

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 20, Number 2 / May 1992

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*

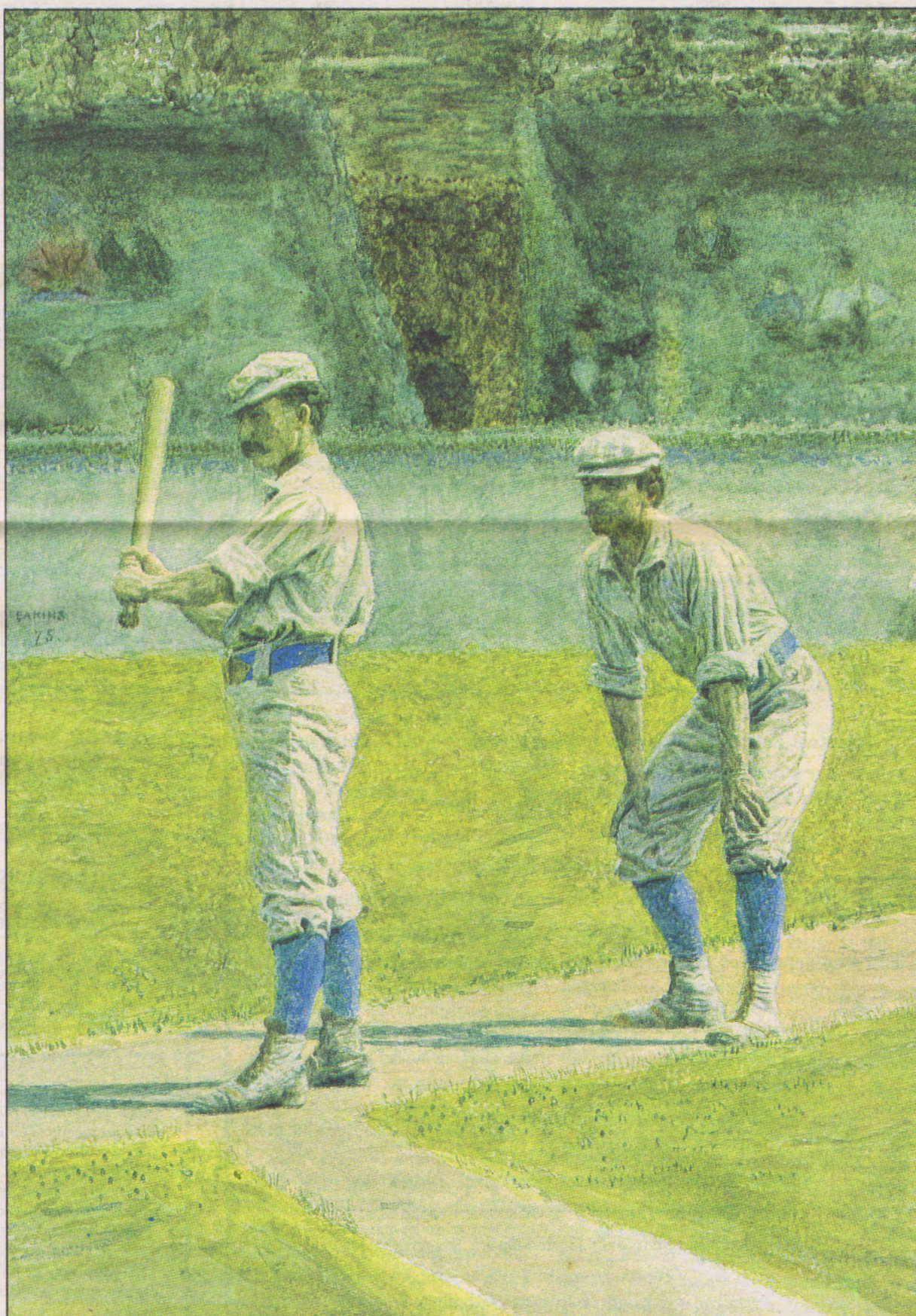


Photo Courtesy Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design; Jesse Metcalf and Walter H. Kimball Funds
Thomas Eakins, *Baseball Players Practicing* (1875), Detail

American Pluralism: Towards a History of the Discussion

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

Presenters

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Amiri Baraka
Thomas Bender
Larry Bobo
Lizabeth Cohen
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Stanley Katz
Werner Sollars
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Race and Ethnicity
The Transformation of
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Historical Function of
the Melting Pot
Ramifications of
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OAH NEWSLETTER



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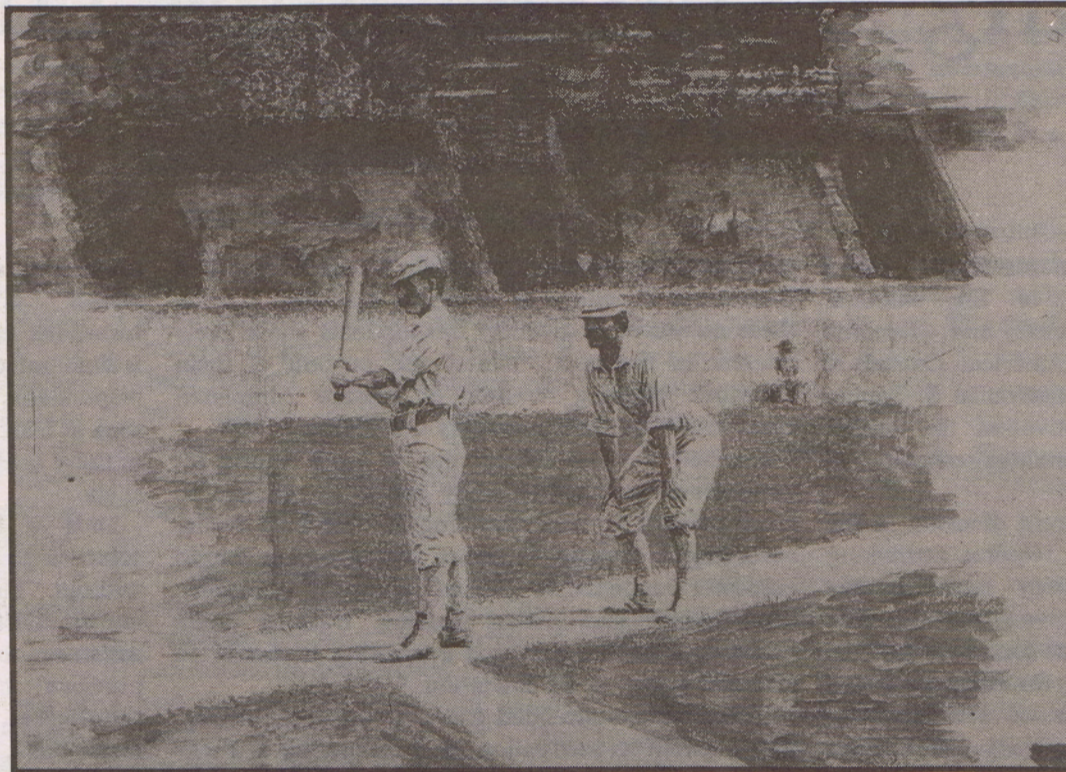
The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August, and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408-4199. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format and with minimal footnotes integrated parenthetically 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 submissions of articles and letters to the editor related to the interests of our members. The OAH reserves the right to reject editorial material, announcements, and advertising that are not consonant 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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Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design; Jesse Metcalf and Walter H. Kimball Funds
Thomas Eakins, "Baseball Players Practicing" (1875)

