



NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

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The Presidential Performance Study



*"Oh! You wonderful pride of our nation/And Founder of the
Great New Deal for our U.S.A./Many wise people are with
you/In a good reliable way."*

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



Executive Secretary

Joan Hoff-Wilson

Editor

Kathryn Caras

Assistant Editor

Elizabeth Rogers

Editorial Assistant

Bonnie Hill

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Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the program to OAH's annual meeting, and the Newsletter. Information about membership dues is available from the above address.

The editorial staff asks for suggestions and comments regarding the Newsletter's format and content. We appreciate your opinions.



Thomas Charlton on the Oral History Conference

Amelia Frye on Alice Paul

Richard Leopold on History Over the Years

Lorraine Brown on the Federal Theatre Project

Darlene Roth on Market Factors in Public History



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

NEWSLETTER

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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.

History Over the Years

Richard B. Morris

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 Savile 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. He asked me to name all the American secretaries of state in order, and after I managed that extraordinarily pointless feat, he wanted to know the exact date of the opening of the Panama Canal. 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 ranging over 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 any law school. Worse, 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 on Massachusetts and the common law, a revisionist piece, was published in the American Historical Review in 1926, perhaps a first at that time. When 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. Reinsch. My researches initiated a romance with 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 courthouse attics 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 largely unpublished inferior court cases -- suggests the potentialities for work in the colonial field of court and other legal records for discovering and describing the structures of everyday life and the concerns of everyday people, possibilities that the Annales school has exploited so famously abroad.

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. One spin-off of the burgeoning studies in American legal history will be, I hope, the Bicentennial of the Federal Constitution, where Project '87 has already assumed an important role in directing and encouraging legal and constitutional 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 undertaken in graduate schools, joining history with law, or statistics, or economics, or sociology, or psychology -- 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.

Ways to Contribute to the OAH

Robert K. Murray

EACH YEAR FRIENDS and members of the OAH make a variety of gifts and contributions to the organization which are used in specific ways. Such support helps the OAH maintain its awards program and undertake other activities which it might otherwise not be able to do.

In order to expand further this ability of friends and members to aid the organization, the OAH wishes to indicate the range of ways such help can be supplied. Naturally, the method selected by donors will depend upon their motivation, financial circumstances, and tax situation.

Generally a gift is one of three types: an outright gift; a deferred gift committed during life; or a gift under will.

Outright Gifts

These are the simplest type, provide immediate benefits for the OAH, and may be made for any purpose.

Cash. The donor may claim the full value of the gift as an income tax charitable deduction. There is a limit on the amount which can be claimed in any one year if the amount is very large. For example, the actual cost to a person in the thirty-five percent tax bracket of a \$100 gift is \$65. (Editor's note: The OAH is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt society. The tax exemption number is 47 0426520.)

Appreciated Securities and Market Other

Capital Assets. Securities and other capital assets that have been held for more than twelve months and have increased in value afford significant tax benefits. An income tax charitable deduction is allowed for the full fair market value of the property given, and there is no capital gains tax on the appreciated value. Note: Because there are special procedures and precautions for the delivery of gifts of securities, written in-

structions are available from the OAH Treasurer.

Deferred Gifts or Gifts Under a Will

Life Insurance. This type of gift is increasingly used to aid organizations like the OAH. The donor simply names the OAH as the beneficiary and owner of the insurance policy. The income tax charitable deduction for a gift of paid-up life insurance is the replacement cost of the policy. If the policy is not paid up, but has cash value, the deduction approximates the present surrender value. If the donor pays premiums on a policy for which the OAH is beneficiary and owner, the deduction is for the current amount paid as a premium. Depending upon the donor's individual circumstances, there may be other tax benefits from a gift of life insurance.

Gifts Under a Will.

There are many advantages to bequeathing certain kinds of property to the Organization, and benefactors may leave such a bequest to the OAH upon their death. Since the drafting of a will requires careful attention, competent legal advice is absolutely necessary for this important function. If you have questions about making a gift to the Organization in this manner, you should consult your attorney or financial adviser.

Other gifts. Other more complicated types of gifts are possible, such as a charitable remainder unitrust, a pooled income fund, or a remainder interest in a home or farm. If any of these are contemplated by a donor, further details are available from the OAH Treasurer, or from any financial adviser.

Any gift is important to the OAH, and it hopes that interested friends and members will use any one of the above methods to help it expand its activities on behalf of American historians and American history.

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America's 400th Anniversary Celebration

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 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 women 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 of a plaque at 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 complementary 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 Harriott, 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 has plans for a book by Paul Hulton on the John White drawings to be published in 1984. David Beers Quinn has agreed to write a narrative history on the Roanoke Voyages in order to make available to researchers his great knowledge of the subject. David Stick has written a book aimed at the general public. And a volume on the Algonkian Indians is in the planning stages.

The late Herbert R. Paschal had nearly completed a bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Committee has ensured its publication. A pamphlet series includes the following authors and titles: Preparations for the Voyages by John Humber; Roanoke Voyages in Literature by Robert D. Arner; Cartography of Coastal Carolina by William

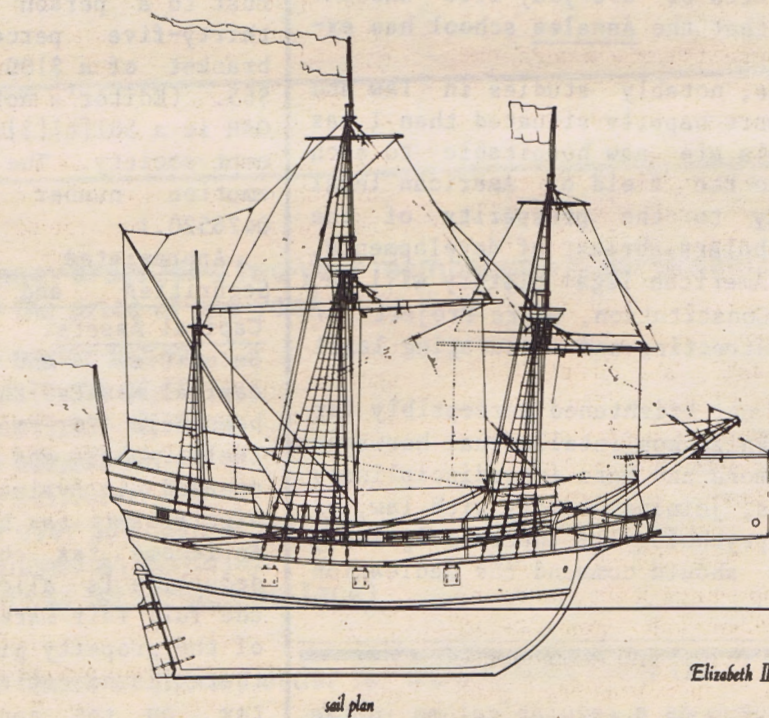
P. Cumming; Archeological Excavations by J.C. Harrington; Spain and the Raleigh Colonies by John H. Parry; Raleigh and America by John Shirley; Ships and Shipboard Life by Helen Hill Miller; Raleigh Country by Joyce Youings; Poetry About Virginia Dare and Related Subjects by William S. Powell; and The Fate of the Lost Colony by David Beers Quinn. In addition, Quinn has prepared for the North Carolina Division of Archives and History a book entitled The First Colonists: Documents on the Planting of the First English Settlements in North America 1584-1590. A group of folders on Indian life in coastal Carolina 400 years ago was prepared by David Stick. They have been distributed to schools and libraries all over North Carolina. Folders on the colonies and Elizabethan England are now being printed.

America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee is a fourteen-member committee of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, chaired by Lindsay C. Warren, Jr., of Goldsboro, North Carolina. In addition to its chair the committee includes Andy Griffith, Mrs. Fred W. Morrison, William S. Powell, L. Richardson Preyer, David Stick, Margot Tillett, Charles B. Wade, Jr., and Charles B. Winberry, Jr. Ex-officio members are the Chair of the Dare County Board of Commissioners, the Mayor of the Town of Manteo, the Chair of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, and the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. Sara W. Hodgkins is Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources.

In each county in North Carolina there is a County Committee for the 400th Anniversary which will plan local observances as part of the statewide program. These County Committees are now preparing ways to explore and commemorate the past on the local level. It is hoped that these County Committees will carry the observance throughout the state.

For more information on the 400th Anniversary write Dr. John D. Neville, Executive Secretary, America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee, Department of Cultural Resources, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

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Sail plan of Elizabeth II, a ship used on an early voyage from England to Roanoke. Elizabeth had three 70 foot masts, was 17 feet wide, and drew 8 feet of water.

