRAHAM CENTER
at Wheaton College has been given records covering sixty-four years of the work of the China Inland Mission (CIM). The collection includes letters and the Bible of James Hudson Taylor, the mission’s founder. Taylor opened the mission in 1864 to send workers to unevangelized provinces of China. By 1815 half of the Protestant missionaries in China were CIM workers. Most of the collection relates to missionary work in China. The materials, dating from 1888 to 1951, includes minutes of staff meetings, annual reports, translation notes, publications, and private papers of many long-time employees of the mission. Robert Shuster, director of the Archives, said, “The collection is a treasure trove of information about the development of the Christian church in China. The Archives is preparing a guide to the materials, portions of which should be open to researchers within a year. For more information, contact the Archives of the Billy Graham Center, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE BILLY GRAHAM CENTER
at Wheaton College has opened for research the personal papers of Harold Lindsell, the former editor of Christianity Today. The collection comprises ten boxes of manuscripts, over 100 tapes, some photographs, slides, and phonograph records. Approximately one-fourth of the material concerns Lindsell’s research on biblical inerrancy, which resulted in The Battle for the Bible and The Bible in the Balance. The collection includes his notes, drafts, and correspondence from readers of the books. For further information, write to the Archives of the Billy Graham Center, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING
welcomes to its membership individuals who share its goals of promoting excellence in editing and providing a means of cooperation among those in the field. The ADE Newsletter includes timely articles and significant news items. The association offers a job placement service and conducts an annual meeting during the AD films. For further information, contact Marie Hewett, Director of Education, The Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, 1 Manhattan Square, Rochester, New York 14607.

THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS: 1789-1987, is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Atlas will illustrate for the first time the geographical distribution of political parties represented in Congress for each of the since 1789. It will be published as volume two of a series of works titled the “United States Congress Centennial Atlas Project” by Marcellan. For more information or to participate in the project, contact Kenneth Mars, Associate Professor of Geography, Department of Geography and Geography, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.
Wells Fargo History Museum opened in Los Angeles in September with a display of more than 1,000 items that capture the color and excitement of Gold Rush California. Over 130 years of the company's history are encompassed in a diverse collection of artifacts of the Old West, original lithographs and etchings, photographs, and documents. Visitors can follow the evolution of Wells Fargo and western history through five theme areas in the museum: staging; express business; mining; banking; and southern California. Included in the museum, which is 6,500 square feet in size, is a multimedia theater that can seat thirty to forty visitors; audiovisual programs are shown on the hour.

The Wells Fargo History Museum is located on the corner of Fifth and Flower Streets in downtown Los Angeles; admission is free.

The Faculty Exchange Center, a non-profit, faculty-administered program, helps arrange teaching exchanges on the college and university level, and houses exchanges for purposes of study and travel for teachers and administrators at all levels of the educational profession. The current roster of members will be made available to new members upon registration. For more information, send a stamped and self-addressed number ten envelope to Faculty Exchange Center, 952 Virginia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603.


The Lloyd House, which houses Alexandria, Virginia historical materials and other Virginiana for the Alexandria Library, has acquired a photograph of Confederate soldiers taken at the dedication of the Confederate soldier statue "Appomattox," and the business records, accounts books, and correspondence of the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop. The Lloyd House possesses a large collection of Alexandria city documents including local census records, court land, personal property and military records, obituary files, as well as standard works of genealogical references. For more information, contact Diane Bechtol at the Alexandria Tourist Council, 221 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Point Park, Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga, Tennessee has a new service for visitors. A taped tour of the park is now available which provides a lively discussion covering important phases of the Civil War. The tour includes the narration on tape, portable cassette tape player, map, directions, and touring tips. It is available at the National Park Service Visitors Center.

A taped tour designed for use by car is also available for the nearby Battle of Chickamauga. The tour can be rented from the National Park Service Visitors Center at the battleground.

The Western Association of Women Historians is pleased to announce the winners of the first Sierra Award; the best monographic study to Mary Elizabeth Perry for her book Crime and Society in Early Modern Seville; and the best multiple-author work to Erna Hellerstein, Leslie Hone, and Karen Giffen, editors of Victorian Women. The award will be offered in 1983. Members of the Western Association of Women Historians are eligible.