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 get me through college and graduate school, but eventually I gave up the game for jogging and tennis. After I was safely tenured I returned to my first love by joining my passion for baseball with my profession in American history. While I would never realize my childhood ambition, as a man I might still achieve some modest renown as a baseball historian. Now I had my chance.

Speaking to a class of students is one thing; broadcasting to a faceless audience is quite another. Although some newspaper publicity had already appeared on my book, this was my first opportunity to reach the masses. I had poured blood, sweat, and even a few tears into this project for more than eight

years. I had devoted summers, vacations, and a few hours per week each semester to research and writing. I stayed tense as I answered the first question, but after a minute or two I started to relax. After all, I have been a sports fan since I was five years old and I love to talk about early baseball. At first we did not get many calls, probably because most of the listeners were more accustomed to speculating about the pen-

If you do not know the answer to a question, it does not matter. You just ramble on about what you do know.

nant chances of the Mets and Yankees than learning about the origins of the national pastime. But then the telephone bank began to light up. A wonderful lady wanted to know about women's involvement in the game's formative years. Two of my students phoned in after recovering from an exam I had given them that morning. A man from Morristown, New Jersey, asked me which nation would win the world championship in cricket. Momentarily stunned, I explained that my knowledge of cricket ended in the late nineteenth century. I quickly recovered and talked about the competition between baseball and cricket during the era of the Civil War. I had learned one of the first rules of sports talk shows. If you do not know the answer to a question, it does not matter. You just ramble on about what you do know.

I 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 house 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

See Kirsch Page 19

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 the task 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*, recommends 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 in those skills.

Table 1

Ways of Learning Research Skills

Master of Arts Students N = 287		Doctoral Students N = 574	
Graduate courses	72%	Graduate courses	86%
Reference services	72%	Self-instruction	69%
Self-instruction	70%	Reference services	65%
Undergraduate courses	52%	Friends/colleagues	6%
Friends/colleagues	50%	Undergraduate courses	36%

Asked to report on current use of historical sources and the adequacy of services provided to enhance research on the past, the Historical Documents Study polled researchers about how they learned their craft. The questions were included in a survey about research sent to members of five organizations: the OAH, American Association of State and Local History (AASLH), American Society of Legal History (ASLH), National Council on Public History (NCPH), and National Genealogical Society (NGS).

From a list of ways to learn skills, most respondents identified at least three as important in their experience. Their answers show researchers combining formal instruction with informal self-activity in a continuous effort to master their craft. Even researchers trained at the doctoral level find academic instruction insufficient for a lifetime, and beyond academic classrooms there is little coherent instruction available. Among respondents overall, the prominence given to history courses as a source of skills correlates with the academic level at which respondents enrolled in classes, reflecting the custom of history departments to reserve training in research for the highest levels of professional education.

The 1,394 respondents (69.5% of a group drawn by random sample of each association's membership) are divided in their relationship to academic historical training and their primary purpose for research. Forty-eight percent lack graduate courses in history; 43% described their recent research as avocational. (An additional 11% were students). Just half of the

group with occupational needs for research identified themselves as college or university teachers. Despite these measures of diversity, respondents share lively interest in the past. Ninety-one percent of them described ongoing research or projects completed since 1990; for OAH members that figure is 85%.

Precisely because history has so much appeal for the curious and intellectually active citizen and so much potency for understanding the world we live in, according to the study's report, its instruction should empower students to pursue historical questions. Like literacy and critical reading, tracking down evidence from the past and evaluating it should be part and parcel of an education.

If respondents attended graduate school in history, they counted its instruction most frequently as a way they learned to locate and use sources. In this group of respondents, 82% credited graduate courses (at the master's or doctoral level); beginners noted graduate courses in the same proportion as old hands with twenty years of research practice.

When respondents characterized the content of their training in graduate school, they documented a long-standing split about how best to teach the craft. Thirty-four percent of graduate-trained respondents classified their courses as research or methods courses. Fifty-two percent of them deemed their courses closest to a topical model. (Other respondents combined these choices, and 2% took a course in statistical methods.) Again little difference shows up between respondents trained recently and those twenty or more years ago.

Under closer scrutiny, affirmation of graduate course work is less pronounced among people who studied history in master's programs without proceeding to the courses intended for doctoral students. While only about 12% of ASLH, NGS, and OAH members fall in this group, the numbers are larger in the NCPH and AASLH memberships, 33% and 44% respectively. Half of all respondents whose history course work ended in master's programs hold jobs that require historical research.

Respondents indicate that more research skills are learned at the more advanced level. Persons with doctoral course work are more likely to cite graduate school as a source of skills than those with master's course work. The former master's student, in turn, is more likely to remember and rely on undergraduate learning than the former doctoral student. Moreover, for the master's student, other ways to learn compete more closely with graduate courses. (See table 1.)

