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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1979

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1978.

Respectfully,
S. Dillon Ripley, *Secretary*
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1979

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

As provided by law, I submit to you herewith the report of the American Historical Association, comprising the proceedings of the Association and the report of its Pacific Coast Branch for 1978.

This volume constitutes the Association's report on the condition of historical study in the United States.

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Act of Incorporation

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history, and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia as far as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to adopt a constitution, and make bylaws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

The real property situated in Square 817, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as lot 23, owned, occupied, and used by the American Historical Association, is exempt from

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[Approved, January 4, 1889, and amended July 3, 1957.]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

**The Renaissance and
the Drama of Western History***

WILLIAM J. BOUWSMA

I SHOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS A REMARKABLE HISTORIOGRAPHICAL EVENT—an event so recent that it may have escaped general notice, yet of considerable importance both for historians and for the larger culture of which we are a part. This event is the collapse of the traditional dramatic organization of Western history. We have long depended upon it, as inhabitants of the modern world, to put the present into some distant temporal perspective and, as professional historians pursuing our particular investigations, to provide us with some sense of how the various fields of history are related to each other as parts of a larger whole. Thus, the subject seems appropriate for a general session of our annual meeting. The subject is also appropriate for me, as a historian of the Renaissance, because of the pivotal position of the Renaissance in the traditional pattern. Indeed, the historian of the Renaissance has long been the principal guardian of that pattern. But historians of the Renaissance have lately been unable—or unwilling—to fulfill this old responsibility. Hence, this essay is also a kind of oblique professional autobiography, though I point this out only for the sake of candor, not as a further inducement to your attention.

Nothing seemed less likely than this development when I entered the profession some thirty years ago or, indeed, before the last two decades. Earlier in this century, the Burckhardtian vision of the importance of the Renaissance for the formation of the modern

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world had been under attack in the "revolt of the medievalist"; and in 1940 Wallace K. Ferguson had described the Renaissance as "the most intractable problem child of historiography."¹ But Ferguson had himself never been without hope for straightening out his problem child; and less than a decade later, after studying the history of the case from many directions, he predicted for it a tranquil and prosperous maturity. The time was ripe, he declared, for "a new and more comprehensive synthesis."² The revolt of the medievalists had apparently been beaten back; indeed, by teaching us greater care in distinguishing the new from the old, they seemed only to have strengthened our sense of the originality and modernity of the Renaissance. In the years after the war a group of unusually distinguished scholars brought new excitement to Renaissance studies; the concreteness and depth of their learning seemed to confirm Ferguson's expectations.³

During the fifties, therefore, it was common for Renaissance specialists from various disciplines to celebrate, by reading papers to each other, their triumph over the medievalists and the world-historical significance of the Renaissance. Our agreement was remarkable. The editor of one volume of such papers noted with satisfaction "the virtual disappearance of the disposition to deny that there was a Renaissance." And he ventured to predict, obviously recalling controversies now happily over, "that future soldier-scholars will beat their swords into ploughshares and that what has long been the Renaissance battleground will be transformed into a plain of peace and plenty." On the other hand, he also hinted that the occasion evoking these papers was a bit dull.

¹ Ferguson, *The Renaissance* (New York, 1940), 2.

² Ferguson, *The Renaissance in Historical Thought* (Boston, 1948), 389.

This presidential address was delivered at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in San Francisco, December 28, 1978. I should like to acknowledge at the outset the helpful criticism this paper received from Thomas A. Brady, Jr. of the University of Oregon and from my Berkeley colleagues Gene Brucker and Randolph Starn.

³ For some of the works that particularly influenced me at this time, in addition to those of Ferguson, see Paul Oskar Kristeller, *The Classics and Renaissance Thought* (Cambridge, Mass., 1955); Hans Baron, *The Crisis of the Early Italian Renaissance: Civic Humanism and Republican Liberty in an Age of Classicism and Tyranny*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 1955); Eugenio Garin, *L'umanesimo italiano* (Bari, 1958); and the various essays of Erwin Panofsky, especially "Renaissance and Renascences," *Kenyon Review*, 6 (1944), 201-36.

"The atmosphere of charitable catholicity was so all pervading during the symposium," he remarked, "that even the moderators' valiant efforts to provoke controversy were largely futile."⁴ That the Renaissance was the critical episode in a dramatic process that would culminate in ourselves had become an orthodoxy that few cared—or dared—to question.

The notion of an abiding consensus among historians of any complex subject may now seem rather surprising, and this agreeable situation was probably in part a reflection of the general consensus of the Eisenhower years, when we were all beating our swords into ploughshares. That same irenic mood, that same amiable but slightly complacent consensus, also left its mark on other fields of history. The gentle complaint of our editor, disappointed in his hopes for a little fun at a scholarly symposium, hinted at the charge of dullness brought by bored professors against their boring students of the silent generation—upon which we would soon enough be looking back with a degree of nostalgia. For since the 1960s the world around us has dramatically changed, and with it historiography.

These two sets of changes are not unrelated, and the result for the Renaissance has been rather different from what Ferguson foresaw. In his vision the Renaissance was to retain its pivotal position in the old scenario, but our knowledge of it would be better pulled together. But this has not occurred. Although the consensus of the golden 1950s has not been seriously challenged, we are now remarkably indifferent to the world-historical importance of the Renaissance.⁵ We go about our particular investigations as though the Renaissance problem had evaporated; we neither affirm nor bother to deny that there was a Renaissance. And the venerable Renaissance label has become little more than an administrative

⁴ Tinsley Helton, ed., *The Renaissance: A Reconsideration of the Theories and Interpretations of the Age* (Madison, 1961), xi–xii. The papers in this volume were presented at a symposium at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee in 1959. For other symposia, see *The Renaissance: A Symposium* (New York, 1953); and Bernard O'Kelly, ed., *The Renaissance Image of Man and the World* (Columbus, 1966).

⁵ Randolph Starn has called attention to this; see his review of Nicolai Rubinstein, ed., *Florentine Studies: Politics and Society in Renaissance Italy* (London, 1968), in *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, 32 (1970): 682–83. Also see his "Historians and 'Crisis,'" *Past & Present*, no. 52 (1971): 19.

convenience, a kind of blanket under which we huddle together less out of mutual attraction than because, for certain purposes, we have nowhere else to go.⁶

I DO NOT MEAN TO EXAGGERATE the abruptness of this development. In retrospect we can see that the role of historians in the postwar rehabilitation of the Renaissance was always somewhat ambiguous. We accepted what was said in praise of the Renaissance by representatives of other humanistic disciplines; the importance of the Renaissance for them enhanced our own importance. But, like Garrett B. Mattingly on one such occasion, we were sometimes "puzzled" about what we might contribute to a Renaissance symposium.⁷ The normal skepticism of a professional historian in the presence of large views has now given way, however, to agnosticism and even indifference about what was once the central claim of Renaissance scholarship.

This result may have been implicit in Ferguson's call for synthesis, with which most of us were sympathetic even in the 1950s without fully realizing its implications. It implied the integration of all of our data, an aspiration that seemed unexceptionable. But the ideal of "synthesis"—at least for a generation not yet dialectically sophisticated—was essentially static. Synthesis tended to shift the emphasis in Renaissance studies from process, on which the traditional estimate of the Renaissance depended, to structure or, minimally, from the long-range processes which gave European history a larger narrative shape to particular, ostensibly self-contained (and in this sense inconsequential), more limited processes. This tendency was supplemented by an influence from another direction: our supposedly innocent but in fact deeply insidious course catalogues. We should treat the course catalogue with more respect. Partly because we are inclined to take it so lightly, it is one of the most potent forces in historiography: it tends to organize the past, for the sake of "coverage," as a sequence of chronologically bounded segments, the number of

⁶ For explicit recognition that the term functions chiefly as an administrative convenience, see Brian Pullan, *A History of Early Renaissance Italy from the Mid-Thirteenth to the Mid-Fifteenth Century* (London, 1973), 11.

⁷ Mattingly, "Some Revisions of the Political History of the Renaissance," in Helton, *The Renaissance: A Reconsideration*, 3.

which reflects the size of our departments. The individual historian is then made responsible for one of these segments, with the expectation that he will deal with it in all of its aspects. And the assignment defined for him by the catalogue, when he is young and malleable, is likely to shape his general understanding of what it means to "do" history.⁸ Thus, the influence of the catalogue has various consequences, among which the most positive is to deepen the historian's sense of complexity. But the catalogue also discourages him from intruding into adjacent segments that "belong" to his colleagues; and by the same token it encourages him, however conscious he may be of the arbitrariness of the dates bounding his assignment, to treat his segment as self-contained. At the very least, he feels compelled out of esthetic motives to portray it as some kind of intelligible unity.⁹

Historians of the Renaissance have responded to these pressures in two ways. First, we began to distinguish more and more clearly between "the Renaissance" itself, a cluster of cultural movements pregnant with the future, and the "age of the Renaissance," the more general context within which we encountered these movements. The "age of the Renaissance" was invoked to accommodate in some unstable tension with the novelty and modernity of Renaissance culture whatever seemed inconsistent or in tension with it. But we tended at first to regard these anomalies as so many medieval residues, destined to yield ineluctably, in the long run, to its modernizing forces. This approach was hardly the method of synthesis.

But at the same time we were increasingly uncomfortable with the rather mechanical work of sorting our data into two heaps, one marked "continuities," the other "innovations." This discomfort led to a second move that seems on the surface to have brought us closer to synthesis: we began to describe the age of the Renaissance as the age of transition *to* the modern world. And this formula, which now appears with some regularity in our textbooks, has provoked little dissent. Indeed, the formula appears to exclude the possibility of dissent, for it is nicely calculated to accommodate every anomaly and at the same time to protect the significance of

⁸ The effect of this periodization by course sequences has doubtless been intensified by the decline of introductory surveys of European history.

⁹ There may be analogies here with the consequences of specialization in other occupations, notably medicine.

the Renaissance. This, of course, is its purpose. To the objection that every past age might equally be represented as transitional, we can reply that this one was *unusually* transitional, that it was an age of *accelerated* transition.¹⁰ This position now gives a semblance of agreement to Renaissance scholarship, enabling us to engage in a wide variety of tasks, comfortable in the belief that our larger claims are secure—and effectively indifferent to them.

Nevertheless, there are difficulties in this apparently unexceptionable strategy. For one thing, it neglects to state the criteria by which one age can be considered more transitional than another; by begging this question, which was at the heart of our controversy with the medievalists, it invites a new revolt from that direction as well as protests from other quarters. The strategy also seems to me conceptually confused, a reflection of the chronic temptation of the historian to identify "history" as the actuality of the past with "history" as the construction he makes of its records. For history as actuality, an "age" is simply a considerable span of time; for history as construction, an "age" is a segment of the past on which he can impose some intelligibility. The notion of an "age of transition" thus exploits what is essentially a structural conception to assert for the Renaissance a continuing significance that actually derives from its place in a process.

This confusion points to a further problem, since the notion of a transitional age depends on the intelligibility of the "ages" it supposedly connects. The Renaissance as "transition" suggests something like an unsteady bridge between two granitic headlands, clearly identifiable as the Middle Ages and the modern (or, at least, the early modern) world. As a Renaissance specialist, I am reluctant to commit myself about the present stability of these two adjacent historiographical promontories. But my impression is that

¹⁰ In his *Renaissance in Historical Thought*, Ferguson tied the notion of transition to synthesis; he combined the two strategies in *Europe in Transition, 1300–1520* (Boston, 1962), the first large-scale presentation of the period in these terms, though this project was already foreshadowed in his "The Interpretation of the Renaissance: Suggestions for a Synthesis," *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 12 (1951), 483–95. For other works that rely on the idea of transition, see Eugene F. Rice, Jr., *The Foundations of Early Modern Europe, 1460–1559* (New York, 1970), ix; Lewis W. Spitz, *The Renaissance and Reformation Movements* (Chicago, 1971), vii, 3; and Pullan, *Early Renaissance Italy*, 11. The widespread assumption that textbooks such as these are no part of our "serious" work seems to me both troubling and mistaken.

neither medieval nor early modern historians would be altogether comfortable with the image.¹¹ And as an inhabitant of the modern world, I find it rather too amorphous, unintelligible, and contradictory, at least as a whole, to provide any stable mooring for such a bridge. I am, in short, doubtful whether we are yet in any position to represent our own time as an intelligible age.

But a reflection of this kind takes us beyond internal historiographical pressures to the impact of contemporary experience on historiography. And such experience may, in the end, be the major cause for the present disarray of Renaissance scholarship: since we are baffled by the modern world, we are hardly in a position to argue for the relevance to it, at least in the traditional way, of the Renaissance.¹² For the argument that attached the Renaissance to the modern world was based on two assumptions: that the modern world does, in fact, constitute some kind of intelligible entity, and that modernity has emerged by way of a single linear process. Neither of these assumptions is, at least for me, self-evident. To be a competent historian of the Renaissance is, of course, hard enough, even without engaging in extracurricular ventures of this kind; but my efforts to sample the work of those scholars who have struggled to define the modern condition leave me as uncertain as the modern world itself.¹³ And I am further bewildered by the suggestion that we have now entered into a "postmodern" age. Meanwhile, the collapse of the idea of progress has profoundly subverted our sense of the direction of history. We can agree, perhaps, only that the present is the complex product of a remarkably tangled past.

Other pressures from the surrounding world have also weakened the ability of the historian of the Renaissance to defend the old dramatic organization of Western history and have at the same time promoted an alternative. Brought into focus by the social and

¹¹ It may be noted that medievalists who write about the Renaissance tend to see it not as a "transition" but as having a distinct identity of its own. See, for example, Denys Hay, *The Italian Renaissance in Its Historical Background* (Cambridge, 1961), 14-25; and Robert S. Lopez, *The Three Ages of Italian Renaissance* (Charlottesville, Va., 1969), 73.

¹² For a work that is especially sensitive to this problem, see Rice, *Foundations of Early Modern Europe*, x.

