Famous for a Little More Than Fifteen Minutes
by George B. Kirsch

Learning Skills to Find Historical Evidence
by Ann D. Gordon

Cooperative Research at Landis Valley
by E. Duane Elbert

Regional Archives System of the National Archives

Also:
Report of the Treasurer
OAH Board and Business Meetings, April 1992

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"Thomas Eakins, Baseball Players Practicing (1875), Detail"
American Pluralism: Towards a History of the Discussion

The University at Stony Brook
June 5-6, 1992
Stony Brook, New York

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Amiri Baraka
Thomas Bender
Larry Bobo
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The Construction of Race and Ethnicity
The Transformation of Race
Historical Function of the Melting Pot
Ramifications of American Pluralism

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Stony Brook, NY 11794-3375

OAH NEWSLETTER

Volume 20, Number 2 / May 1992

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The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August, and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408-4199. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format and with minimal footnotes integrated parenthetically into the text. Copy for the "Announcements" must be no more than seventy-five words and must be submitted at least six weeks prior to the first day of a publication month. While the OAH Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, it encourages submission of articles and letters related to the interests of our members. The OAH reserves the right to reject editorial material, announcements, and advertising that are not consistent with the goals and purposes of the Organization.

Copy may be condensed or rejected because of length. Full, half, quarter-page and job announcement advertisements are available. Contact the Advertising Director for rates and deadlines.

Some recent back issues of the OAH Newsletter are available for $2.00 each. For information, contact the editor.

Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the Program for the annual meeting and the OAH Newsletter. Membership information is available from Director of Member Services, 112 North Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; 812-855-7311.

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Famous for a Little More Than Fifteen Minutes

by George B. Kirsch

At precisely 9:10 p.m. on May 12, 1989, I began my brief career as a guest on America's sports talk shows. Art Rust, Jr. of New York's WABC radio introduced me as the author of a recently published book, *The Creation of American Team Sports: Baseball and Cricket, 1838-72*. There I was, an obscure history professor sitting in the studio of a 50,000-watt station in the heart of Manhattan, high up in a skyscraper across the street from Madison Square Garden. Although Rust had received a copy of my book and a press release just a few hours earlier, he assured me that I should not worry, everything would be fine. (Easy for him to say.) He would ask me a few questions from the press material, and we would get calls.

I tightened up. Like many boys, I grew up dreaming about becoming a professional baseball player. Playing center field in Little League during the mid-1950s, I often pictured myself as a pint-sized version of DiMaggio or Mantle. But I never advanced past the junior high school varsity. Sandlot ball helped to satisfy my childhood ambition, as a man I might still achieve a vision of my book rising to the top of the New York Times Best Seller list. When I arrived at my hotel my wife was beaming with pride. My seven-year-old son was not impressed. He was off and running. As I drove home I was flooded with excitement and fantasies of fame and fortune. I had a vision of my book rising to the top of the New York Times Best Seller list. When I arrived at my hotel my wife was beaming with pride. But my seven-year-old son was not impressed. He had lost interest after a few minutes and had tuned out to play Nintendo before bedtime.

Over the next few months I was a guest on twenty-one more radio shows. Only two were in person. In late June I visited Mickey Mantle's restaurant on Central Park South in Manhattan, where Bill Mazer broadcasts a daily early afternoon show on WFAN, an all-sports station. I was booked the day before, and Mr. Mazer got a copy of my volume just twenty minutes before air time. The producer told me everything would be all right, and it was. At first I was distracted by the pedestrians who stopped to wave at us as we sat at a front window table. We wore headphones because of the background noise from the bar. Patrons stared at me as we talked about early baseball. I imagined that they were wondering who I was. For a fleeting moment at the end of the session I felt like a celebrity. When I stayed to have a hamburger with a student intern from my publicist's office, I secretly hoped that someone would ask me for my autograph. No one did, but the station did pay for the food. As I left I glanced at Mr. Mazer interviewing Sandy Mayer about the upcoming Wimbledon tennis tournament. Time marched on, and the parade of guests continued on WFAN.

At the end of July I was invited to appear on New York City's public radio station, WNYC. I eagerly accepted, because I knew that while the audience would be relatively small, it would include a number of academics and others who might actually buy my
Learning Skills to Find Historical Evidence

by Ann D. Gordon

The Historical Documents Study was a cooperative project of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the American Council of Learned Societies. Lawrence S. Kaplan served as the OAH representative on the study's advisory group, and 537 OAH members responded to its survey about research.

The study concluded that current diversity in the demand for historical evidence requires rethinking historical education. The study found people engaged in complex research who were not trained to perform the tasks in history courses. It also found researchers who credited graduate training for their skills but described a haphazard process of self-education thereafter. The study's report, *Using the Nation's Documentary Heritage*, recommended that academic instruction in history at every level incorporate training in the location and use of sources, and, further, that associations like the OAH develop continuing education to assist those skills.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Master of Arts</th>
<th>Doctoral</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
<th>Reference Services</th>
<th>Self-Instruction</th>
<th>Undergraduate Courses</th>
<th>Friends/Colleagues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate courses</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reference services</td>
<td>72%</td>
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<td>72%</td>
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<td>Self-Instruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate courses</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friends/Colleagues</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Preprofessional Training</th>
<th>Professional Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-instruction</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends/colleges</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops/Institutes</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Services</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Courses</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-the-Job</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only the genealogists can be said to have in place systems for continuing education, and a variety of computerized networks for geneticists count them among the four most important ways to learn. Modest use of continuing education by others in the survey population furthers the impression that it now substitutes for academic training rather than supplements it.

Yet historians' tools and topics change. There are historians active today whose formal education predated the start of national guides to unpublished sources thirty years ago; the explosion of related finding aids and computerized networks for sources since that time has challenged successive waves of historians to augment their skills after leaving school.

Whole fields of study and categories of evidence have opened up during historians' careers, pushing individuals beyond the limits taken for granted when they first studied their craft. Historians at work outside academia often face a bewildering array of questions in rapid succession that call for different skills.

See Gordon Page 19
Book Reviews on CD-ROM

The full texts of book reviews in the humanities and social sciences from more than 100 scholarly journals are now available on CD-ROM as a quarterly subscription service from University Publications of America (UPA). Subscriptions to Scholarly Book Reviews on CD-Rom may be for one or all of the following discipline groups: history, sociology and anthropology, political science and international relations, and language and literature.

For further information, contact Customer Service, UPA, 4520 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814-3389; (800) 692-6300.

Study of Interlibrary Loan Costs

The Research Libraries Group (RLG) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) have jointly launched a project to examine the costs to research libraries of interlibrary loan services.

Funded in part by a $10,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources (CLR), the study will gather and analyze data from 65 North American research libraries on typical costs of ILL transactions. With this information, libraries will be better able to assess the economics of their own borrowing and lending practices, to evaluate alternative methods of providing these services, and to study the impact of local serials cancellations.

The ARL-RLG study will document the current cost to libraries of the enormous increase in ILL activities that has occurred over the past few years. ARL libraries report a 47% increase in interlibrary borrowing and a 45% rise in interlibrary lending over the past five years. Recently published ARL statistics document that over 5.2 million items were loaned and borrowed by ARL libraries in 1990-91 alone.

ARL statistics offer evidence that research libraries are moving to a demand or access model for providing information to users. According to ARL statistics from the years 1985-86 to 1990-91, the number of, traditional users has increased while the information resources available on campuses have decreased. One consequence of this trend has been increased ILL activity.

The results of the joint study will be published this summer and will be available from ARL and RLG.

NCSS’s Advanced Certification Dates

National Council for the Social Studies is offering an opportunity for advanced professional certification. The Advanced Certification for Teachers of Social Studies was established to further the continuing NCSS commitment to improving social studies education and uplifting the social studies profession. The standards for advanced certification are designed to meet broad aims and specific goals. Experienced teachers of social studies in any grade pre-K through 12 who hold a bachelor's degree or a master's degree, or an equivalent, are eligible to apply for NCSS Advanced Certification whether they are members of NCSS or not.

The four-part application for Advanced Certification is available from the NCSS, 3501 Newark St., N.W., Washington, DC 20061. There is a non-refundable fee of $25, which is part of the total cost of certification.

Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center

The University of Oklahoma

The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma is soliciting applications for two professional staff positions in the Center’s congressional archives. In addition to the development of the resources of the archives, the Center promotes original research by faculty and students in various aspects of politics and the Congress, has developed unique academic programs in congressional studies at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, and presents various civic education programs designed to foster a wider understanding and appreciation of the Congress.

Assistant Curator

The Assistant Curator is responsible to the Director/curator for the administration and development of the Center’s congressional archives. The Assistant Curator advises the curator in matters of collection development and policy and is responsible for the development of related educational and outreach programs (such as exhibits, educational programs, short courses, conferences, etc.), relations with collection donors and patrons, grant proposals, interfacing with the Center’s academic programs, and active professional involvement in the activities of regional and national archival organizations. The Assistant Curator works cooperatively with the Center’s historian.

Minimum qualifications: Master’s degree in history, political science, library science, or a related field; four years of experience that should include work in archival institutions or programs or other comparable professional experience. One year of this experience should be in a supervisory capacity. Preferred qualifications include a doctoral degree, a background in historical research, and a familiarity with the scholarly and educational potential of congressional collections. Salary will be in the range of $27,000 - $34,800 depending upon experience and qualifications.