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 value as a primary resource in 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, affords students in such disparate disciplines as mass communications, art history, musicology, popular culture, and political history, an opportunity to study the dynamics of the most 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, "Tippacano and Tyler too," to the "Gallant Old Hero," the log cabin-bedecked 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, 18th century (Library of Congress, 1945). The excellent collection of nineteenth-century patriotic music with numerous editions of Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Dixie, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, and The Star-Spangled Banner was the subject of an exhibit mounted soon after the Starr Collection arrived at the Lilly 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 1870-1920 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 580 composers, lyricists, performers, and literary figures. Some of the most extensive of these are for Henry Russell, George Frederick Root, Stephen Foster, Harrigan and Hart, Charles 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 collection is extensive; the 110 subject headings include Cycling, Exposition and Fairs, Gambling, Aviation, Railroads, Temperance, Trolleys, Mothers, Bromo-Seltzer Advertising, Secret Societies, and Transvestite 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 music, anthologies, and music before 1825. The second comprises music from 1825 through 1879, which is further divided into illustrated and nonillustrated 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. When there were multiple copies, pieces were put into more than one category. For example, the three copies of George F. Root's "Just Before the Battle, 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; the sheer quantity of post-1825 American sheet music, coupled with the even greater problem of determining precise dates 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" mentioned above, and Richard J. Wolfe's Secular Music in America, 1801-1825: A Bibliography, New York Public Library, 1964.) Institutions which have large holdings of American sheet

music have traditionally been content with arrangements similar to that of the Starr Collection -- if they catalogued their collections at all.

Libraries would like to provide users of sheet music with such access points as composer, lyricist, arranger, title, publisher, date, series, subject, first line of text, first line of chorus, instrumentation, performer; and for illustrated covers: artist, engraver or lithographer, and subject of illustration. Within the past decade the Newberry Library and the William L. Clements Library have taken significant steps in this direction. The Newberry Library has fully catalogued 6,350 items, constituting the bulk of its pre-1850 sheet music collection. The William L. Clements Library is currently cataloguing, with up to twenty-four access points, its Corning collection of 30,000 pieces of sheet music dating from 1800-1920. Both of these libraries have made catalogue cards for their collections; the Newberry Library's cards will be reproduced in The Newberry Library Catalog of Early American Printed Sheet Music, to be published by G. K. Hall in February 1983.

Other institutions with large, sheet music collections, including the Lilly Library, the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin, the University of North Carolina, and UCLA, recognize their obligation to improve access to their holdings; several are actively seeking funds for cataloguing projects. At Brown University, the John Hay Library is in the second year of a three-year grant to catalogue its holdings of sheet music from the World Wars and music by or relating to blacks. Nearly three thousand titles have been catalogued in machine-readable format and made available to other libraries through the Research Libraries Information Network.

When the hundreds of thousands of American sheet music titles extant are at last brought under bibliographic control, scholars will have a powerful tool at their disposal. Musicologists will be able to make definitive studies of the development of musical genres in America;



American Sheet Music Collection at the Lilly Library

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, architecture, costume, sport, and politics. Once properly catalogued the Starr 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.

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1984 OAH CALL FOR PAPERS

THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE for the Annual Meeting to be held in Los Angeles in 1984 invites proposals for papers and workshops for the Committee to evaluate. Precises, approximately two pages in length, summarizing the thesis, method, and significance of the proposal and vitae of all participants should be forwarded to the OAH Program Committee, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Historians who wish to serve as commentators are also welcome to submit their vitae to the Committee.

We hope to present a program composed of the best scholarship on both familiar and novel subjects, and at the same time to give ample attention to the professional and teaching aspects of historians' activities.

The realities of producing such a program dictate that the program for 1984 be substantially completed during the 1983 convention. Accordingly our deadline for receipt of proposals is March 1, 1983.

Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, Co-chair; Dorothy Ross, University of Virginia, Co-chair

Program Committee members: Elliot Brownlee, University of California, Santa Barbara; Ronald Hoffman, University of Maryland; Thomas Holt, University of Michigan; Helen Horowitz, Scripps College; James Patterson, Brown University.

Editor's note: The OAH Ex-

ecutive 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."

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, Rosalyn 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.

1983 Convention Special: At the Cincinnati Symphony

YOU ARE CORDIALLY invited to experience Cincinnati's Music Hall, a national historical landmark and home of the Cincinnati Symphony, on the weekend of April 8 and 9. Maestro Michael Gielen will conduct guest artists Heinz Holliger, "the world's premier oboist" (*New York Times*), and Ursula Holliger, harpist, who has received high praise for her premieres of new works. You will hear pieces by Louis Sophr, Richard Strauss, Witold Lutoslawski, and Franz Joseph Haydn.

Participants of the 1983 OAH Convention will receive a special twenty-five percent discount on tickets for the Friday, April 8 and Saturday, April 9 performances. Tickets are available by mailing the coupon on page 12 to Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, 1241 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210. Orchestra seats, regularly \$13.00 and \$11.00,

are available to convention participants for \$9.75 and \$8.25; balcony seats for \$9.75 and \$8.25; and gallery seats for \$6.75 and \$3.75. Performance times for both evenings is 8:30.

Deadline for ticket orders is March 20, 1983. Make checks payable to the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, or include your Master Card or Visa number. Include a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your order.

Dorothy Lapp Honored

ON AUGUST 27, 1982 the Chester County Court House in Chester County, Pennsylvania celebrated the opening of its new archives. Honored 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 Dairymen's League, a history of Haarlam 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.

Lapp returned to Chester County in the 1930s and was employed by the county Historical Society from 1937 to 1976 as an assistant librarian, a librarian, and an archivist. During her tenure, she assisted in many projects. She indexed more than 80,000 documents, 28,000 letters, and 600 deeds by name and topic. She compiled a name index for Chester County wills and administrative papers for the years 1714 to 1850. She also abstracted naturalization records, 1795 to 1890, and county wills, 1826-42. She transcribed county court records for the years 1694 to 1710, and Orphans' Court records from 1714 to 1761. She is currently completing a transcription of Orphans' Court records for the years 1762 to 1774.

The documents saved by this remarkable woman are an invaluable primary source for public historians. We owe her a debt of gratitude for her foresight.

Research Seminars at Michigan

THE BENTLEY HISTORICAL Library of the University of Michigan, through funds received from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will offer two research seminars on the problems of modern historical documentation. The seminars will be conducted in Ann Arbor during the summers of 1983 and 1984. The purpose of the seminars is to provide an environment which will foster systematic research on the problems associated with modern records. The particular focus of the two seminars will be on the appraisal of modern records seen essentially as an inexhaustible question which requires frameworks for analysis and involves an understanding of process, institutional structure, modes of communication, and the nature and function of records in modern society.

The seminars are designed for professional archivists, historians, and other scholars at any stage of their professional career. During the four-month seminars, fellows will be expected to reside in Ann Arbor, conduct research, and participate in seminar sessions. Through this program, the library hopes to raise the level of discourse on the problem of appraisal.

The library is aware that some individuals may wish to participate in seminars but will be unable to attend for a four-month period. The library welcomes requests of this kind. People interested in participating in the program at their own expense should request an Affiliate Fellow application.

Applications for the summer 1983 seminar must be postmarked by December 13, 1982; for the summer 1984 seminar, applications must be postmarked by December 12, 1983. For application forms and further information, contact Francis Blouin, Director, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

The Presidential Performance Study:

Personal Perspective

Richard O. Curry

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, impertinent, 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 impertinent. 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 neophytes.

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 MacArthur in 1951?" Another states: "Do you agree with Jackson'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/ought 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 witless enough to respond in a simplistic manner to questions that are subject to qualification or misleading -- 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 alleviate 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 ahistorical. In the context of nineteenth-century ideology, no

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Author's Perspective

Robert K. Murray

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 the 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 historians by far the most abundant of scholars participating in them. Long before the formation of graduate training programs in public history, the scheduling of symposia and conferences or the creation of national organizations, the state humanities councils were serving as laboratories in public history. In hundreds of projects they explored the possible application of particular techniques and concepts to specific problems, tested models of interaction between historians and policy-makers, and, in short, identified the dynamics of public history itself and developed a considerable methodological sophistication in the process.

Historians, the councils have found, bring a keen awareness of the importance of sequence and setting 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 coherence. 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. Social historians have been particularly successful in council programs, offering audiences not only assessment of policymaking institutions, but also a careful understanding of the policy problem field itself. If historians accomplish nothing else in these projects, they remind the public that the important variables are not always quantifiable.

Historians in state council programs bring the same sense of perspective and context to individual lives. In countless exhibits, films, and presentations, they have

organized individual experience and made it intelligible. At the most basic level, their every appearance combats the rampant historical nihilism of our day that blithely assumes the world begins anew each morning.

In great measure, then, history's central place in state humanities council programs over the last decade rests 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 or justify them, once 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 no need to whet an appetite for history in the community. A tide of popular interest in history in recent years has floated no small number of council-funded history projects. Nor is local organizing a problem. Unlike other humanities disciplines, history rests on an elaborate institutional base in the community: historical societies, museums, libraries, and professional associations provide a ready-made local constituency for the discipline.

Yet, in many ways, the discipline's institutional strength and evident popularity have posed particularly difficult problems for the councils. Humanities councils have had sufficient experience with the policy process to recognize that the past so frequently conjured up by policymakers is more often than not an invented one. Ample experience has dispelled any illusion that the penchant for the false analogy and the spurious trend now so evident in policy debates will be easily swept away by the appearance of a professional perspective. They understand, too, that the vision of the past so carefully nurtured in the locality is often an imagined and, in some cases, a self-serving one. Their long experience amply testifies that antiquarianism has deep

roots which will not easily yield to brash armies of young scholars, even those armed to the teeth with the techniques and concepts of the social sciences.