¹³ I have been helped to see the complexity of this problem by Richard D. Brown's work; see his *Modernization: The Transformation of American Life, 1600-1865* (New York, 1976), 3-22.

cultural ferment of the 1960s, so stimulating to historiography in other areas, these pressures have left the Renaissance in a partial eclipse. They pose a radical challenge—one that we have largely ignored—to our own doubtful compromise between process and structure.¹⁴

This challenge is related to a generous concern with the historiographically neglected and suffering majority of mankind that has diverted attention from those elites whose achievements have been the mainstay of claims for the Renaissance. From this standpoint historical significance tends to be defined largely as a function of numbers, of mass, and, hence, of the masses; this interest in the masses may suggest an ideological and even sentimental content in the supposedly cold and scientific impulse toward quantification. But the mass also suggests matter and, therefore, points to the material basis of human existence, with a concomitant tendency to rely on the architectural model—so disruptive of traditional historiography—of superstructure and infrastructure, against the idealism often implicit in the preoccupation of historians of the Renaissance with high culture. A further consequence of this interest has been an emphasis on the more inert aspects of the past, with reduced attention to what had traditionally been seen as the source of the most dynamic forces in modern history. Meanwhile, the peculiar insecurity of the last two decades seems to have intensified the occasional yearning of the historian to regard himself as a scientist; and the methods recently devised to promote this aspiration and to open up new social groups to investigation have not been suited to the ways of Renaissance study, which has depended chiefly on the cultivated judgment and creative imagination of the individual historian.

THESE IMPULSES HAVE CONSPICUOUSLY BEEN AT WORK in the new social history, which has produced results of great interest, if chiefly for a later period, and which seems to me itself a remarkable feat of the historical imagination. This much is, I think, indis-

¹⁴ For a stimulating exception, see John Hale, *Renaissance Europe: The Individual and Society, 1480–1520* (London, 1971). But its short time-span excuses it from the need to deal with larger processes, and in spite of Hale's attempt to write "majority" history, much of his detail is drawn—inevitably—from "minority" sources.

putable, however skeptical one may be of its scientific pretensions¹⁵ and of the claims of its practitioners to have overcome at last the distinction between history as actuality and history as construction. And it is particularly instructive from the standpoint of our present difficulties with the Renaissance, because it displays the results of a deliberate and wholehearted acceptance of that notion of an "age" with which the historian of the Renaissance has dealt so gingerly. It may also help to explain why he has preferred compromise.

I am referring to the concept of the *longue durée*, the intelligible age *par excellence*, whose implications for the Renaissance emerge with special clarity in a recent essay by Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie.¹⁶ This piece offers a general interpretation of the extended period between about the eleventh and the nineteenth century. Situated between two intervals of innovation and expansion, this true age is, for Le Roy Ladurie, an intelligible unity, given fundamental coherence by a kind of grim Malthusian balance. The productivity of agriculture was limited, population was limited by it, and the material conditions of life for the vast majority were virtually unchangeable. By the democratic criterion of numbers, this long period was, except in insignificant detail, changeless; Le Roy Ladurie has accordingly described it as "motionless."

From this standpoint the period of the Renaissance appears as little more than, in a double sense, the dead center of a much longer age in which the conventional distinction between medieval and early modern Europe has been obliterated. At most, the Renaissance is a *conjoncture* that is intelligible only in a far larger temporal context. But the full implications of the argument emerge only in Le Roy Ladurie's reply to the objections that might be raised against it by more traditional historians:

One might object to this conception of motionless history . . . because it is a little too negligent of such fundamental innovations of the period

¹⁵ This issue is muddled by the ambiguity of the term "science." For a useful discussion of its somewhat different meanings in French and English usage, see J. H. Hexter, "Fernand Braudel and the *Monde Braudellien* . . .," *Journal of Modern History*, 44 (1972): 500.

¹⁶ Le Roy Ladurie, "L'histoire immobile," *Annales: Economies, sociétés, civilisations*, 29 (1974), 673-82, translated by John Day as "Motionless History," *Social Science History*, 1 (1977), 115-36. Clyde Griffen kindly called this article to my attention.

as Pascal's divine revelation, Papin's steam engine and the growth of a very great city like Paris, or the progress of civility among the upper classes as symbolized by the introduction of the dinner fork. Far be it from me to question the radically new character of these episodes. But what interests me is the *becoming*, or rather the *non-becoming* of the faceless mass of people. The accomplishments of the elite are situated on a higher and more isolated plane and are not really significant except from the point of view of a noisy minority, carriers of progress without doubt, but as yet incapable of mobilizing the enormous mass of rural humanity enmeshed in its Ricardian feedback.¹⁷

One has only to substitute—for Pascal, Papin, Paris, and the dinner fork—any random set of Renaissance accomplishments—Petrarch's historical consciousness, the Copernican Revolution, the Florentine city-state with its civic rhetoric and double-entry bookkeeping, for example—to appreciate the mordant implications here for the Renaissance.

Although the plausibility of this argument, which appears to illustrate the consequences of a thoroughgoing "synthesis," has perhaps been one element in the present disarray of Renaissance historiography, its approach also has limitations (as I am hardly the first to point out¹⁸) that make it less decisive for the Renaissance than it may first appear. Largely an adaptation of French structuralism, Le Roy Ladurie's thesis carries with it the anti-historical bias of that movement: structuralist analysis of the past has never been well adapted to deal with change. The consequences are apparent when Le Roy Ladurie, too good a historian to ignore this problem, must account for the end of his *longue durée*, when motion was finally restored to human affairs, the constraints on agriculture loosened, the old Malthusian cycle was broken, the migration from field to factory could begin, and the masses were at last expelled from the traditional world into, presumably, a new age.

¹⁷ Le Roy Ladurie, "Motionless History," 133–34.

¹⁸ For a notable critique, see Hexter, "Fernand Braudel and the *Monde Braudellien*," 480–539. Also see, for a criticism of the neglect of process in much of the new social history, Eugene and Elizabeth Fox Genovese, "The Political Crisis of Social History: A Marxian Perspective," *Journal of Social History*, 10 (1976): 215. As Robert M. Berdahl points out, many non-Marxists can agree with this, see his "Anthropology and History: A Note and an Example," *Geschichte und Gesellschaft* (forthcoming).

At this point Le Roy Ladurie's rich ironies seem to serve chiefly as a rhetorical justification for the limitation of his vision to what, as he so disarmingly puts it, "interests" him. Here we become aware of a difference both in strategy and tone. Since the masses were helpless to bring about this ambiguous denouement, that ridiculous noisy minority becomes unexpectedly important. Now it represents "forces of elitist renovation which had been building up slowly over the course of centuries" and which finally succeeded, after about 1720, in "setting off an avalanche."¹⁹ This "build-up of forces" might suggest that Paris and the steam engine—and even, more obscurely, Pascal and the fork—are after all, if one is interested in that "avalanche," worth some attention. And back of them lies the Renaissance—not, perhaps, as an "age" but (in the terms of its traditional interpretation) as a critical moment in a process that would in the long run significantly transform the world. The impulses not altogether arbitrarily associated with the Renaissance—its individualism and its practical and empirical rationality—were, though immediately limited to a statistically insignificant minority, destined for some importance even from the standpoint of the majority.²⁰ I do not mean to deny the value of structural description; indeed, it provides essential safeguards against anachronism for the historian primarily interested in process.²¹ But structures can hardly exhaust the concern of the historian; the past is not simply a world we have lost.

The inability of a history of structures to deal with change has, however, a further consequence. Its neglect of the continuities that

¹⁹ Le Roy Ladurie, "Motionless History," 134.

²⁰ The long-range significance of these tendencies of the Renaissance is still recognized, however, in some recent work. See Jean Delumeau, "Le développement de l'esprit d'organisation et de la pensée méthodique dans la mentalité occidentale à l'époque de la Renaissance," in Thirteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences, Moscow 1970, *Doklady Kongressa*, 1, pt. 5 (Moscow, 1973): 139–50; and Peter Burke, *Culture and Society in Renaissance Italy, 1420–1540* (London, 1972), 225.

²¹ The very real danger of anachronism seems to have led Charles Trinkaus to renounce the "traditional genetic-modernist bias," i.e., the scrutiny of the past in the interest of understanding the present; Trinkaus, "Humanism, Religion, Society: Concepts and Motivations of Some Recent Studies," *Renaissance Quarterly*, 29 (1976): 677, 685–86. Though I agree that it is subject to abuse, I see nothing illegitimate in principle in genetic explanation, and I am quite sure that its abandonment by historians would only leave it to others less sensitive to its difficulties.

link the past with the present and one "age" to the next opens the way to an interpretation of change as cataclysm, with the implication that the modern world is genetically related to the past only remotely. Our own time thus appears as something like a biological mutation, whose survival value remains an open question. For the structural approach to the past may ignore but cannot, after all, repudiate process altogether. One set of structures obviously does, somehow, give way to another. The effect of this approach is to promote, however inadvertently, a discontinuous concept of process. Thus, for the myth of continuity with the Renaissance it substitutes what I will call the myth of apocalyptic modernization. In calling this a myth, I mean nothing pejorative.²² A myth is, for the historian, the dynamic equivalent of a model in the social sciences, and we can hardly do without it. The crucial transition from chronicle to history depended on the application of some principle of mythical organization to previously discrete data: the myth of the hero, the myth of collective advance, the myth of decline. That the weakening of one mythical pattern should have left a kind of vacuum for another myth to fill is hardly surprising.

So the apocalyptic myth—a product partly of our own self-importance and partly of the mingled hopes and anxieties generated by recent experience—has emerged, though it is not itself peculiarly modern. A modification of the basic Western myth of linear time of a type periodically recurrent under conditions of stress, the apocalyptic myth provides an alternative to the idea of continuous development, with which it can be variously combined. Indeed, it is not altogether different from the Renaissance notion of radical discontinuity with the Middle Ages. In discussing it critically, I am aware of a certain analogy with the medievalists' protests against the idea of the Renaissance.

Largely, as a result of those protests, historians of the Renaissance generally gave up the apocalyptic dimension of the original Renaissance myth, at least as it related to the past. Without renouncing the novelties of the Renaissance, they recognized its

²² For this complex word, see Raymond Williams, *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society* (New York, 1976), 176–78. For a generally instructive work on the role of myth in historiography, see Hayden White, *Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (Baltimore, 1973).

continuities with the Middle Ages, themselves increasingly seen as complex. In other words, they made distinctions, within both periods, among contrary tendencies. But these careful distinctions took care of only half of the Renaissance problem. Thus, if we are still in disarray, the explanation may ultimately be that we have failed to modify in the same way that element in the Renaissance myth that pointed to the future: its perception of the modern world—the goal of the historical process—as a coherent entity. Since we can no longer support our claims for the Renaissance origins of the modern world so conceived, we have fallen silent. If this is true, the full solution to the Renaissance problem would thus depend on our giving as much attention to the complexities and contradictions of our own time as we have given to those of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and on being equally selective about the relation of the Renaissance to the modern world. Among its other advantages, this solution might enable us to put the apocalyptic myth itself in some perspective; we might then notice that some reaction against it is already under way in the social sciences.²³

Such selectivity might enable us to claim for the Renaissance a substantial role in the formation of those tendencies in our own world that perhaps have a better claim to modernity than does the present apocalyptic mood: the skeptical, relativistic, and pragmatic strains in contemporary culture.²⁴ These strains would suggest, in place of the apocalyptic myth, something like the myth of Prometheus, itself of some interest to Renaissance thought²⁵—Prometheus who, by tricking Zeus and stealing the fire that made possible the arts, endowed man with the power to create a world in which he could survive alone. Such a myth might be interpreted to mean that the world man inhabits is formed, not through some transcendent and ineluctable process—whether cataclysmic or uniform—but only out of his own shifting needs and unpredictable

²³ See Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, "Sociological Theory and an Analysis of the Dynamics of Civilizations and Revolutions," *Daedalus*, 106 (1977): esp. 61–63.

²⁴ Isaiah Berlin has helped me bring these strains into focus; see his *Vico and Herder: Two Studies in the History of Ideas* (New York, 1976).

²⁵ See Charles Trinkaus, *In Our Image and Likeness: Humanity and Divinity in Italian Humanist Thought*, 1 (Chicago, 1970): 244–45. Also see, for a significant and more recent application of this myth, Donald R. Kelley, "The Metaphysics of Law: An Essay on the Very Young Marx," *AHR*, 83 (1973): 350.

inventiveness. From this standpoint, the basic peculiarity of the modern world might be seen as the present consciousness of human beings of their power to shape the world they inhabit, including the social world and, by extension, themselves. A (for us) poignant reflection of this situation might be the unique predicament of the modern historian, who is in a position to choose, among various possibilities, the myth most useful to impose dramatic organization on his data—a problem of which previous historians were largely unaware. In modern culture, then, the determinism and helplessness implicit in the apocalyptic myth are opposed by a still lively belief in human freedom.

The modern sense of the creative freedom of mankind now finds stimulating expression in a concept of culture that underlies the work of a group of distinguished contemporary anthropologists.²⁶ According to this view of the human condition, the universe man inhabits is essentially a complex of meanings of his own devising; man, as Max Weber perceived him, is "an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun."²⁷ These webs make up his culture or, more exactly, since they are utterly various, his cultures. Furthermore, as philosophers and linguists have made increasingly clear, he spins these webs from language. Through language man orders the chaos of data impinging on his sensorium from, in a singularly mysterious and problematic sense, "out there," organizing them into categories and so making them intelligible, manageable, and useful. The human world might, therefore, be described as a vast rhetorical production, for the operations that bring it into existence are comparable to such basic rhetorical transactions as division and comparison, or metonymy

²⁶ For studies that reflect this concept of culture, see Pierre Bourdieu, *Outline of a Theory of Practice*, trans. Richard Nice (Cambridge, 1977); Mary Douglas, *Purity and Danger: An Analysis of Concepts of Pollution and Taboo* (London, 1966), *Natural Symbols* (London, 1970), and *Implicit Meanings: Essays in Anthropology* (London, 1975); Louis Dumont, *From Mandeville to Marx: The Genesis and Triumph of Economic Ideology* (Chicago, 1977); Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretation of Cultures* (New York, 1973); Marshall Sahlins, *Culture and Practical Reason* (Chicago, 1976); Victor Turner, *The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-Structure* (Ithaca, 1969); and, seminal for the role of language in culture, Edward Sapir, *Culture, Language, and Personality: Selected Essays*, ed., David G. Mandelbaum (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1949).

²⁷ Geertz, *Interpretation of Cultures*, 5.

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and metaphor.²⁸ This concept denies not that an objective universe exists but only that man has direct access to it or can know what it is apart from what he makes of it, out of his own limited perceptual and intellectual resources and for his own purposes, whatever these might be."²⁹

The epistemological decisions embedded in language are thus the precondition of human apprehension of an external world; culture in this sense is prior to both materialism and idealism, which represent contrary efforts to assign ontological status to—in the language of sociology, to legitimize—a world whose actual source in the creativity of man violates the all-too-human need for transcendence.³⁰ From this standpoint history presents itself not as a single process but as a complex of processes, which interests us insofar as we are interested in the almost infinite possibilities of human existence. Beyond this, history as construction often tends to be a misleading and sometimes pernicious reification.