Material Culture Studies in America

an anthology, selected, arranged and introduced by THOMAS J. SCHLERETH

A major new work is now available for everyone involved in material culture research and interpretation. Responding to a need he has long felt for a textbook on the subject — "a single volume that would provide an overview of the history, theory, and practice of material culture studies" — editor Thomas J. Schlereth, Director of Graduate Studies in American Studies at the University of Notre Dame, has arranged in twenty-five chapters a collection of writings he views as "the common core of American material culture scholarship in the past three decades."

Recognized as a leading authority on the use of artifactual evidence in historical research, Dr. Schlereth is author of Artifacts and the American Past, published by the AASLH in 1981. Material Culture Studies in America, the essays include widespread ideas and innovative concepts for exploring and interpreting the artifactual world. Recommended for teachers of American history and culture. American scholars, and all museum professionals.

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ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

FRANCIS X. BLOUN, University of Michigan, has been awarded an NEH grant to microfilm the Detroit Abend Post, a daily German-language newspaper in Detroit and a primary source for the history of the German-American experience, 1868-1931.

JAMES H. BROUSSARD will be on the faculty of the University of Delaware for the academic year 1982-83. Headquarters for the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic will be at the Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711 for this period.

JEFFREY BROWN, formerly of Northern Iowa University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of History at Lake Forest College.

MICHAEL H. EBNER, Lake Forest College, received an NEH Summer Stipend for his study of Chicago's North Shore suburbs since 1855. Ebner has also been elected to the national council of the American Association of University Professors.

ERIC FONER, formerly at City College and Graduate Center of CUNY, has been appointed Professor of History at Columbia University.

JOYCE L. GOODFRIEND, University of Denver, has been awarded a grant from the Radcliffe Research Support Program to conduct research at the Henry A. Murray Center and the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. Goodfriend will compile a comprehensive bibliography of published diaries and letters of American women from the seventeenth century to the present.

BOLAND L. GUIOTTE, University of Minnesota, Morris, has received the 1982 Horace T. Morse-Amoco Foundation Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education.

LOWELL H. HARRISON, Western Kentucky University, has won the 1981 Richard H. Collins Award for his article "George W. Johnson and Richard Harves: The Governors of Confederate Kentucky." The article appeared in the winter 1981 issue of the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. The award is designed to recognize outstanding research and writing.

LAURENCE HAUPTMAN, SUNY College at New Paltz, has been promoted from associate to full professor of history.

MELVIN G. HOLLIS's Ethnic Chicago (co-authored with Peter d'A. Jones) was named winner of the history book award by the Society of Midland Authors for 1981. Ethnic Chicago is the second in a two-volume series about the question of cultural pluralism in Chicago and will be republished in 1983 in an enlarged and revised edition. Hollis is a faculty member at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

WALTER JOHNSON has retired after teaching sixteen years at the University of Hawaii and twenty-six years at the University of Chicago.

ALAN W. KRAUT, American University, has been awarded an NEH grant to conduct research for a book on American immigration policy toward German and, later, other European Jews between 1933 and 1945 when the United States permitted the entry of relatively few refugees.

ANN J. LANE has been appointed Professor of History and Director of Women's Studies at Colgate University.

JANET A. MCDONNELL, University of South Dakota, has been named a Newberry fellow for 1982-83. She is researching the "Implications of the Burke Act (1906) on American Indian Land Tenure."

LINDA PRITCHARD, University of Texas, has been awarded a Newberry fellowship for 1982-83 for her research on the social contexts of mid-nineteenth century evangelicalism.

ELLIOt A. ROSEN, Rutgers University, has been awarded a congressional research grant from the Dirksen Center. He will examine the emergence of the modern conservative coalition in Congress as a feature of the New Deal.

INGRID W. SCOBIE has been awarded an NEH grant to produce a biography of Helen Gahagan Douglas, actress, political activist, California congresswoman, and Richard Nixon's opponent in the celebrated California Senate campaign of 1950.

BARBARA SICHERMAN, currently visiting scholar of history of science at Harvard University, has been appointed William R. Kenan Professor of American Institutions and Values at Trinity College.

DAVID W. SOUTHERN, Associate Professor of History at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, has received a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the academic year 1982-83. He is studying the impact of Gunnar Myrdal's An American Dilemma.

GEORGE V. SWEETING, Columbia University, has been selected by the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) as a Visiting Research Fellow for the 1982-83 academic year.

RICHARD VARGA, SUNY College at New Paltz, has been designated Chair of the Department of History.