Attention to alternative careers for historians in museums and public history has revived interest in the master of arts degree in many departments. But if master's candidates are "spared" the burdens of research, the programs may perform a disservice to students whose work will require them to locate and use historical evidence in ways often more varied than jobs in academia require.

The study's data indicate need to teach history's craft to undergraduates as well. Undergraduate teachers of history rarely assume that in their courses students have their one academic opportunity to learn lifelong skills. Yet a substantial number of active researchers among respondents studied history as

undergraduates without continuing into graduate school. This group includes 15% of the local historians and 11% of the legal historians, though it is dominated by the genealogists. Three-quarters of respondents who lack professional training in history took at least one undergraduate course. Only a third of them credited those classes with teaching research skills.

Over a lifetime all researchers find personal solutions to their need for additional instruction or do without. They reported heavy reliance on librarians and archivists for instruction (a question distinct from assistance to find specific sources), regardless of their previous historical training. They educated themselves. Among professionally trained researchers, self-education falls second only to their graduate courses in importance. Among researchers without professional course work, the sense of being self-instructed overwhelms other avenues of learning. Within most sub-groups of respondents, more than 50% indicated learning skills from friends and colleagues.

Table 2

Ways of Learning Research Skills

	Preprofessional Training N = 476	Professional Training N = 861
Self-instruction	90%	69%
Friends/colleagues	60%	54%
Workshops/institutes	58%	21%
Reference services	66%	67%
Undergraduate courses	24%	41%
On-the-job	7%	28%

Note: The table omits the additional 82% of "Professional" crediting graduate courses.

Only the genealogists can be said to have in place systems for continued learning of new, and honing of old, skills. Their difference shows up most starkly in reported use of formal continuing education like workshops and institutes. Genealogists 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 predates 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 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 teachers of social studies 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 and a master's degree, or its 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 certifica-

tion, \$150 for NCSS members and \$190 for non-NCSS members. The deadline for completed certification applications is June 1, 1992. Teachers may also submit applications on or before January 1, 1993 for review in April 1993. ■

L. C. Lists Recent Manuscript Acquisitions

Recent acquisitions of the Library of Congress Manuscript Division include rich resources for research into the post-World War II period.

A new publication, *Library of Congress Acquisitions, Manuscript Division, 1990* lists additions to Presidential and other personal papers which have been acquired during the year. Copies are available free from the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Prominent among the acquisitions are materials of special value to researchers in political, legal, and military history who are studying the Korean and Vietnam wars and the anticommunist activities of the McCarthy period. ■

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. ■

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 resource materials of the archives, which currently include the papers of 51 members and former members of the U.S. Congress, the Center promotes original research by faculty and students into 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, oral histories, 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 institutes or programs or other comparable professional experience. One year of this experience should be in a supervising 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 \$22,200 - \$25,000 depending upon experience and qualifications.

Screening of applicants will begin on June 1, 1992, and applications 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/EO 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 writing; graduate academic transcript; and three letters of reference to: Ronald M. Peters, Jr., Director and Curator, Carl Albert Center, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0375.

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
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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

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Cornell University



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.



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 appointments(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 growing 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

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 JHR'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. Schwarz
Northern Illinois University

To the Editor:

. . . How disillusioning to discover that several members of the OAH executive board [OAH Newsletter, February 1992] justified selling OAH the membership list to the pro-Nazi Institute for Historical Review

(IHR) in 1980. . . .

A business-as-usual logic permeates much of the letter from Berry, Carter, Davis, Evans, Gordon, Levine, and Ryan. At one point in their letter, these scholars fret that the IHR "divert us from our everyday activities . . . the executive board spent two hours discussing their request [to publish an announcement in the OAH Newsletter] and less than five minutes discussing graduate education." This graduate student gladly yields the board and the profession all the time it needs to weigh nettlesome moral issues. Recommendations for tinkering with graduate curricula or even the size of stipend checks can wait.

I myself tend to be a free speech maximalist. I would be the last person to take away the rights of the most hateful groups to advocate their views. The Nazis do indeed have a right to march in Skokie, as well as to publish whatever they want. But it is disingenuous for these board members to argue that they trust their ability to judge what does and does not constitute scholarship suitable for mention in the *Journal of American History* but not their judgment as human beings/scholars as to what constitutes an appropriate and legitimate call for scholarly papers in the organization's newsletter. People who narrowly define their professional roles so as to exclude the necessity of making moral evaluations rarely fare well in the history books. I find it ironic that so much of the board members' response is dedicated to defending their actions on just such grounds. Maybe we do have an obligation to publish IHR announcements—though certainly not to sell them a mailing list—but the board's public defense of its actions raises far more questions than it resolves.

Sincerely,
David Gellman
Northwestern University

Technology 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 on the problem experts in hardware and software development and ever bring in the legal profession to help with the complex 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

Library of Congress

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 catalogued 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. ■

Found at Annual Meeting

During the OAH annual meeting in Chicago, a sum of money was found and turned over to the business office. The owner may claim the funds by writing to the OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199 and describing the package in which the money was lost and the amount. ■

In this issue, the *OAH Newsletter* begins a series on the Regional Archives System of the National Archives. On page 14, readers will find a clip-and-save chart containing useful information about the entire system. In future issues, the *Newsletter* will feature short essays about particular regional archives. ■



Photos courtesy Landis Valley Museum

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 options existed earlier. Those who missed this opportunity should immediately adopt an "it's never too late" attitude. Continuing education can indeed open new paths of 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.

Even though many museum collections preserve an abundance of research documents, revised interpretations are not even possible.

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 actual 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 or 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.