Archivist

The archivist’s duties embrace all aspects of collection processing including accession, description and cataloging; determination of subject headings and standard terminology; preparation of finding aids, scope and content notes, and biographical descriptions; assisting on-site users; training and supervising student employees. The archivist may also work on special projects.

Minimum qualifications: Master’s degree in history, political science, library science, or a related field; two years professional archival experience; knowledge of professional archival standards and methods. Preferred qualifications include some supervisory experience, knowledge of MARC/AMC applications, and ability to work with collection donors and users. Salary will be in the range of $22,000 - $25,000 depending upon experience and qualifications.

Screening of applications will begin on June 1, 1992, and will continue to be taken until the positions are filled. Preferred starting date for both positions is August 17. The University of Oklahoma is an AA/EEO employer. Candidates wishing to be considered should submit a letter of interest outlining their background, experience, and expectations for the position; a curriculum vitae; copies of articles, papers, or other professional writings in the archival and academic fields; and three letters of recommendation to: Ronald M. Peters, Jr., Director and Curator, Carl Albert Center, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0376.

The National Park Service and the National Council for Preservation Education are compiling a directory of opportunities in cultural resources management. This directory will list short-term or continuing education workshops or courses. Anyone planning a training workshop or course during the period October 1992-December 1993 should obtain an information submission form from the National Park Service (413/4424), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

The Organization of American Historians wishes to thank the following groups and individuals for their contributions to the success of the 1992 Annual Meeting:

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; the United States Information Agency; The German Marshall Fund of the United States; the American Studies Foundation, Japan; the Soros Foundation-Hungary; the Baker & McKenzie Foundation (Chicago); and the Cultural Relations Committee of the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs for their support of foreign scholar visitors to the Annual Meeting.

We would also like to extend a heartfelt thank you to the Chicago-area scholars listed below who assisted the foreign scholars attending the 1992 OAH Annual Meeting. Members of the Ad Hoc Chicago-area Foreign Scholars Sponsors Committee, chaired by Michael Ebner, began their work over a year ago recruiting volunteers to assist at the meeting and fund-raising in the Chicago area. The volunteers helped in various capacities. Many of them assisted in the OAH Foreign Scholar Registration area. We deeply appreciate the contributions of the committee members and the volunteers to the success of the 1992 Annual Meeting.

David Buisseret
Stuart W. Campbell
Jeffrey Charles
Perry R. Duis
Michael H. Ebner
Albert Erlebacher
Robert I. Goler
David Gordon
Joseph T. Hapak
Neil Harris
Darryl G. Hart
Susan E. Hirsch

Ann Durkin Keating
John Lamb
Russell Lewis
Paula Pfeffer
Harold Platt
Barbara M. Posadas
Susan Sessions Rugh
Robert J. Rusnak
Gregory L. Schneider
June Sochen
Robert Wiebe
Arthur Zilversmit
Locating Holocaust Records

Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States, has announced that the National Archives is cooperating with the American Red Cross in locating records containing lists of victims of the Nazi Holocaust in World War II. These records, which are being microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, will be incorporated into a worldwide International Red Cross network which provides victims of war or their families with tracing or location services and assistance in reuniting families separated by conflict. These documents, which have been open to researchers for 20 years, provide information on approximately 400,000 victims of the Third Reich.

These documents which were seized by Allied troops in the liberation of Germany in 1945 include death camp books, transport lists, records of victims of medical experiments and euthanasia, and forced labor camp records from Nazi facilities such as Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and the Hadamar Institute. The records which were used as evidence in the Nazi war crimes trials are in the permanent custody of the National Archives at the Suitland, Maryland, facility.

Call for Session and Paper Proposals

**OAH Focus on Teaching Day**

Anaheim, California

Saturday, April 17, 1993

In collaboration with the OAH Program Committee, the Committee on Teaching has for the past several years organized a series of sessions of particular relevance to the interests of pre-collegiate teachers.

In order to further explore the issues which unite elementary, secondary and post-secondary history teaching and learning, the upcoming Focus on Teaching Day is seeking papers and sessions which address the problems of history teaching and learning, broadly defined. Preference will be given to those session proposals which explicitly link the work of historians (within or outside the academy) and school teachers.

Session proposals are preferred, but individual papers or presentations will be considered. Sessions will generally consist of a chairperson and two to four presenters. Sessions will be 2 hours long, and should provide ample opportunity for audience participation.

Session proposals should include: (1) an overview of not more than 500 words stating the objectives, methods, and significance of the proposed session; (2) a summary of not more than 400 words describing the contribution of each of the session's participants; (3) a one to two page vita for each participant, including the chair. [Note: the latter information is for the purpose of funding applications for the Focus on Teaching Day and will not be considered in the adjudication.]

Three copies of the proposals should be sent by July 1, 1992, to Peter Seixas, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Z5.

1992 Election Results

**President Elect (1993-1994)**

Eric Foner
Columbia University

**Executive Board**

Albert Camarillo
Stanford University

Deborah Gray White
Rutgers University

Alfred F. Young
Northern Illinois University

**Nominating Board**

Mary Logan Rothschild
Arizona State University

Linda Shopes
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Margaret Washington
Cornell University

**Duke University**

**History of Medicine**

Duke University is seeking medical historian(s) (M.D.-Ph.D.) who have a Ph.D. (or A.B.D. nearing completion) in the history of medicine or the history of the life sciences and M.D. with board certification in a clinical specialty. The appointment(s) will be made on the tenure track (initially without tenure) at the assistant or associate professor level as appropriate. The primary appointment will be in the Department of History; a secondary appointment will be in the department of the clinical specialty. Matters of Appointment, Promotion, and Tenure will be based on teaching and research in medical history. There is the expectation that the physician-historian will earn approximately one-half his/her compensation from clinical practice. The successful candidate(s) will join two current medical historians at Duke in teaching undergraduate, graduate, and medical students. They will also join a group of scholars in the Duke-University of North Carolina Collaborative Program in the History of Science, Medicine and Technology. Salary and incoming academic rank will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Review of applications will begin on 1 May 1992 and will continue until the positions are filled. Interested candidates should send a curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to:

Peter C. English, M.D., Ph.D.
Chair, Search Committee
Box 3675
Duke University Medical Center
Durham, NC 27710

NCA Scholarly Opportunity

The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools invites proposals for authorship of a social history of the Association in the context of the history of education in America in the 20th century. The proposed history is to be published on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the NCA in 1995.

The purposes of the proposed work are to: contribute to better understanding of the history of education in America in the 20th century and the role the NCA and its leaders have played in it; make an intellectually substantial contribution to the observance of the NCA centennial; renew interest in sustaining academic quality through voluntary accreditation; and suggest possible directions for the NCA in its second century.

The commission to research and write this history, which is intended to be a critical work, will provide up to 50% of the scholar's academic year salary, one or two summer stipends, and support for travel and research. Most of the NCA's records are available in microform.

Prospective authors are urged to request a copy of a draft prospectus approved by the NCA Centennial Planning Committee from Myron Marty, College of Arts and Sciences, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa 50311. Scholars interested in being considered for this commission should submit a proposal to Dr. Marty. The proposal should outline the scholar's qualifications for commission, a research plan and timetable, and a proposed budget; a c.v. should accompany the proposal. Proposals will be reviewed as they arrive, with the expectation that a selection will be made by November 1, 1992.
Correspondence

Institute for Historical Review

To the Editor:

Following your example, will the New England Journal of Medicine now accept "Calls for Papers" from the American Faith Healers Association? Sincerely, Charles D. Palmer Spartanburg, SC

To the Editor:

The OAH printed a notice by an organization denying that there was a Holocaust in Europe during World War II and seeking money and supporters for that big lie. The OAH affirms both the truth of the Holocaust and its right to print an ad that furthers an untruth. Instead of believing that truth will make us free the OAH defends the publishing of a big lie.

Its point is that the OAH must accept the notice in order to have freedom of expression. That is an untruth. Across the nation many campus newspapers refused to print a paid advertisement from that organization because it was an obscene falsehood intended to make mischief and spread hate. Are those campus newspapers less free than the OAH? This is the logic of the OAH's absolutist position. The community of scholars may not protect itself from obscenity. When may a community ever protect itself from ethical pollution? When may society declare that it will not encourage a wrongful cause? The matter reminds me of the outraged clergy and African-Americans who demand that billboards with advertisements for beverages with excessive alcoholic content be removed from their communities. Like the OAH, the billboard companies invoke an absolutist First Amendment to defend themselves against the censoring community.

Yes, I find that these are perilous times—fraught with fears of an impending economic depression and filled with hate of Jewish-Americans, Arab-Americans, Japanese-Americans, African-Americans, and Gay Americans. And when the OAH had an opportunity to thwart a hate group, it hid behind the scare word of "censorship" and, accused of cowardice, it accused its accusers of fomenting divisive issues. Sometimes we have to choose among values. OAH cannot talk "standards of scholarship" with Nazis seeking to obtain its respectability. OAH has only two choices in this matter: to facilitate the IHRC's mission of hate or to deny its lie by denying it space. Perhaps, if more people in Germany had exercised good judgment in denying Nazis an audience in 1932, we might not today have to debate the Holocaust.

Let me associate my comments with those of Joyce Appleby, David A. Gerber, Douglas R. Egerton, and the historians of the University of Oklahoma. I find the reply from the OAH specious, deceitful, fatuous, and odious in its ploys to silence dissent in the organization. It suggests a political agenda that has no place in this organization. And in reply I say to the OAH, shame on you, shame on you.