Publications of Interest

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE, INC. (CIS) announces that its American Statistics Index (ASI) database is now fully searchable online through DIALOG Information Services, Inc. More than 90,000 records are included in the database, which provides comprehensive coverage of U.S. government statistical publications since 1973 and selected coverage since the early 1960s. These materials contain information on a broad range of economic, demographic, and social topics such as agriculture, business, finance, energy and environment, education, health, crime, law enforcement, housing, education, labor, and transportation. Access to the database is available by direct dial, Telnet, or DIALOG File 102. The hourly search fee is $90.00, and full citations may be printed offline at $0.25 each. The ASI database is also searchable through System Development Corporation's ORBIT information retrieval system. For more information on the ASI database, contact OnLine Services Department, CIS, P.O. Box 30850, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE ARCHIDIOCESE OF BOSTON announces publication of a new two-volume guide, The Archdiocese of Boston: A Guide to the Archives of the Archdiocese of Boston. This guide is the first volume of its kind for the holdings of any American Catholic diocesan archives. It describes more than 1,000 cubic feet of documentation and photographic material and nearly 1,100 volumes. The 350-page volume by James O'Toole has been published by Garland Publishing, 136 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, and is available from Garland for $50.

THE THRONATESSA HERITAGE FOUNDATION of Albany, Georgia announces the publication of The Journal of Southwest Georgia History. The first issue of this annual periodical will appear in 1983. The editor solicits documented articles relating to southwest Georgia history, book reviews, edited documents, and genealogical materials concerning the region are also requested. Articles should be approximately fifteen typed pages in length and conform to the Chicago Manual of Style. The deadline for submissions for the first issue is December 31, 1982. Send contributions and inquiries to Lee W. Formwalt, Editor, Department of History, Albany State College, Albany, Georgia 31705.

THE HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY NEWSLETTER is available at $3.00 per copy. Address requests to the Association of American Geographers, 1710 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI: AN AMERICAN CHRONICLE OF STRUGGLE AND SCHISM, by John R. Salter, Jr., is the first fully detailed account of any major Southern civil rights struggle of the sixties. List price of the publication is $10.00, and copies can be ordered from Exposition Press, 325 Kings Highway, P.O. Box 2120, Smithtown, New York 11787.
THE INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE (sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) announces a two-year, postdoctoral fellowship with a beginning stipend of $15,000, plus other perquisites. Applicants must be nominated by a graduate school professor. For more information, write to the Director of the Institute, Box 220, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187.

THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION announces the third annual Colonel Robert D. Heinl, Jr. Memorial Award in Marine Corps History. $1,000 will be awarded for the best article pertinent to Marine Corps history published in 1982. Readers, in addition to editors, are encouraged to nominate articles of their choice. Send nominations to the Colonel Robert D. Heinl, Jr. Memorial Award Committee, Marine Corps Historical Foundation, Building 58, WNY, Washington, D.C. 20374.

MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Two cash awards have been established by the Mississippi Historical Society. The R.A. McLenre Prize for a distinguished scholarly work on a topic in Mississippi history or biography carries with it a stipend of $700. The Franklin L. Riley prize for an outstanding doctoral dissertation on a topic in Mississippi history or biography carries with it a stipend of $300. The deadline for submission of books or manuscripts is November 1 of each year. Three copies of each entry must be submitted to Robert R. Hilliard, Mississippi Historical Society, Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY announces a new competition for a booklength manuscript in church history. The award will consist of a subsidy of $4,200 to assist the author in the publication of the manuscript. The winning manuscript will be published in a manner acceptable to the Society, and have plain printed on its title page, "The Frank S. and Elizabeth D. Brewer Prize Essay of the American Society of Church History." Complete manuscripts in final form, fully annotated, must be received by William B. Miller, Secretary, American Society of Church History, 305 East Country Club Lane, Wailington, Pennsylvania 08866 by December 15, 1982, with return postage included.