HERE, I AM ONLY ADVANCING ON AN OLD POSITION in the historiography of the Renaissance from a somewhat new direction. For the kind of history this approach suggests was very much that of the most distinguished historians of the Renaissance of the last hundred years, Jacob Burckhardt and Johann Huizinga, notable pioneers in what both called cultural history. Misled by their concentration on evidence drawn from the culture of elites, we have tended to see in their work no more than the study of "super-structure," losing sight of the generous conception of culture underlying their work. For Burckhardt, the proper subject of *Kulturgeschichte* was not simply the arts, which were relatively neglected in his account of the Renaissance, but "what moves the world and what is of penetrating influence, . . . the indispensable."³¹ For Huizinga, cultural history required the identification

²⁸ The historian's creation of the world of the past out of language provides a close analogy.

²⁹ For much of this I am indebted to the theoretical essays of Harry Berger, Jr. See, in particular, his "Outline of a General Theory of Cultural Change," *Clio*, 2 (1972): 49–63, and "Naive Consciousness," *Papers on Language and Literature*, 8 (1973): 1–44.

³⁰ See Sahlins, *Culture and Practical Reason*, esp. ix–x.

³¹ As quoted in Karl J. Weintraub, *Visions of Culture: Voltaire, Guizot, Burckhardt, Lamprecht, Huizinga, Ortega y Gasset* (Chicago, 1966), 138.

of "deeper, general themes" and "the patterns of life, thought, and art taken all together," which he was prepared to pursue in every dimension of human experience.³² And both had such reservations about the modern world that neither would have found much satisfaction in representing it as the goal of history.

This conception of culture is perhaps the contemporary world's most general legacy from the Renaissance: the recognition that culture is a product of the creative adjustment of the human race to its varying historical circumstances rather than a function of universal and changeless nature, and the perception that culture accordingly differs from time to time and group to group. This insight of the Renaissance suggested that mankind, by its own initiatives, could, for better or worse, shape its own earthly condition. Hints of this idea can be found earlier, of course, both in antiquity and in the Middle Ages; and even in the Renaissance the idea was limited to certain groups in which it only occasionally became explicit—as it did for Petrarch and Nicholas of Cusa (though only at certain moments), for Sir Philip Sidney and for Montaigne. But this shocking view of the human condition made its first durable impression on the Western consciousness then and has continued to shape our world.

This high culture of the Renaissance immediately revealed some of the implications of the new conception of culture. Scholars became aware of the distinct, historically contingent cultures of antiquity, while the voyages of exploration discovered the varieties of contemporary culture in America and the Orient. Although the first European responses to these revelations tended to be ethnocentric, the relativism of Montaigne suggested that another kind of reaction was already possible. Meanwhile, cultural expression was being conceived, more modestly, not as a total and authoritative reflection of external reality but as a particular human insight, conveyed by isolated proverbs, *pensées*, familiar essays, small areas of practical or esthetic order, of which the autonomous painting of Renaissance art provides a nice symbol.

Perhaps the most profound indication that a radical shift in the understanding of culture was taking place—and, hence, a shift in the sense of man's relation to the world and to himself—can be

³² Huizinga, *Men and Ideas: History, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance*, trans. James S. Holmes and Hans van Marle (New York, 1959), 28. Also see Weintraub, *Visions of Culture*, 230–31.

seen in the Renaissance crisis of language, that basic instrument in the formation of culture.³³ The first sign of that crisis was a growing uneasiness, at first among the most abstract thinkers but then more broadly, that the human vocabulary was failing to mirror the objective world. *Words*, it was widely lamented, no longer corresponded to *things*. This lament was often taken to mean that the vocabulary should be reformed so that this traditional identity could be restored: a demand, in effect, for a return to the dependence of culture upon external nature. But then an alternative solution to the problem began to unfold. Skepticism about the capacity of the human mind to grasp the structures of nature directly led to growing doubt about the possibility of such an identity to a recognition of the conventionality of language and its susceptibility to change, to the perception of language as a human creation, and eventually to the conclusion that, as the creator of language, man also shapes through language the only world he can know directly, including even himself.

This insight was a major impulse behind the brilliant imaginative literature of the Renaissance, which was one channel for the diffusion of this new concept of language. So was the steady displacement of Latin, the language of absolute truths both sacred and profane, by the European vernaculars, not only in literature but in law and administration. The variety of the vernaculars suggested that language was based on the consensus of particular

³³ For a general discussion of Renaissance views of language, see Karl-Otto Apel, *Die Idee der Sprache in der Tradition des Humanismus von Dante bis Vico*, Archiv für Begriffsgeschichte, no. 8 (Bonn, 1963). For some of the studies that have influenced my own understanding of these matters, see Michael Baxandall, *Giotto and the Orators: Humanist Observers of Painting in Italy and the Discovery of Pictorial Composition, 1350-1450* (Oxford, 1971); Salvatore I. Camporeale, *Lorenzo Valla: Umanesimo e teologia* (Florence, 1972); Thomas M. Greene, "Petrarch and the Humanist Hermeneutic," in K. Atchity and G. Rimanelli, eds., *Italian Literature: Roots and Branches* (New Haven, 1976), 201-24; Gordon Leff, *William of Ockham: The Metamorphosis of Scholastic Discourse* (Manchester, 1975), esp. 124-237; J. G. A. Pocock, *Politics, Language, and Time: Essays on Political Thought and History* (New York, 1971); and Nancy S. Struever, *The Language of History in the Renaissance: Rhetoric and Historical Consciousness in Florentine Humanism* (Princeton, 1970). It is increasingly apparent that those self-conscious antagonists, Renaissance humanists and later Scholastics, in fact collaborated in this development.

peoples, arrived at by the processes of history; and the growing expressiveness of the various languages of Europe appeared to demonstrate that linguistic change signified not that the primordial identity of language with the real world was being corrupted—the traditional view propounded by Socrates in the *Cratylus*—but that language is a flexible tool. The rich elaboration of vernacular languages was not only the deliberate project of elites but a spontaneous and increasingly popular eruption to meet the shifting requirements of existence.

There was thus nothing ethereal about this portentous cultural shift. If a common culture is the foundation of community and limits the possible modes of social organization and social action, it is also responsive to changing social needs, themselves culturally defined. And, like other historical phenomena, the subtle and reciprocal dialogue between culture and society is open to investigation.³⁴ The expanding linguistic resources of Renaissance culture simultaneously facilitated and reflected the development of a more complex urban and monarchical society. The sense that language does not simply mirror, passively, the structures of external nature but functions as a tool to serve the practical needs of social existence eventually stimulated reflection about the uses and creative possibilities of language. And we can see in those reflections the germ of a new vision of human culture.

Whether given practical expression in the creative modification of language or, at another level, in the Renaissance idea of self-fashioning,³⁵ the notion of man as creator of himself and the world was heady stuff. It found expression in the modern expectation that government, the economy, and education should constantly reconstruct society, the environment, and man himself in accordance with the constantly changing expectations of mankind. There are doubtless limits to such an enterprise, both in the malleability of physical and biological reality and in man's own moral capaci-

³⁴ For an especially useful discussion of this relationship, see Bourdieu, *Outline of a Theory of Practice*, esp. 72–95.

³⁵ On this radical application of the Renaissance concept of human creativity, see A. Bartlett Giamatti, "Proteus Unbound: Some Versions of the Sea God in the Renaissance," in Peter Demetz, ed., *The Disciplines of Criticism* (New Haven, 1968), 431–75; and Stephen J. Greenblatt, "Marlowe and Renaissance Self-Fashioning," in Alvin Kernan, ed., *Two Renaissance Mythmakers: Christopher and Ben Jonson* (Baltimore, 1977), 41–69.

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ties,³⁶ that this aspiration tends to overlook. These limits and the attempts to exceed them help to explain a perennial impulse since the Renaissance to react against the creativity and freedom of Renaissance culture toward various types of philosophical and scientific determinism and, thus, also to explain the contradictions of the modern world. Perhaps the Renaissance vision of man with its vast practical consequences has needed, from time to time, to be chastened in this way. But it has so far survived as the major resource with which to oppose the temptation to escape from the anxieties of the human condition into new versions of authoritarianism.

I BEGAN THESE REMARKS by announcing the collapse of the dramatic scheme that has long organized our vision of the general career of Western history. Since I think that drama is vital to historiography, because it enables us to impose form on the processes of history and so to make them intelligible, this seems to me an ominous development, especially since it has invited the substitution of another dramatic scheme that would deprive us of our roots in the past. But, although I have argued for the continuing significance of the Renaissance, I have not tried simply to defend the traditional pattern, which seems to me seriously defective, in ways that the legacy of Renaissance culture also helps us understand. The old dramatic pattern, with its concept of linear history moving the human race ineluctably to its goal in the modern world depended on concealed principles of transcendence inappropriate to the human understanding of human affairs. The trinity of acts composing the great drama of human history and its concept of the modern epoch as not just the latest but the last act of the play bear witness to its eschatological origins,³⁷ and such notions seem to me peculiarly inappropriate to so human

³⁶ Hence, the condemnation of the Renaissance in Protestant neo-orthodoxy; see Herbert Weisinger, "The Attack on the Renaissance in Theology Today," *Studies in the Renaissance*, 2 (1955): 176-89. This hostility continues to inhibit recognition of the filiation between the Reformation and the Renaissance.

³⁷ The structural principle of the conventional ancient-medieval-modern division seems to persist in more recent trinitarian schemes—i.e., primitive-traditional-modern and aristocrat-bourgeois-proletarian.

an enterprise as that of the historian. But I also find the traditional scheme unsatisfactory because it is not dramatic enough. It fails to accommodate the sense of contingency and, therefore, suspense—the sense that the drama might have turned out otherwise—that belongs to all human temporal experience. Though it has survived for over five centuries, for example, I see no reason to assume that the anthropological vision we owe to the Renaissance is destined to triumph forever over the forces arrayed against it, and much in the modern world suggests the contrary.

But the more human concept of the drama of history that had its effective origins in the Renaissance understanding of culture overcomes these various disadvantages. Its pluralism implies the possibility of a multiplicity of historical dramas, both simultaneous and successive; and so it relieves us of the embarrassment, inherent in a linear and eschatological vision of time, of repeatedly having to reclassify in other terms what for a previous generation seemed modern. Since it perceives history as a part of culture and also, therefore, a human creation, it permits us constantly to reconstruct the dramas of history and so to see the past in fresh relationships to ourselves. Above all, since it insists on no particular outcome for the dramas of history, it leaves the future open.

Background

The American Historical Association is a nonprofit membership corporation founded in 1884 and incorporated by Congress in 1889 for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research.

The association holds an annual meeting on December 28–30 of each year, at which there are more than one hundred sessions on a wide range of topics including scholarly research, approaches to teaching, and professional concerns. Approximately two dozen affiliated societies meet jointly with the AHA.

Membership in the association brings with it the *American Historical Review*, the *AHA Newsletter*, the *Program* of the annual meeting, and, upon request, the *Annual Report*, as well as the right to vote for nominees for AHA offices. The annual membership fee is based on a graduated scale according to income; joint and life memberships are also available.

The association's capital funds are managed by a Board of Trustees, but much of the income from these funds is allocated to special purposes. For its broader educational activities, the association has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues.

PUBLICATIONS

The *American Historical Review*, published five times a year, is the major historical journal in the United States. It includes scholarly articles and critical reviews in all fields of history. The *AHA Newsletter*, published nine times a year, contains articles and announcements of general interest to the profession as well as news of association activities.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In February 1974 the membership ratified a new constitution,

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thereby creating three divisional committees—research, teaching, the profession—which appropriately reflect the most significant concerns and activities of the association.

Research. The association's long-standing interest in promoting historical scholarship continues. The *AHR* and the annual meeting provide forums for significant research in all fields of history. Through the Research Division the AHA also keeps a close watch on governmental policies affecting the ability of scholars to pursue research. The association is frequently called upon to represent the views of the profession on legislation relating to freedom of information, declassification, and the right to privacy.

With the revival of the *Writings on American History*, the association offers the most comprehensive and current bibliography of article-length literature available. A multivolume publication of article-length literature published during the gap between the old *Writings* and the new series has now been published.

The AHA maintains a registry of dissertation topics in history and every six months publishes a list of doctoral dissertations either in progress or completed at American universities.

Teaching. The new constitution mandates that the Teaching Division "collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques and materials and . . . encourage excellence in the teaching of history in the schools, colleges, and universities." Among other efforts advancing this objective, the association sponsors a series of regional teaching conferences across the country that bring together historians from all levels of education. The AHA has become particularly active in the promotion of the teaching of women's history in secondary schools. Other projects relevant to teachers of history are in various stages of development.

The association publishes a series of pamphlets to serve as aids to teachers and students of history. These pamphlets offer concise and readable essays that are at once narrative and critical. These essays summarize the most recent interpretations in specific areas of or approaches to history, and select, critical bibliographies are included.

Profession. The constitution mandates that the Professional Division "collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities for all historians regardless of individual membership

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in the association." The division is especially concerned with the job crisis, alternative careers, and the rights of historians.

The association solicits information on employment opportunities for historians and publishes job announcements in a quarterly *Employment Information Bulletin*. At each annual meeting, the AHA operates a Job Register for the posting of job announcements and the interviewing of candidates.

Institutional Services Program. An Institutional Services Program has been inaugurated in order to expand AHA services to departments of history. The program combines some of the established AHA services and publications such as the *EIB*, *Doctoral Dissertation Lists*, *Annual Report*, and *Program*, with new offerings. New publications that are part of the program include the *Guide to Departments of History*, the *Directory of Women Historians*, the *Heads of History Departments Directory*, *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians*, and *A Survival Manual for Women (and Other) Historians*. A brochure describing the program is available upon request.

Liaison. The association represents the United States in the International Committee of the Historical Sciences and cooperates with foreign historians in various activities. It is a constituent society of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council and is represented on various commissions and advisory boards.

Prizes and Honors. A number of prizes and other honors are offered and administered by the AHA. Over the years prizes have been established for outstanding books in many areas of history. The association helps to select the holder of the Harmsworth Professorship, a chair established at the University of Oxford for a visiting professor of American history.

Constitution and Bylaws

ARTICLE I

The name of this society shall be the American Historical Association.

ARTICLE II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies through the encouragement of research, teaching, and publication, the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, the dissemination of historical records and information, the broadening of historical knowledge among the general public, and the pursuit of kindred activities in the interest of history.

ARTICLE III

Membership in the association shall be open to any person interested in history upon the payment of one year's dues. Any member whose dues are in arrears shall be dropped from the roll. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment in advance of one year's dues. Only members in good standing shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the association. Honorary members of the association may be elected by the Council, and such honorary members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1: The elected officers shall be the president, the president-elect, and three vice-presidents. The appointed officers shall be the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller.