Sincerely,

Jordan A. Schwartz Northern Illinois University

Libraries and Historical Study

To the Editor:

I applaud OAH for its article by Margaret Hedstrom, "Technology and the Historical Record's Transformation" [OAH Newsletter, February 1992]. The problem of acquiring, appraising, preserving, organizing and making accessible the new electronic record is a serious one . . . [but] I believe its complexity requires a much broader research and development approach. Not only do we need historians and archivists but we should also add librarians and other information specialists to the equation. I would also include in our attack the problem experts in hardware and software development and ever bring in the legal profession to help with the legal questions occasioned by the electronic record.

The archival profession itself will have to rethink some of its basic premises to deal with the electronic record because this type of record requires organizing and appraising almost at the moment of creation. Paper records will be with us as the main historical record for the foreseeable future, but the newer record is increasingly being used at the highest levels of society and needs much greater inter-disciplinary research and the funding to support it.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Warner, Dean School of Information and Library Studies University of Michigan

Technology and Historical Study

To the Editor:

Those planning to do research at the Library of Congress this summer should be advised that stack passes are no longer issued to legitimate researchers. In an effort to make up for years of lax security, neglect and widespread theft, the library adopted this blanket policy on March 31 without considering its effect on the quality of research, particularly in the field of social history.

Stack access made it possible to identify sources that could not be located through the library's card catalog or automated system (which even the library admits is woefully incomplete for items cataloged before 1966).

Although the ban on stack access will cause great inconvenience for those checking page citations for footnotes or bibliographies, for example, convenience is not the most important consideration for historians. Some subjects are just not accessible through regular channels and must be probed from the bottom up. The library's suggestion to consult with staff or available finding aids begs the question—without an accurate shelf-life or subject access to the collection, even the most dedicated librarian cannot ferret out the library's hidden resources.

So far the Librarian of Congress, James C. Billington, has demonstrated no interest in this aspect of his policy and no willingness to consider less radical but equally effective security measures. Unless historians make a serious effort to challenge this wholesale ban, they will surrender the ability (to say nothing of the right) to produce rigorous, well-documented social history.

Sincerely,

Grace Palladino University of Maryland

The Urban History Association is offering free membership for 1992 to graduate students in the humanities, social sciences, and related fields whose research topics or professional training involve urban history.

For information, write to Leonard Wallock, Department of History, Hunter College/CUNY, 695 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021.

Published every month during the academic year by the Organization of American Historians.

November 1992

Volume 7

Number 5
Cooperative Research at Landis Valley

by E. Duane Elbert

The history major of the 1990s may select from a variety of careers. Popular options today include employment at historic sites, history museums, archival facilities, or preservation agencies. Professional growth in these expanding areas chart a new course for higher education. Since the early 1960s, several outstanding graduate programs, with curricula rich in technical and non-traditional history, have emerged within the field. Some current academic historians might have chosen this path had similar opportunities existed earlier. Those who missed this opportunity should immediately adopt an “it’s never too late” attitude. Continuing education can indeed open new pathways for historical inquiry.

It is no longer difficult to find graduate programs. A variety of both degree-granting and non-credit educational opportunities are regularly announced in professional publications. However, short-term research opportunities are rarely advertised. Personal investigation revealed some historical institutions that create temporary research positions and provide small stipends.

My academic preparation led toward a traditional teaching and research career but did not lessen my involvement with museums. When I later began helping interested students find employment opportunities in historical agencies, I realized that need for professional training had not been available to me at an earlier time. After investigating the possibilities, I first spent a sabbatical year of post-doctoral study as a full-time student in the Cooperstown Graduate Program. Later, a three-week leave permitted participation in Winterthur’s Winter Institute, and more recently a second sabbatical allowed me to be a scholar-in-residence at the Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley. Although the three experiences were strikingly different, each offered professional development and contributed significantly to my teaching and research interests.

Museums do not deny the need for in-depth research, but their limited budgets often will not permit an overloaded staff the time for this essential function. Interpretive programs limp along with unanswered questions. Even though many museum collections preserve an abundance of research documents, revised interpretations are not even possible. While on sabbatical, I recently had the opportunity to work with one such institution. When planning my research leave, I sought a museum collection that meshed with my interests in the Pennsylvania Germans.

Landis Valley Farm interprets the Pennsylvania German culture in a multi-building complex. The Federal Farm unit will eventually present the crops, agricultural practices, and rural lifestyle of an 1840s family. No information on the day-to-day operation of this Lancaster County farm exists. The museum’s archival collection, however, contains two 1840s farm ledgers from neighboring Berks County. These became the basis for identifying farm crops and agricultural tools, cataloging seasonal tasks, creating a composite ten-year calendar, identifying age and gender roles as well as wage differentials, and investigating foodways and building techniques. Research in the 1850 federal census and a farm ledger in the Lancaster County Historical Society collection provided local verification for the major research findings. Despite the shortness of my stay, I accomplished much during ten weeks. When a new interpretive plan is implemented at the Federal Farm, a database is ready for use. The museum acquired an important research package drawn primarily from its own previously unused documents, and the project did not take staff time away from everyday operations. The experience enriched my teaching and provided raw data for further research and writing. My sabbatical opportunity should not be an isolated incident. Such experience should be made available to other researchers and institutions.

There is a widely recognized need for a museum’s interpretive, educational, and exhibit programs to be based upon solid research. However, most institutions cannot afford to hire full-time, professionally trained researchers. If history museums had a forum through which to announce research needs, they might attract the attention of graduate students of professional historians working on that topic. Likewise, dissertation writers and professors free during the summer or with an upcoming sabbatical could advertise their research needs in another column. Many rich documents lie unused in the files of small historical societies and museums. A forum is also needed to bring researchers in touch with previously unknown collections.

A period when the nation’s cultural programs operate on a shoestring budget, implementing cooperative research ventures would benefit everyone. Establishing a scholar-in-residence program could be a major step forward towards helping institutions better utilize their collections. A much needed short-term research project could be accomplished without the financial commitment for the salary and benefits of a full-time employee and the equally under-funded research project could be accomplished without the financial commitment for the salary and benefits of a full-time employee and the equally under-funded scholar might receive free housing and/or a small stipend to help pay living expenses while away from home. Now is the time to consider seriously the best way to bring researchers and collections together.

The museum’s need for a research base is great, short-term scholar-in-residence programs are workable, and the rewards are beneficial for all.

E. Duane Elbert, formerly professor of history and coordinator of the Historical Administration program at Eastern Illinois University, is executive director of the Illinois State Historical Society.
Report of the Treasurer, 1991

by Cullom Davis

The Treasurer’s Annual Report covers four separate entities: Operating Funds, Revolving Funds, Trust Fund, and the Fund for American History. The tables that accompany this narrative provide more detailed information on each of these accounts, and also on the total assets of OAH.

The Operating Funds account covers all revenues and expenditures associated with the regular work of the association. Executive Board members and staff monitor this account carefully, because we want to avoid the persistent deficits of some years ago. Happily, 1991 was the eighth straight year that we closed the books with a surplus. Total income exceeded our projections by nearly $31,000, but expenses were $4,000 over budget. This left us with an actual year-end surplus of nearly $28,000, somewhat less than the $41,000 we had budgeted. For an account that totals one million dollars, these variances are modest and manageable. Executive Secretary Arnita Jones, JAH Editor David Thelen, and Business Manager Jeanette Chafin deserve credit for these results.

While 1991 ended favorably, the prospects in 1992 and 1993 are somewhat worrisome. In recent years OAH annual meetings have generated substantial income from above-average attendance by exhibitors and registrants. It is not realistic to expect this pattern to continue, so we may face severe limits on new expenditures in the next few years.

Revolving Funds comprise all grants and special activities that are independent of our regular operations. Separately and in the aggregate these accounts carried proper balances in 1991.

The association's Trust Fund is a general endowment that is available to sustain us in an emergency. Governed by a somewhat conservative investment policy, it appreciated modestly (6%) in 1991.

The Fund for American History was established several years ago to underwrite new OAH programs to reinvigorate the study, scholarship, and appreciation of American history. The endowment campaign to launch this fund is scheduled to end at the close of 1992. Pledges and donations by members, plus other gifts, are the principal sources of the Fund's growth. During 1991 its total assets grew by a healthy 40%, from $303,530 to $423,208. All OAH members can share pride in both the fundraising progress to date, and in the Fund's potential to enhance our organizations as a voice of informed leadership in our field.