T. WISTAR BROWN FELLOWSHIP: Applications are being accepted for the T. Wistar Brown Fellowship at Radcliffe College for the academic year 1983-84. Fellows spend one or two semesters at Haverford College doing research in the Quaker collection of the library and its nearby scholarly collections. The fellowship is usually awarded to mature scholars, and the stipend is $8,000. Letters of inquiry may be directed to the Office of the Provost, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania 19041. Deadline for applications is December 1, 1982.
The American Mind in the Mid-Nineteenth Century, Second Edition

The Puddled Mastes: The Immigrant in American Society, 1880-1921

The Cold War, 1945-1972

A Respectable Army: The Military Origins of the Republic, 1763-1789

James Kirby Martin, University of Houston, and Mark E. Lender, Rutgers

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THE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERVICES OF THE NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM and the STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT announce the availability of a research stipend in New York State history for 1983-84. Research topics must relate either specifically or thematically to one of New York's thirty-four state-owned historic sites. Research should use source material from the collections of a cultural institution in New York such as an archive, historical society, library, museum, or historic site. Applicants should have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. degree and should be able to demonstrate a special interest in New York State or local history. Address requests for guidelines, forms, and site lists to Historic Sites Research Stipend, Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, 3099 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230. Completed applications must be received by December 31, 1982.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE (USAMHI) offers approximately six advanced research grants with stipends of $500 to cover travel and residency expenses for research in its library, archival, and special collections. Applicants must be scholars at the graduate or postgraduate level pursuing research topics in the field of military history. U.S. Army, and USAMHI. Deadline for submission of applications is January 1 for the year of the award. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Director, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013.

THE STANFORD HUMANITIES CENTER will be offering a limited number of external fellowships for scholars and teachers in the humanities, or those in other fields working on related projects, who would be interested in spending the academic year at Stanford. Recipients are expected to devote about one-sixth of their time to teaching or in some other way contributing to intellectual life at Stanford. The deadline for applications is January 3, 1983. Application materials and further information regarding eligibility, stipends, and selection criteria may be obtained by writing to Morton Sosna, Associate Director, Stanford Humanities Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, supported by a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, announces a research program to encourage and support research in American legal history of the period 1870-1982. The 1983 workshop will meet June 6 to July 15 and will focus on Law, Lawyers, and Regulation, 1870-1982. The workshop invites applications from scholars interested in any aspect of the history of the contribution of legal ideas and practices to the regulatory process. Fellowships will be awarded grants depending upon salary and qualifications. Applications for the 1983 workshop are due by January 14, 1983 and should be sent to Stanley I. Katler, Director, Legal History Program, History Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 4219 Building, 455 North Park Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION announces its program of research training in higher education for 1983-84 in the fields of American History and Material Culture, History of Science and Technology, Earth Sciences, Anthropology, and Biological Sciences. Smithsonian Fellowships are awarded to support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian related to research interests of the Institution's professional staff and using the Institution's collections, facilities, and laboratories. Six- to twelve-month pre- and postdoctoral fellowship appointments are awarded. Applications are due by January 15, 1983. Stipends supporting these awards are $6,500 per year plus allowances for postdoctoral fellows; $10,500 per year plus allowances for predoctoral fellows; and $2,000 for graduate students. For further information and application forms, contact the Office of Fellowships and Grants, 3300 L'Enfant Plaza, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

THE CIC MINORITIES FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM will award twenty-five four-year fellowships in 1983 to minority students seeking Ph.D. degrees in seven basic science fields. Funded by the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, the consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, the fellowships provide full tuition and a stipend of at least $3,500 for each of four years. The fellowships may be used at any of the eleven CIC universities to which recipients have been admitted. American Indians, Asian-Americans, Black Americans, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans who intend to pursue studies leading to a Ph.D. in anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology are eligible. The deadline for applications is January 15, 1983. Detailed information about the program can be obtained by writing to the CIC Minorities Fellowship Program, 111 Kirkwood Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION is accepting manuscripts for the 1983 New York State Historical Association Manuscript Award. Established in 1973, the award consists of a $1,000 prize and assistance in the publication, and is presented each year to the best unpublished, book-length monograph dealing with the history of New York State. The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is February 1, 1983. Manuscripts and requests for information should be addressed to Wendell Tripp, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, New York 13326-0800.