SECTION 2: The president shall be elected for a one-year term. It

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shall be his or her duty to preside at meetings of the Council and at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for presentation to the Council to fulfill the chartered obligations and purposes of the association.

SECTION 3: The president-elect shall be elected for a one-year term. He or she shall be a member of the Council. If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the president-elect shall thereupon become president.

SECTION 4: Each of the vice-presidents shall be elected for a three-year term. He or she shall serve as a member of the Council and as chairman of a Divisional Committee composed of one other member of the Council appointed annually by the president and three members each elected for staggered three-year terms.

SECTION 5: It shall be the duty of each vice-president, under the direction of the Council and with the assistance of the executive director, to formulate policies and projects for submission to the Council on behalf of his or her respective division.

SECTION 6: The executive director shall be the chief administrative officer of the association. It shall be his or her duty, under the direction of the Council, to oversee the affairs of the association, to have responsibility for the continuing operations of the association, to supervise the work of its committees, to assist in the formulation of policies and projects for submission to the Council, to execute instructions of the Council, and to perform such other duties as the Council may direct.

SECTION 7: The appointed officers shall be designated by the Council for specified terms of office not to exceed five years and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1: There shall be a Council, constituted as follows:

(a) The president, elected for a term of one year, the president-elect, elected for a term of one year, and the three vice-presidents, elected for staggered terms of three years.

(b) Elected members, six in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VIII. These members shall be elected

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for a term of three years, two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

(c) The immediate past president, who shall serve for a one-year term.

(d) The executive director, serving as a nonvoting member.

SECTION 2: The Council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. The Council shall fix the amount of dues and the date upon which any change of dues becomes effective. It may appoint such committees as it deems necessary. The Council shall call an annual meeting of the association at a place and time it deems appropriate. It shall report to the membership on its deliberations and actions through the publications of the association and at the business meeting.

SECTION 3: To transact necessary business in the interim between meetings of the Council, there shall be an Executive Committee composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting members of the Council elected annually by the Council. The Executive Committee in the conduct of its business shall be subject always to the general direction of the Council.

SECTION 4: For the general management of the financial affairs of the association, there shall be a Finance Committee composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting members of the Council elected annually by the Council.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1: There shall be a Research Division, a Teaching Division, and a Professional Division of the association, each with its appropriate vice-president and Divisional Committee.

SECTION 2: It shall be the duty of the Research Division, under the direction of the Council, to help promote historical scholarship, to encourage the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, to ensure equal access to information, and to foster the dissemination of information about historical records and research.

SECTION 3: It shall be the duty of the Teaching Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques

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and materials, and to encourage excellence in the teaching of history in the schools, colleges, and universities.

SECTION 4: It shall be the duty of the Professional Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities and to help ensure equal opportunities for all historians, regardless of individual membership in the association.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1: The Council shall call a business meeting, open to all members of the association in good standing, to convene at the time of the annual meeting.

SECTION 2: The business meeting, by a majority vote, may consider resolutions and deal with proposals of any kind concerning the affairs of the association, receive reports of officers and committees, instruct officers and the Council, and exercise any powers not reserved to the Council, Nominating Committee, Board of Trustees, and elected or appointed officers of the association.

SECTION 3: All measures adopted by the business meeting shall come before the Council for acceptance, nonconcurrence, or veto. If accepted by the Council, they shall be binding on the association.

SECTION 4: The Council may veto any measure adopted by the business meeting that it believes to be in violation of the association's constitution or which, upon advice of counsel, it judges to be in violation of law. The Council shall publish an explanation for each such veto.

SECTION 5: The Council may vote not to concur in any measure adopted by the business meeting. Within ninety days of the Council meeting following the business meeting, the Council shall publish its opinion of each measure with which it does not concur and submit the measure to a mail ballot of the entire membership. If approved by a majority of the members in the mail ballot, the measure shall be binding on the association.

SECTION 6: The Council may postpone implementation of any measure adopted by the business meeting or approved by mail ballot that in its judgment is financially or administratively unfeasible. The Council shall publish an explanation of each such decision and justify it at the subsequent business meeting.

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ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1: The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. Three shall be elected each year. The president shall fill by *ad interim* appointment any vacancy that may occur between annual meetings.

SECTION 2: The Nominating Committee shall nominate, by annual mail ballot, candidates for the offices of president, president-elect, vice-president, member of the Council, member of a Divisional Committee, member of the Nominating Committee, and elected member of the Committee on Committees. On the annual ballot the Nominating Committee shall, except as hereinafter provided, present one name for the office of president, two names for the office of president-elect, and two or more names for each office of vice-president which shall be prospectively vacant, and two or more names for each position on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees, where like prospective vacancies shall exist, and the names of any persons nominated by petition as specified in Section 3 of this Article. But the Council may, in its bylaws or by resolution, provide for additional nominations to be made by the Nominating Committee for any position where there is a vacancy through death or by resignation of a candidate.

SECTION 3: Nominations may also be made by petitions carrying in each case the signatures of one hundred or more members of the association in good standing and indicating in each case the particular vacancy for which the nomination is intended. Nominations by petition must be in the hands of the chairman of the Nominating Committee at least three months before the annual meeting. In distributing the annual ballot by mail to the members of the association, the Nominating Committee shall present and identify such candidates nominated by petition along with its own candidates, having first ascertained that all candidates have consented to stand for election.

SECTION 4: The annual ballot shall be mailed to the full membership of the association at least six weeks before the annual meeting. No vote received after the due date specified on the ballot shall be valid. Election shall be by plurality of the votes cast for each vacancy. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner

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as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the headquarters of the association, where they shall be kept for at least one year. The results of the election shall be announced at the business meeting and in the publications of the association. In the case of a tie vote, the choice among the tied candidates shall be made by the business meeting.

ARTICLE IX

There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the business meeting of the association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power, under the policy direction of the Council, to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest. Neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries, and the liabilities of the individual members of the board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them. The Finance Committee of the Council shall meet at least once each year with the Board of Trustees of the association to discuss investment policies and the financial needs of the association.

ARTICLE X

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed (1) by the Council, (2) by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members in good standing, or (3) by resolution at an annual meeting on a majority affirmative vote of 25 members in good standing. An amendment so proposed shall be reported to the membership through an appropriate association publication at least six weeks in advance of the subsequent earliest annual business meeting for which such notice is possible, and shall be placed on the agenda of that meeting for discussion and advisory vote. Thereafter, the

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proposed amendment shall be submitted to the membership of the association, accompanied by summary statements of the pro and con arguments thereon, for approval or rejection by mail ballot.

ARTICLE XI

The Council may adopt bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, upon any matter of concern to the association.

ARTICLE XII

Upon the adoption of this constitution, the Council shall have the power to decide upon the details of the transition from the existing organization to that embodied in this document.

BYLAWS

1. Bylaws pursuant to Article IV, Section 3: Whenever the president-elect shall have succeeded to the office of president in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, his resultant term as president shall expire at the close of the next annual meeting of the association. But when his succession to the office of president in accordance with this provision shall have occurred after the Nominating Committee completes its regular annual session, he shall be eligible to succeed himself as president, in accordance with Bylaw (3), Article VIII, Section 2.
2. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV; Section 6: Unless the Council specifies otherwise, the executive director shall serve as an *ex officio* member, without vote, of all committees of the association.
3. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, by majority vote, appoint the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller, and shall specify the term, not to exceed five years, for which each appointee hereunder shall hold office. But notwithstanding the duration of any such term, any such officer shall be removable upon a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Council.
4. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, upon nomination by the editor in consultation with the executive director, appoint an advisory Board of Editors of the *American Historical Review* to assist the editor in his editorial duties. The

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advisory Board shall consist of nine members, appointed for staggered terms of three years. The executive director shall, *ex officio*, be a member of the advisory Board, without vote.

5. Bylaw pursuant to Article V, Section (b): The Council may, at its discretion, fill any vacancy in its elected membership by designating any member of the association to serve as a Council member *ad interim* until the close of the next annual meeting.

6. Bylaw pursuant to Article V, Sections 3 and 4: Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the membership of the Executive Committee or of the Finance Committee, the president may, at his discretion, designate a member of the Council to serve *ad interim* as a member of the committee in question.

7. Bylaw pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1–5: The Research Division, the Teaching Division, and the Professional Division shall operate under the general supervision and direction of the Council. In pursuance thereto the Council shall define the jurisdiction of each Division, shall determine its budget, and shall decide upon its basic policy and procedures.

8. Bylaws pursuant to Article VII, Sections 1–4:

(1) The Council shall prepare the agenda for the annual business meeting, which shall be available for distribution to the membership of the association at the annual meeting.

(2) The president shall preside at the business meeting. In his rulings from the chair he shall be guided by the provisions of the constitution and bylaws, and, where not in conflict with these, by *Robert's Rules of Order*. He shall cause official minutes of the business meeting to be prepared, which shall include a record of all motions and their disposition, together with the votes cast thereon, when recorded.

(3) The Council may, at its discretion, appoint an official parliamentarian, who shall hold office for a term of one year. The parliamentarian shall advise and assist the president in the conduct of the business meeting, and shall perform such additional duties as are appropriate to his office.

(4) Any member of the association may, subject to the following rules, present resolutions at the annual business meeting.

CONSTITUTION

a. Such resolutions must be received in the office of the executive director not later than December 15 prior to the annual meeting. They must be in proper parliamentary form; must be signed by at least twenty-five members of the association in good standing; must not be more than three hundred words in length including any introductory material; and must deal with a matter of concern to the association, to the profession of history, or to the academic profession.

b. In general, resolutions will be placed on the agenda for consideration in the order in which they are received. But resolutions received on or before November 1 shall, subject to the discretion of the Council, take precedence, and shall be published in the December *AHA Newsletter*.

c. The Council may, where it deems appropriate, decide upon the priority of resolutions upon the agenda, without regard to time of receipt. And it may at its discretion associate any resolution offered by a member with any item of business on the agenda.

d. To assure as far as possible fair and equitable consideration of all member resolutions, the Council in preparing the agenda may, at its discretion, fix the duration of debate upon them, and impose rules of cloture, but the business meeting by a two-thirds vote may overrule any rules of cloture.

9. Bylaws pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2:

(1) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall, except when the office of president-elect is vacant, nominate for the office of president the incumbent president-elect and shall make no other nomination for president.

(2) Whenever the office of president-elect shall for any reason have become vacant prior to the completion by the Nominating Committee of its regular annual session, the committee shall nominate two persons for the office of president, neither of whom shall be the incumbent president.

(3) But when the president-elect shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, have succeeded to the office of the president subsequent to the completion by the Nominating

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Committee of its regular annual session, he shall retain his status as the sole committee nominee for the office of president.

(4) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall nominate two persons for the office of president-elect, and shall nominate two or more persons for each office of vice-president prospectively vacant, and for each prospective vacancy on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees.

(5) Whenever prospective vacancies of one year or more occur in the offices of elected Council members, vice-presidents, members of the Nominating Committee, members of the Committee on Committees, and members of the Divisional Committees, the Nominating Committee shall, at its regular annual session, nominate two or more candidates for the unexpired term of any such office.

10. Bylaws pursuant to Article VIII, Sections 2, 3, and 4:

(1) Annually the executive director shall publish a "Nominations Announcement" in the October *Newsletter*. The announcement shall list all association positions for which elections are to be held in the forthcoming calendar year, and shall invite all members of the association to submit to the executive director on or before December 15 any recommendations for nominations thereto.

(2) Immediately after January 1, the executive director shall submit to the Nominating Committee a list of all association positions for which nominations are forthcoming, together with any instructions the Council may have thereto, and a list of all suggested nominations submitted to him by association members on or before the previous December 15.

(3) On or before March 1, the Nominating Committee shall submit to the executive director its nominations for all positions for which elections are forthcoming. Thereafter, the executive director shall cause such nominations to be published in the April *Newsletter*, together with instructions to the association membership for additional nominations by petition. Such instructions shall include a requirement that all nominations by petition shall be in the hands of the chairman of the Nominating Committee on or

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before August 1. All nominations must be accompanied by certification of the willingness of the nominee to serve if elected.

(4) On or before October 1, the chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall distribute mail ballots to the membership, together with appropriate biographical material on all nominees. Such ballots shall identify as such all nominations submitted by the Nominating Committee and all nominations submitted by petition. Ballots shall be marked clearly with a "due date" of November 1, and no ballot received after that time shall be counted.

(5) The Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon its instructions, shall thereafter count and record the election results in such manner as the Nominating Committee may prescribe. The chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall notify all candidates forthwith of the results of the election, and the executive director shall prepare an announcement of such results for the forthcoming annual business meeting.

(6) In the event of a tie in the balloting for any office, the chairman of the Nominating Committee or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall prepare ballots for the annual business meeting listing the tied candidates, and the Council shall make provision on the business meeting agenda for an election to decide between such candidates. The business meeting election, where necessary, shall be conducted by the chairman of the Nominating Committee or his delegate.

(7) All persons elected to association office in the annual fall elections shall assume office on the following December 30.

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Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

The three divisions are now completing their fifth year in the service of the association, and at last their members may find it possible to rely on custom and tradition rather than the constitution to define what each essentially does. Our colleagues in Research and Teaching have perhaps had an easier time of it; nearly everyone has a notion of what those words describe. But "Professional"? Our predecessors in the Professional Division must surely have found themselves at times as confused in their identity and as universal in their roles as the not-so-artless Pooh-Bah, who, listed after Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner, is described in W. S. Gilbert's libretto for the *Mikado* simply as Lord High Everything Else.

We may indeed be in charge of offering advice on whatever is left over, but amid this ambiguity, precedent and experience have enabled us to focus primarily on two or three problems. The shortest way to describe them is jobs, rights, and interests. But whoever heard of an historian taking the shortest way?

CAREER PROSPECTS FOR THE PROFESSION

No task of the division is more important than to advise the association on policies for improving the market for historians. In its first four years the division helped to expand the *Employment Information Bulletin*, to monitor the job register, to formulate the concept and the tasks of the National Coordinating Committee, and to strengthen in particular the professional and economic prospects of minority historians and women historians, the latter through the active work of the Committee on Women Historians. All of these efforts and activities require and deserve

our full and continuing support, and the division reviews what they do and where they are headed.

Increasingly, in its desire to improve the market, the association has had to fashion ways to gather systematic information about the profession as a whole: its characteristics of gender, race-ethnicity, age, professional preparation, employment, security, remuneration, and the patterns of correlation among them. In recent years information has been accumulating especially on graduate employment and the status of women historians. Our most urgent task now is to extend, refine, and update the evidence and from it to determine what we ought to be doing.