After a decade in the public trenches, the state humanities programs are under no illusions about how difficult and complex a process public history actually is. A healthy appreciation of limiting conditions and constraints has not, however, dimmed their enthusiasm for public history. History and historians remain at the heart of their programs. But the recognition that formidable problems complicate the public application of history, and indeed all the humanities, has prompted the councils to abandon the uncritical optimism of their earlier days and instead seek a more sophisticated understanding of the specific conditions in which the historical imagination can and cannot flourish.

While the evidence is only beginning to trickle in, it is already clear that a sharper understanding of the organizational and administrative landscape in which project ideas play themselves out can measurably improve the public impact of history. This is a methodological course the new public historians would do well to follow. The field as a whole is now firmly established. A recognition of limits and an awareness of constraints need not be confessions of weakness 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 in Science, Engineering, and the Humanities, Fall 1980," which was sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. The panel is 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 base-line information about the amount and level of instruction being provided at various types of institutions. For the purposes of the survey, the term "student

credit hours" was defined as "credit value of a course multiplied by the number of students 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%. History 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 (18% 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 of 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 in 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 four 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 college sector clearly outproduce the universities.

Copies of the complete report of the survey may be obtained by writing to OOPA-Mail 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.

Films in the Classroom: "The Southern"

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 re-emphasis 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 "southerns," those works which like the "westerns" evoke a sense of time, place, and also

In the face of declining enrollments the historical profession has been giving more attention to improving teaching techniques

of people. Such movies address the concept of regionalism, the process of change, and racial relationships. One need not be put off by the expectation that only the blockbusters will do. Gone With the Wind for its spectacular sweep and cult reputation, Birth of a Nation for its powerful technique and blunt interpretation, or

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

Actually the use of several lesser known, even obscure, movies can benefit more than 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 perceptions 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 "blaxploitation" pictures, which reflected the Sixties black militancy. The x-rated Mandingo (1975) and its sequel Drum (1976) later broadened the interpretations in even more stark and highly successful commercial releases. Mandingo, though requiring much care in its use, presents views of the prewar South seldom discussed: the role of women, the black family, and the slave trade.

For studies of the mid-twentieth century view of the South in popular film, Jezebel is easily substituted for Gone With the Wind. The 1938 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 inventory of every cliché, image, and romantic expectation of the Thirties films set in the South. Critics were so taken by it that they suggested Selznik wait a bit longer to complete his epic. Equally romanticized views of the contemporary South can be found in Paramount's Virginia (1941) with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray.

By the Fifties, though, various economic and social conditions led Hollywood to more serious, realistic portrayals especially of the

present-day South. Drawing in many cases from the work of regional writers, the motion picture industry reversed longheld interpretations and addressed not simply the South's problems but the nation's as well. Elia Kazan's Pinky tells of a mulatto who must decide whether she is black or white. The film in 1949 and 1950 created a storm of protest and in fact was barred from scores of Southern theatres. The outstanding To Kill a Mockingbird (1962), from Harper Lee's novel, starred Gregory Peck as a small-town lawyer pitted against a community's racial assumptions and fears. In the Heat of the Night, named "Best Picture of 1967," examines the changing relationship between

By the '50s, various economic and social conditions led Hollywood to more serious, realistic portrayals especially of the present-day South

a bigoted Mississippi sheriff and an "upstart" black detective. Both characters face new realities in the search for a Northern industrialist's killer in a rural community unsure if it wants outside investment and change.

There is another body of film addressing more general, rather than racial, economic, and class issues. The contemporary Norma Rae (1979) explores the problems of labor organizing in the South. Filmed in Opelika, Alabama and based on a New York Times Magazine article about the longtime efforts to unionize the J.P. Stevens mill in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, the film rings true with only a few lapses. Martin Ritt's direction is in the tradition of his earlier regional, archetypal pieces such as The Long, Hot Summer (1958) and The Sound and the Fury (1959). Other especially effective films include A Streetcar Named Desire (1951) and Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (1958), both from plays by Tennessee Williams. The former, directed by Elia Kazan, is now seen as a classic confrontation as Vivian Leigh struggles with her once-aristocratic background and her reduced condition. Cat on a Hot Tin Roof with Paul Newman and Elizabeth Taylor explores the effects of greed and frustration on a prominent

family. The movie also says much about the role of women. The adaptation of Lillian Hellman's play The Little Foxes (1941) stars Bette Davis in a completely different view of the Southern woman from Davis's earlier role in Jezebel. There is a marked contrast between the pampered belle and the hard-bitten, driven entrepreneur.

There is also a significant body of film about the small farmer and the sharecropper. Highly recommended is Jean Renoir's The Southerner. Like his earlier film, Swamp Water (1941), the French director's 1945 production is as much a story of the land itself as it is of the South's poorer classes. Zachary Scott as cotton sharecropper Sam Tucker is beset more by the natural environment than by class issues. Class lines are definitely drawn though in the interesting film Cabin in the Cotton. Directed by Michael Curtiz in 1932, it represents one of the Warner Brothers' studio's early efforts at social criticism with Bette Davis as a planter's attractive daughter embroiled with Richard Barthelmess, her father's tenant farmer. Though the ending denies much of the movie's early liberal arguments, and though blacks are pointedly omitted, it is nonetheless an important "message picture" which outlines the problems of the Depression South.

Documentaries and docudramas about the region are as varied as the studios' general films and are reflective of the time in which produced. A sampling includes the "Coming of the Civil War" segment of Alistair Cook's America series. Though necessarily simplified, the view of a South dominated by slaveholders with relatively little attention given the region's diversity will help spark discussion. At another extreme, It's Grits (1978), produced and directed by R. Stanley Woodward, is an often humorous look at a distinctly Southern culinary phenomenon. More important are the impressions and assumptions held by natives and non-Southerners alike, which the film reveals.

Recent television docudramas have included The Migrants. Actually based on a Tennessee Williams story, the CBS production fictionalizes often in a documentary photographic style the plight of

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 twelve parts and 720 minutes, The Autobiography is only 116 minutes.

This very brief overview, though it mentions only a few "southerners," 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 thus 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

MGM/United Artists provides the following: Cabin in the Cotton, Gone With the Wind, In the Heat of the Night, Jezebel, 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 Long, Hot Summer. 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 ahistorical. An 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, 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 views 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." Although 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 obtuse enough to respond to inaccurate, 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. Even the final categories 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 concussion" (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, ide-

ological rigidity, stupidity. No doubt, I have also failed to understand that in the age of computer analysis misleading or historically inaccurate statements were deliberately included -- along with sophisticated cross-

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 economized out 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 I received. 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, Conscientious 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, only a few historians use this method in its pure form, and they are usually located in some place like Moraga, California. Somewhat more common, however, is a modified Silent Treatment: 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 one has bitten the dust. 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 convention was not hijacked 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

referenced indicators -- to achieve a more detached and objective composite view than otherwise could be obtained. Maybe so. But there is a saying among computer specialists: "Garbage in, garbage out."

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 addressee, and a salutation: "The Screening Committee considering candidates for the three positions in the Humanities program at . . . State University has completed its initial deliberations, and interviews are currently being conducted. I regret to inform you that you were not one of the applicants chosen for an interview. Sincerely yours. . ."

One more example of Sudden Death is the AHA-approved postcard with a checkmark 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, an agent for the chief 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-

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"The Blue and the Gray":

A Review Essay

Dan T. Carter

DURING THE WEEK of November 14, 1982, the Columbia Broadcasting System will televise 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 Dewhurst, Warren Oates, Geraldine Page, Rip Torn, Rory Calhoun, 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 Hales) and one from Virginia (the Geysers) -- torn apart by secession. The unifying figure is a fictional character, John Geyser, played by John Hammond.

The film opens in the fall of 1859 as Geyser, a farm boy with extraordinary artistic talent, begins his career as an illustrator on his uncle's Gettysburg newspaper. His first assignment is to cover the Harper's Ferry trial and execution of John Brown. He later becomes an illustrator for Harper's Weekly, and is a man without a country with a mission to chronicle the horrors of war. For the next four years he witnesses, and occasionally participates in, some of the major battles of the war. There are brief appearances by Abraham Lincoln, Stonewall Jackson, George Meade, William Seward, Edward Stanton, and Robert E. Lee. These cameo roles, like the battles themselves, are the backdrop to two romantic subplots.

The first begins in 1859 when John Geyser introduces his friend Jonas Steele (Abraham Lincoln's bodyguard) to Geyser's cousin Mary Hale. They are married early in the war. Then, at the Battle of Bull Run, Geyser rescues Kathy Reynolds, the daughter of a Massachusetts Senator, and later marries her.

The war itself brings bitter family disaffection as brother turns against brother in the Geyser family and Hale cousin fights Geyser cousin. Mary (Hale) Steele is killed by a stray bullet in a battle near her Pennsylvania home; two of John Geyser's brothers, his brother-in-law, and one of his cousins also perish. John is forced to abandon his pacifism and fight when Northern soldiers attack his mother on their Virginia farm.

But in the end, all is well. In the summer of 1865, the Geysers of Virginia, the Hales of Pennsylvania, and Senator Reynolds gather for the marriage of John and Kathy. To quote the network's accompanying "Teacher's Guide," "these two families who have embodied the sentiments of the South and the North are bound together again in affection for each other and in sorrow over the deaths of their loved ones." As the family poses for a group wedding picture we hear the voice of Gregory Peck reading Lincoln's second inaugural plea for national unity, for "malice toward none and charity for all." So much for reconstruction.