THE ENSKY F. DUPONT WINTERTHUR MUSEUM AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE jointly sponsor a two-year fellowship program leading to the M.A. in Early American Culture. The program includes work in the museum collection and with museum staff along with course work, both at the museum and the university, especially in the departments of Art History, History, and English. The fellowship provides a $4,000 stipend per year, full tuition, and a $500 travel allowance. Deadline for applications is February 1, 1983. For further information and application materials, write to the Coordinator, Winterthur Program in Early American Culture, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY will award a number of short- and long-term visiting research fellowships, made possible by a grant from NEH. They are tenable for six to twelve months, with the maximum available stipend of $25,000 for twelve months. NEH fellows must devote full time to their study and may not accept teaching assignments or undertake any other major activities during tenure of the award. The Samuel Foster Haven short-term fellowship may vary in duration from one to three months and carry a maximum stipend of $2,000. The Haven Fellowships are open to scholars who are engaged in scholarly
research and writing in any field in American history and culture through 1876. Grants will be made only to people who reside or work more than fifty miles from Worcester, Massachusetts, where the society is located. The Albert Boni Fellowship will be awarded to a qualified scholar working in the general fields of early American bibliography or printing and publishing history. The award enables the recipient to work in the Society’s library for a period of two months. The stipend is negotiable up to a maximum of $1,200. Two Frances Hackett Fellowships will be awarded in 1983-84 to two graduate students engaged in research for doctoral dissertations. The award carries a stipend of $1,200 for a minimum of six weeks’ study at the society. In all four categories of fellowships, the deadline for receipt of completed applications and three letters of recommendation is February 1, 1983. For more information, write to the American Antiquarian Society, 105 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (BSA) announces the establishment of an annual short-term fellowship program to begin May 1, 1983 in support of bibliographical inquiry as well as research in the history of the book trades and publishing. Eligible topics may concentrate on books and documents in any field, but should focus on the book or manuscript (the physical object) as historical evidence, or on establishing a text or understanding the history of book production, publication, distribution, collecting, or consumption. BSA Fellowships may be tenured for one or two months, and fellows will be paid a stipend of up to $600 per month. Applications, including three letters of reference, must be received by April 28, 1983. Prospective applicants are invited to contact the BSA Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 397, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10016 for applications and additional information.

THE EARLY AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION announces five annual grants to provide up to $1,000 to individuals or institutions engaged in research or publication projects relating to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, ships, farms, or on the sea.

Grants are nonrenewable and may be used to supplement existing financial aid, scholarships, fellowships, or other awards. Applications for awards in 1983 will be accepted until March 15. For additional information and applications, contact Charles F. Hummel, Grants-in-Aid Committee, c/o Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY intends to offer two $3,500 graduate fellowships for the 1983-84 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the fields of Indiana history or of Indiana and the Old Northwest and Midwest. Applicants must be enrolled in an accredited institution and have completed all course work and met all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Deadlines for receipt of applications is March 15, 1983. For more information, contact Gayle Thornbrough, Executive Secretary, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN offers Maurice L. Richardson graduate and postdoctoral study in the history of medicine at the University of Wisconsin. These awards, ranging from $500 to $7,500 per academic year, are awarded to qualified students combining the history of science and medicine, as well as those specializing in the history of medicine. The deadline for applications is March 15, 1983. For further information, write to Judith Walzer Leavitt, Chair, Department of the History of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, 1305 Linden Drive, Room 318, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

THE HAROLD L. PETERSON AWARD of $1,000 for the best article on American military history will be presented in the English language and published during 1982 in an American or foreign journal has been announced by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association. Nominations may be made by publishers, editors, authors, or interested parties on behalf of articles that deal not only with military history directly, including sea and air, but also with economic, political, social, ecological, or cultural developments during a period of war or affecting military history between wars from the time of

settlement until the present. Three copies of articles nominated must be received by the Executive Secretary of the Association by March 15, 1983. Send to Eastern National Park and Monument Association, P.O. Box 671, Cooperstown, New York 13326.

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**NEW PROGRAMS**

**GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA:** The Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation and the History Department of the University of Delaware are jointly sponsoring the Hagley Program in the History of Industrial America. The academic focus of the program is on the social history of American Industrialization. Hagley fellows study the context and consequences of economic and technological change within a wide-ranging history curriculum. Emphasis is placed on the impact industrialization has had on the daily lives of American workers. The two-year master of arts degree leads to careers in museums and historical agencies; the four-year Ph.D. program prepares college teachers. For further information, write to Coordinator, Hagley Graduate Program, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807. Deadline for application is February 1, 1983 for the 1983-84 academic year.

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Reader's Responses

**AN AMERICAN SCHOLAR ABROAD**


I wish to assure both Mr. Curry and your readers that there is in fact no political test required to become a Fulbright grantee, no Orwellian credo, no political catechism.