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1991 OAH FINANCIAL REPORT
(12/31/91)

Receipts: Budget | Actual | Deviance
---|---|---
Membership Receipts: Institutions | 247,500 | 250,533 | 3,033
Individual | 369,550 | 381,344 | 11,794
Journal (ads, sales) | 60,000 | 63,418 | 3,418
Newsletter (ads, sales) | 10,000 | 9,512 | <486
Other Publications (sales) | 25,700 | 38,046 | 12,346
Annual Meeting (fees, ads, exhibit booth sales) | 192,075 | 190,668 | -1,407
Other (interest, gifts, grant overhead, reimbursements) | 19,700 | 21,681 | 1,981
Awards | $924,626 | $955,200 | $30,574
1990 Plus Surplus Carryover | 65,924 | 65,924 | 0
Total | $990,449 | $1,021,126 | $30,677

Disbursements:

Journal | 358,300 | 347,979 | -10,321
Newsletter | 39,590 | 36,512 | -3,078
Advertising Promotion | 25,450 | 21,061 | -4,389
Annual Meeting | 101,740 | 123,262 | 21,522
General | 239,510 | 219,142 | -20,368
Membership | 72,050 | 68,714 | -3,336
Grant/Computer | 18,350 | 14,684 | -3,666
Governance (Committees) | 29,750 | 32,056 | 2,306
Annual Meeting | 12,510 | 4,389 | -7,121
Liaison/Advocacy | 37,100 | 26,712 | -10,388
Depreciation-Computer Equip. | - | 1,290 | 1,290
Magazine of History | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0
Special Expenditures* | 948,960 | 910,805 | -38,155
Special Expenditures* | 81,995 | 81,995 | 0
Total | $948,960 | $992,800 | $41,840
Surplus | $41,489 | $28,326 | -$10,583

* Transfers from Surplus Funds: Fund for American History Investment (per 4/91 End. Bal. Msg) | $48,704
Matching OAH Donor/Grant Prize Investment | 7,000
Computer Equip.-OAH & JAH Offices (per 9/90 Budget Review Committee) | 25,791

REVOLVING FUNDS
(12/31/91)

Beginning Balance January 1, 1991 | $13,469
Receipts | 318,301
Disbursements | 266,468
Balance 12/31/91 | $38,344

---

TRUST FUND - 1991
Principal | Income | Assets | Invested | Account Balance
---|---|---|---|---
Beginning Balance | | | | |
Dividend Income | | | | |
Less Foreign Tax Withholding | | | | |
U.S. Government Interest | | | | |
Corporate Interest | | | | |
Proceeds | | | | |
Redemption of Money Market Certificates | 149,928 | $955,200 | | |
Securities Sold | 121,034 | | | |
Purchase of Money Market Certificates | (176,202) | (35,831) | | |
Less Cost-basis | | | | |
Securities Investment | 154,902 | | | |
Interest-Bearing Accounts | | | | |
Payment of Bank Fees | | | | |
Assets Sold in 1990 | | | | |
Interest-Bearing Accounts | | | | |
Deposit of Assets | | | | |
Principal/Income Transfer | 53,842 | (53,842) | | |
Ending Balance | | | | |

FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY - 1991
Principal | Income | Assets | Invested | Account Balance
---|---|---|---|---
Beginning Balance | | | | |
Dividend Income | | | | |
Less Foreign Tax Withholding | | | | |
U.S. Government Interest | | | | |
Corporate Interest | | | | |
Proceeds | | | | |
Redemption of Money Market Certificates | 119,096 | | | |
Securities Sold | 119,996 | | | |
Purchase of Money-Market Certificates | (240,440) | (24,830) | | |
Less Cost-basis | | | | |
Security Investment | 187,631 | | | |
Interest-Bearing Accounts | | | | |
Payment of Bank Fees | | | | |
Assets Sold in 1990 | | | | |
Cash received in 1990 | | | | |
Principal/Income Transfer | 14,389 | (14,389) | | |
Deposit of Assets | | | | |
Ending Balance | | | | |

ASSETS
(12/31/91)

OAH Operating Funds:
Petty Cash | $50
Indiana University | 18,993
Interest-Bearing Accounts | 154,581
Computer Equip.-Net of Depreciation | 24,501
Supplies Inventory (IAH Paper) | 51,124
$249,249

Revolving Funds:
Award Funds | $110,418
Magazine Subscriptions | 33,136
Focus on Teaching Funds | 2,075
Interest in Deposit | 94
$145,723

Trust Fund | $593,586
Fund for American History | $425,366
$425,366
Total Assets | $1,413,924

* Includes Deposit in Transit $2,157
OAH Executive Board Meeting, Thursday, April 2, 1992:

Heard Joyce Appleby's remarks concerning participation of Americanists from around the world in the 1992 Annual Meeting and her continuing efforts to promote the establishment of American studies libraries abroad.

Amended and approved the Minutes of the November, 1991 Executive Board meeting.

Heard Treasurer Cullom Davis' report on 1991 year-end results, the status of the 1992 budget, the OAH Trust Fund and The Fund for American History (see Report of the Treasurer, 1991, page 9). Davis announced that, after having served almost ten years as Treasurer of the OAH, he will resign effective in mid-1993. OAH President Joyce Appleby thanked Davis for his service to the OAH.

Heard JAH Editor David Thelen's report on the continuing efforts to internationalize the Journal.

Discussed ways in which the OAH could assist foreign scholars of American history, and voted to create an ad hoc committee to explore further the ways and means of offering such assistance. The committee is to prepare a written report for Board consideration at the October, 1992 meeting.

Heard the results of the recent mail ballot on pairing of candidates for election to the Executive Board. Jones reported that the members of the OAH had voted not to pair Executive Board candidates.

Voted to do a mailing to Assistant Professors of American History in order to acquaint them with the activities in which the OAH is involved; the services, both tangible and intangible, it provides to members; and to apprise them of how to become active in the profession through participation in the Annual Meeting and service on committees.

Announced Saturday, October 31, as the date of the fall, 1992 Executive Board meeting which will be held in Bloomington, Indiana.

Discussed holding a joint meeting with the National Council on Public History in Washington, D.C., in 1995, and authorized the Executive Secretary to explore further the possibility of a joint meeting.

Discussed future sites for the OAH Annual Meeting. Heard Arnita Jones' report on the spring meeting of the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists. Jones informed the Board that a seminar will be held at the Bentley Library in July, 1992, on the research methods component of graduate education.

Voted to accept the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Assess the Office of the Executive Secretary. OAH President Lawrence Levine has begun negotiations with Indiana University on the basis of the report. The committee, which was chaired by Mary Frances Berry, included John Bodnar, Eric Foner, Lawrence Levine, and Jamil Zainaldin.

Expressed appreciation and thanks to David Brion Davis who served as OAH President in 1988-89 and has now completed his term on the Executive Board, and presented him with an honorary life membership.

Expressed appreciation and thanks to Dan Carter, Michael Kammen and David Montgomery who have completed their terms on the Executive Board.

Heard Gerald George, Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission comment on the structure and work of NHPRC, particularly the long-range planning document accepted by the Commission at its February, 1992 meeting. The plan identifies five broad goals for preserving and making accessible the nation's documentary heritage.

Heard National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History Director Page Putnam Miller's report on the following items:

The 1992 Annual Meeting, Chicago
Business Meetings, April, 1992

Meetings, April, 1992

Meeting Business at the 1992 OAH Annual Meeting:

- Funding for NHPRC. The Executive Board voted to develop a document reflecting the priorities the Executive Board would like to see NHPRC establish and to write to members of the House and Senate subcommittees considering NHPRC appropriations to urge funding at the authorized level of ten million dollars.

- Progress on the National Archives Building at College Park, Maryland. Almost all records of Federal agencies will be housed at the new Archives II Building. Certain records groups will be closed for a period of time during the move into the new building in 1994. A schedule of records closings will be published in the OAH Newsletter.

- Declassification policy. The Board passed a resolution on access to historical records of the Department of Energy. [The full text of the resolution appears below.]

- Copyright. The Board passed a motion to write a letter to Representative Hughes, who chairs the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, urging swift action on copyright legislation.

- Federal education policy. Miller reported concerns on the part of the House of Representatives Education Subcommittee about national testing in view of the inadequacies of many of the nation's schools. The Senate Bill, S.2 "Strengthening Education for American Families Act," which passed on January 28, provides for national testing. The House Bill, H.R. 3320, "The Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act," did not, although proposal of an amendment from the floor was expected.

Heard Arnita Jones' report that Phillip V. Scarpino, of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis and Chair of the OAH Committee on Public History, had represented the OAH at a conference held in January, the purpose of which was to consider the importance of recognizing scholarship-based service to the profession and the public. The Board agreed that OAH should continue participating in this project.

Heard Arnita Jones' report on her representation of the OAH on the Steering Committee of the National Assessment for Educational Progress and discussed OAH involvement in the NAEP project. The discussion continued Sunday morning.

Voted to create a Focus Group to participate in the National History Standards Project to develop new curricula and standards for testing in history. The OAH will join seven other organizations in advising the newly established National Council for History Standards on the focus, content, priorities, and processes for establishing national achievement standards in both U.S. and world history. The OAH Focus Group will be chaired by Bertram Wyatt-Brown and is comprised primarily of members of the Advisory Board of the OAH Magazine of History and members of the Committee on Teaching and the Educational Policy Committee. The Focus Group is to report back to the Board in October.

Voted to add $1,000 to the budget of the 1993 OAH Program Committee. The additional money is to be used for administrative and clerical work of the committee.

Voted to create an ad hoc committee, to be appointed by the President, to look into and make recommendations about the role and operations of the OAH Newsletter and Council of Chairs Newsletter. The committee is to report at the October meeting of the Executive Board. Approved appointment of Paula Baker, John Murrin, Joe Trotter and Kenneth Cmiel to the Editorial Board of the Journal of American History, and Adrienne Hood to the Pelzer Prize Committee.

Voted to adopt the following publication policy:

See Board Next Page
Executive Board Meeting, Sunday, April 5:
The Executive Board convened Sunday morning to hear reports of OAH Committees and took the following actions:

Decided to broaden the mandate of the committee charged with exploring ways and means of offering assistance to American historians abroad to include consideration of whether a standing committee on internationalization needs to be established in light of the many international initiatives in which the OAH is engaged.

Reconsidered OAH's continued participation in the National Assessment for Educational Progress and passed unanimously a resolution to require that a copy of the final document be sent to the OAH at least six weeks prior to publication. Agreed that the document would then be forwarded for review and approval to the OAH Educational Policy Committee and all members of the Executive Board. If the document is found unsatisfactory the OAH will disassociate itself from the publication.