If this were simply another costumed television production vaguely set in the historical past, we could, and should, simply ignore it. After all, we do not usually criticize "Little House on the Prairie" because its depiction of frontier life is ludicrous or "The Waltons" because it sugarcoated the realities of the Great Depression.

But "The Blue and the Gray" invites our attention because it is being promoted as having both artistic and historical merit. While the network's promotional copy makes no specific claim to historical accuracy, the show is said to be based upon a story originally proposed by the late, distinguished Civil War historian, Bruce Catton, and CBS has also produced accompanying paraphernalia for classroom use.

I leave it to the television critics to evaluate the artistic merits of the fictional story of the Geysers, the Hales, and Jonas Steele. There are a few new twists in this

film. Observation balloons seem to play a more important role than in most Civil War dramas, and some attempt is made to introduce variety into the stock traditional figures of this genre. (Jonas Steele, for example, is a clairvoyant -- albeit an ineffective one who always arrives too late on the scene of the disaster he has foreseen.) For the most part there are the same characters Hollywood has taught us to love and hate since "Birth of a Nation." There is the stern, but compassionate Irish seargent, the cowardly sodier who redeems himself, and the dotty, old Southern lady. There is even a foppish and ludicrous Prussian army officer dropped in for comic relief. We are no longer allowed to have despicable and bloodthirsty blacks, but the producers have managed to make do with the "new niggers" of modern television: religious fundamentalists. In this case it is a crazed evangelical preacher turned 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 turns of the story line, but to cite just one instance: in episode three, John Geyser 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 seventy-square 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 as a whole has the ring of historical authenticity. In this respect, what are we to make of an eight-hour television show on the American Civil War which never bothers to offer viewers the vaguest explanation for why millions of Americans butchered each other across half a continent for four years? Or one which gives us little or no insight into the complex attitudes of Northerners and Southerners toward each other and toward the blacks in their 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 Bruce Catton so that we get some notion of what camp life was like and a glimpse of the genuine terror of Civil War battle. Thousands of members of reenactment groups took part in the filming of major battles and Cal Kinzer, a state historian 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 meticulous recreation. Rip Torn as Ulysses Grant refused to wear the general's uniform furnished by the theatrical costume company. Torn, a Civil War buff, insisted upon wearing (as Grant did) a private's uniform. Robert Symonds, as Robert E. Lee, recapitulates 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 Television: 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 compounded by the producers' distorted notions of what is "history." To the makers of "The Blue and the Gray," history is primarily the product of great men, and it is therefore important that we reproduce precisely how they appeared, what they said, and what they did. At the same time, there is little awareness of the incongruity of creating -- side by side -- a cast of fictional characters who embody the fads and →

"The Blue and the Gray":

cliches of the 1980s.

However appealing we may find such conduct in 1982, John Geyser would not have greeted a free black man in 1859 with a warm handshake. It is equally unlikely that a respectable middle-class girl of the 1850s would have walked into a room in her underslip, introduced herself to a half-naked stranger, and begun flirting. Those of us who believe in sexual equality may get a warm glow as Kathy Reynolds strikes a blow for women's rights by insisting that she be allowed to become a nurse, but the language and sentiments she expresses distort the nature of feminism in the 1860s. Finally, it is quite true that Southern whites lynched blacks (and whites) in the wake of the John Brown hysteria. But the depiction of the hanging of Jonathan by a savage, hate-filled fundamentalist preacher and a buffoon of a sheriff obscures the far more horrifying manner in which white Southerners acted collectively and self-righteously through vigilance committees to eradicate such "threats" to the health and security of their community.

Even William Shakespeare shamelessly pirated ideas and characters from his predecessors, and commercial television networks are not renowned for their willingness to offend large numbers of viewers or for their adventuresome approach to programming. Nor is it likely that a prime-time television audience would respond enthusiastically to a drama produced by historians pontificating upon their pet theories of the social and economic causes of the Civil War. But surely we deserve more than this.

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 of many examples: 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 old 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"

ployment 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 some regard. 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" -- Rochester, New York); informs the applicant that, alas ("I am sorry" --

College Park, Maryland), he or she has been eliminated from consideration; and wishes him or her well in his or her future career. Often the Conscientious Rejection explains what criteria have done in the candidate: a second field in economic history, a Ph.D. in hand, or whatever. The applicant is grateful for such explanations because he or she, like the victims in Goya's depictions of war, is always wondering Why? Conscientious Rejections that are sent at the end of the selection process often tell who got the job, where he or she comes from, and what his or her research specialty is. This information satisfies the unsuccessful applicant's idle curiosity and also provides him or her with a convenient focus for resentment.

The final type of rejection is the Personal Touch. This occurs only after the candidate has gotten to the interview stage and has come to know the people who now must tell him or her goodbye. The letter begins informally: "Dear Jim." While delivering the bad news, it avoids the standard vocabulary of "regrettably" and "unfortunately" and instead conveys a genuine unease. It is written in the first-person singular, and it usually mentions some peculiar item or event: a dissertation chapter, a meeting, a drink. Whether this letter comes from Hanover or Tacoma, it gives the recipient the ironic but not altogether unwarranted sense of being a colleague. Because of its very nature, the Personal Touch must come rarely; but if it comes at all, it revives the job-seeker's confidence in historians, if not in the historical profession.

★★★★

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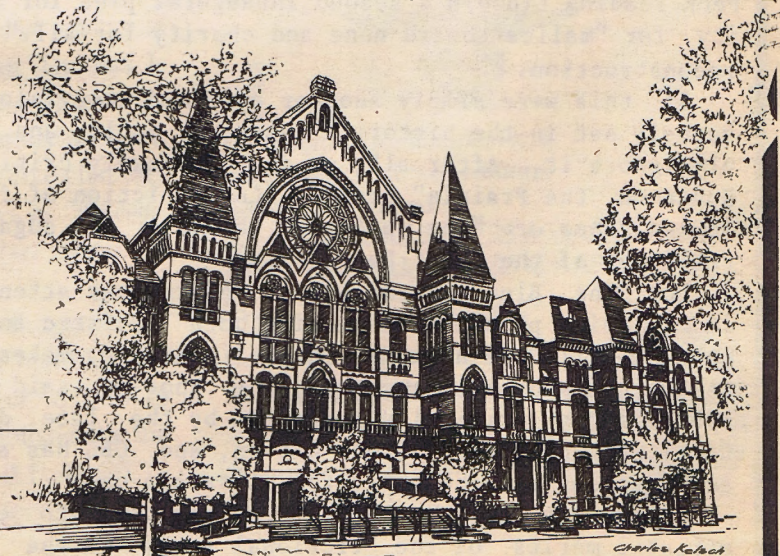
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The Cultural Politics of ERA's Defeat

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.

Donald G. Mathews and Jane De Hart Mathews

TO EXPLORE THE cultural ramifications of ERA's defeat is first to recall in bold outline a 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 8 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 had made the word revolution universal currency in the political marketplace. The civil rights revolution, the student revolution, the cultural revolution telegraphed an impatience with 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 defied, 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 victors, 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 enemies, 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. Conservatives throughout the religious spectrum of Protestant-Catholic-Mormon-Jew had combined to resist subversion of patriarchal supremacy. Traditionalist male legislators had thwarted the public will. Men did it (which of course they did). It escaped no one's notice that arch-conservatives used the ratification fight to enlist otherwise elusive moderates in striking at the

What was not fully appreciated in 1972 was that with revolutions come counter-revolutionaries

heart of liberalism -- the commitment to equality. Finally there was the manner in which anti-ERA women attacked ratification. It was a seemingly alarmist, shrill, hysterical, and perverse assault. Proponents believe that opponents lied and screamed the amendment to death.

In the process of a struggle over ratification it became clear that, for conservatives as well as young radicals of the sixties, the personal had indeed become political. But it was personal in a manner that did not seem authentic to pro-ERA activists. It did not rise

from recognition of oppression and the conviction that sexism could be rooted out of laws, institutions, and customs. Nor did it come from an understanding of complex patterns of behavior and values that had socialized individuals in a male-defined culture.

The politicization of the personal came from women whose personal and familial experience made them wary of changes that would transform their way of life. Involved was defense against what was perceived as an attack upon them by feminists, resistance to placing their daughters and themselves in danger, and an assertion of self in a public drama. It is the meaning of this response that is key to understanding opposition to ERA and, by implication, the cultural ramifications of its defeat.

Charges against the amendment ranged over a broad spectrum. Its ratification would presumably have meant drafting of young mothers and sending them into combat. It would have meant sexual integration of public restrooms, decriminalization of rape, legitimization of homosexuality, further entrenchment of abortion as a medical choice, increased opportunities for mischief from an interventionist federal bureaucracy, the loss by women of legal privileges, and the destruction of the American family. Responding to what they believed to be alarmist apocalypticism, ratificationists attempted to show how each objection was exaggerated, irrelevant, highly unlikely, or simply untrue. Taken altogether, the opposition seemed to be irrational and senseless or, at best, the political contrivance of a manipulative right.

Behind what proponents thought was senseless, however, there was and continues to be a pattern that lies within, behind, and beyond expressions of opposition -- the elusive subjective experiences that anti-ERA women share with each other. These experiences flow from patterns of behavior and shared ways of talking about self and community. They provide coherence to one's life from the inner, subjective

life of the individual, through common, everyday interaction with intimates, and beyond into the public life of work, social role, and frequently politics. This coherence Charles Taylor calls "intersubjective meanings," the subjective experience of the social body, the meaning experienced in social practices that lies behind the flawed and incomplete expressions of it in public debate.