Before I go further, I must distinguish between two of the programs by Agency administrators, because the distinction may have been blurred in Dr. Curry's article. One is the Fulbright program, the other is our speakers' program. In some cases the two overlap, as was the case with Dr. Curry, who was asked to speak for a while on a Fulbright grant.

We send speakers around the world to talk on a great number of subjects. We do not ask those speakers about their politics, and in fact we do not as a rule even know what their politics are, except in one category. That is the group of speakers sent overseas at the request of our posts in Australia. If, and only if, a request is made authoritatively on current administration foreign policy.

In such cases — and we get many such requests — we inquire about their political position, and believe that to do the job adequately for which they are being recruited, they must be informed about and responsive to the policies of the administration.

The credibility of our post and its officers is at stake if the speaker cannot deliver a knowledgeable advocacy of this policy.

With respect to our Fulbright program, I wish to add that America's exchange programs are essential to our national interest. They help build bridges of understanding between Americans and other peoples of the world, bridges that can withstand temporary changes in international political winds. In USIA's fiscal year 1983 budget, which begins in October, we have been asked to allocate over $100 million to the overall exchange program. I assure you there is no desire or intention in this Agency to impose political tests on participants in these vital programs. We are unable to verify Mr. Curry's account of his conversations with our diplomats in Australia. If, for the sake of discussion, we accept his version, it is clear to me that he has misunderstood their import. The USIA officers were, on the one hand, requesting information from Mr. Curry to help him plan a mutually beneficial program for his visit, and, on the other hand, were trying to update him on American political developments in case he was questioned on the subject by his audience.

The USIA staff in a country — the Public Affairs Officer, Cultural Affairs Officer and others — is responsible for arranging speaking programs for American experts before appropriate and often very sophisticated audiences. It would be unconscionable for them to try to fit the speaker to the audience or not to provide him or her with essential briefing materials.

Phyllis Kaminsky Director, Office of Public Liaison International Communication Agency

Recently Richard Curry sent us a draft of an article which he hoped to have published in the OAH newsletter, concerning his treatment at the hands of a particularly nemesidal USICA officer when he was visiting Australia last year. While we agree with most of what Richard has to say, and share his anger at the crude politicization of an important cultural affairs programme both Paul Burke and I think that the article does not make sufficiently clear that we, the Australian Americanists, as represented by OAHSA, are in way connected, officially or unofficially, with USICA, its policies, its personnel or its public and private indiscretions. We would like to have the chance to point this out.

John Salmond President, OAHSA

OAH FISCAL COMPARISON

The issues raised in the August 1983 OAH Newsletter by Bob Ferrell and his co-signers seem to me to be very much in order. The following suggestions come from long association with the MVHA-OAH.

1. I see no reason why travel costs of convention speakers and OAH officers should be paid by the OAH. Exceptions might be employees needed to run the conventions. If persons accept offices, they should understand that they must pay their own way.

2. Committee and Council meetings can easily be arranged by conference telephone hookup, after preliminary correspondence has established a firm agenda.

3. The practice of meeting in luxury hotels should be discontinued. Instead meetings can be held during a university's spring recess, when dormitory and food services might be available. There should be no problem of enough meeting rooms. If members wish to stay at local hotels or motels, that would be their privilege.

4. Consideration should be given to shifting the JAH from a quarterly to a semi-annual publication, and to publication of an annual book review issue, thus eliminating book reviews from the JAH.

Carlton C. Qualey, Editor, Immigration History Society

In response to your call for OAH members' responses to questions raised regarding association policies (pp. A-5), I am personally opposed to both the number OAH committees now in existence and the policy of covering travel and other expenses for their members to attend the national meeting. We historians should not be asked to support the large, non-cumbersome committee structure. Actually, I favor returning to ad hoc committees appointed for short terms and staffed by those who, for whatever reason, attend the annual meetings.

Thomas L. Charlton Editor, Oral History Association Newsletter

LEGAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THE DEFEAT OF ERA

(Submitted by Frances Farenthold)

The problem with the middle tier approach is the same as the problem with any other standard of review, namely that the application of the test can be manipulated by the Court. The problem with this middle tier approach is the same as the problem with any other standard of review, namely that the application of the test can be manipulated by the Court. The problem with this middle tier approach is the same as the problem with any other standard of review, namely that the application of the test can be manipulated by the Court.