In 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 in 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 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 \$41,000 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 \$303,330 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. ■

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	<488>
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
	\$ 924,525	\$ 955,202	\$ 30,677
1990 Plus Surplus Carryover	65,924	65,924	---
Total	\$ 990,449	\$1,021,126	\$ 30,677

Disbursements:

Journal	358,300	347,979	<10,321>
Newsletter	39,590	36,516	<3,074>
Advertising Promotion	25,450	21,061	<4,389>
Annual Meeting	101,740	123,262	21,522
Administration:			
General	239,510	219,142	<20,368>
Membership	72,060	68,714	<3,346>
Grant/Computer	18,350	14,684	<3,666>
Governance (Committees)	29,750	32,056	2,306
Awards	12,110	4,389	<7,721>
Liaison/Advocacy	37,100	26,712	<10,388>
Depreciation-Computer Equip.	---	1,290	<1,290>
Magazine of History	15,000	15,000	---
	948,960	910,805	<40,735>
Special Expenditures*	---	81,995	81,995
Total	\$948,960	\$992,800	\$ 41,260
Surplus	\$ 41,489	\$ 28,326	<\$10,583>

*Transfers from Surplus Funds:

Fund for American History Investment (per 4/91 Ex. Bd. Mtg)	\$ 48,704
Matching OAH Lerner/Scott Prize Investment	7,500
Computer Equipment-OAH & JAH Offices (per 9/91 Budget Review Committee)	25,791

REVOLVING FUNDS (12/31/91)

Beginning Balance January 1, 1991	\$ <13,469>
Receipts	318,301
Disbursements	266,488
Balance 12/31/91	\$ 38,344

TRUST FUND - 1991

	Principal Cash	Income Cash	Assets (Costs)	Invested Income	Account Balance
Beginning Balance	---	1,906	504,613	53,842	560,361
Dividend Income	---	5,003	---	---	5,003
Less Foreign Tax W/H	---	(117)	---	---	(117)
U.S. Government Interest	---	24,880	---	---	24,880
Corporate Interest	---	7,373	---	---	7,373
Proceeds	---	---	---	---	---
Redemption of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	149,328	55,353	(149,328)	(55,353)	---
Securities Sold	121,034	---	---	---	121,034
Purchase of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	(176,202)	(35,831)	176,202	35,831	---
Less Cost-basis	---	---	(124,390)	---	(124,390)
Securities Investment	(154,902)	---	154,902	---	---
Payment of Bank Fees	---	(4,725)	---	---	(4,725)
Assets Sold in 1990	---	---	---	---	---
Cash Received in 1991	6,900	---	(3,699)	---	3,201
Principal/Income Transfers	53,842	(53,842)	---	---	---
Deposit of Assets	---	---	967	---	967
Ending Balance	---	---	559,266	34,320	593,587

FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY - 1991

	Principal Cash	Income Cash	Assets (Costs)	Invested Income	Account Balance
Beginning Balance	---	---	288,941	14,389	303,330
Dividend Income	---	2,047	---	---	2,047
Less Foreign Tax W/H	---	(11)	---	---	(11)
U.S. Government Interest	---	22,434	---	---	22,434
Corporate Interest	---	271	---	---	271
Proceeds	---	---	---	---	---
Redemption of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	190,164	17,276	(190,164)	(17,276)	---
Securities Sold	119,996	---	---	---	119,996
Purchase of Money-Market Certificates	(240,440)	(24,830)	240,440	24,830	---
Less Cost-basis	---	---	(125,582)	---	(125,582)
Security Investment	(187,631)	---	187,631	---	---
Payment of Bank Fees	---	(2,798)	---	---	(2,798)
Assets Sold in 1990;	---	---	---	---	---
Cash received in 1991	---	---	---	---	---
Principal/Income Transfers	14,389	(14,389)	---	---	---
Deposit of Assets	103,522	---	---	---	103,521
Ending Balance	---	---	401,266	21,943	423,208

ASSETS (12/31/91)

OAH Operating Funds:

	Amount
Petty Cash	\$ 50
Indiana University	18,993
Interest-Bearing Accounts	154,581
Computer Equip.-Net of Depreciation	24,501
Supplies Inventory (<i>JAH</i> Paper)	51,124
	\$249,249

Revolving Funds:

	Amount
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

Total Assets

• Includes Deposit in Transit \$2,157

\$425,366

\$1,413,924

OAH Executive Board and B

The following is a summary of the Executive Board

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

In-coming OAH President
Lawrence W. Levine
(right) presents the OAH
Distinguished Service
Award to Richard W.
Leopold



Anne Firor Scott (left) and
Gerda Lerner (right) con-
gratulate Rickie Solinger,
winner of the first Lerner-
Scott Prize



Out-going President Joyce Appleby delivers her address following the Presidential Banquet



Business Meetings, April, 1992

Business Meetings 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 Philip 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

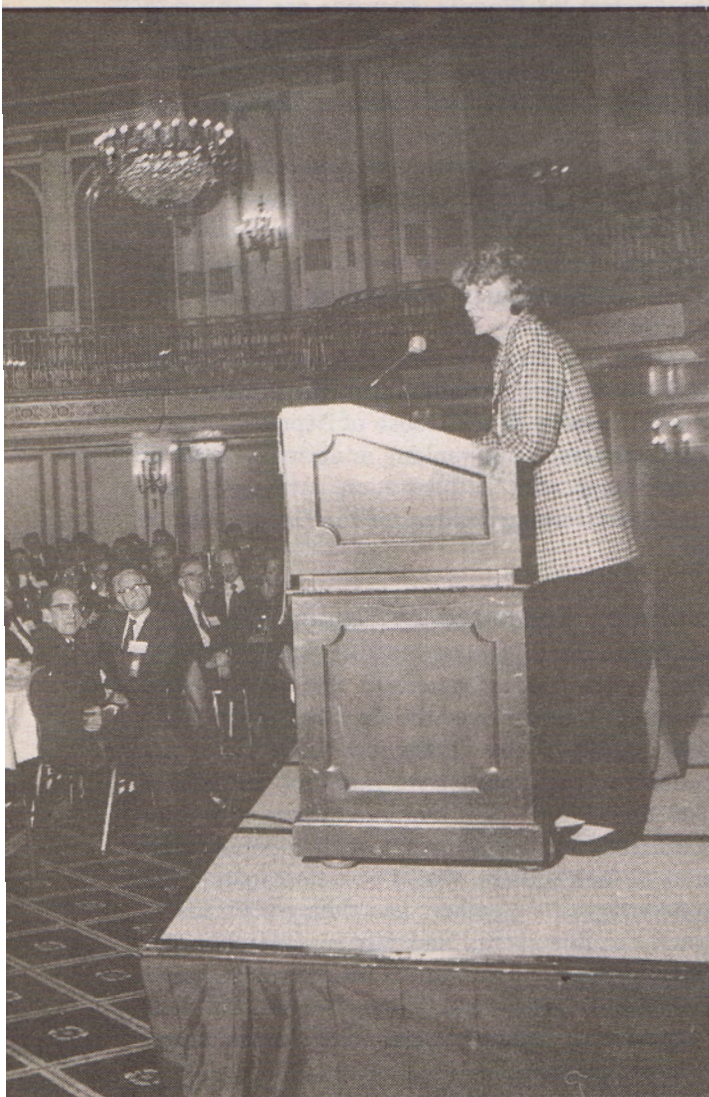
History Standards on the focus, content, priorities, and processes for establishing national achievement standards in both U.S. and world history. The OAH Focus Group will be chaired by Bertram Wyatt-Brown and is comprised primarily of members of the Advisory Board of the OAH *Magazine of History* and members of the Committee on Teaching and of 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.