That debate is the window into the meaning that sustained anti-ratificationists. Take, for example, the draft. One of the most damaging charges was that the ERA would force young women into combat. Children carried signs reading: "Please don't send my mommy to War!" When ratification was first debated, Americans had become accustomed to the images of terror and death flashing across their television screens. These images of danger overlay those of young men's opposing the war, fleeing the draft, deserting the army. Eventual withdrawal from Vietnam was part of this pattern of flight from masculine responsibility. The strength of America had been sapped! Somehow the woman's movement was part of the degeneracy, the confusion of a society in which the authenticity of behavior and values based on the most basic and elemental fact of human life -- sex -- had been denied by misguided radicals. America was becoming a unisex society, said Phyllis Schlafly in disgust.

Within this mental context, women in the military meant a flight from responsibility by men and an anomalous intrusion by women into places they had no reason to be. That women were already in the military and that they had not been treated equitably there was irrelevant to opponents of ERA. Women stepping out of female roles were women-who-want-to-be-men, anomalous persons who rejected the kind of life that nature (God and sex) had ordained. The implication of punishment for stepping outside of traditional roles was inherent in the dangers awaiting women in uniform. Thus, behind, under, and im-



The Cultural Politics of ERA's Defeat

manent in the image of women in combat was a cry of danger, the accusation of anomaly, and the implied threat of punishment.

This pattern seems to underlie other objections to ratification. The charge that the amendment would mandate the decriminalization of rape is the kind of alarmist mystification often characterizing right-wing rhetoric. While untrue, it does represent 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 traditional female roles that the very concepts of sexual oppression and emancipation seemed absurd, the temptation to reduce ERA to an absurdity was irresistible. "If you really mean to enforce the law without reference to sex, you would have to wipe out all sex crimes. And, if you deny that, you do so because sex really does make a difference in how people should be treated and this feminist blabbering about equality is just so much hokum." Beneath the accusation lay a sense of danger, the anomalous treatment of men and women as if "the same," and just punishment (rape) of women so foolish as to believe the sexes really were "the same."

Women in the military meant a flight from responsibility by men and an anomalous intrusion by women into places they had no reason to be

This confusion of equality with sameness, and therefore with absurdity and danger, was also linked with impurity represented by anomalous men -- homosexuals. Identification of Gay Liberation with Women's Liberation and the latter 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 amendment. 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 represented by the woman's movement. The linkage was not so

much a matter of logic as intuition. It is significant that although lesbians were identified in antifeminist politics as women-who-want-to-be-men, they were not nearly so threatening as antifeminists as homophiles, or men-who-refuse-to-be-men.

Charges that ERA would entrench abortion, mandate sexual integration of public restrooms, and destroy the family seemed as irrelevant and mistaken to ratificationists as association of the amendment with homosexuality. Yet these indictments, too, revealed to social-subjective reality 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 everyone," wrote a constituent to his Senator, "but this ERA is a bad bill. No one, man or woman, has any right to murder babies." Although ratificationists include pro-life as well as pro-choice partisans, identification of ERA and abortion is pervasive and persistent. It is made not only for political reason, but also because the conjunction represents feminists' presumed hatred of the biological function for which their sex had prepared them. The anomalous merges with the dangerous to allow condemnation of sexual irresponsibility, the trivialization of the sacred process by which human reproduction occurs. Women seeking abortion are 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 activists 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 term "ladies lounge." Restrooms have been integrated once before, that is, by race. And the word "integration" evokes memories of struggle over racial equality. Linking sexual equality with racial integration, ERA opponents parodied the latter with the "potty parable." Some troublemaker, 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 sur-

prising that opponents of ratification should evoke roars of approval by pleading with state legislators not to "de-sexigrate" us. Whether or not a serious statement, the idea of "integration" clearly captured the imagination of people who thought that the idea of equality -- whether sexual or racial -- was ridiculous. The ridicule seemed deserved because equality was interpreted as sameness. As such, sexual equality implied a utopian, willful attempt to ignore cultural implications of a biological distinction. The sense of anomaly ran like a rich lode through the subterranean ethos of antifeminist argument. Objections to integrated toilets expressed in a different fashion the same diffuse 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 to the process, as if by calling attention to the anomalous, antifeminists could cleanse themselves of the defilement of traditional roles perceived to have been heaped upon them by feminists (women-who-want-to-be-men).

The words "equality" and "integration" were also part of a generalized claim that ERA would help undermine the American family. Although vague and all-inclusive, the charge was meaningful for a variety of reasons. Many women understand the amendment to be a part of a feminist agenda to strip women of social role defined by sex which would mean that "Mother" would be less an ideological or cultural concept than a biological one. The implied danger to the family is clear to nonfeminists; but it is also 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 form 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 to stay 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 underlying sense beneath this accusation of antifamily engineering is represented in three images: loss of

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

Whether 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

financial responsibility. One of the most striking examples of losing one's children is their being "bused" from their homes into distant neighborhoods to achieve "racial balance." This represents to many parents their helplessness before a bureaucracy that is not directly responsible to them. Policies of the courts and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now HHS) represented intrusions by the federal government into family life which would have been broadened by the ERA. If ratificationists argued that fears of such invasion are absurd, their opponents replied that no one expected the absurdity of busing either.

These and other responses to ratification suggest that the assault on ERA was an assault on the ideal of equality. This displaced aggression was made possible by labeling feminism and sexual equality as absurd and dangerous. This was not a sleight-of-hand trick by conservative politicians and businessmen, although there is no doubt that both groups fought the amendment and that ultra-right organizations such as the John Birch Society and Eagle Forum exploited the issue to their own advantages. It is also true that conservative religious leaders played upon the fears of traditionalist women to defeat ratification. More significant, however, was resistance expressed in evocative rhetoric that suggested a base of 'intersubjective meanings' of womanhood and sex. Whether 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. One did not have to be manipulated by men or become gullible dupes 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 as subtle and indelible as theorists said it was, allowing for an interpretation of personal experience 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 engraved in us as experiences 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 result 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 1920. Although the experiences of women since that time have broadened considerably the social base required for change, the failure of ERA in 1982 was not 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.

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.

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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 manuscript 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 topics of 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 25-September 1, 1985. 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 at the 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 now 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.

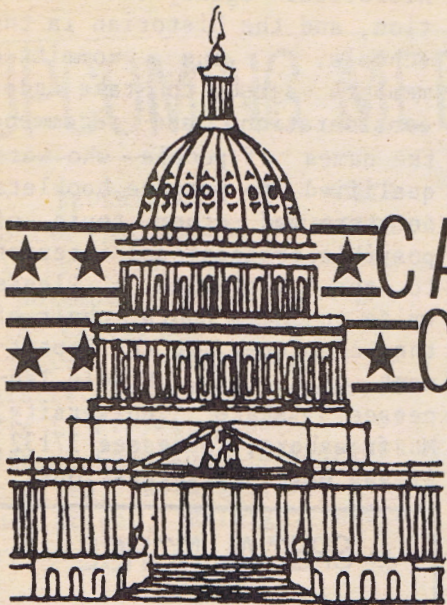
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Page Putnam Miller

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 parallel the Senate Historical Office established in 1975. The failure of the House to preserve in any systematic way its records has made it almost impossible for historians to gain access to these records and to evaluate the achievements of the House. On September 15 Representative Richard Bolling (D-MO) with the unanimous support of the Rules Committee introduced House Resolution 581. Under the proposed resolution, a two-person Office of the

Historian 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-MO), 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 6% 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 votes by the the House and Senate, reconciliation 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 Appropriation 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 \$3 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

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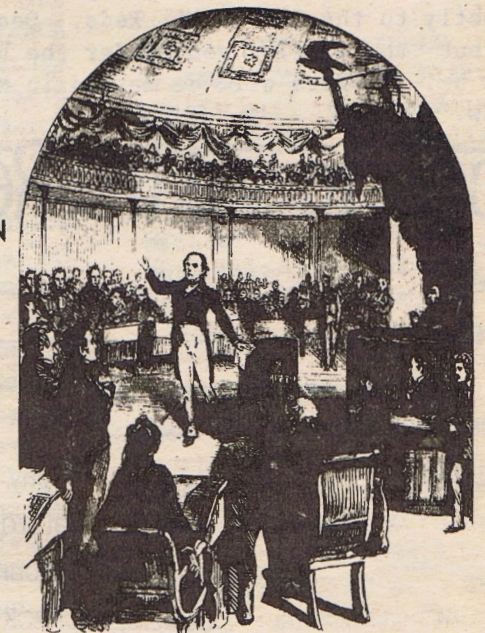
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the compromise appropriation for HUD- Independent Agencies passed by both the House and the Senate. The appropriation of NSF is part of the bill. The compromise, which was worked out in a lengthy conference committee meeting on September 28, provides 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. 6861, 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 actively involved 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 for park staff in cultural resource management and interpretation.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT 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 still appears 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 the Senate need encouragement to act 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

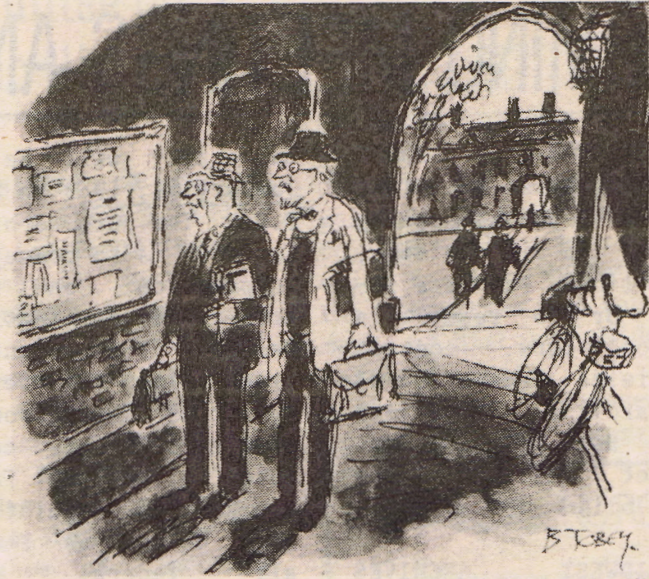
The Congressional decision to override President Reagan's veto of the supplemental appropriations bill has brought welcome relief to thousands of college students by increasing funds for grants and student loans. The action provided \$217 million in extra student-aid money for 1982-83, including \$140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

AMHERST COLLEGE

--NEW OPENING--

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 interests 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.