Heard the report of the Committee to Review Proposals to relocate the editorial offices of the Magazine of History. In light of the fact that none of the four universities that initially expressed an interest had submitted proposals by the time of the Board meeting, possibilities for other editorial arrangements will continue to be explored.

Heard a report by Sandra Van Burkleo, chair of the Ad Hoc Committee to Develop a Teaching Award, and agreed that a proposal to develop an OAH Teaching Award would be considered at the October, 1992 Executive Board meeting.

Discussed the OAH's intention to write to Congressmen Hughes of New Jersey about copyright reform legislation he has introduced concerning a definition of fair use that would likely be acceptable to scholars.

Agreed to write a letter directly to the Russian authorities who control the former Soviet archives or an open letter to be given to researchers stating that the OAH favors open access on equal terms to scholars.

Agreed to discuss at the October Board meeting the manner in which program session proposals submitted by regional associations which are accepted for the program are listed in the OAH Annual Meeting Program.

Voted to approve a recommendation made by the Committee on Teaching that the OAH contribute $200 annually for a national teaching award to be sponsored by National History Day.

Agreed to explore at the October Board meeting the relationship between the Educational Policy Committee and the Committee on Teaching.

Agreed to review at the October Board meeting "A Code of Ethics on Sexual Harassment: Guidelines of the Organization of American Historians" which was passed by the Executive Board in November, 1986.

Resolution on Access to Historical Records of the Department of Energy
(Passed by the OAH Executive Board, April 2, 1992, and at the OAH Business Meeting, April 4, 1992)

Whereas, access to historical documents is crucial for the writing of history; and
Whereas, the bulk of the historical records of the Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor agency to the Department of Energy, which document the atomic history of the United States from 1942 to 1961 have not been transferred to the National Archives for use by researchers; and
Whereas, the Department of Energy, which now has custody of the Atomic Energy Commission record, has no systematic declassification program for reviewing its historical records; and
Whereas, our democratic government rests on informed public debate and deliberations by policymakers based on access to the fullest possible record of the past and on an accurate account of our history; and

Whereas, only a small percentage of records over thirty years old must remain closed to protect the national security; and
Whereas, various agencies of the United States government are urging foreign governments to open their archival records; and the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agencies are instituting systematic declassification programs for their historical records, it is essential that the Department of Energy also adopt a policy of openness to the historical record;

Resolved, the Organization of American Historians urges the Department of Energy to move swiftly in transferring its thirty-year old historical records to the National Archives and to develop a program of systematic declassification of historical records over thirty years old; and

Resolved, the Organization of American Historians send copies of this resolution to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chairperson and ranking minority member of the Committees with authorization, oversight, and appropriations responsibilities for the Department of Energy.

Resolution Presented by Stanley Nadel:
(Passed at the OAH Business Meeting, April 4, 1992.)
The Organization of American Historians wishes to express its concern over the fact that in the difficult job market of the 1980s some fine historians were unable to gain tenure track positions through no fault of their own. To overlook them now and disregard their accomplishments, while opening new positions to their juniors, would be unfortunate. The OAH encourages its members and their colleagues to give such candidates full and fair consideration for new openings, and we urge all concerned to avoid discriminating against candidates because of their age, experience, achievements, or non-traditional employment pattern.
The Organization of American Historians sponsors or cosponsors the following awards and prizes in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. These awards and prizes are presented at the awards ceremony during the Annual Meeting.

A copy of the book, article or film to be considered should be submitted to each award or prize committee members by the deadlines noted for each award or prize.* Before submitting a nomination, a listing of committee members and details about individual prizes must be obtained from the Award and Prize Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; phone (812)855-7311.

**ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award**
This biennial award was first given in 1985 to recognize and encourage scholarship in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics in American history. Individuals as well as editors may submit nominations. The winner receives $500 and a certificate. The deadline for submission of entries is November 15 of even-numbered years.

**Erik Barnouw Award**
This award is given annually in recognition of outstanding reporting or programming concerning American history, the study of American history and/or the promotion of history as a lifetime habit, on television or in documentary film. The award was first given in 1983 in honor of Erik Barnouw, a leading historian of mass media. The winner receives $500 and a certificate. Films completed since January 1 of the year of entry are eligible. The deadline for submissions is December 1.

**Ray Allen Billington Prize**
A biennial prize for the best book in American frontier history, defined broadly so as to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others, the Billington Prize was first awarded in 1981. This prize honors Ray Allen Billington, OAH President 1962-63. The winner receives $1,000, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1 of even-numbered years.

**Binkley-Stephenson Award**
An annual award of $500 and a certificate, the Binkley-Stephenson award recognizes the best scholarly article published in the *Journal of American History* during the preceding calendar year. This award was first given in 1967 in honor of William C. Binkley, president of the OAH 1944-46 and editor of the *Journal of American History* 1953-63, and Wendell H. Stephenson, president of the Organization 1957-58 and editor of the *Journal* 1946-53.

**Avery O. Craven Award**
This annual award was first given in 1985 for the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the Era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works of purely military history. The exception reflects the Quaker convictions of Craven, president of the OAH 1963-64. The winner receives a certificate and $1,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

**Mele Curti Award**
An annual award, given in recognition of outstanding books in the field of American social history (even-numbered years) and intellectual history (odd-numbered years). The winner receives $1,000, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. This award was first given in 1977 in honor of Merle Curti, president of the OAH 1951-52. The deadline for all books published in 1992 for either the 1993 intellectual history award or the 1994 social history award is October 1, 1992.

**Richard W. Leopold Prize**
A biennial prize, given for the best book in the areas of foreign policy, military affairs broadly construed, the historical activities of the federal government, or biography in one of the foregoing areas. The author must have been employed in a government position (federal, state, or municipal) for at least five years. The winner receives a certificate and $2,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. Richard W. Leopold was president of the OAH 1976-77. The deadline is September 1 of odd-numbered years.

**Lerner-Scott Prize**
Established in 1992, the Lerner-Scott Prize is awarded annually for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history. The prize is named for Gerda Lerner and Anne Firor Scott, both pioneers in women's history and past presidents of the OAH. The winner receives $1,000 and a certificate. The deadline for submissions is October 1 for a dissertation completed during the previous academic year (July 1-June 30).

**Louis Pelzer Memorial Award**
This annual award, first given in 1949, is for the best essay in American history by a student enrolled in a graduate program, at any level in any field. The essay (not to exceed 7,000 words) may be about any period or topic in U.S. history. Louis Pelzer was president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association 1935-36 and editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1941-46. The award is $500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the *Journal of American History*. The deadline is November 30.

**James A. Rawley Prize**
This annual prize for a book dealing with race relations in the United States was first given in 1990, in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hoppold Professor of History-Emeritus, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner receives $1,000 and a certificate; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

**Elliott Rudwick Prize**
Given for the first time in 1991, the Rudwick Prize will be awarded biennially until 2001 for a book on the experience of racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. The prize is given in honor of Elliott Rudwick, professor of history and sociology at Kent State University. No book which has won the James A. Rawley Prize will be eligible for the Rudwick Prize. The winner receives $2,000 and a certificate. The deadline for receipt of entries is September 1 of even-numbered years.

**Frederick Jackson Turner Award**
This annual award recognizes the author and publisher of a book on American history. Formerly the Prize Studies Award of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the award was first given in 1959. Frederick Jackson Turner (1861-1932) formulated the renowned "frontier thesis." Each press may submit only one entry each year. The winning press receives a complimentary ad for the book in the *Journal of American History* and a certificate of merit; the author receives $1,000, a certificate, and a medal. The deadline is September 1.

The following rules apply:
- the author cannot have previously published a book-length study of history;
- the work must be published in the calendar year before the award is given;
- the work must deal with some significant phase of American history;
- if the author has a Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years prior to submission of the manuscript for publication.

*Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after the deadline for an award, but before January 1 of the following year. If a final page proof is submitted, a bound copy must be submitted no later than January 7 of the year in which the award is given. No late submissions will be accepted.*

**Congratulations 1992 Award and Prize Winners**

**Erik Barnouw Award**
Ric Burns and Buddy Squires, Producers, *Coney Island*, Steeplechase Films

**Marlon Riggs, Producer, Color Adjustment, Resolution Inc./California Newsreal**

**Binkley-Stephenson Award**

**MacLean, Nancy**,
*The Leo Frank Case Reconsidered: Gender and Sexual Politics in the Making of Reactionary Populism*, *Journal of American History*, December 1991

**Avery O. Craven Award**
William S. McFeely, *Frederick Douglass, W.W. Norton* 8717

**Mele Curti Award in American Social History**

**Richard W. Leopold Prize**

**Lerner-Scott Prize**

**Louis Pelzer Memorial Award**
Margaret T. McFadden, *"America's Boyfriend Who Can't Get a Date": Gender, Race, and the Cultural Work of the Jack Benny Program*, 1932-1946

**James A. Rawley Prize**
Ramón A. Gutiérrez, *When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away: Marriage, Sexuality, and Power in New Mexico, 1500-1846*, Stanford University Press