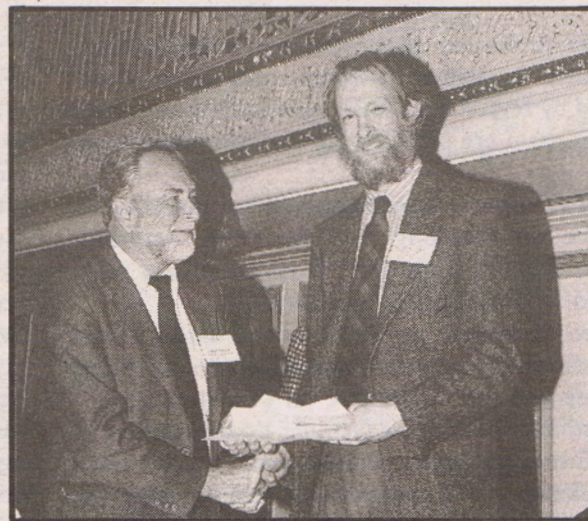
Voted to create an *ad hoc* committee, to be appointed by the President, to look into and make recommendations about the role and operations of the OAH Newsletter and Council of Chairs Newsletter. The committee is to report at the October meeting of the Executive Board. Approved appointment of Paula 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



OAH award winners present at the Presidential Banquet: Donald A. Ritchie, Nancy MacLean, Richard White, Margaret T. McFadden, Marlon T. Riggs, Ramón A. Gutiérrez, Rickie Solinger, and Richard W. Leopold



H. Trevor Colbourn (left) presents the Douglass Adair Memorial Prize to Daniel F. Vickers

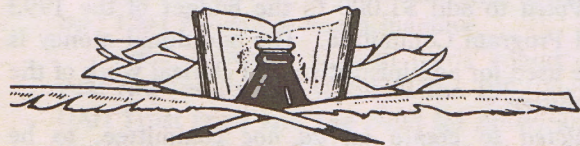
All photographs by Victor Powell, Powell Photography, Chicago, Illinois

Executive Board

m Board Previous Page

OAH reserves the right to reject editorial material, announcements, and advertising sent in for publication that is not consonant with the goals and purposes of the Organization."

Agreed to appoint an *ad hoc* committee to prepare a statement suitable for publication in the *Newsletter* for possible circulation elsewhere that will explain both how the Executive Board differed and what it agreed on the question of publishing the call for papers from the Institute for Historical Review in November, 1991 OAH *Newsletter*.



Business Meeting, Saturday, April 4, 1992:

Heard reports from the Treasurer (see page 9), Editor (see September, 1992 issue of the *Journal of American History*), and the Executive Secretary (see last *Newsletter*).

Joe W. Trotter, Chair of the Nominating Board, announced the candidates for next year's election: for president-elect Gary B. Nash, UCLA; for the Executive Board (six candidates, unpaired to fill three three-year terms): William Chafe, Duke University; George Wright, University of Texas-Austin; Emily Snodgrass, Macalester College; Brent Glass, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; Joan W. Pataki, State University of New York-Brockport; James H. Hargrett, University of Maryland-College Park; and, for the Nominating Board (eight candidates, paired for vacancies, two-year terms): Nancy Cott, Yale University, and John Murrin, Princeton University; Graham, University of California-Santa Barbara, Ramon Gutierrez, University of California-San Diego; Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, University of Pennsylvania, and Robin D. G. Kelley, University of Michigan; Clayton Koppes, Oberlin College, and Daniel J. O'Connell, Mt. Holyoke College.

Approved two new OAH prizes:

Bylaw 4.c.9. OAH International Prize for Best Book on American History Published in a Foreign Language. The committee is composed of five members, one of whom will be the Executive Editor of the *Social Sciences of Cambridge University Press*, who will serve *ex-officio*. The chair of the committee must be a historian at least one other member must be a historian living in the United States, and the other two may be historians of the U.S. living abroad. The capacity to read books in at least one foreign language is desirable for members. The prize is given annually for the best book on American history published in a foreign language.

Bylaw 4.c.10. OAH International Prize for Best Book on American History Published in a Foreign Language. The committee is composed of five members, one of whom will be the Editor of the *Journal of American History*, who will serve as *ex-officio* chair of the committee and will nominate, subject to approval by the Executive Board, four members to serve three-year terms. Two of the members must be historians living in the United States, and the other two may be historians of the U.S. living abroad. The capacity to read books in at least one foreign language is desirable for members.

The prize is given annually for the best article on American History published in a foreign language.

Passed two resolutions, one forwarded to the Executive Board by the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists on access to historical records of the Department of Energy, and another presented by Stanley Nadel urging employers to avoid discriminating against job candidates because of their age, experience, achievements, or non-traditional employment pattern. [The full text of both resolutions appears below.]

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 Congressman 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

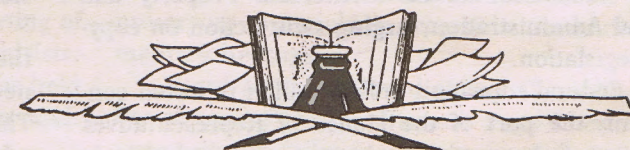
(Passed by the OAH Executive Board, April 2, 1992, and at the OAH Business Meeting, April 4, 1992)

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.