"Too bad about old Ainsworth. Published and published. but perished all the same."

Drawing by B. Tobey; ©1982, The New Yorker Magazine Inc.

==Professional== Opportunities ==

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 busi-

nesses 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 cost of the service -- workshop, counseling, and job referrals-- for one year is \$95.00. Interested subscribers should write for an application. Contact Phyllis Franklin, MLA, 62 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

DIRECTOR

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 Myrle L. Fields, Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies, Room 305, 109 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 Moyles, 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 three-day conference on 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 N. 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 social-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 response 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 accomplish-

ment of the redress movement. For more information, contact Sandra Taylor or Dean May at the Center for 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, religion, the family, modernization: a useful hypothesis, and intellectuals and ideas. 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

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four authors of book-length studies of the Indian New Deal: Lawrence Hauptman, Donald Parman, Kenneth Philp, and Graham Taylor. For more information, write to Laurence 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 on 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 Russell E. Richey, 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; rags 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 on 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 ninth 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 28-30 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 Arabic-Speaking Immigration 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, 826 Berry Street, 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 (IRSCL) 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 HUMNAITIES 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.

Calls for papers

THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES is soliciting abstracts from people interested in participating in the 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 AC1-281, Florida International University, North Miami, Florida 33181.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DAKOTA HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held at Madison, South Dakota on April 8-9, 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-Wettach Hall 064 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

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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 Marcum Conference Center of Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Nontraditional 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 Frame, James J. Hill Papers, Hill Reference Library, 80 West 4th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102. For general information on conference events, contact John Wickre, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi 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 14-16, 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 being sought in natural history, folklore, geology, history, archeology, geo-

graphy, 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, PCB 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 Center 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, 1939-1945." 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/CO, 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/CO, 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 Zunz, Department of History, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. All proposals must be received by February 22, 1983.

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OAH Plans Publications

THE ORGANIZATION OF American Historians plans to publish several pamphlets in the near future.

The Committee on Public History will continue its pamphlet series. The first pamphlet, which was published earlier this year, dealt with the development of historic preservation courses and programs in departments of history. It is available for \$2.50 through the office of the Executive Secretary. The second in the series will be on the historian in the corporate world, and will be ready for release at the 1983 meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio. The third pamphlet, with a tentative publication date of 1984, will focus on the role of the historian in the formulation of public policy. The committee is also considering future publications on historical editing, archival administration, museum education, historic site interpretation, historical agency administration, and the historian in the schools.

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In the October 1980 issue of the OAH Newsletter, the Media Committee began a column on the use of films in the classroom under the general editorship of Robert Brent Toplin. The series to date includes seven titles: "The Historian as Film Maker," by Robert Brent Toplin; "American History Through the Media," by Daniel J. Leab; "New Wine in Old Bottles? Re-examining the Depression Via Historical Films," by Peter Rollins; "Films Open Pandora's Box," by Elizabeth Fox-Genovese; "Films of Early America Reflect Problems," by John O'Connor; "Our Times: The Sixties and Seventies Through Film," by Robert Brent Toplin; and "Films in the Classroom: 'The Southern,'" by Edward D.C. Campbell, Jr. These essays will be available in pamphlet form by the spring of 1983.

Also planned for publication soon is a pamphlet containing the essays published in the Newsletter on the ramifications of the defeat of the ERA. It will include an essay by Elizabeth Pleck on "The Defeat of ERA: An Historian's Perspective"; "Some Legal Ramifications of the Defeat of ERA," by Frances Farenthold; "Alice Paul and the ERA," by Amelia Frye; and "The Cultural Politics of ERA's Defeat," by Jane DeHart Mathews and Donald Mathews.

These pamphlets constitute valuable reference sources and teaching tools for high school, junior college, college, and university teachers. For more information, contact Kathryn Caras, Editor OAH Newsletter, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401.

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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 the ninety-seven congresses. It will be published as volume two of a series of works titled the "United States Congress Bicentennial Atlas Project" by Macmillan. For more information or to participate in the project, contact Kenneth Martis, Associate Professor of Geography, Department of Geology and Geography, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

THE MARGARET WOODBURY STRONG MUSEUM opened in Rochester, New York on October 12, 1982. The collections, 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. One of the opening exhibits is entitled "Light of the Home: Middle Class American Women, 1870-1910." For more information, contact Marie Hewett, Director of Education, The Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, 1 Manhattan Square, Rochester, New York 14067.

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 habitations of the Southwest, the major battlefields 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 component 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 manner and milieu in which 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, knowledgeable personnel, and other sources. 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 the mission's American workers. The material, 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 60817.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING welcomes to its membership individuals who share its goals of promoting excellence in documentary 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 fall. To join the association, contact Mary Giunta, chairperson of the membership committee, at (202) 523-3092.

YMCA ARCHIVES PLACED AT HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF NEW ORLEANS: The Historic New Orleans Collection has been named the official repository of the archives of the Greater New Orleans YMCA. The one hundred and thirty years of historical documents, photographs, and assorted memorabilia trace the organization's growth and services to the present time. The records begin with the first handwritten minute books from the Y's initial meeting in New Orleans on November 16, 1852. Later, the YMCA was the major relief effort responding to the yellow fever epidemics of 1858, 1868, and 1878, and the records include a day-to-day diary of the epidemics. For more information, contact the YMCA of Greater New Orleans, 936 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY announces the receipt of a grant of \$80,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The funds enable the society to catalog its American Printed Broad-sides from 1801-30. The AAS collection of broadsides is the largest and most broadly based in existence. The society has also received an NEH grant to catalog its entire newspaper collection in computer format. Their holdings through 1876 include more than 14,000 titles and some three million issues. For more information, contact Carol Kanis, head of cataloging services and project director, at the American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street Worcester, Massachusetts 01609-1634.

HENRY FORD MUSEUM AND GREENFIELD VILLAGE are offering an inflation-fighting \$50.00 family membership that is good for unlimited free admission for an entire year. Members can plan outings around exhibits, tours, demonstrations, and weekend events that change seasonally. Also included for the fee are a subscription to the Herald Magazine and membership Bulletin, a ten percent discount on merchandise, invitations to



News & notes

previews and special programs, and the opportunity to serve as a volunteer. For more information, write Membership Office, The Edison Institute, 20900 Oakwood Boulevard, Dearborn, Michigan 48121.

THE 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 multi-media theatre that can seat thirty to forty visitors; audio-visual 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 MUSEUM OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE's exhibit calendar for 1983-84 is as follows: December 19, 1982 through January 1, 1984: "Utopias in the Promised Land: The Communal Societies of Ephrata and Economy, Pennsylvania"; February 27, 1983 through August 28, 1983: "First Lady Gowns"; March 27, 1983 through October 2, 1983: "A Look at Ourselves: Armenians through the Camera's Eye"; May 1, 1983 through February 19, 1984: "Heroes of the Flames: American Volunteer Firemen." For more information, contact Marlene Gray, Museum of Our National Heritage, P.O. Box 519, 33 Marrett Road, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173.