Four programs in particular have engaged our attention:

1) The association has almost finished preparing the most comprehensive survey of the profession ever undertaken, to be based on information furnished, if possible, by virtually every history department in the country. It further hopes that the survey will establish a base for a continuing profile. The Professional Division has been one of many organizations in the association to help plan the survey and specifically to advise how to insure departments and individuals that no information will be released that could lead to their identification.

2) The division also provided guidance and support for the second annual survey of graduate departments, to discover the precise nature of the market for advanced degree candidates. (See the report of the executive director for more details.) Accurate information of this sort is critical to the success of the association in helping to improve the prospects of young scholars for employment as historians and teachers; and we are determined to elicit a full response from every graduate department next time around.

3) The division continues to encourage, and offers to assist, the Committee on Women Historians in its efforts to update the Rose Report and to generate a comparative profile of women historians among historians as a whole.

4) In 1977 the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences included "Humanities" for the first time in its biennial survey of a sample of doctoral degree holders, both past and current, in all academic fields. This made it possible to begin to compare information about PhDs in history with infor-

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mation about PhDs in other fields. In proposing its 1979 survey the NRC invited Dr. Arnita Jones of the NCC to help review its plans; and so it was possible for the AHA to help make the next survey responsive to the needs of the profession.

The Professional Division attaches great importance to each of these programs, and urges the willing and resourceful cooperation of all those persons in the profession who are asked to furnish specific information. At present the data is insufficient to sustain careful analysis.

Some trends, nevertheless, not especially encouraging, are already discernible:

a) despite the underutilization of PhDs in history and the high numbers seeking academic employment, the proportion of available unfilled positions in postsecondary history teaching going to persons without the PhD is actually increasing;

b) among the entire present number of post-1933 PhDs in history who count themselves in the labor force (ca. 17,000), over 10 percent of the women but less than 2 percent of the men are unemployed and seeking academic work, which translates into an approximately equal number of women and men seeking work, inasmuch as the m/f ratio for the entire group is almost 6/1;

c) among new or very recent PhDs the percentage of those in history without work and seeking work is as high as, or higher than, the comparable percentage for any other academic field, and is almost equally bad for men (33%) as for women (35%), therefore affecting far more men than women among recent graduates, inasmuch as the m/f ratio for 1976-78 PhDs is about 3/1.

The only good news from all this seems to be that as the bad news gets worse men and women are beginning to hear equally the same kind of news.

Hyperbole can mislead: there is, perhaps, *one* piece of good news. The division is convinced that the best news from the professional front is the work of the NCC under its dedicated and capable staff associate, Dr. Arnita Jones. Its many activities well summarized in Mr. Thompson's annual report have enlarged the opportunities for historians to do what they are trained to do and to stimulate greater national awareness of how much they contribute to the present and future when they teach and write about the past. But the NCC requires more certain funding, and the division has strongly recommended to the Council that the NCC

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receive predictable support from the association's general funds, even if this support requires an increase in regular member dues.

THE RIGHTS OF HISTORIANS

The division has a major responsibility to advise the association on policies and procedures for the protection of the academic freedom of historians and for the guarantees of due process, including, where appropriate, affirmative action, in decisions that affect their careers and their professional standing. During the past year we continued to find generally satisfactory the policies proposed in the Hackney Report and subsequently adopted by the Council. We would like to improve our effectiveness through some effort to coordinate AHA response to grievances with the resources of the AAUP in appropriate cases, and we propose to explore this possibility. We have also undertaken to set precise criteria for judging allegations about violations of rights of foreign historians at the hands of authorities outside the United States. Some of the allegations of violations that have recently come to our attention have been more difficult to evaluate and respond to than was, for example, the evidence of the flagrant assault on the scholarly activities and freedom of historians in Czechoslovakia; and we are attempting to clarify the standards of evidence and degree of alleged behavior that the association will need to consider in order to take action.

Beyond its charge to advise on policy, the division reviews and offers advice on specific requests for help that reach the executive director and his staff concerning alleged violations. In the past twelve months we monitored with interest the denouement of several cases that had previously passed beyond our jurisdiction to become the responsibility of the association. In one of these, that of the Czech and Slovak historians, the AHA has yet to receive from any representative of the Czech authorities a response to its protest. We also reviewed at length six grievances by American historians against institutions in the United States. Four involved alleged inequities in decisions not to offer or extend employment; one involved a judgment that appeared in part to discriminate unfairly on the basis of sex, and one concerned reimbursement. Every case but one has been resolved, some for the grievant, some not. In three cases we requested specific improvements in institutional procedures to protect individual rights;

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in the case of sex discrimination, the association has received credible assurances that procedures would be improved.

The division strongly reaffirmed its interest in, and support for, the CWH-sponsored proposal that the AHA join the national boycott of annual meeting sites in non-ERA states. It will recommend to the Council this month that the Council reconsider and approve the boycott resolution, in order to enhance the rights of women historians as a part of rights for women in general, to carry out the expressed judgment of the majority of those who voted in the referendum on the subject, and to help restore unity to the association.

OTHER INTERESTS

We can appropriately make use here, I think, of the double sense of the word "interest." A number of other issues properly engaged the interest of the division in 1978, and most of them involved the protection or enhancement either of the interests of particular groups of historians or of particular interests of all historians in the association.

Retirement: In the face of new and significant Federal ground rules for retirement, the ACE and the AAUP have released special reports on the subject, and the division intends to follow closely the issues posed in these and other studies that are certain to appear. The executive director and his staff will additionally continue to assess the impact of the new legislation on the profession.

Retired historians: We reviewed extensively a proposal by a member of the association to establish an AHA committee for retired historians and agreed that although efforts by retired historians in unofficial gatherings to resolve particular problems should be encouraged, the association's official concern for the professional interests of retired historians would be developed more practically within the office of the executive director and by the Professional Division itself.

Nonacademic research historians: We have been asked to consider the merits of an official AHA committee, or affiliated group or panel, to serve the interests of research historians who are not attached to educational institutions. We will explore this question carefully at some point next year.

Newsletter: The division will shortly receive and study a special Council committee report concerning the desirability and feasibility of restoring to the *Newsletter* the personal news items of

professional interest concerning historians, a feature that many members have forcefully stated they would like to see resumed.

Division outreach: Our last divisional meeting was the first to be held in a particular region of the nation in order to make it possible for historians from nearby institutions to spend an afternoon with us in open and frank discussion of problems of the profession. My predecessor, Jean T. Joughin, had long hoped to be able to get the division out "into the field." Thanks to the momentum that she generated, and thanks also to Professor Lehmberg's gracious invitation on behalf of the University of Minnesota history department, we met on that campus in October and benefited greatly from an exchange of views with historians from Minnesota. We hope to try it again in another region next year.

Professional sessions at the annual meeting: We commend to those attending the San Francisco meeting, and note for the record, at least six sessions or panel discussions on problems and opportunities related to the professional practice of history: "What is a Federal Historian?", "Applied History and Public History," "Alternative Careers for Historians," "Updating the Rose Report," "The Traditional PhD in the Community Colleges," and "Promoting History through State Associations." The division in the past has strongly encouraged the scheduling of sessions of this sort and will continue to do so.

ENVOI

To historians few things ought to be clearer than that every age is an age of transition. Most certainly this is true of the present age in which the historian lives and works. Indeed, some aspects of our profession may appear to be so bleak today that we might merely pray that the generalization holds and that, finding our security as historians in decline, we must be in transition to an era of revival. Is it possible that the quality of our research, teaching, and writing has never been higher? If so, if we are as good at our profession as I think we are, we can surely find the skill, the imagination, and the incentive to revive our prospects. No one will do it for us. Only if we do most of it ourselves will we interest others in helping us. What we need to do takes a great deal of organization. The place from which to start, it seems to me, is our own association, and the time is now.

December 1978

Otis A. Pease, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

Four specialized Research Division projects received our concentrated attention this year. All are continuing matters, but two—the association's pamphlet series and the *Recently Published Articles*—had not been reconsidered for several years; and one, the group of legal issues affecting historians, is new in that the times have brought such matters to the forefront of the profession for the first time.

FIRST BOOKS PROGRAM

The revised title was adopted at the spring meeting, following the suggestion of the administrative committee, on the grounds that there is no competition or prize in the usual sense, and that the word "program" more accurately reflects the purposes of the association: to bring to light first-rate work by young historians and to facilitate its publication. Other changes in the guidelines, adopted with the approval of the administrative committee and the executive committee of our partners, the Association of American University Presses, are:

- 1) the deadline for submission of manuscripts has been moved to September 30, one month later than in the initial year;
- 2) the "certification letter" has been dropped. Instead, each author is asked to submit, with the *curriculum vitae*, the names of two experienced historians familiar with his/her scholarly work. This will permit the naming of the author's chief advisors, who may be consulted by the judges if they so wish;
- 3) although the publishers strongly favor shorter books over longer ones, they recognize that in some cases the manuscript

may have to be longer than the prescribed 300 pages in order to do proper justice to the subject. Authors who benefit from this flexibility and whose manuscripts exceed the desired limit by any substantial amount should be prepared to make cuts if the entry is recommended for publication by the administrative committee.

The division, the administrative committee, and the area judges are all very disappointed that none of the eleven manuscripts submitted in 1977 was thought sufficiently original in conception or distinguished enough to warrant designation as an outstanding contribution in its field, for recommendation to the publishers, though some added to our knowledge and almost all were competent studies of their genre. As promised when the program was established, every one of them was read by two acknowledged authorities in the particular field. We are very grateful to the colleagues who undertook this service to the profession and the association, and we have been pleased by the cooperative, even enthusiastic, spirit with which they did so.

Although we feel that the judges' critiques cannot be passed on to the authors without risking the loss of essential candor, in future each judge will be asked, in addition, to write a *summary paragraph of his opinion*, which will be passed on.

Submissions for 1978 have been even more disappointing. In spite of considerable interest manifested during the spring and summer months, only three manuscripts were received this fall; and one of these is ineligible (being both an edition and a translation, categories excluded by the guidelines along with textbooks and readings). After deliberation and consultation, the division and the administrative committee are still puzzled by this failure to respond, since many excellent unpublished manuscripts are known to us, and the program offers a number of advantages over independent submission to university presses. We have decided that the program should be given at least one more year (entries due September 30, 1979) in the hope that its purposes and advantages will by then be well enough publicized to attract the kind of work for which it was designed. To that end, the guidelines will be clearly and conspicuously announced, once more, in an early issue of the *Newsletter* in 1979.

The association's *Pamphlet Series* was reviewed by the division at the request of the executive director. While some of the older pamphlets need updating, and others should be rewritten, there was general agreement on their usefulness in undergraduate

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courses. The executive director will implement the policies agreed on in consultation with experts in the relevant fields:

1) there is a strong preference for analytical and interpretive treatment of material (as opposed to summaries of the subtopics in the field and lists of books without annotation);

2) Some of the newer fields should be included (e.g., demography, family history, quantitative history);

3) surveys of scholarly work in non-Western fields, that is, where much of the major scholarship is in languages not known to American students, might be added;

4) the possibility of translating pamphlets dealing with the history of foreign nations, in which American historians have been prominent, into their respective language, e.g., France, Germany.

Several years of *Recently Published Articles* were carefully studied by the division, with the aid of members of the association selected for their expertise in particular fields. We are much indebted to these colleagues, without whose generosity in time, effort, and knowledge we could not have accomplished our purpose. When their reports were analyzed at the October meeting, the following policies were decided upon:

1) editorial guidelines should be established for the *RPA*. An *ad hoc* committee will be created for the purpose, with Raymond Grew serving as liaison with the division. Recommendations for other members have been given to the executive director, who will convoke the committee and draw up further procedures with them. The members of the *ad hoc* committee have been asked to meet with the division in San Francisco;

2) the urgent need of a subject or topical *index* was unanimously agreed upon;

3) the periodicals scanned/searched should be listed every year;

4) occasionally, but not in every issue, sections dealing with new fields/methods, such as demography, should be included;

5) important *festschriften* and other collective volumes should be included, since articles of major importance often escape notice by not being published in a serial publication.

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The first legal issue to be addressed by the division is the impact of the Copyright Law of 1976 on historians as researchers, authors, and teachers. We are sponsoring a session at the 1978 annual meeting in San Francisco on the subject.

At the 1979 annual meeting in New York, aspects of law and judicial decisions involving *confidentiality* and *privacy* that affect historians will be the subject of a panel discussion sponsored by the division and chaired by Stanley N. Katz.

The division responded to appeals from members involving either scholarly access to documents or problems arising from the disposition and/or destruction of documents in public and private archives. In a number of instances we were able to clarify or modify policy; others are still pending.

Miscellaneous association business matters involving some aspect of research were brought to our attention by the executive director. Details of action taken will be found in his report or that of the chairman of the appropriate subcommittee. Prominent among them were:

J. Franklin Jameson Fellowships

Separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration

The association's forthcoming survey of history departments

Current legal and judicial developments concerning presidential papers

International activities, including: U.S.-USSR colloquia, past and future; the U.S.-USSR quantitative project; meetings with Japanese historians in San Francisco; preparations for the next International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest, 1980.

NEW BUSINESS

Several important professional issues have recently been placed on the division's agenda for 1979:

- 1) the Modern Language Association seeks AHA cooperation in endorsing a series of resolutions about the necessity of foreign language study in American schools and colleges;

- 2) the practicality and value of publishing the complete papers of American statesmen (such as the Jefferson and Franklin projects) has been questioned by some members;

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3) the usefulness and value of the *Dictionary of American Biography* in its present form has been questioned by others; the division is considering cosponsorship of panel sessions on both of these issues at the 1979 annual meeting in New York;

4) the need for a publication outlet for the proceedings of specialized meetings, especially international meetings, has been brought to our attention. Inquiries will be made of appropriate journals, institutes, foundations, etc.

5) There is a consensus among the present members of the division that the serious *deterioration of support for historical research by both public and private sources is the most urgent problem of the profession, in regard to research, at the present time.*

We plan to make a survey of the situation, showing the pattern of the past ten years, and circulate it to relevant foundations and interested persons outside the profession. The hope is that if the dimensions of the problem were more widely recognized, some remedies might be found.

December 1978

Nancy L. Roelker, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

There was a time when professional historians were not only active in educational circles but were, in fact, significant in shaping the study of history in the schools and colleges. This seems so almost legendary that I thought of beginning this report "once upon a time." But the record indicates that during the 1920s and 1930s an historian like Charles A. Beard—to cite just one of many possible examples—had considerable influence in redirecting the teaching of history and even the social studies—an influence perhaps as important as that he had on the developing of historical writing itself. Indeed, it was perhaps because of his own historiographic vision that he devoted so much time and energy to matters of curriculum and teaching. But at least since the Second World War there has been a growing dissociation between the writing of history and the teaching of history. While most historians continue to teach at colleges and universities, they have tended to concentrate increasingly on writing and research. As a result, those who consider themselves professional educators and those more interested in teaching than research and writing have been forced to go it alone. The result has been the further growth and development of special organizations and journals for teachers of history. Most of these institutions have served valuable functions; but in the process, because of the lack of full participation by professional historians, the separation has widened. Teachers of history often do not think of themselves as historians, and historians often do not regard their nonwriting colleagues in the classroom as historians either.