OAH Awards and Prizes

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 member 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 \$750 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.

Merle 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 Happold 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 Newsreel

Binkley-Stephenson Award

Daniel Walker Howe, "The Evangelical Movement and Political Culture in the North During the Second Party System," *Journal of American History*, March 1991

Nancy MacLean, "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

Merle Curti Award in American Social History

David R. Roediger, *The Wages of Whiteness: Race and the Making of the American Working Class*, Verso

Richard W. Leopold Prize

Donald A. Ritchie, *Press Gallery: Congress and the Washington Correspondents*, Harvard University Press

Lerner-Scott Prize

Rickie Solinger, "Wake Up Little Susie: Single Pregnancy and Race in the pre-Roe v Wade Era; 1945-1965"

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

Richard White, *The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650-1815*, Cambridge 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

Regional Archive	Address	Location	Phone	Hours of Operation	Area Served	Self-Service Copiers	Staff-Provided Copies	Free Parking	Eating Facilities	Public Transportation	Guide to Holdings	Guide to Microfilm, Special List Number
New England	380 Trapelo Rd.	Waltham, MA 02154	617-647-8100	8a-4:30p M-F; 8a-4:30p 1st Sat. of each month	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nearby restaurants	No	Yes	#46
Northeast	201 Varick Street	New York, NY 10014	212-337-1300	8a-4:30p M-F; 8:30a-4p 3rd Sat. of each month	NJ, NY, PR, VI	No	Yes	Yes	Nearby restaurants	No	Yes	#47
Mid-Atlantic	9th & Market Sts, Room 1350	Philadelphia, PA 19107	215-597-3000	8a-5p M-F; 8a-12n 1st and 3rd Sat. of each month	DE, PA, MD, VA, WV	Yes	Yes, if request is mailed	No	Snack bar in bldg.	Yes	Yes	#48
Southeast	1557 St. Joseph Ave.	East Point, GA 30344	404-763-7477	7:30a-4:30p MWThF; 7:30a-9:30p T; 9a-5p 2nd Sat. of each month	AL, GA, FL, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Break rm. w/ vending machines; nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#49
Great Lakes	7358 S. Pulaski Rd.	Chicago, IL 60629	312-581-7816	8a-4:15p M-F	IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	Microfilm to paper	Paper to paper	Yes	Canteen machines on-site; nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#50
Central Plains	2312 East Bannister Rd.	Kansas City, MO 64131	816-926-6272	8a-4p M-F	IA, KS, MO, NE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#51
Southwest	501 West Felix St., P.O. Box 6216	Fort Worth, TX 76115	817-334-5525	8a-4p M-F	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	Paper to paper	Microfilm to paper	Yes	Nearby restaurants	No	Yes	#52
Rocky Mountain	Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25307	Denver, CO 80225	303-236-0817	7:30a-4p MTThF; 7:30a-5p W	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	Microfilm to paper	Paper to paper	Yes	Break rm. w/ snack machines; nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#53
Pacific Southwest	24000 Avila Rd.	Laguna Niguel, CA 92656	714-643-4241	8a-4:30p M-F; 8a-4:30p 1st Sat. of each month	AZ, CA (S.), Clark Co. NV	Yes	No	Yes	Cafeteria in bldg (week-days)	No	Yes	#54
Pacific Sierra	1000 Commodore Dr.	San Bruno, CA 94066	415-876-9009	8a-4:30p MTThF; 8a-8:30p W	CA (N.), HI, NV (ex. Clark Co.), Am. Samoa, and Pacific area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#55
Pacific Northwest	6125 Sand Point Way	Seattle, WA 98115	206-526-6507	7:45a-4p M-F; 4p-9p one T each month; 12n-4p one Sat. each month	ID, OR, WA	Microfilm to paper	Textual records only	Yes	Nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#56
Alaska	654 West 3rd Ave.	Anchorage, AK 99501	907-271-2441	8a-4p M-F; 8a-4p 1st Sat. of each month	AK	Microfilm to paper	Paper to paper	No; paid and free parking nearby	Nearby restaurants	Yes	To be published, 1992	To be published, 1992

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 50,000 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 accessions 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 accessioned 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

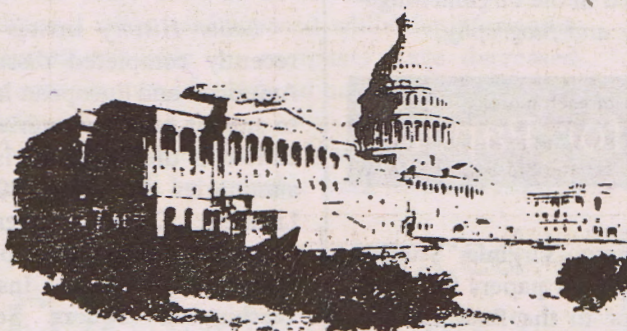
On March 5 Representative William Hughes (D-NJ), who chairs the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, introduced H.R. 4412, a bill to clarify the fair use of unpublished material by amending the Copyright Law. A similar bill, S. 1035, passed the Senate last September. 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 FY'93. In testimony on April 8 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government the NCC recommended \$10 million, the authorized level, for NHPRC grants in FY'93.

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 FY'93 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 FY'93 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 FY'93 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), the

chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, and Representative Louis Stokes (D-OH), former chair of the House Select Committee on Assassinations introduced legislation to require 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—associated with 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 "99.999999 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 Alabama 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 47408-4199. 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 Univer-

sity of Ohio, 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*.

Calls for Papers

The Northern Virginia Studies Conference calls for papers for "Evolution of Labor in the Potomac Region," November 5-6, 1992. Direct proposals and inquiries to James Baer, Social Sciences Division, Northern Virginia Community College, 3001 North Beauregard Street, Alexandria, VA 22311. The deadline is May 15, 1992.

The Dinsmore Homestead Foundation calls for abstracts for its symposium, October 15-18, 1992, the theme of which will be "The New Abundance: The Agricultural Revolution and the Shrinking World of the Nineteenth Century." Contact P.O. Box 453, Burlington, KY 41005; (606) 586-6127. The deadline is May 29, 1992.