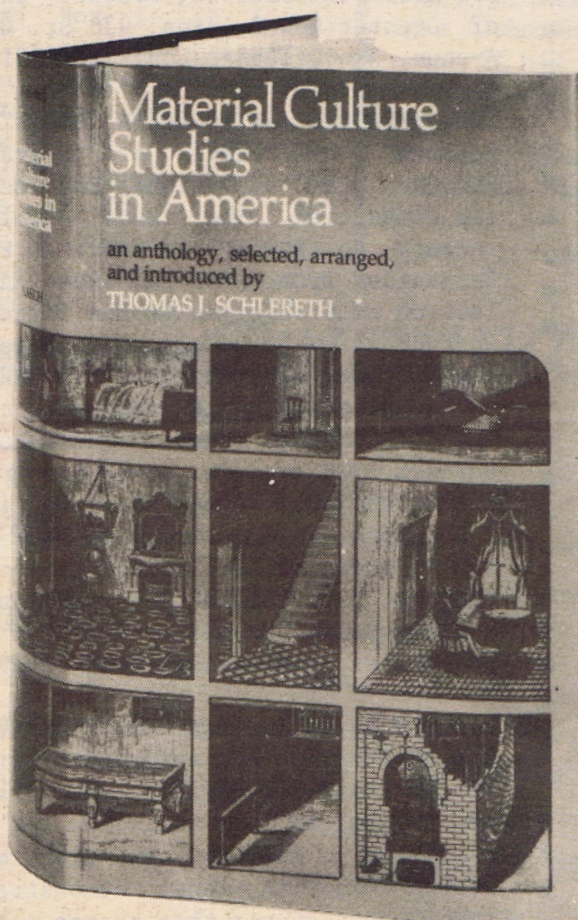
THE LLOYD HOUSE, which houses Alexandria, Virginia historical materials and other Virginiana for the Alexandria Library, has acquired a photograph of Confederate soldiers taken at the dedication of the Confederate soldier statue "Appomatox," and the business records, account books, and correspondence 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 famous "Battle Above the Clouds" 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.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN HISTORIANS is pleased to announce the winners of the first Sierra Awards; 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 Hume, and Karen Offen, editors of *Victorian Women*. The award will be offered in 1983. Members of the Western Association of Women Historians are eligible.

★ ★ ★



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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 wide-

ranging 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. BLOUIN, 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 D. GOODFRIEND, University of Denver, has been awarded a grant from the Radcliffe Research Support Program to conduct research at the Henry A. Murray Research 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.

ROLAND L. GUYOTTE, 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 Hawes: 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. HOLLI'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. Holli 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 M. 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 con-

servative 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 VARBERO, 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 with 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, defense, health, crime and law enforcement, housing, education, labor, and transportation. Access to the database is available by direct dial, Telenet, or Tymnet on DIALOG File 102. The hourly search fee is \$90.00, and full citations may be printed offline at \$.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 30056, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON announces publication of a new reference work, Guide to the Archives of the Archdiocese of Boston. The 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 documentary and record material, as well as 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 THRONATEESKA 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 geneological 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.



publications of interest

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND LEARNED SOCIETIES, published by Greenwood Press, provides concise, detailed, and current information on the history and operation of the most important and influential of American learned societies and research institutions. The work spans more than two centuries and provides data on more than 160 societies, academies, councils, libraries, laboratories, and museums. Ranging from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to the Woods Hull Oceanographic Institution, the entries cover societies in all fields. Edited by Joseph Kiger, Research Institutions and Learned Societies is available for \$45.00. Orders should be addressed to Greenwood Press at 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, Connecticut 06881.

SOURCES FOR "THE NEW ENGLAND MIND: THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY" has been published by the Institute of Early American Culture. The volume is designed to be used with Perry Miller's classic work, first published in 1939. Miller himself prepared these notes and deposited them in Houghton Library at Harvard University. They are made available here to scholars for the first time. The volume, edited and with an introduction by James Hoopes, is available for \$5.95. For more information, write to the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Box 220, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

NEW PROGRAM

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY has introduced a new public history specialization into its master's degree program. Public history emphasizes the nonteaching activities of historians and looks to the needs of the broader community outside academia. The two-year curriculum includes special new courses in history; individual programs of study reflect each student's particular interests and needs while meeting general program requirements. An internship will enable students to apply their preparation in a business setting and to broaden their perspective. For further information, application forms, and a graduate handbook, write to Noel J. Stowe, Director of Graduate Study, History Department, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287.

Grants, Fellowships & Awards

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. 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. McLemore 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 Elbert R. Hilliard, Mississippi Historical Society, Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION awards dissertation and postdoctoral fellowships to American women who have achieved distinction or promise of distinction in their fields of scholarly work. The greatest importance is attached to the project's significance as a contribution to knowledge and the applicant's qualifications to pursue it. For more information, contact the AAUW Educational Foundation Programs, 2410 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Deadline for applications is December 1, 1982.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE offers a program of small grants to support postdoctoral research on women. Eligible projects must draw upon resources at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America or at the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College. Funded by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, this program will make awards to cover such costs as travel to and lodging in Cambridge, duplicating and microfilming, and other expenses of research using Radcliffe's resources. Awards are made to scholars who have received the Ph.D. or equivalent degree at least one year prior to the time of application and who will not be receiving support from any fellowship program at the time of their research at Radcliffe. Awards range from \$100 to \$1,500. Application deadlines are the fifteenth of February, April, September, and December. For more information and applications, contact Patricia King, Director, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

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 \$2,000 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 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, Wallingford, Pennsylvania 19086 by December 15, 1982, with return postage included.

T. WISTAR BROWN FELLOWSHIP: Applications are being accepted for the T. Wistar Brown Fellowship at Haverford 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 in 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 31, 1982.

THE RALPH HENRY GABRIEL PRIZE IN AMERICAN STUDIES will be awarded by the American Studies Association and Greenwood Press to the author of the booklength original manuscript judged best by a special prize committee of the American Studies Association. Conditions of the competition are as follows: the work may deal with any aspect of American civilization but should reflect a breadth of approach or a combination of materials and methods not usually associated with a traditional discipline; the author must belong to the American Studies Association. The prize consists of \$1,000 cash in anticipation of royalties and publication by Greenwood Press in the series "Contribution in American Studies." Manuscripts should be sent in three copies to the Executive Director, American Studies Association, 307 College Hall/CO, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 by December 31, 1982.

UCLA GRADUATE AND POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN ETHNIC STUDIES, 1983-84: UCLA's Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the University's four ethnic studies centers, is offering graduate and postdoctoral fellowships to support study of Asian Americans, Blacks, Chicanos, or American Indians. The stipend for the two-year graduate fellowships is \$4,200 per year plus registration while the range of postdoctoral fellowships is \$19,000 to \$21,500. Postdoctoral fellowships can be awarded for a period less than a year, in which case the stipend is adjusted to reflect the length of the award; postdoctoral fellowships can also be used to supplement sabbatical salaries. The deadline for applications is December 31, 1982. For further information write to the appropriate ethnic studies center at the University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles

NEW Titles—January 1983

PROGRESSIVISM

by
Arthur S. Link and Richard L. McCormick
Princeton University *Rutgers University*

A NEW Title in The American History Series
Edited by John Hope Franklin and Abraham Eisenstadt

(Available December 1982)

Progressivism is an interpretive history of the origins, leadership, character, and spirit of the diverse and convulsive reform movements which swept America between 1890 and 1917 and succeeded in forever transforming the way Americans define themselves politically. Paper.

NEW Titles in The American History Series—1982

Race, Ethnicity, and Class in American Social Thought, 1865-1919. Glenn C. Altschuler, *Cornell University*.

The American Mind in the Mid-Nineteenth Century, Second Edition. Irving H. Bartlett, *University of Massachusetts—Boston*.

The Huddled Masses: The Immigrant in American Society, 1880-1921. Alan M. Kraut, *The American University*.

The Cold War, 1945-1972. Ralph B. Levering, *Earlham College*.

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 TWENTIETH CENTURY An American History

by
Arthur S. Link
Princeton University
and

William A. Link

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Available December 1982)

The Twentieth Century: An American History is a fresh and brief account of the United States from the 1890s through the elections of 1982. The story of the dramatic transformation of the U.S. from a largely rural and agricultural society to an industrialized, urbanized nation is told by the senior scholar, Arthur S. Link of Princeton, and his son William A. Link. The happy combination of experienced, broad-based scholarship with the fresh examination of the newly trained historian results in a text that is characterized, in the words of one prominent reviewer, by "a steadiness of focus which derives from paying primary attention to political history," yet with "sufficient, often arresting attention to other aspects of the times, culture, race relations, sex roles, and particularly economics . . ." **The Twentieth Century** is highly readable for today's students. Suitable for one-semester courses, the text is also a good base for courses expanded by supplementary readings.

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Titles From The Forum Press
NEW—Published January 1982

The Evolution of Mass Culture in America—1877 to the present

by
Gerald R. Baydo, ed.
Grossmont College

The prevailing theme of American social history since the Civil War has been the transformation of a mostly rural, mostly agricultural, culturally homogeneous America into the mostly urban/suburban, high-technology oriented, culturally diverse America of the 1980s—in short the evolution of a mass culture for a mass society. The many aspects of this transformation are the subjects of the twelve original essays which make up this volume.

At the center of this cultural process is "the philosophy of self-achievement," a national industrial boom, and the vast new capabilities of modern technology. The strivings of women, blacks, and native Americans for identity within this mass culture receive major treatment. 224 pages. Paper.

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by
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The purpose of this textbook is to provide the student a greater sense of relevance and immediacy in American history through a topical approach to the subject matter, which incorporates the new emphasis on the use of media in teaching.

A Topical History of the United States examines seventeen major trends or themes in American development: for example, man and his environment; minority groups; culture—religion, literature, and mass culture; big business and organized labor; and war, foreign policy, economic growth, and the presidents. Each chapter contains thought and discussion questions and a list of suggested readings and recommended media. 534 pages. Paper.

The Forum Press, Inc.

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A History

By Arthur S. Link, *Princeton University*; Stanley Coben, *University of California, Los Angeles*; Robert V. Remini, *University of Illinois, Chicago Circle*; Douglas Greenberg, *Princeton University*; and Robert C. McMath, Jr., *Georgia Institute of Technology*.