The idea that there are two separate breeds—historians and teachers—strikes me as intellectually unacceptable and pedagogically in error. The notion often leads to a vision that somehow

one can divide methods of instruction effectively from the subject matter taught, or that doing history is in some sense not teaching. All of the great historians from Herodotus to the present have been among the greatest teachers our world has known. Anyone teaching "history" in a classroom deals with his material as an historian—even if he does not create a new body of knowledge and interpretation. The very act of "teaching" history requires an instructor to provide for his students a model of what an historian does and how he thinks. A key to historical understanding requires that an instructor "be" an historian in his classroom.

It would be absurd to claim that this growing separation of history from teaching has been responsible for the decline of interest in history in the schools. But certainly it has played a part. The main point is that one set of skills cannot and should not develop in any isolation from the other; that the fullest collaboration of all who are interested in history is necessary and proper. In a changing world with shifting educational goals and curricula, we need again to discuss and debate the nature and importance of historical study. There was a time when significant textbooks helped shape the way history was taught. Often, in more recent times, textbook writers provide what the current curricula demands. The most effective way to set history into the schools and into the culture more generally is in terms of an increasingly effective interchange among all who carry the burden of dealing with the past—as teachers and as writers and researchers. Indeed, the historian is to be found not only in his books and articles, in the classroom and nation, but in the historical societies, the museums, the libraries, the archives—in all agencies concerned with the nature and the importance of the past. Without fullest interchange and cooperation, history will become even more a house divided, and all our students, as well as the discipline itself, will suffer.

It was at least with some of these thoughts in mind that the American Historical Association organized the Teaching Division as one of its three major divisions. The Teaching Division is the association's commitment to the collaboration of which I have spoken.

The most characteristic and representative activity the division has undertaken since its founding has been the sponsorship of a series of regional teaching conferences. In no sense does the association organize or plan these meetings. Rather, it provides all the assistance and advice it can; it offers examples from its past experi-

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ence; it contributes officers of the association and members of the Teaching Division who often participate on programs. But the conferences themselves are locally organized; the programs locally set. In almost all instances planning and programming include teachers of history at all educational levels—the schools, junior colleges, colleges, and universities. The conferences provide an opportunity for all interested in history to meet and discuss common problems and to learn effectively from one another. The idea is never for the university professor to instruct the school teacher only; rather, the conferences offer mutual learning and effective exchange of ideas and information. University professors can and do learn from high school teachers. What is significant is that all meet as historians *and* teachers. Often the conferences have been sufficiently successful to lead to annual events or even the organization of regional or state teachers of history on all levels. Thus far the AHA has participated in such meetings in Kansas, California, Texas (several areas in Texas), Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, and North Carolina. Currently, plans are under way for additional conferences in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Arizona. No two conferences have been alike in format or content; almost all have given the participants something important—personally and professionally. Only history—or better yet the historian of history education—will be able to tell us the effect of such conferences on the quality of instruction in history.

The Teaching Division is sufficiently confident in this work, however, that it continues to make the teaching conferences the backbone of its program. It has settled into a general plan of at least six such meetings every year. I am especially pleased that we are planning to expand the idea in at least one important way. Until now, all conferences have been hosted and arranged on college campuses by college departments. Plans are now under way to have at least one conference developed and presented by the history and social science teachers of a city school system in the Middle West. We think it important to meet the needs directly where they are. Once again, it is important to stress our fundamental view of the need for mutual assistance and mutual learning.

While we continue the regional teaching conferences, the Teaching Division has also committed itself to one other line of attack. Convinced that there are special problems of interest to historians as teachers, the division has undertaken the planning of yet another kind of conference centered around a central issue. The

first of what might well be a series of such conferences would deal with the problem of the basic history course: what should be the introductory course or the required course or the main course in history offered at the colleges and universities? How should this course relate to previous high school work and to other college work? A whole series of important questions continue to be asked about such a course. We are working on a small conference with invited papers and commentators. Each major paper would propose a well-developed course model. Each would establish objectives and ways to test whether those objectives had been reached. Each would consider the course in the fullest context of student preparation and its relationship to other current and future instruction; each would be critically evaluated. Such a conference would result in the publication of a volume of papers, commentaries, discussion, and bibliography. It would be a contribution by the association to a clarification of the issues involved—issues constantly discussed in the literature and on AHA programs. The Teaching Division is convinced that it cannot provide “official” answers to questions of historical educational problems, but it can center the debate and discussion and provide an intelligent presentation of the options available.

If such a conference is as successful as the division hopes, it might well be the first of a series of yearly invitational conferences on issues of special significance to teachers and historians working together. We have been asked often what the AHA position is on a matter like competency-based education in history. At present over thirty states have mandated such an approach to the study of history and the social sciences. The AHA has repeatedly said, in answer to all such questions about state rules and regulations in reference to the teacher and the teaching of history, that it cannot speak effectively or intelligently because of the complexity of the issues as they develop in each of the different states. Yet it is possible for the division to sponsor a conference on an issue (in this case competency-based instruction) that would attempt to focus the question carefully and present the options intelligently and critically, with adequate bibliography, in a form that could be useful to all interested in the problem.

The division has also discussed in a general way the possibility of a major conference on the teaching of the Constitution as our own contribution to the work ongoing of Project 87. This is still in the most elementary discussion stage. But if it could be arranged,

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we would propose a conference of those with special expertise on the study of the Constitution and its history, on effective methods of instruction, on possible use of the various media. The idea would be to provide the most systematic interchange, in the hope of yielding a volume of papers and discussion, suggestions and bibliography, and even additional collections of material that might be used in various kinds of classrooms and by public discussion groups in the community as well. This is obviously a most ambitious idea and will need careful planning and significant financial support to be effective.

Still another example of how the Teaching Division is working to insure the closest possible collaboration of all of those interested in history is the enthusiastic support we have given to the History Day project. That support has been endorsed as well by the Council of the association. History Day is a movement under way in several states. Junior and senior high school students are encouraged to undertake projects, write papers, or prepare performances on some aspect of a subject provided as a national topic for the year. The organization of the contest on several levels—local, state, regional, and perhaps national—requires the collaboration of school teachers, college personnel, community people; a wide range of all interested in both students and history. My own enthusiasm for the work of History Day comes not simply from the fact that the organizers let me make a speech and give out the medals at last year's final event; it comes from seeing the excitement and achievement of youngsters *doing* history and *learning*; from experiencing the cooperation of so many different kinds of historians and teachers, members of families and communities in achieving the final results. It seemed to me to provide a brilliant example of what could be done by the kind of cooperation such a program demands; and I am delighted that the Teaching Division and the Council of the AHA have been so supportive of this growing movement.

The division is also in the midst of planning a new series of pamphlets designed most especially to be of service to the high school and community college teacher by providing helpful guides to the study of certain key problems that might be better explored in terms of the new literature and approaches now available. We hope to have one such pamphlet for each of the basic courses offered and to revise them regularly on the basis of experience, new needs, and new data. The idea of the new pamphlet series is

to increase once again the cooperation among all historians: each pamphlet would be edited by a high school teacher and a college teacher and would contain contributions that might significantly improve the understanding and instruction of history.

A year ago the division undertook to establish what it called a "teaching resource board." The idea was frankly adapted from the idea behind the National Humanities Faculty. We hoped to develop a roster of teachers who had somehow been singled out as outstanding. Once such a roster was available, we hoped to develop regional groups of such teachers who might then be available to serve as consultants or even as guests who might serve as models for any interested department in the region. Many teachers are honored in various ways by their schools or departments or communities. We hoped that, having been designated as exceptional teachers, they might serve, if asked, in a wider capacity. We hoped also to learn something about what makes a good teacher, or at least what standards are used in judging good teaching. But the responses proved so numerous and varied, the material so voluminous (though often incomplete on matters of special interest to the division), that the division decided to modify its original plan. Through the AHA executive office in Washington, the division will prepare a list of nominees to the teaching resource board, organized by broad regions. The list will be distributed to members of the AHA Institutional Services Program and others who request a copy. History departments will then be free to utilize members of the board in whatever way they deem appropriate. The complete data will remain on file at the AHA headquarters for anyone to consult.

Thus it is clear we can report that not all of our plans succeed. It is also obvious that we cannot claim any full or even significant victory in reestablishing the cooperative effort we have attempted to achieve. In some of our initial approaches to foundations and to the National Endowment for the Humanities, for example, we discovered a greater interest in techniques and in new ways to instruct than in our felt need for a reunification of teaching and doing history. In no way do I wish to suggest that technique is unimportant, but I think that getting past the separation of teaching and history is currently even more important.

The AHA itself often supports that separation in strange ways. There have been in recent years an increasing number of sessions and workshops on our annual program that relate to teaching.

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Each year the Program Committee designates one of its own members to deal especially with this subject and each year the Teaching Division suggests one of its own members to serve as liaison to the Program Committee in preparing those teaching lessons. In the two years I have held this office the liaison function with the Program Committee has failed to operate effectively. The suggestions of the Teaching Division have been ignored. I can see no remedy for this without a member of the Teaching Division actually sitting on the Program Committee. But even this suggestion would not necessarily solve the key problem: the sessions directed toward teaching on almost all programs seem to form a distinct and separate group. It is almost as if two different and often nonintersecting conventions were being held at the same time and in the same place. The relationship between program sessions on teaching and those on issues of scholarship seem unrelated. It strikes me that there has to be a rethinking of the nature of the program to provide more sessions of value to *all* members of the profession. I am well aware that not all sessions have equal appeal to all who attend any convention. But I am concerned that the current arrangement, while arguing for the importance of teaching, creates a separate but *almost* equal situation that is no answer to the basic question I raised at the start of this report. In our practice we do pay more attention to teaching, but we do so in a way that heightens the isolation that is basic to our difficulties.

That situation is most dramatically shown in the nature of our membership. We are able to attract very few members who are not scholars in the more traditional sense. I have no figures about the exact number of school teachers or junior college teachers or even nonpublishing college and university teachers in our membership. But at all the teaching conferences I attend and all the other meetings and speaking engagements I have accepted as Vice-President for Teaching, I discover that very few "teachers" are members of our association; and even more, very few are aware of what the American Historical Association is and what it does. Indeed, our teaching conferences have been exceptionally valuable in introducing the AHA to many historians in the schools.

I am suggesting that our expensive membership offers little for those who are not active scholars or those not interested in specialized scholarship. The *Review* is an outstanding scholarly journal, invaluable to many, but without any appreciable value to those who consider their job the teaching of history. There are

seldom, if ever, articles of interest to them; there is, therefore, seldom any commanding reason for belonging to our association. Without their more effective participation as members, without our providing more special services for them, the American Historical Association may have a Teaching Division and a Vice-President for Teaching, but those who spend most of their lives in the classroom have little interest in what we do. Of course, the AHA can and does serve those who are not its members. But if the kind of collaboration and reconciliation I discussed at the outset is to be full and complete, we need these people as our members and colleagues working closely with us.

I believe that our teaching conferences have brought us more members. I believe that the new pamphlet series will also help. But I still believe we need a special membership to offer something particularly of value to teachers as historians—perhaps a subscription to the pamphlet series rather than to the *American Historical Review*. There are those on the Teaching Division who would attempt to alter the *Review* to give some attention to matters of special interest to those who teach. I have no easy answer to propose to the question. But now when we speak out on teaching or to teachers we have a limited audience. I am convinced that something must be done to bring many more historians—especially those in the classroom—into our association if it is really to serve.

We have made valuable strides in the right direction, but we have not begun to deal most fully with the crucial problem. It is still *them* and *us*, still two separate worlds, with a few tentative bridges thrown across the gap. The Teaching Division itself has been composed, during the years of its existence, of college and university people. In its discussions of the problems of teaching, the division found it could not function without input from those better informed and experienced in the world of the schools. Therefore, during the past year-and-a-half we have invited as active participants to all of our meetings high school teachers and administrators. Their knowledge and insights have proved most valuable. Whatever success we have had depends in key ways on what they brought to our discussions.

All of this has convinced me of the need to broaden AHA membership in significant ways. We need classroom historians, not simply because they would help us in our discussions of teaching, but because they are, as I suggested at the outset, historians who might very well help us with our doing history. We have much to

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learn from one another. We need to reunite in effective cooperation *all historians*. The AHA ought to be the kind of professional organization that can and will perform that necessary task.

December 1978

Warren I. Susman, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

At the last business meeting in Dallas, December 29, 1977, I reported to you about affairs of the association during the first half of fiscal year 1977-78. That mid-year report appears in the *Annual Report* for 1977, which is available on request from the Washington office. The vice-presidents' written reports of the activities of their respective divisions will be available at the annual meeting, and the reports of the editor of the *American Historical Review*, the controller, and the auditors appear elsewhere in the *Annual Report*. The vice-presidents, the editor, and other officers of the association will be present at the business meeting to answer questions about their responsibilities. In this report I will focus on selective subjects for which I have special responsibility and on matters that have not been reported on elsewhere or that deserve additional emphasis.

I. The Ninety-second Annual Meeting in Dallas

Dewey W. Grantham and Hans A. Schmitt, cochairmen of the 1977 Program Committee, have written a detailed report about the program which has been published in the April issue of the *Newsletter*. There is no need, therefore, for me to discuss the program in detail. From all reports, the committee admirably fulfilled its promise of offering a program that expressed "the broad range and variety of history while giving full scope to the professional and teaching aspects of the discipline."

The conclusion of cochairmen Grantham and Schmitt that "the task confronting each year's committee is extraordinarily complicated, difficult, and demanding," is one that only those of us who are intimately involved in the annual meeting can fully appreciate. We also agree that the annual meeting is one of the most important of the association's activities, and that we should make every effort

to see that it serves the purposes of the association. In their report, the cochairmen made a number of recommendations about the organization and substance of future annual meetings which, on the basis of their experience, would improve the program and the meeting. Their recommendations, and those of previous program committee members, are under review in my office and will provide the basis for a special report to the Council at its December 27, 1978 meeting.

II. International Activities

The pace of the development of contacts with foreign scholars has quickened. Plans for U.S. participation in the next congress of international historical sciences in Bucharest in 1980 are well advanced, thanks to the work of the Committee on International Historical Activities, chaired by Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University.