**Frederick Jackson Turner Award**
Ramón A. Gutiérrez, *When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away: Marriage, Sexuality, and Power in New Mexico, 1500-1846*, Stanford University Press
### Regional Archives System of the National Archives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Archive</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Hours of Operation</th>
<th>Area Served</th>
<th>Self-Serve Copyers</th>
<th>Staff-Provided Copyers</th>
<th>Free Parking</th>
<th>Eating Facilities</th>
<th>Public Transportation</th>
<th>Guide to Holdings</th>
<th>Guide to Microfilm, Special List Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>380 Trapelo Rd.</td>
<td>Waltham, MA 02154</td>
<td>617-647-8100</td>
<td>8a-4:30p M-F; 8a-4:30p 1st Sat. of each month</td>
<td>CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>203 Varick Street</td>
<td>New York, NY 10014</td>
<td>212-337-1300</td>
<td>8a-4:30p M-F; 8:30a-4p 3rd Sat. of each month</td>
<td>NY, NJ, PR, VI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>9th &amp; Mar­ket St., Room 1350</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA 19107</td>
<td>215-597-3000</td>
<td>8a-5p M-F; 8a-12n 1st and 3rd Sat. of each month</td>
<td>DE, PA, MD, VA, WV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, if request is mailed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Snack bar in bldg.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>1557 St. Joseph Ave.</td>
<td>East Point, GA 30344</td>
<td>404-763-7477</td>
<td>7:30a-4:30p MWTThF; 7:30a-9:30p T; 9a-5p 2nd Sat. of each month</td>
<td>AL, GA, FL, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>7358 S. Pulaski Rd.</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60629</td>
<td>312-581-7816</td>
<td>8a-4:15p M-F</td>
<td>IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI</td>
<td>Microfilm to paper</td>
<td>Paper to paper</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Canteen machines on-site; nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Plains</td>
<td>2312 East Bannister Rd.</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO 64131</td>
<td>816-926-6272</td>
<td>8a-4p M-F</td>
<td>IA, KS, MO, NE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>501 West Felix St., P.O. Box 6216</td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX 76115</td>
<td>817-334-5525</td>
<td>8a-4p M-F</td>
<td>AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Paper to paper</td>
<td>Microfilm to paper</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25307</td>
<td>Denver, CO 80225</td>
<td>303-236-0517</td>
<td>7:30a-4:30p MWTThF; 7:30a-4:15p W</td>
<td>CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY</td>
<td>Microfilm to paper</td>
<td>Paper to paper</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Break rm. w/ vending machines; nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Southwest</td>
<td>24000 Avila Rd.</td>
<td>Laguna Niguel, CA 92655</td>
<td>714-643-4241</td>
<td>8a-4:30p M-F; 8a-4:30p 1st Sat. of each month</td>
<td>AZ, CA (S.), Clark Co. NV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Cafeteria in bldg (weekdays)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Sierra</td>
<td>1000 Commodore Dr.</td>
<td>San Bruno, CA 94066</td>
<td>415-876-9009</td>
<td>8a-4:30p MWTThF; 8a-8:30p W</td>
<td>CA (N), HI, NV (ex. Clark Co.), Am. Samoa, and Pacific area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Northwest</td>
<td>6125 Sand Point Way</td>
<td>Seattle, WA 98115</td>
<td>206-526-6507</td>
<td>7:45a-4p M-F; 4p-9p one T each month; 12n-4p one Sat. each month</td>
<td>ID, OR, WA</td>
<td>Microfilm to paper</td>
<td>Textual records only</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>#56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>654 West 3rd Ave.</td>
<td>Anchorage, AK 99501</td>
<td>907-271-2441</td>
<td>8a-4p M-F; 8a-4p 1st Sat. of each month</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>Microfilm to paper</td>
<td>Paper to paper</td>
<td>No; paid and free parking nearby</td>
<td>Nearby restaurants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>To be published, 1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Archives has twelve regional archives located in or near Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Anchorage.

This system of regional archives was established in 1969 to preserve and make available for research original records of historical value created in the lower federal courts and in field offices of federal agencies throughout the United States. In addition to the original records they hold, the regional archives have microfilm copies (about 30,000 rolls per regional archives) of many records that are maintained in National Archives facilities in the Washington, D.C., area; among these are federal censuses, 1790-1920; and selected records relating to pre-federal and early federal history, U.S. diplomacy, the land and other natural resources, and war and military service.

Together, the regional archives hold about 450,000 cubic feet of original records. Holdings vary among the regional archives but, as a rule, each regional archives accesses records from field offices of federal agencies located in the geographic area served by that regional archives. Because certain federal activities are normally performed in all regions, many of the records accessed by the regional archives are similar in type, though not in content. For instance, all regional archives have U.S. district court and court of appeals records, and most have Bureau of Indian Affairs and other Department of the Interior records, records of the Bureau of Customs, and records of the Army Corps of Engineers. In general, the kinds of records the regional archives acquire reflect interests of and events in specific geographic areas, the direct impact of the federal government on the land, the impact of the federal government on individuals and groups, and the relationship of the federal government with state and local governments. As might be expected from their widely varied origins, the records are a resource of encyclopedic diversity.

Research rooms, basic reference library microfilm reading equipment, and document reproduction facilities are available at each regional archives. Staffs can provide answers over the telephone or through the mail to specific requests about the availability of pertinent records, but cannot perform substantive research. Researchers working with original records need to obtain from the regional archives a National Archives researcher card unless they already have one from another National Archives facility.

The regional archives carry out a variety of archival functions, including arranging records, preparing finding aids, performing reference services, preserving documents, and declassifying records.

All facilities offer active public outreach programs, including tours and open houses; exhibits of holdings; workshops for genealogists; workshops that help secondary school, college, and university students and faculty make more effective use of archival resources; volunteer opportunities; fundraising; consultant services to institutions on preserving records; film festivals; scholarly symposia; technical assistance to federal agencies; and activities marking major national and regional events, such as the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and state centennials, the Bicentennial of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789, and the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II.

Addresses, telephone numbers, and information about hours of operation, area served, guides to holdings, and other topics of interest to researchers are found in the table, "Regional Archives System of the National Archives." Because hours of operation are subject to change, researchers should call before visiting the regional archives.
Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

Page Putnam Miller is director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Update on Copyright Legislation on Fair Use of Unpublished Material

On March 5 Representative William Hughes (D-NJ), who chairs the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, introduced H.R. 4412, a bill to clarify the fair use of unpublished material by amending the Copyright Law. A similar bill, S. 1035, passed the Senate last September. These bills respond to recent rulings of the U.S. Second Circuit Court which have had a chilling effect on historical research and publication of scholarly monographs, making it legally dangerous to quote even the smallest amount of unpublished material without obtaining authorized consent for use. On March 12 the House Subcommittee considered H.R. 4412 and it has now been forwarded to the full Judiciary Committee. Letters to Representative William Hughes and to your representative in the House, urging immediate attention to H.R. 4412, would be helpful. The address is: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

Administration Recommends Decrease for NHPRC

Although the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's (NHPRC) grants program is authorized at a level up to $10 million and is currently receiving $5.4 million, the Administration requested only $4 million for FY93. In testimony on April 8 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government the NHPRC recommended $10 million, the authorized level, for NHPRC grants in FY93.

While the National Archives concentrates on federal records, the NHPRC helps archivists, documentary editors, and historians all over the country who are preserving and making available non-federal records of exceptional historical significance. Because NHPRC grants have remained at approximately the same level for the last fifteen years, inflation has dramatically curtailed NHPRC's ability to carry out its legislative mission. Yet there is increased demand for grants to support such initiatives as manuals on archival techniques, research and development projects in historical photographic preservation, and appraisal studies for a wide variety of records. Last year there was a 21% increase over the year before in applications for NHPRC funds.

In stressing increased funding for NHPRC, the NCC has urged that $6 million be added to the National Archives FY93 appropriation to bring the NHPRC allocation to $10 million. In the past Congress has sometimes increased NHPRC grants by taking funds from the National Archives operational budget. But it is unrealistic and inappropriate for the National Archives to have to reallocate funds from their already strained operational budget to increase NHPRC grants. Thus the NCC urged Congress not to rob Peter to pay Paul and to increase the National Archives' appropriation for FY93 from $165 million to $171 million to cover the added amount for NHPRC.

National Park Service

On February 26 I testified before the House Subcommittee on Interior of the House Appropriations Committee on the FY93 budget of the National Park Service. The testimony dealt with four initiatives that many had expected the Administration to include in their budget request but which were absent. The NCC requested specific funding for the National Historic Landmark Labor History theme study, the National Historic Landmark African American theme study, the revision of the National Park Service's historical thematic framework, and the implementation of the recommendations in the National Park Service's 75th anniversary report. If you wish to receive a copy of this testimony, please contact the NCC at 400 A St. S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

State Department Appoints New Advisory Council

One of the key provisions in P.L. 102-138, the State Department Authorization Act of 1992 and 1993, is the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation which will have oversight responsibilities for reviewing not only the volumes in the Foreign Relations of the United States historical series but also the State Department's systematic declassification program. The new law states that the advisory committee will be composed of nine members, six of whom will be appointed from lists of individuals nominated by six scholarly organizations. There was some concern among historians at the time that Congress was debating this legislation that the State Department could use their discretion in appointing the remaining three to politicize the committee. However, I am pleased to report that the State Department has now released the names of the members of the newly formed advisory committee, and they are all scholars in high standing in their professions. The newly appointed members of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation represent historians, political scientists, archivists, and scholars of international law. The committee members are Betty Glad, George C. Herring, Warren F. Kimball, Anna K. Nelson, Bradford Perkins, Jane M. Picker, Emily Rosenberg, Arnold Taylor, and Anne Van Camp. The committee held its first meeting at the end of March and will be meeting again in May.