The New England Historical Association welcomes paper proposals for its October 17, 1992, conference. For information contact Peter C. Holloran, NEHA Executive Secretary, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 731-7066. The deadline is June 1, 1992.

Editors of a collection which explores the intersection of literary theory, religious studies, and gender in America from the 17th through the 20th centuries, welcome papers. For information contact Susan Juster, Department of History, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. The deadline is June 15, 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 Cleeton, Wentworth Institute, Humanities and Social Sciences, 550 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 442-9010, ext. 370.

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 Lizabeth 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 lathe 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.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies invites submission of articles published between September 1, 1991, and August 31, 1992, for its annual competition. The deadline is September 12, 1992. For information contact David Wheeler, Department of English, Southern Station, Box 5037, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5037.

The Southwest Historical Association will meet March 17-20, 1993. Proposals for papers should be sent to Steven Webre, Department of History, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA 71272. The deadline is October 1, 1992.

Southern American Studies Association calls for papers for its meeting February 25-28, 1993. The theme is "Cultural Crossroads."

Proposals for sessions and individual papers welcome. The deadline is October 15, 1992. For information contact SASA New Orleans 1993 Meeting, Richard H. Collin, History Department, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148; (504) 286-6880.

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 Doti, 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 "America and the Left." Send proposals to Walter Grünzweig, Austrian Association of American Studies, Institut für Amerikanistik, Körblergasse 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) 434-6470. 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 fight 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.

The History of Science in the United States: An Encyclopedia calls for entries from the colonial period to 1990. For information contact Clark A. Elliott, University Archives, Pusey Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-2462. No deadline given.

Sage Publications, Inc., Race and Ethnic Relations Series solicits manuscripts for contract consideration. For an initial evaluation send a letter detailing the proposed book, monograph, or anthology to John H. Stanfield II, Department of Sociology, Box 8795, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795. No deadline given.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

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 Fellowships and Seminars, NEH, Room 316, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (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.

The Fulbright Scholar Program offers grants for 1993-94 to U.S. faculty and professionals. The earliest deadline is **June 15, 1992**. For information contact Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, N.W., Suite 5M, Box NEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877.

Old Sturbridge Village announces a research fellowship for a scholar working in the social history and material culture of rural New England from 1790 to 1850. For information contact John Worrell, 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.

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.

Southern Illinois University Press and the Abraham Lincoln Association will award a prize for a book-length non-fiction work on Abraham Lincoln and his era. For information contact the Editorial Director, Southern Illinois University Press, P.O. Box 3697, Carbondale, IL 62902-3697. The deadline is **September 1, 1992**.

The NEH Reference Materials Program supports projects to prepare reference works that will improve access to information and resources. The application deadline is **September 1, 1992**. For information write to Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission offers two fellowships in archival administration. For information contact Laurie A. Baty at (202) 501-5610. The deadline is **September 1, 1992**.

Researchers in federal policies and politics in the 1970s can apply for travel grants to the Gerald R. Ford Library. Next application deadline is **September 15, 1992**. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 668-2218.

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, under a grant from the Kennedy Library Foundation, awards archival internships to undergraduate and graduate students. Applications must be submitted by **September 30, 1992**, for internships during the academic year. For information contact Archival Internships, c/o Intern Registrar, John F. Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125; (617) 929-4576.

The Air Force Historical Research Agency announces research grants to encourage scholars to study the history of air power. For information and application contact Commander, Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6678. The

deadline is **October 31, 1992**.

The University of Virginia announces the Walker Cowen Memorial Prize for a booklength manuscript dealing with eighteenth-century history, literature, philosophy, or the arts. For information contact Cowen 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 2B09, 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 Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism offers three dissertation fellowships for 1993-94 in the history of U.S. Hispanic Catholics. The deadline is **January 1, 1993**. For information contact Jaime R. Vidal, Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5441.

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 Lectures 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

contact Publications and Awards Committee, Presbyterian Historical Society, 425 Lombard St., Philadelphia, PA 19147; (215) 627-1852. No deadline given.

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, K1N 6N5.

The Tennessee Historical Society will hold its annual membership meeting **May 30, 1992**. James McPherson will lecture on "Why They Fought: Ideology and Combat Motivation in the Civil War." For information contact Tennessee Historical Society, Ground Floor, War Memorial Building, Nashville, TN 37243-0084; (615) 741-8934.

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 sponsor an international conference, "The Global Impact of 1492," **June 24-27, 1992**. For information contact Dick Rosen, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 895-2471.

The World History Association will conduct "Survey World History," **July 13-24, 1992**, for those starting world history courses. For information contact Heidi Roupp, 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.

Oberlin College will host a conference on Charles G. Finney, "Education, Evangelism, and Perfectionism: The Celebration of Charles G. Finney (1791-1875)," **September 10-11, 1992**. For information, contact Roland M. Baumann, Oberlin College Archives, 420 Mudd Center, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074-1532; (216) 775-8014.

On **September 13, 1992**, The Jean and Samuel Frankel Center for Judaic Studies will sponsor "Jews and Conversos in the Encounter," in observance of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and the Columbus Quincentenary. For information contact Judith Elkin, Project Director, at (313) 763-5857.

Goshen College and Pepperdine University will sponsor "Pacifism in American Religious Traditions (Other Than Historic Peace Churches)," **September 24-26, 1992**. For information contact Pacifism Conference, Box A53, Goshen College, Goshen, IN 46526.

The Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest will sponsor "The Atomic West, 1942-1992: Federal Power and Regional Development," **September 25-27, 1992**. For information contact John M. Findlay, Department of History DP-20, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; (206) 543-5790.

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 USAFA/DFH, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5701; (719) 472-3230.

October 25-26, 1992, Creighton University's Center for the Study of Religion and Society and Klutznick Chair in Jewish Civilization will host a symposium commemorating the Quincentennial of the Columbian encounter with the New World. For information contact Bryan Le Beau, director of the Center for the Study of Religion and Society, Creighton University, Omaha, NE 68178; (402) 280-2652.

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

The Wampanoag 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, Wampanoag 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 49930-0065; (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, SHA 93 Chair, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th, Topeka, KS 66612-1291; (913) 296-2625.