The AHA was one of the first to propose the International Congress of Historical Sciences and has taken a leading part in all of the congresses. In 1975 it was the host for the meeting in San Francisco at which, for the first time, an American (Boyd Shafer, former executive secretary of the AHA) was the presiding officer. Gordon Craig, Stanford University, succeeded Boyd Shafer as vice-president and member of the ICHS Bureau, and we will be working closely with him as our plans mature.

These international congresses have grown in size and increased in importance in recent years. Foreign learned societies and foreign governments have generously supported participation of their scholars, and many countries plan to send large delegations to the Bucharest congress. Our purpose is to support U.S. participation in the congress commensurate in size and quality with our leading position in the international historical community. We intend to make participation in the congress the centerpiece of our international activities over the next two years. We want the level and quality of our presence there to demonstrate the depth of the AHA's international commitment. We anticipate that there will be opportunities at the congress for us to promote scholarship in other areas of the world where we have had little or no activity. For example, we hope to make contact with African and Middle Eastern historians through participation with them in panels at the congress; we also hope to find opportunities to develop our rela-

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tions with Polish, Romanian, Japanese, and Latin American historical societies and scholars. I am confident that there will be other opportunities at the congress to promote historical scholarship, and I will encourage U.S. participants to take advantage of such opportunities.

As the official organizer of the U.S. participation in the congress, the AHA is taking steps to insure that history as practiced in America will gain appropriate recognition in Bucharest. First, we have established careful procedures for selection of scholars to participate in the sessions in a variety of capacities. Second, we hope to find funds to support a delegation of between thirty-five and forty scholars. Third, we will assist other U.S. scholars in the United States and abroad to attend the congress by arranging inexpensive travel programs and providing assistance in other ways. Fourth, we will for the first time publish a major volume of essays assessing the current state of scholarship in the U.S. Work on this volume is already well advanced. Michael Kammen, Cornell University, one of our Pulitzer Prize winning members, is the editor of *History in Our Time: A Volume of Essays Prepared by the American Historical Association on the Occasion of the XVth ICHS, Bucharest, 1980*. This volume will be completed in time for distribution at the congress. We are indebted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant of \$18,000 to assist us in the preparation of *History in Our Time*.

Beyond the congress in Bucharest, I should report on a number of our other programs designed to strengthen and expand our role in international activities. Arrangements have been recently concluded to hold a U.S.-USSR historians' colloquium, the third in a series begun in 1972 in Moscow. The second was held at Stanford University in 1975 following the congress in San Francisco. The third will take place in Moscow and Central Asia in late November and early December. Support for these colloquia has been provided by the International Research and Exchanges Board in New York. Allen H. Kassof, executive director of IREX, Daniel Matuszewski, deputy director, and Laurel Carmichael, assistant to the directors, have generously assisted us in organizing this series. Preliminary discussions are being held with the Soviet Academy of Sciences for a fourth colloquium in 1979 in the United States.

A new program with the Soviet historical community includes convening two conferences on quantitative methods and sources, one in the U.S. in 1979 and the other in the USSR in 1980; plan-

ning an international conference to be attended by scholars from at least ten countries around the world, during which plans will be made to improve joint efforts in the field; and preparing a volume of essays which will survey the sources and methods of quantitative history in the United States. This ambitious program has been developed by a group of members headed by Theodore Rabb, Princeton University, under the guidance of the association's Committee on Quantitative Research in History. The NEH has recently approved a grant of \$60,000 to support the two conferences. Additional funds for the international conference and the preparation of the volume of essays will be sought at the appropriate time.

During the past year we have begun discussions with the officers of various Japanese historical associations about the possibility of expanding cooperative projects and exchanges between U.S. and Japanese scholars. We hope these discussions will be sufficiently far advanced by the fall to justify a small, informal meeting in San Francisco in December to discuss specific proposals.

These and other initiatives to promote better relations with foreign scholars and to encourage and facilitate research and teaching opportunities for U.S. scholars abroad and for foreign scholars in the U.S. have been undertaken with the full knowledge of the problems that will be encountered. We do not underestimate the difficulties, for example, of raising funds to support our programs, of dealing with vastly different scholarly institutional arrangements and traditions, of running the risk that our scholarly activities will be affected by political events in this country and abroad over which we have no control. These and other difficulties notwithstanding we feel that the benefits to scholarship are substantial and that the AHA's international activities should be continued.

III. Project 87: An Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitution by the AHA and the APSA

The Councils of the AHA and the American Political Science Association have approved plans for the first phase (1978-1980) of Project 87. The joint committee under whose guidance the project is being developed is Richard B. Morris, Columbia University and James McGregor Burns, Williams College (cochairmen); Patricia Bonomi, New York University; Kermit Hall, Wayne State University; Harold Hyman, Rice University; James Kettner, University of

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California, Berkeley; A. Leon Higginbotham, U.S. Court House, Philadelphia; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota; Walter Murphy, Princeton University; Lucius Parker, Washington University, St. Louis; Joseph Cooper, Rice University; Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C.; Kenneth Prewitt, University of Chicago; Mack Thompson, AHA; and Evron Kirkpatrick, APSA.

Funds for this phase have come from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (\$240,000), the Ford Foundation (\$250,000), and the National Endowment for the Humanities (\$250,000, application pending). Efforts to raise additional funds for Phase I are under way.

Donald A. Robinson, Smith College, who has served as director of Project 87 this past year, has returned to full-time teaching and research. He has been succeeded by Francis Rosenberger, who has for many years served as chief counsel and staff director of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee. The Project 87 office will be located in the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

The first competition for grants and fellowships closed on June 1. Over thirty applications for each of the grant categories (under \$5000, and over \$5000), and ten for fellowship-in-residence, were received and are now being evaluated. Plans for scholarly conferences are well advanced and the first, "The Strategy of the American Constitutional System," will have been held in Philadelphia by the time this report is published.

Phase II of Project 87 will deal with improved ways of teaching about the constitution in the schools, and with the production of programs for television and radio that present constitutional issues in a realistic and lively fashion. Phase III will encourage the widest public engagement in debate about constitutional issues.

The membership will be kept informed about Project 87 through the association's *Newsletter* and periodic reports from my office.

IV. Committee on Women Historians

Joan W. Scott, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (chairwoman); Mary O. Furner, Northern Illinois University; Sydney V. James, Jr., University of Iowa; Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University; Martha Tolpin, Wellesley College; Judith Babbits (graduate student), Yale University.

a) In December I reported that the Committee on Women His-

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that they can participate fully in the discussion of the association's scholarly and professional activities.

V. Financial Condition

In my mid-year report I noted that the financial condition of the association for the first six months of fiscal year 1977-78 was favorable and that I was optimistic about the second six months. Although the auditors have not quite completed their work as I write this report, I believe we will have a balanced budget for the third consecutive year. For fiscal year 1978-79 I also believe we can maintain our sound financial condition and continue to support our essential research, professional, and teaching programs at a reasonable level.

If we are to avoid serious financial difficulty in the years beyond 1978-79, however, we must begin now to think about how we are going to deal with continuing high rates of inflation and requests for improvement of existing programs and adoption of desirable new ones. One step we must begin to think seriously about taking is an increase in membership dues. The last dues increase was January 1, 1975, which means that by the time an increase could go into effect (January 1, 1980), five years will have elapsed. During that period inflation will have increased our operating costs by about thirty-five percent. We have avoided passing these increases on to you for such a long period by holding down operating costs and developing new sources of revenue. We cannot continue much longer to absorb such large increases in costs without cutting programs. No other comparable learned society has been able to defer dues increases for such a long period.

At the next meeting of the Finance Committee in the spring, I will report on the long-term financial problems the association faces and make recommendations about how they might be dealt with.

Membership trends: A review of association membership shows that it reached a peak in 1970 of 20,188 and declined to 15,783 by the end of 1977, a loss of 4405 members. The real loss will probably be even greater because delinquents are included in this membership total, and some of them will not renew their membership. Another trend worth noting is the distribution of members among the dues categories:

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I. \$10.00 37.3%	II. \$20.00 25.8%	III. \$30.00 17.5%	
IV. \$35.00 14.1%	V. \$40.00 4.2%	VI. Other 1.1%	Total 100%

The large percentage of members in category I shows that the association continues to attract younger scholars at a time when there is a shift of undergraduates away from history into other disciplines and professional schools, a decline in the number of graduate students, and a dramatic increase in the number of new attractive societies serving historians' specialized scholarly interests.

Whatever the reasons for the large percentage of younger scholars in our membership, I believe it is a trend we should encourage even if it requires continuing to hold dues for such persons below cost. It is a good investment in the future of the association and the profession.

Considering the unfavorable state of the economy, the decline in the number of new PhDs, and the likely reduction in the number of new university positions, I am not optimistic about our chances of dramatic increases in our membership. In the Washington office, however, we will continue to work to encourage delinquent members to pay their dues and to attract new members. I wish to thank all those members who have generously cooperated with us in these programs. I will soon be calling on many of you again for assistance.

VI. Employment of Historians—The EIB, the Job Register, the Placement Survey, and the Departmental Survey

As I have noted in previous reports, the unemployment of historians as historians remains one of our most persistent and serious problems and one that does not yield quickly to solution.

a) The Employment Information Bulletin

The employment statistics for 1977-78 indicate that although the total number of positions listed in the *EIB* declined from the previous year, the job market did not necessarily deteriorate. The *EIB* listed only 594 positions, a twenty percent decline from the record 747 published the previous year; however, the number of perma-

ment, full-time positions being offered actually increased from 379 in 1976–77 to 385 last year. Most of the loss in listings occurred in the temporary and part-time categories of employment. Combined with the slight increase in the number of permanent positions was a continuing decrease in the number of PhD degrees awarded annually. In 1976–77 only 961 degrees were awarded, the smallest number of the decade. The higher number of firm positions and the lower number of new PhDs entering the job market indicate a slight easing of a still critical employment situation. *EIB* circulation remained steady at about 3000 copies per issue.

b) The Job Register

The job register for the 1977 annual meeting was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas. More than 150 descriptions of positions were arranged by areas of specialization on fifteen bulletin boards; in addition, photographic enlargements of the December *EIB* supplement were posted, raising the total number of job descriptions to about 250. Forty-four institutions took advantage of the interviewing facilities made available by the association, and an information desk was established to coordinate communications between candidates and institutions conducting interviews outside the job register. Approximately 650 interviews were conducted in the job register facilities during the four days of operation; and an estimated 500–600 people made use of the register, a much smaller number than a previous years.

c) The Placement Survey

The first AHA placement survey of graduate departments was conducted in September, 1977. The survey was designed to determine the number of historians seeking employment, their success, and the nature of their positions. The results of the first survey, in which 82.6% of the PhD-granting departments participated, were published in the *EIB* and *Newsletter*. For every PhD awarded in 1976–77, more than two people were in the employment marketplace. The overall success rate for jobseekers was slightly more than fifty percent; however, more than one-third of the positions filled were listed as temporary. The survey also indicated that nearly one-third of the positions were in nonteaching areas. Most placement officers and department chairs felt that the number of those seeking employment would remain the same in 1977–78.

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A second placement survey is presently underway. We hope that we will be able to have one hundred percent participation by the PhD departments this year.

d) Survey of Departments of History

Development of a comprehensive survey of the profession has begun in the Washington office. The questionnaire will be sent to history departments in 1200 colleges and universities across the country to gather information about size and distribution of faculty, tenure, salary scales, employment trends, curriculum and enrollment development, and budgets. The results will give us a statistical profile of the profession, serve as the basis for the development of policies and programs by the AHA and other learned societies, and inform departments about their position relative to other departments.

In developing our survey we have drawn on the experience of other learned societies such as the American Political Science Association and the American Anthropological Association, which began surveys of their disciplines some years ago, and we are indebted to their staffs for assistance.

We know that participation by departments in this program will add to the heavy burden of department chairs and staff, which are often inundated by requests for information, but we believe that the need for reliable information about the profession is great and that the results will justify the effort.

VII. The Promotion of History: The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

The National Coordinating Committee is now a consortium of eighteen constituent members. Since July of last year six new societies have joined the NCC: the Economic History Association, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, the Society for History Education, the Conference Group for Central European History, the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession-Conference Group on Women's History, and the History of Science Society. The Women Historians of the Midwest have added their support. In the spring of 1978 a new category of institutional membership was created for those associations wishing to be informed of NCC activities but not prepared to play a major organizational role. Annual dues for institutional member-

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ship are now \$100, which currently includes the Agricultural History Society and the Georgia Association of Historians.

Constituent members officers have held three meetings during 1977-78, scheduled in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Southern Historical Association, the AHA, and the Organization of American Historians. At the spring meeting of the OAH in New York several constituent member representatives declared their willingness to explore the possibility of assessing of their members for NCC contributions. It was also agreed that organizational contributions would be set at a suggested rate of fifty cents per active member. In the fall of 1977 the AHA, the OAH, and the SHA conducted special fund-raising drives on behalf of the National Coordinating Committee. Proceeds of that effort and other constituent member contributions amounted to \$23,381.97 as of July 1. Expenses through the same period have been \$29,859.31. The AHA, OAH, and SHA are currently sponsoring a joint fund-raising drive directed to the senior members of the historical profession. In addition, the National Coordinating Committee is exploring possible foundation funding for some of its special programs.

The NCC has strengthened and expanded its network of resource groups organized to develop information on those areas in which historians' skills can be or are being utilized. Resource groups in the areas of federal government, state, and local government and business have undertaken major surveys. In March the AHA published the results of one of these as the *Directory and Survey of Historical Offices and Programs in the Federal Government*. An evaluation of data from the questionnaire sent to historians practicing in state and local government will be presented at the SHA meeting in the fall, along with the results of the survey of new programs offered by history departments that is currently being conducted by Arnita Jones of the Washington office. The Washington Area Business Resource Group has held several career workshops and seminars for area graduate students.

Arnita Jones, several members of the resource groups, and Washington AHA staff have served as speakers for meetings of NCC constituent members, state committees, or at special conferences. Special sessions sponsored by the NCC have been held at the AHA meeting in Dallas, the spring meetings of OAH, and are also scheduled for 1978-79 constituent member meetings. Eighteen special supplements have been produced for the co-

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ordinating committee and circulated with its bimonthly NCC Report. Ranging from such topics as CETA funding for historians, historical consulting, career workshops, to an analysis of federal government reorganization of its historic preservation programs, a number of these materials have received wide distribution through advertisement in the *AHA Newsletter* as well as newsletters of other constituent members.