Barbara Howe

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING Committee of the National Council of Public History started a syllabus exchange this summer to help people interested in initiating public history courses at their institutions. The committee solicited syllabi, reading lists, assignments, and so on from those teaching these courses around the country. To date, more requests have been received than there are syllabi to send. The dozen requests that were received by October 1 have been answered, and requests that come in to the Original Council as part of routine inquiries about public history programs are being forwarded. If anyone is still interested in sending material to include in the packets, let me know. There is no information now on museology courses in history departments or on courses integrating business and history, so syl-
Recent Deaths

JOAN KELLY, 54, began, with co-Director Gerda Lerner, the first Master's program in Women's History, established at Sarah Lawrence College. She was professor of history at City College of New York at the time of her death. Her last book, Women, History, and Theory, will be published posthumously by The University of Chicago Press.

JIMMY G. SHOALMIRE, died July 31, 1982, was a vice president of Gould, Inc. He was a member of the faculty of Mississippi State University from 1969-1977. He co-authored, with Roy V. Scott, a study of Cully Cobb, first admin-istrator of the Cotton Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

ADAM MITCHELL WHEELER, died June 12, 1982, was on the steering committee of the Chicago Area Women's History Conference. She was an instructor at the College of DuPage in Wheaton, Illinois and published The Roads They Made: Women in Illinois History in 1977. The Adama Mitchell Wheeler Women's History Award has been established "to further the study of women's history in Chicago area grammar and high schools." Contributions may be made to Chicago Area Women's History Conference Awards, c/o Mary Ann Bamberger, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 8198, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

THE NEW TWENTY-FIVE YEAR INDEX TO THE I MH

1955-1979

The new twenty-five year index to the Indiana Magazine of History is now available. The new publication is 449 pages in length and provides thorough access to issues of the IMH from 1955 through 1979 (Volumes Li-LXXV). The index was compiled and edited by Elfrieda Lang. All students of Indiana's past will long appreciate her meticulous and dedicated work. Publication of the Index has been possible also because of the generous support provided by Indiana University and especially the Indiana Historical Society, enabling the sale of the Index at a price considerably below the unit printing cost. The new twenty-five year index is available for twenty-five dollars a copy. Orders should be sent to the Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The Indiana Historical Society is also selling copies of the first two twenty-five year indexes. The first, covering the years from 1905 to 1929, costs ten dollars; the second, covering the years 1930-1954, costs fifteen dollars. The IMH office in Bloomington will no longer sell copies of any of the twenty-five year indexes.

THE OFFICE OF AIR FORCE HISTORY is preparing a comprehensive history of air power in the United States, which will cover the seventy-five year period since the acquisition of the first military aircraft. If anyone wishes to share with the Office of Air Force History any holdings which can be used in this publication, contact Lawrence Paszek, Senior Editor, Office of Air Force History, Building 5681, Rolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. 20332.

ALCOHOL AND TEMPERANCE GROUP HISTORY NEWSLETTER publishes news about research projects, recent publications, announcements, and bibliographies on special topics. It is available without charge. Please send news and requests to be included on the mailing list to David Fehrey, History Department, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056.

Contributors

EDWARD D.C. CAMPBELL is the Director of the Museum of the Confederacy. He is the author of The Celluloid South: Hollywood and the Southern Myth and several articles on film.

DAN CARTER is the Andrew Mel­lon Professor of History at Emory University. He is the author of Scottsboro: A Tragedy of the American South and Southern Women in the Educational Movement of the South.


BRUCE FRASER is currently Acting Director of the Con­necticut Humanities Council and an adjunct professor of history at the University of Hartford. His most recent publications include "At the Core of History" and "Developing a Methodology for Public History," in the May/June 1982 issue of Federation Reports, the journal of the National Federation of State Humanities Councils.

JAMES A. HIJIIYA is an as­sistant professor of history at Southeastern Massachusetts University. His publications include "Roots: Family and Ethnicity in the 1970's" (American Quarterly, Fall 1978), and "Four Ways of Looking at a Philanthropist: A Study of Robert Veeks de Forest" (Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, December 1980).

DONALD MATHEWS and JEAN DEHART MATHEWS are both professors of history at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. They are in the process of writing The Equal Rights Amendment and the Politics of Cultural Conflict for Oxford University Press.