Congressional Resolution Introduced to Open JFK Assassination Records

On March 26 Senator David L. Boren (D-OK), chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, and Representatives Louis Stokes (D-OH), former chair of the House Select Committee on Assassinations introduced legislation to require that within two years the public disclosure of most of the government's secret files relating to the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The joint bills, H.J. Res. 454 and S.J. Res. 282, establish an independent review board of five members, appointed by federal judges, to examine all of the government's records—including CIA, FBI, Warren Commission, and Congressional committees—related to the assassination of President Kennedy. All of the records, except those that the review board determines should remain closed for national security or privacy reasons, will be available at the National Archives. Senator Boren, who estimates that "99.9999999 percent of the documents" will be released, stated that he did not know what the files contained. Yet he affirmed that the time had come "to open these files to the public...and let historians and journalists and the people read them and draw the appropriate conclusions."

Graduate History Education and Training in the Use of Archival Material

A major goal of the NCC has been to build a strong coalition of historians and archivists. Generally this has focused on national legislative and policy issues; however, one graduate education issue keeps emerging in conversations among NCC constituent members. That is the two-pronged question of historical training in graduate programs for archivists and research methodology and training in the use of archival material for history graduate students. Last summer a small working team, funded by a Research Fellowship Program of the Bentley Historical Library, met at the University of Michigan and addressed the issue of the historical component of archival education. This summer I will be the coordinator of a group of five that will explore the scope and type of research training needed by graduate students in history. The other members of the team are: Gerhard Weinberg, professor of history at the University of North Carolina; David Thelen, professor of history at Indiana University and editor of the Journal of American History; Edwin Bridges, director of the Alabamua Department of Archives and History; and Gregory Hunter, associate professor, Palmer School of Library and Information Science at Long Island University and president of Hunter Information Management Services, Inc. If you have any comments or suggestions for this project, I would appreciate hearing from you.

Syllabi for Research Methodology Courses Sought

In preparing for the above described study group that will be exploring the scope and type of research training that graduate history students need, representatives of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians would appreciate receiving from faculty members copies of syllabi used in research methodology courses. Please send by July 1 copies of syllabi to: Page Putnam Miller, NCC, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.
Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer.

Charges are $65 for 100 words or less; $90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Send announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47406-4199. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Activities of Members

The Urban History Association made awards to the following members during 1991: Karen L. Sawislak, Stanford University; David T. Beito, University of Nevada at Las Vegas; and David Hamer, Victoria University at Wellington, New Zealand.

Thomas N. Ingersoll, Université de Montréal, won the 1991 Richard L. Morton Award for a distinguished William and Mary Quarterly article by a graduate student for "Free Blacks in a Slave Society: New Orleans, 1718-1812."

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation awarded 1991 Women's Studies Research Grants to the following members: Sylvie Murray, Yale University; and Susan Travers, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Emily R. Warner, Durham, NC, and George S. Burson, Jr., Aspen, CO, have received NEH/Reader's Digest "Teacher-Scholar" grants from the NEH. Burson is also a member of the advisory board for the OAH Magazine of History.

Jack Temple Kirby, Miami University, won the Virginia Historical Society's William M. E. Rachal Award, for his essay "Virginia's Environmental History: A Prospectus," which appeared in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

The American Studies Graduate Student Conference will be held October 24, 1992. Papers are invited from any graduate student currently working on topics in American culture. For information contact American Studies Graduate Conference, American and New England Studies Program, Boston University, 226 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215. The deadline is June 15, 1992.

Labor History invites authors of recently completed dissertations in American and European labor history to submit brief summaries for publication in the fall 1992 issue. Send summaries by June 30, 1992 to Elizabeth Cohen (American) and Herrick Chapman (European), Labor History, Taminent Institute, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012.

The National Council on Public History calls for papers for its annual conference April 29-May 2, 1993. The deadline is July 1, 1992. For information contact Jeffrey P. Brown, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

The Hagley Museum and Library and the Wood Turning Center of Philadelphia are sponsoring a conference that explores the social and technological context of late work, April 21-25, 1993. Proposals must be submitted by August 1, 1992. For information contact Albert LeCoff, Wood Turning Center, P.O. Box 25706, Philadelphia, PA 19144; (215) 844-2188.

The Sonneck Society for American Music will hold a conference February 12-16, 1993. Proposals are invited. For information contact Daniel Kingman, Sonneck Program Chair, 600 Shangri Lane, Sacramento, CA 95825; (310) 990-1933. The deadline is August 31, 1992.

North East Popular Culture/American Culture Association calls for papers for its meeting November 6-8, 1992. Send abstract and brief c.v. by June 15, 1992, to Alan Gleeton, Wentworth Institute, Humanities and Social Sciences, 550 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 442-9010, ext. 370.


Siena College is sponsoring a multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II and seeks papers. For information contact Thomas O. Kelly II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462. The deadline is December 1, 1992.

"Amish Society, 1693-1993, Celebrating Three Hundred Years of Persistence and Change" will be held July 22-25, 1993. Paper proposals are requested by December 15, 1992. For information contact The Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298; (717) 367-1151, ext. 470.

The Economic and Business Historical Society calls for papers for its annual meeting April 22-24, 1993. Enclose a two-page abstract with proposals. The deadline is January 15, 1993. For information contact Lynne Pierson Dot, Department of Economics, Chapman University, CA 92666; (714) 997-6805.

The Communal Studies Association calls for papers on "Utopian Communities: Rural and Urban Patterns of Settlement and Life" for its annual conference, October 15-18, 1992. For information contact Robert P. Sutton, Department of History, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455; (309) 298-1053. No deadline given.

The Communal Studies Association calls for papers on "Culture, Thought and Living in Community" for a conference October 14-17, 1993. For information contact Donald E. Pitzer, Center for Communal Studies, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712; (812) 464-1727. No deadline given.

The Journal of Policy History welcomes manuscripts concerned with policy history. Send four copies of the manuscript to Journal of Policy History, Donald T. Critchlow, Editor, 221 N. Grand Blvd., Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO 63103. No deadline given.

The Austrian Association for
American Studies will hold its annual conference November 20-22, 1992, in Austria. The theme is "American and Austrian Associations of American Studies, Institut für Amerikanistik, Köblergasse 20, A-8010 Graz, Austria. No deadline given.

The annual Duquesne University history forum will be October 23-24, 1992. Its main theme is "The Collapse of Ideologies and Traditional Value Systems," with reference to the Soviet Union and the United States. Send proposals to Steven Bela Vardy, Director, Duquesne University History Forum, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282; (412) 343-6470. No deadline given.

Papers are invited for the issue of the National Lawyers Guild Practitioner, the theme of which is "The Quincentenary of the first Columbus voyage to America and the last 500 years of colonialism and flight back from a legal perspective." Papers on the same theme are also invited for the guild's convention in Chicago, August 7-9, 1992. For information contact Toby Terrar, 16944 Oak View Dr., Encino, CA 91316. No deadline given.

A new series of conferences on American presidents begins September 17-18, 1992. The theme of the first is "The Life, Times, and Legacy of Lincoln." Submit proposals and inquiries to William D. Pederson, History and Political Science Department, LSUS, Shreveport, LA 71115-2301; (318) 797-5337. No deadline given.

The Shenandoah Valley Regional Studies Seminar seeks papers for its monthly sessions during the 1992-93 academic year. For information contact Warren Hofstra, Shenandoah University, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 665-4564. No deadline given.

NEH Fellowships offer six to twelve months of full-time, uninterrupted study and research to scholars at museums, historical societies, and research libraries. The deadline is June 1, 1992. For information contact Division of Fellows and Seminars, NEH, Room 316, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20566; (202) 786-0466.

The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals will fund grants for the study of "Theological Education in Evangelical, Pietistic, and Confessional Protestant Traditions since the Reformation." The deadline is June 1, 1992. For information contact D. G. Hart, Director, Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187; (708) 752-5437.

The Center for Louisiana Studies of the University of Southwestern Louisiana invites nominations for the first James William Rivers Prize in Louisiana Studies. The deadline is June 1, 1992. For information contact James William Rivers Prize Committee, Center for Louisiana Studies, P.O. Box 40831, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504-0831.


Old Sturbridge Village announces a research fellowship for a scholar working in the history and material culture of rural New England from 1790 to 1850. For information contact John Worell, Director of Research and Collections, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362, ext. 302. The deadline is July 1, 1992.

The Southern Jewish Historical Society awards grants for projects on Southern Jewish history. The deadline for application is July 1, 1992. For information contact Mark Bauman, Atlanta Metropolitan College, 1630 Stewart Ave., SW, Atlanta, GA 30310. No deadline given.

Scholars are invited to apply for the Fall 1992 Kennedy Library Research Grants. Applications are due August 15, 1992. For information contact Chief Archivist, John F. Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125.

The Irish American Cultural Institute administers the Irish Research Funds program to support the study of Irish-American history. The deadline is August 15, 1992. For information contact the Irish American Cultural Institute, 2115 Summit Avenue, University of St. Thomas (#5026), St. Paul, MN 55105; (612) 647-5678.

The University of Virginia announces the Walker Crowen Memorial Prize for a booklength manuscript dealing with eighteenth-century history, literature, philosophy, or the arts. For information contact Crowen Award Judges, c/o University Press of Virginia, Box 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903. The deadline is November 1, 1992.

The Cushwa Center offers three summer research stipends for 1993, for research on the U.S. Hispanic Catholic community. The deadline is December 15, 1992. For information contact Jaime R. Vidal, Cushwa Center, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5441.