The newly formed North American Society for the Study of Romanticism (NASSR) will hold its first conference, "Romanticism and the Ideology of Genre," in the **Spring of 1993** (date not given). For information contact Tilottama Rajan, NASSR, English Department, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 3K7.



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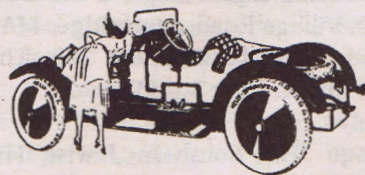
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Skills

From Gordon Page 4

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. ■

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

Schoolcraft Map Case Resolved

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 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 photographic copy was made and, therefore, belongs to the United States.

In 1988, an agent for the defendant, Charles 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 retained by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI transferred custody of the map to the National Archives in 1990. ■

Peace Activist Donates Papers

One of America's most noted contemporary peace activist, S. Brian Willson, has donated the first of papers to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Archives. 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 unwitting martyr in the fight against U.S. aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua. Willson lost both his legs when he was unable to move from the path of a Navy truck carrying goods bound for the Contras.

Willson's papers add to the Society's large collections of social action material, including papers of individuals and organizations involved in the civil rights and anti-Vietnam War movements, said Archivist Karen Lamoree, who coordinated the acquisition and processing of Willson's papers. "I anticipate heavy use of this collection," she said. ■

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's San Fernando Valley, to dinner conversation on KISN in Salt Lake City, to "Talking Trivia" at midnight on Boston's WKOX, 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 raved 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 between New Jersey and New York politicians over the true birthplace of baseball. She brought a crew to my backyard and videotaped me for about ten minutes on various aspects of pre-Civil War baseball. CNN aired the feature on the afternoon of the All Star game. The two and a half minute piece included about forty-five seconds of Governor Mario Cuomo and exactly fifteen seconds of me. The graphic on the screen listed my Manhattan College affiliation but not the title of the book. I closed out my cable television career with a half-hour appearance on a nationally syndicated show, "Ed Randall's Talking Baseball." During the week that it was shown across the country I received a call from a man who had copied down the toll free number incorrectly. He kept getting some store in Utah. Apparently he was not the only one.

I learned the following from my summer as a minor league celebrity on the electronic talk show circuit:

1. Most hosts do not read the books of their guests. (Only four or five read mine.) But this does

not matter, since they do pay attention to press releases and fact sheets, and in most cases they are polite and professional and will try to help you with your book.

2. Only a very small number of listeners and viewers will actually buy a hardcover baseball book. This is especially true if the book is published by an academic press and is not stocked in ninety-five percent of the bookstores in the United States.

3. Giving out a toll free number for buying a book is a good idea, except if the line is busy or no one answers during weekends or nights when you are on the air.

4. Despite all the academic and popular books and articles that tell the true story of the origins of baseball, more than fifty percent of the American public still believe that Abner Doubleday invented baseball at Cooperstown, New York in 1839. They will always believe that because it is a good story. (But just the record one more time, it was Alexander C. Wright and his New York Knickerbocker teammate William H. Tucker who invented baseball in New York City in 1845.)

In the end, all of this wonderful publicity gave me a modest boost to my book sales. So I decided to keep my day job as a history professor. But I have many fond memories of the summer of 1989. I did not become a best-selling author, just as I never played center field for the New York Yankees. But I did receive a number of wonderful letters and calls from people around the country who love baseball history. My book was a labor of love, and it was worth the eight years of effort. Besides, I was famous for a little more than fifteen minutes. ■

George B. Kirsch is professor of history and chairman of the department at Manhattan College, New York.

REOPENED SEARCH ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The GMI Engineering and Management Institute's Department of Humanities and Social Science has extended the search for applications for a tenure-track position in History and Political Science at the level of Assistant Professor. Applicants should have earned a Ph.D. in History with a specialty in either African, Middle Eastern, or Latin American History. It is essential that the applicant have a sufficiently broad background to teach survey courses in History, Political Science and/or International Relations. The successful candidate will have communication skills appropriate to the needs of the student body and have teaching experience on the college level. He/she would be expected to teach 12 hours each term. GMI is a highly selective college offering undergraduate degrees in Applied Mathematics, Management, and Engineering. It places a strong emphasis on undergraduate teaching skills: candidates must provide substantial evidence of teaching excellence. Salary is competitive.

Applicants should send a letter, resume, evidence of teaching effectiveness, and the names of three references (please do not request letters of reference at this time) to:

Professor Richard P. Scharchburg
Humanities and Social Science Department
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The deadline is July 15, 1992.

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THE ABE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC), the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), and the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) are now accepting applications for the 1992-1993 Abe Fellowship Program. The Program's aim is to encourage international multidisciplinary research on topics of pressing global concern in order to foster development of a new generation of researchers interested in long-range policy-relevant topics. The Abe Fellowship Program seeks especially to encourage a new level of intellectual cooperation between Japanese and American research communities in order to build an international network of scholars committed to and trained for advancing global understanding and problem solving.

■ Abe Fellowships are designed to provide support for Japanese and American research professionals with a doctorate or with an equivalent level of professional training as well as third country nationals affiliated with an American or Japanese institution. Applicants should be interested in conducting research in the social sciences and the humanities relevant to any one or combination of the following themes: *global issues, problems common to advanced industrial societies, and issues that relate to improving U.S.-Japan relations.*

■ Abe Fellows will be eligible for up to 12 months of full-time support although fellowship tenure need not be continuous. Terms of the fellowship are flexible, and are aimed at meeting the differing needs of Japanese and American researchers at different stages in their careers.

■ Fellows will be expected to affiliate with an American or Japanese institution appropriate to their research aim, and the Fellowship will typically be used for extended residence in the country of study and research.

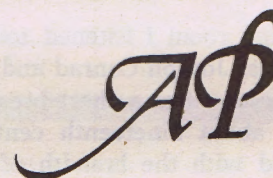
■ Application forms may be obtained from the Social Science Research Council and must be accompanied by a ten page statement of the proposed research activity. *The deadline for submission of applications is September 15, 1992.* The awards will be announced by the end of November for the 1993-94 year. For further information about eligibility or to request an application contact:

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