JOHN NEVILLE is Executive Secretary of America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. He has also served as editor of the Virginia Colonial Records Project of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. His most recent publication is Bacon's Rebellion.

DAN WORRENT, a graduate of the Rare Book Program at Columbia University's School of Library Service, is the Reference Librarian at the Lilly Library, Indiana University.

Our Office of Air Force History is preparing a comprehensive history of air power in the United States, which will cover the seventy-five year period since the acquisition of the first military aircraft. If anyone wishes to share with the Office of Air Force History any holdings which can be used in this publication, contact Lawrence Paszek, Senior Editor, Office of Air Force History, Building 5681, Rolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. 20332.
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Mail this coupon with your check or money order to: ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN. 47401.

History Project Helps Field

Gerda Lerner  
Darlene Clark Hine

The Black Women's History Project, which just ended its two-year grant, successfully promoted Black Women's History and increased visibility for the field and its participants. The project was launched in 1980 by the Organization of American Historians and the Association of Black Women Historians (ABWH), and had a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Secondary Education (FIPSE). The project had three objectives. First, it was designed to give visibility to the field of Black Women's History by examining the current state of scholarship in this field and identifying the subjects in need of further investigation. Second, the project sought to aid the professional development of black women historians by facilitating their participation in the convention programs of historical organizations and attendance at conferences. Third, the project directors endeavored to create a broad network among scholars interested in teaching and studying the field of Black Women's history.

During the first year the co-directors and the ABWH designed a survey questionnaire to determine the extent and nature of research currently being done in Black Women's History. 500 questionnaires were distributed, of which ninety-one were fully completed.

The project's advisory board and directors then compiled a fifteen-page bibliography, which also listed dissertations and works in progress. The survey questionnaire revealed a far wider range of needs than the project had anticipated. Therefore the second year's phase of the project focused on arranging four one-day workshops in different sections of the country to promote the establishment of scholarly networks and the dissemination of teaching materials.

The bibliography and the course outlines distributed at the workshops will aid those involved in teaching Black Women's History. The development of networks among people working in the field is a positive outcome of the workshops. The OAH had a larger...
Women's Center Seeks Support

A NATIONAL WOMEN'S Center and Educational Institute may be established on the site of the recently closed Eisenhower College campus in Seneca Falls, New York. This is considered an ideal spot for a women's center because of its proximity to the Women's Rights National Historical Park, which opened as a national park last summer. The Park is at the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton where the first Women's Rights Convention was held in 1848.

If the women's center is created, it will include a "Think Tank" to provide public policy recommendations concerning women's needs. It will be dedicated "to the needs and aspirations of women of various races, ages, classes, special needs and persuasions" and is intended to foster ideas from "diverse segments of the Women's Movement." Educational activities in the institute would include summer workshops; training sessions; and other cultural, academic, and athletic events.

A group of women from the Seneca Falls, Ithaca, Syracuse, and Rochester area are supporting the center's establishment with Coordinators Dr. Rosemary Agonito and Edith Delavan. They are directing a national fund-raising campaign for building the center. Tax deductible contributions may be made to Seneca Falls Center: Stanton Foundation, at 4502 Broad Road, Syracuse, New York 13215.

number of scholarly sessions on the subject of Black Women's History. (Editor's note: Gerda Lerner is Robinson-Edwards Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin, Madison and was the 1981 OAH President. Darlene Clark Hine is Vice-President and Associate Professor of History at Purdue University. They were OAH/ABWH project co-directors.)

Women's Rights National Historical Park Superintendent, speaks to opening day crowds in Seneca Falls, N.Y. The opening day ceremonies for the new national park were part of Celebration Seneca Falls '82, a weekend of festivities July 15-18, 1982, including the second Seneca Falls Women's History Conference. The women's rights landmark is the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, where in 1848 the first Women's Rights Convention was held. The women present made a 'Declaration of Sentiments,' which included the first public call for woman suffrage.

Judy Hart, Women's Rights National Historical Park Superintendent, speaks to opening day crowds in Seneca Falls, N.Y. The opening day ceremonies for the new national park were part of Celebration Seneca Falls '82, a weekend of festivities July 15-18, 1982, including the second Seneca Falls Women's History Conference. The women's rights landmark is the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, where in 1848 the first Women's Rights Convention was held. The women present made a 'Declaration of Sentiments,' which included the first public call for woman suffrage.
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