Published in January 1981, **The American People: A History** rapidly has become one of the leading texts for the American history survey course. Those teaching the survey course should consider adopting this fine textbook.

The American People is truly a history of the American people, a narrative that combines the specialist's scrutiny of a particular period or theme in American history with the experienced survey-course teacher's grasp of the broad scope of the nation's historical experience. The firm editorial hand of Professor Arthur S. Link has produced an evenly written, highly readable text that goes beyond the mere chronicling of events. The authors provide not only a complete discussion of the historical events but incorporate current research in social history, the history of women and minorities, and relevant material on religion, technology, workers' attitudes, financial and economic issues, education and culture, and populism. **The American People** is not just a history of the politics and diplomacy of the United States of America but also a portrait of the complexity and plurality of a nation.

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Some of the 1982 History Day Winners at the Indiana History Day Appreciation Ceremony on August 24, 1982. Front row: Jenny Baggett, Mooresville; Eric Potts, Carmel; Derek Sands, Fort Wayne; Kathy Roe, Lafayette; Back Row: Lisa Ballard, Coordinator; Governor Robert D. Orr; William Kerr, Lafayette; Edward Hook, Hobart; Bob Rujevcan, Hobart; Michael Estle, Anderson; Joe Leken, Lafayette.

Grants, fellowships, & awards

geles, California 90024.

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 contacting 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 fuller information regarding eligibility, stipends, and selection criteria may be obtained by writing 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 in-

vites applications from scholars interested in any aspect of the history of the contribution of legal ideas and practices to the regulatory process. Fellows 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. Kutler, Director, Legal History Program, History Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 4219 Humanities 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 Art, 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 \$17,500 per year plus allowances for postdoctoral fellows; \$10,500 per year plus allowances for predoctoral fellows; and \$2,000 for graduate students. For more 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 social 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 \$5,500 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 for fall 1983 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 HENRY 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 the Coordinator, Winterthur Program in Early American Culture, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY will award to qualified scholars 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 \$1,800. The Haven Fellowships are open to individuals 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 from one to two months. The stipend is negotiable up to a maximum of \$1,200. Two Frances Hiatt 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, 185 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, whether for 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, are due on February 28, 1983. Prospective applicants are invited to contact the BSA Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 397, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10165 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. Deadline 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 Fellowships for 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 open 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 any facet of American military history written 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 naval 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.

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.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, School of Environmental Design, is now offering a master's degree in Historic Preservation. This new degree is designed to prepare students for a wide range of careers in the conservation and management of historic resources in both the built and natural environments. The two-year course of study is structured to develop versatile, competent, and highly motivated professionals who can perceive preservation opportunities in the broadest sense and who can develop strategies ensuring the protection and use of cultural resources as a part of the fabric of urban and rural environments. For additional information and registration material, contact Historic Preservation Program, School of Environmental Design, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

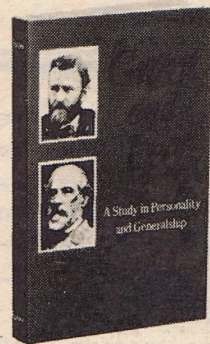
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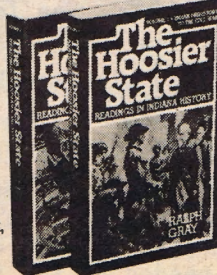
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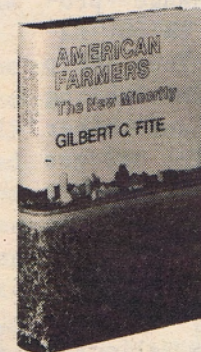


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By Gilbert C. Fite

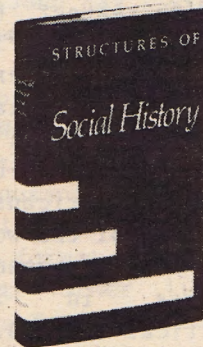
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Reader's responses

AN AMERICAN SCHOLAR ABROAD

I am writing in response to Richard O. Curry's article "An American Scholar Abroad," which appeared in the August 1982 issue of the OAH Newsletter.

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 my Agency administers, 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 us 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 abroad to speak authoritatively on current Administration foreign policy. In such cases --and we get many such requests-- we inquire about their political positions because we 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 asked Congress 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 them 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 fail 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 to 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 neanderthal 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 Bourke and I think that the article does not make sufficiently clear that we, the Australian Americanists, as represented by ANZASA, are in no 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, ANZASA

OAH FISCAL COMPARISON

The issues raised in the August 1982 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 committee members 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. 4-5), I am personally opposed to both the number of 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, now-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

(In Frances Farenthold's article) on page 11 of the OAH Newsletter . . . she states "Some commentators have argued that the Court is hesitant to use the strict scrutiny standard of review or the rationality test, but not use the standard between the two (middle tier approach). This had led to confusion among legal theorists and state legislatures, as each case is being decided on an individual basis, and there is no uniform standard in sex discrimination cases."

I would say that Farenthold's description would have been accurate before 1976, but no longer is accurate. In 1976 the Supreme Court decided the case of Craig v. Boren, which did establish a middle level scrutiny test for sex

discrimination cases. That standard has been used for every sex discrimination case since. . . . 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 to achieve the results that it wishes to achieve. However, even the latest sex discrimination case (Hogan v. Mississippi University for Women) was a reaffirmation of the Craig standard.

All this is to say that Farenthold is both right and wrong. She is wrong when she says that there is no uniform standard in sex discrimination cases. The Craig standard has uniformly been used. However, she is right when she says that there is confusion among legal theorists and state legislatures about sex discrimination cases. This is because the Court is able to manipulate the Craig standard to achieve its predesired goals. . . .

This is not to say that there is no need for the Equal Rights Amendment, just to say that things are not as bad as but also worse than what Farenthold described in her article.

Nancy S. Erickson Professor of Law, Ohio State University

Public History Syllabi Exchange

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 National 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, it can be added to the mailings. There is no information now on museology courses in history departments or on courses integrating business and history, so syl-

labi in these areas would be particularly welcome. At this time, the exchange facilitates requests for these types of information by suggesting that appropriate faculty be contacted.

If anyone would like more information on the syllabus exchange or would like to receive copies of the syllabi available, contact Barbara Howe, Department of History, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

★★★★

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 administrator of the Cotton Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

ADADE 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 Adade 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 INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY is collecting copies of documents for a selected letterpress edition of the papers of William Henry Harrison, 1800-1815. Interested individuals and institutions who would like to submit document copies for possible publication should contact Douglas E. Clanin, Editor, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

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.

RICHARD CURRY, professor of history at the University of Connecticut, is the author of A House Divided: A Study of Statehood Politics and the Copperhead Movement in West Virginia, and the co-author of The Shaping of America. His many other publications include Radicalism, Racism, and Party Realignment: the Border States During Reconstruction, Conspiracy: the Fear of Subversion in American History, The Abolitionists, and Slavery in America: Theodore Weld's American Slavery As It Is.

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. HIJIYA 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 Weeks de Forest" (Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, December 1980).

DONALD MATHEWS AND JANE 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.

RICHARD MORRIS is Professor Emeritus of History at Columbia University. He is the author of The Peacemakers,

John Jay, The Nation, and the Court, The Emerging Nations and the American Revolution, and Seven Who Shaped Our Destiny.

ROBERT MURRAY, professor of American History at Pennsylvania State University, has been Treasurer of the OAH since 1976. His many publications include Red Scare: A Study in National Hysteria, The Harding Era: Warren G. Harding and His Administration, and The 103rd Ballot: Democrats and the Disaster in Madison Square Garden.

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.

DAVID WARRINGTON, 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.

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, Bolling 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 Fahey, History Department, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056.

THE NEW TWENTY-FIVE YEAR INDEX TO THE IMH

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.



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Artwork by Mike Cagle 1982.

The Organization of American Historians is open to anyone interested in the history of the Western Hemisphere. Its current membership of over 12,000 includes approximately 8,500 individuals who teach or work for other private and public institutions. All members receive The Journal of American History four times a year, the OAH Newsletter, the annual Program for the convention, voting materials for elections, and miscellaneous mailings from the business office. Members are offered subscriptions to America: History & Life at reduced rates.

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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

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Diplomatic	Historiography	Popular History	Urban	

I have served on the following OAH committees (please include dates): _____

Circle the OAH meetings you have attended: New York, 1978; New Orleans, 1979; San Francisco, 1980; Detroit, 1981; Philadelphia, 1982

Does your institution or employer subsidize your travel to more than one meeting per year? ____ yes ____ no

Are you a member of other historical associations? Please list. _____

Please list other scholarly conventions attended in last five years (use abbreviations): _____

I have/have not used the Freedom of Information Act. _____

I have/have not conducted research at NARS. _____

I have/have not conducted research at a Presidential library. _____

I would be willing to participate in an OAH sponsored project to reform history curriculum. ____ yes ____ no

number of scholarly sessions on the subject of Black Women's History at its 1982 Convention than at any previous time. The precedent of the cooperation of a black and white scholarly professional organization was important. The most pressing need at the close of the OAH/ABWH project is the development of materials for teaching

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-Provost and Associate Professor of History at Purdue University. They were OAH/ABWH project co-directors.)

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.



photo by Kevin S. Colton

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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