The DeWitt Stetten, Jr. Museum of Medical Research at the National Institutes of Health offers a residential fellowship for study in the history of twentieth-century biomedical sciences and/or technology. The deadline is December 15, 1992. For information contact Victoria A. Harden, Director, DeWitt Stetten, Jr. Museum of Medical Research, Bldg. 31 Room 2809, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892.

The University of Kentucky announces the Martin Luther King, Jr. prize for research in African-American history for an article published in the preceding two years. For information contact Martin Luther King, Jr. Prize Committee, Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027. The deadline is December 31, 1992.


The Department of History at the University of Texas-Arlington announces the 1993 Webb-Smith Essay Competition for the best essay of 10,000 words or less on the topic "Changing Images of the Southwest." The deadline is February 1, 1993. For information write to The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lecture Committee, Department of History, Box 19529, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019.

The Presbyterian Historical Society has established awards for outstanding publications directly pertinent to American Presbyterian/Reformed subjects. For information...
Meetings and Conferences

The French Colonial Historical Society will have its annual conference May 21-23, 1992. For information contact Cornelius J. Jaenen, Department of History, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, KIN 6N5.


The Cape May Institute for Continuing Education will sponsor a preservation workshop July 5-17, 1992. For information contact The Cape May Institute for Continuing Education, 1511 New York Avenue, Cape May, NJ 08204; (609) 884-7117. The deadline is June 5, 1992.

"Civil War Battlefields: Forging Effective Partnerships," a training workshop, will be June 6-8, 1992, in Lexington, KY. For information call Kentucky Heritage Council at (502) 564-7005.

The Columbia University Oral History Research Office will sponsor a two-week institute in the practice of oral history June 15-26, 1992. For information contact Oral History Research Office, Box 20, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; (212) 854-2273.


The World History Association will conduct "Survey World History," July 13-24, 1992, for those starting world history courses. For information contact Heidi Rouppe, Box 816, Aspen, CO 81612; (303) 923-3661.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight," a Civil War seminar, will be July 24-26, 1992. For information contact Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce, 75 South Second Street, Chambersburg, PA 17201; (717) 264-7101. The deadline is July 17, 1992.

The Center for Great Plains Studies will sponsor the Women's West Conference July 23-25, 1992. For information contact Kathleen Underwood, The University of Texas at Arlington, Box 19529, Arlington, TX 76019-0529; (817) 273-2861.

"Witchcraft in Salem Village, 1692: Fear and Hatred as Historical Phenomena" is the topic of the Summer Institute of Local History at Salem State College August 3-7, 1992. Enrollment is limited. For information contact John J. Fox, LHI Director, Department of History, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970; (508) 741-6399.


On September 13, 1992, The Jean and Samuel Frankel Center for Judaic Studies will sponsor "Jerusalemites and Conversos in the Encounter," in observance of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and the Columbus Quincentenary. For information contact Judith Ellin, Project Director, at (313) 763-5887.

Goshen College and Pepperdine University will sponsor "Pacifism in American Religious Traditions (Other Than Historic Peace Churches)," September 24-26, 1992. For information contact Pacifist Conference, Box AS, Goshen College, Goshen, IN 46526.


The United States Air Force Academy will hold its fifteenth military symposium, "A Revolutionary War: Korea and the Transformation of the Postwar World," October 14-16, 1992. For information contact Major Tim Castle, HQ USAF-DPH, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5701; (719) 472-9230.

The Canadian Association for American Studies will hold its annual meeting October 29-November 1, 1992. The theme is "Goodbye Columbus? Five Centuries of Re-inventing the World." For information contact Ernest Redekop, Department of English, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 3K7.

The Wampumago Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) will sponsor a history conference November 11-12, 1992, focusing on the Gay Head Indian history of Martha's Vineyard. For information contact Tom Battiste, Wampumago Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), RR1, Box 137, Gay Head, MA 02535-9701; (508) 645-9265.

The George Wright Society will sponsor a conference on research and resource management in parks and on public lands, "Partners in Stewardship," November 16-20, 1992. For information contact The George Wright Society, P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930-0665; (906) 487-9722.

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology announce the Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, January 6-10, 1993. For information contact William B. Lees, S19 A9 Chair, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th, Topeka, KS 66612-1291; (913) 296-2625.


WANTED: Automobile Literature 1900-1975

WALTER MILLER
6710 Brooklawn Parkway
Syracuse, NY 13211
PH: 315-432-8282

I buy sales brochures, repair manuals, parts catalogs, owner's manuals, showroom items or any literature pertaining to automobiles. I travel to purchase literature.
Famous

From Kirsch Page 3

book. While in the waiting room I listened to the host, Leonard Lopate, discuss Joseph Conrad and the English novel with his guest. After a short break, I was on his show talking about nineteenth century baseball. I was impressed with the breadth of his knowledge and his smooth transition from literature to sports. He wanted to discuss such topics as the religious and moral issues of early baseball. He seemed sincerely interested. He had even read my book.

I did the remaining radio interviews from my study at home and my office. I discovered that sports talk programs have proliferated across the nation, as radio stations fill time by feeding America's huge appetite for athletics. So from early morning drive time on "K-Wink" in Los Angeles to the Salt Lake City to "Talking Trivia" at midnight on Boston's WRKO, I tried to entertain and enlighten baseball fans on the sport's first decades. In each case the routine was similar. A producer would call me about two minutes before I was scheduled to be on the air. As my anxiety mounted I would wait and hope that the host would pronounce my name correctly and not garble the book's title. (All but one got it right.)

I also wanted at least one reference to my employer, Manhattan College, and my publisher, the University of Illinois Press. Since my book was stocked in only about five percent of the bookstores in the country, I also had to try to slip in a toll-free number for orders.

Most of the shows went very well, but there were a few unusual moments. During one forty-five minute session on a station in Chattanooga the host announced a contest. The first caller who could identify baseball's inventor and date of origin would win a pizza dinner at a local Italian restaurant. Predictably, the first few who responded swore it was Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, New York in 1839. For a while it appeared that no one would claim the pizza, but finally someone gave the correct answer. (See below.) Later in the summer on WIP in Philadelphia the host announced he would take one final call to wrap up a thirty-minute interview. About ninety seconds remained. A woman on a car phone asked me to explain the game of cricket. I raced through something about why Americans preferred baseball. It probably made no sense, and we signed off.

My television career was more limited but also exciting. A producer from Cable News Network called me about a story she was doing on the fight against U.S. aid to the Contras in Nicaragua. Wilson lost both legs. We were unable to move from the path of a Navy carrying goods bound for the Contras. Wilson's papers add to the Society's large collections of social action material, including papers individuals and organizations involved in the civil rights and anti-Vietnam War movements, said Arvist Karen Lamoree, who coordinated the acquisition and processing of Wilson's papers. "I anticipate heavy use of this collection," she said.

Peace Activist Donates Papers

One of America's most noted contemporary peace activists, S. Brian Willson, has donated the first of his papers to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Willson plans to donate additional papers throughout his lifetime, documenting his peace activities and those of several contemporary peace organizations.

The first installment of the S. Brian Willson Papers documents an incident that made him an unwilled martyr in the fight against U.S. aid to the Contras rebels in Nicaragua. Willson lost both legs when he was unable to move from the path of a Navy vessel carrying goods bound for the Contras.

The National Archives and the Department of Justice have announced a decision in the government's favor in U.S. v. Meyers. The Department of Justice initiated this action in 1990 at the request of the Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson. The case involved ownership of an 1837 manuscript map depicting various aspects of government activities involving Indian affairs in Michigan, commonly referred to as "The Schoolcraft Map."

The Schoolcraft Map Case

The Honorable Horace Gilmore of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan entered a declaratory judgment in January that "all right, title and interest in the 1837 Schoolcraft Map...are vested in Plaintiff United States of America.

Judge Gilmore's decision was based on evidence that the map is Federal property and was part of the historical record maintained in the National Archives. The multicolor manuscript map was drawn by or at the order of Henry R. Schoolcraft, the Indian Agent and acting head of the Michigan Superintendency of the Office of Indian Affairs (OIA). The OIA was a predecessor of the current Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Judge Gilmore concluded the map had been sent to OIA by Henry Schoolcraft with his September 15, 1837, annual report for the Michigan Superintendency. The map, with other OIA and BIA records, was part of the National Archives Record Group 75, which contains a photostatic copy made from the original map. The Judge also concluded the Schoolcraft map was in National Archives custody when the photos were copied in the United States.

In 1988, an agent for the defendant, Charlie Meyers, attempted to sell the map to the Newberry Library in Chicago. The Newberry Library alerted the National Archives and custody of the map was taken by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI transferred custody of the map to the National Archives in 1990.

Ann D. Gordon directs the Historical Documents Study and is co-editor of the papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

Skills

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Needs for retraining and supplemental instruction spread through many sectors of the research community. A local historian wrote with simple candor: "I would love to know how to better use available sources for research." An OAH member appealed: "I need more familiarity with computer searches, etc. (My students are getting help from librarians.)" Such needs deserve to be met.

One of the easiest steps to take in this direction is for membership societies of historians to incorporate continuing education into their services. Genealogists have done this better than historians have. Among its many educational services, the National Genealogical Society provides home study courses for beginning and advanced researchers and publishes articles about sources, finding aids and guides, and standards for use of different evidence in its National Genealogical Society Quarterly. Learning new and better ways to work is an integral part of membership.

With the spread of historical curiosity and legal requirements to document past uses of places and things, the need for historical skills has never been greater. Historical educators could miss an historic opportunity if they fail to adapt training to meet demand.

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