Initially the NCC selected approximately a dozen states in which to form committees of historians. Some have resulted from the efforts of individuals who have volunteered to extend the work of the NCC to their state, and in a few cases an existing organization has provided sponsorship. A few state committees have sent questionnaires to establish needs and priorities before settling on one or two projects. Several have begun to take steps toward promoting a closer relationship between historians and those responsible for public education: elected officials, legislators, and administrators. Those that have emphasized this approach are Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Another orientation has been toward the investigation of local employment opportunities for history graduates. A general pattern which seems to be emerging is one of collecting data on existing placements, building contacts with potential employers in the public and private sectors, and coordinating these activities with planning for an eventual public conference. Currently such meetings are being scheduled in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, and possibly others.

Several priorities exist for the immediate future. The coordinating committee will continue to expand its work of publicizing the value and use of historians and of promoting historical activities. Efforts are already under way to cooperate with editors of trade, public, and association journals to this end.

Additionally, resource groups and state committees have taken steps to improve their ability to inform those in their various communities about the work of historians through seminars and public meetings. We need to encourage the growth of state and regional organizations of historians.

Another need is to help provide history departments with the information they must have in order to construct new programs that will prepare students for careers in public history, preservation, and related fields. Better ways must be found to bring together historians who have had experience in these areas with those who will be training the historians of the future. Finally, the

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National Coordinating Committee hopes to encourage its members to offer historians practicing outside the university a wider involvement in their organizations.

Nothing gives me more pleasure than thanking the many members who have helped me throughout the year to deal with the affairs of the association. Without your generous contributions of advice, time, and personal interest and involvement, the scope and quality of association activities would be much more limited than it is, and my own sense of accomplishment would be much reduced. To the officers of the association, to the numerous committees, to the editor and his staff, to the Board of Trustees, and particularly to the staff in the Washington office, I owe special thanks.

July 15, 1978

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

"The only thing wrong with the *AHR*," a colleague told me when I assumed the editorship, "is that few people ever read it. The scholarship displayed in its pages," he continued, "is generally impeccable—solid articles well researched, precisely expressed, superbly edited, but usually meaningful only to the few who happen to be researchers in the same field." Actually, my friend's remarks are a commentary on the profession as much as on the *Review*. With a few exceptions, historians have become increasingly specialized. The result has been a steady multiplication of monographic studies, which have greatly increased what is known about the past but made it increasingly difficult for anyone to master and synthesize the whole. The lament is old: we seem to know more and more about less and less. Do historians care about history as such or only about the areas of their research? Does the historian of the U.S. care about what a historian of Europe writes or vice versa? Does either care about Africa, Asia, or Latin America? Do social historians of the "new" genre care about "old-fashioned" political and intellectual history? Is quantitative history to remain a closed book to historians who in their formative years fled from the terrors of mathematics and the physical sciences?

These questions bother the editors of the *Review* particularly, because we are compelled to address the entire profession. Whenever we consider an article for publication we must ask: How large a segment of the profession will it reach? Merely those interested in Indian slavery at Engenho Sergipe or those also concerned with the economics of slavery as an institution? Those only interested in Weimar and Soviet eugenics or those concerned as well with problems of scientific truth and value-free judgments in all fields of knowledge? Editors of the *AHR* have always had to wrestle with these questions—far more than the editors of the specialized journals. Like our predecessors, the present editors have solicited

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

articles of wide scope and far-reaching implications. But we have also attempted to heighten the impact and increase reader interest by publishing in a few issues articles that have some thematic relationship to one another. In June 1977 we devoted an entire issue to the U.S. bicentennial—three essays by eminent historians and comments by others. This began a series of theme-centered issues which was continued in December 1977 with an issue on "Russia and the West," containing three essays in comparative history. The February 1978 issue was devoted to Latin American history in honor of the presidency of Charles Gibson—a practice that will be continued in future years. The June and October 1978 issues also have a somewhat homogeneous character. We will continue to publish heterogeneous issues in the old format (October 1977 and April 1978 are examples). In general, we expect to make the contents of the *AHR* less predictable than they used to be. We would like to make the reading of history per se popular once more.

Another device to that end is the new feature, *AHR Forum*, which began in the April 1978 issue. Under this rubric will appear articles of special, particularly controversial character. In the April *Forum* appeared new revelations on the "Rosenberg case" written by an archivist for the Department of Energy, who had access to the files of the Atomic Energy Commission. The essay, which built upon Michael Parrish's examination of the judicial handling of the case in our October 1977 issue, was published close to the 25th anniversary of the executions of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and became the subject of a front page, lead article in the *Chicago Sun Times* (republished later by the *Indianapolis Star* and *Washington Post*). The wire services (AP, UPI, and Hearst) picked up the scent and you may have seen reference to the *AHR* article in your local newspapers. In June 1978 the *Forum* contained a controversial article on U.S. imperialism followed by responses by two historians of contrary viewpoints and the author's rebuttal. Similar articles for future issues are now in the process of development and publication. Controversy may be hard on historians, but it is good for history.

Doris Goldstein's "J. B. Bury's Philosophy of History: A Re-appraisal," published in the October 1977 issue, received the 1978 prize of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians for the best article published in 1977 by a woman historian. "Professor Goldstein's article," in the words of the Award Committee, "ex-

emphases the finest tradition of intellectual history in its elucidation of the complexity of Bury's ideas. The *Review* is to be congratulated for having published it." Another top contender for the award, according to the committee, was Lois Schwoerer's "Propaganda in the Revolution of 1688-89," published in the same issue.

A number of personnel changes have occurred during the last year. In January Associate Professor Paul Lucas of Indiana University joined the staff as Associate Editor. A graduate of Simpson College in Iowa (BA, 1962) and of the University of Minnesota (PhD, 1970), Professor Lucas is an authority on U.S. colonial history. His *Valley of Discord: Church and Society along the Connecticut River, 1636-1725*, published in 1976, has been described as an important revision of earlier views about social stability and the durability of Puritan piety during the colonial period. Articles and reviews by Professor Lucas have appeared in *William and Mary Quarterly*, *Journal of American History*, *Journal of Economic History*, *Catholic Historical Review*, and other publications. His current research is on the impact of anti-Catholicism on the early colonies, on the institutional and intellectual development of Anglo-America, and on the creation of a revolutionary ideology. Professor Lucas has held a Woodrow Wilson fellowship, an NDEA fellowship, and an American Council of Learned Societies fellowship. As Associate Editor, Professor Lucas will assume primary responsibility for book reviews but will also participate in the evaluation and editing of manuscripts in U.S. history.

Assistant Editor Gail Malmgreen has left the *Review* to become Coordinating Editor of *Victorian Studies*. Her replacement is Nelson Lankford. An honor graduate of the University of Richmond (BA, 1970) and Indiana University (MA, 1972 and PhD, 1976), Lankford has held a Woodrow Wilson (1970-71) and James Woodburn fellowship (1970-71). His specialty is British history in the nineteenth century. He has previously acted as coordinator for the Indiana University-Historic New Harmony Institute and as researcher for the Indiana State Legislative History Project.

One of the purposes incidental to the establishment of the *Review* on a university campus was educational—the training of graduate students through practical experience in editorial work. Last year Editorial Assistant Ann Higginbotham left the *Review* to become Managing Editor of *Victorian Studies*. In August Editorial Assistant Kenneth Stevens will leave the *Review* to become Assistant Editor of *The Diplomatic Papers of Daniel Webster*,

published at Dartmouth College. New faces at the *Review* are our secretary Susan Clark Miller (AB and MA, Middlebury College) and Editorial Assistant Mary Jo Wagner, candidate for the PhD in U.S. history at Indiana University. Miss Wagner has assumed responsibility for compiling the annual index.

Three members of the Board of Editors completed their three-year terms at the end of 1977: Professors Philip Kuhn of the University of Chicago, Dewey Grantham of Vanderbilt University, and Richard Graham of the University of Texas. At its meeting on December 27, 1977, the AHA Council approved the appointment to the board of Professor Dauril Alden of the University of Washington, Philip Curtin of The Johns Hopkins University, Eugene Genovese of the University of Rochester, and Marius Jansen of Princeton University. These appointments will expand the Board of Editors from nine to ten members. Professor Curtin will be the first member of the board in the field of African history.

Between July 1, 1977 and June 30, 1978 the *Review* received 183 manuscripts and published twenty. The number of submissions is low for a historical journal. For our authors this has a bright side: the ratio of acceptances is much higher than for other similar publications, and the possibility of getting published in the *Review* is correspondingly greater. At this writing the editors are still seeking good articles for 1979-80. We are particularly interested in manuscripts reflective of the interests of President-elect John Hope Franklin for the February 1980 issue. The lead time between acceptance and publication of an article is now nine months to one year.

During the first half of 1978 a number of calamities affected the operations of the *Review*. A shortage of coal owing to the miners' strike forced Indiana University to close during most of March. The staff of the *Review* continued to operate in unheated rooms and without essential university services. Two sets of proofs also disappeared in the U.S. mails. Special delivery letters have taken as long as eight days to arrive and first class letters have taken as long as six months. These natural and unnatural disasters contributed to delays in the publication of the December, February, April, and June issues.

July 15, 1978

Otto Pflanze, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1978, amounted to \$1,329,711 as compared to \$1,246,856 in 1977. This amount is the sum of the three major funds:

- a) *General Fund*—cash, temporary and permanent investments (the use of which for the purposes of the association is controlled by a resolution of the Council in 1960 as amended in 1975), \$413,729.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to the use of income and grants, \$768,201.
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$147,781.

Permanent investments included in the General Fund and Special Funds and Grants are carried at book value. Land and buildings of the association are carried at cost less depreciation. For further details concerning the aforementioned funds and income and expense statements for fiscal year ending 30 June 1978, your attention is directed to the auditor's report as contained herein. All permanent investments are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, under the direction of the association's Board of Trustees. The Fiduciary Trust Company's report is filed at the association's office and is available for inspection by interested members.

The budget for 1977-78 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$28,571. Total operations for the fiscal year ended with a modest surplus of \$7,097. The increase in revenue over the preceding year of \$10,533 was attributable to the Institutional Services Program (dues), administrative fees, and royalties on *Writings on American History, 1963-73*. Increase in revenue over the preceding year was in part offset by the decrease in advertising

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

revenue. Nonoperating revenue, net of federal income tax liability, amounted to \$17,822.

Operating expenses amounted to \$792,428, a reduction from the projected budget of \$9,798 or 1%. Reduction of operating expenses occurred principally in the areas of equipment rental and maintenance, publication printing and distribution, legal fees, and other controllable expense items. Slight increases in plant fund assets, fringe benefits, travel, and related meeting expense tended to reduce the overall savings realized through reduction of the aforementioned expense items. Operating expenses increased over the prior year by \$7,776 or 1%.

Main Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants' audit report and supplementary information detail are on file and available for inspection at the association's office.

August 9, 1978

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

MAIN LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

MC LINTOCK MAIN LAFRENTZ
International

1050 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-3010

The Council
American Historical Association

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1978 and 1977, and the related statements of revenue and expenses and changes in fund balances for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The association's policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, except for the recognition of depreciation on the Plant Fund's depreciable assets; consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position, results of operations and fund balance changes in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions, and the recognition of depreciation, of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1978 and 1977, and the revenue collected, expenses paid, and changes in fund balances, on the basis of accounting previously described, which basis has been consistently applied.

August 4, 1978

Main Lafrentz & Co.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

JUNE 30, 1978 AND 1977

<i>ASSETS</i>		
	1978	1977
<hr/>		
General Fund		
Cash	\$ 108,074	\$ 103,924
Deposits	2,425	2,425
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$301,420 and \$307,080)	303,230	294,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total General Fund	413,729	400,857
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash	303,501	234,049
Temporary investments, at cost (market value \$59,175 and \$60,506)	59,970	59,992
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$290,350 and \$305,435)	294,433	295,671
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$128,761 and \$130,190)	110,297	110,699
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Special Funds and Grants	768,201	700,411
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	258,412	249,096
Accumulated depreciation	110,631	103,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Plant Fund	147,781	145,588
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,329,711</u>	<u>\$1,246,856</u>
 <i>LIABILITIES</i>		
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,155
Tenant deposits	806	587
Other		281
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,057	2,023
Fund balance	411,672	398,834
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total General Fund	413,729	400,857
	<hr/>	<hr/>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

JUNE 30, 1978 AND 1977

LIABILITIES

(Continued)

	1978	1977
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	768,201	700,411
Total Special Funds and Grants	768,201	700,411
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	147,781	145,588
Total Plant Fund	147,781	145,588
	\$1,329,711	\$1,246,856

These financial statements and accompanying notices are subject to the accountants' opinion.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
GENERAL FUND
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1978 AND 1977

	1978	1977
Operating revenue		
Dues	\$353,444	\$340,605
Subscriptions to American Historical Review ..	154,952	159,969
Advertising	89,912	109,911
Sales	45,794	48,656
Royalties and reprint fees	40,396	14,249
Registration fees	24,409	39,579
Rentals	46,090	48,195
Administrative fees	20,597	5,704
Other	6,109	4,302
	<u>781,703</u>	<u>771,170</u>
Operating expenses		
Salaries	291,031	277,819
Employee benefits	48,166	43,041
House operating expenses	16,373	12,754
Office supplies and expenses	68,252	63,024
Equipment rentals and maintenance	30,066	25,131
Purchase of Plant Fund assets	9,316	1,400
Publication printing and distribution	234,025	285,633
Travel and related meeting expenses	73,294	51,417
General insurance	3,276	2,738
Audit and legal fees	9,500	12,692
Dues and subscriptions	3,660	3,008
Executive Director Contingency Fund	656	3,121
Other	4,813	2,874
	<u>792,428</u>	<u>784,652</u>
Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue	<u>10,725</u>	<u>13,482</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expense)		
Investment income (net of management fees)	22,498	30,251
Gain on security sales	207	1,011
Income taxes	(4,883)	(7,680)
	<u>17,822</u>	<u>23,582</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 7,097	\$ 10,100

These financial statements and accompanying notes are subject to the accountants' opinion.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1978 AND 1977

	1978			1977		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year	\$398,834	\$700,411	\$145,588	\$385,323	\$677,687	\$151,440
Additions						
Excess of revenue over expenses	7,097			10,100		
Contributions, grants and contracts		174,786			114,156	
Interest and dividend income		38,601			27,125	
Gain on security sales, net		337			2,577	
Other income		3,825			4,086	
Transfer of miscellaneous unexpended balances (net of operating deficits) of completed Special Funds and Grants				8		
Transfer of net income from Endowment Fund permanent investments	5,741			3,403		
Purchase of furniture and equipment net (from General Fund operations)			9,316			1,400
	<u>411,672</u>	<u>917,960</u>	<u>154,904</u>	<u>398,834</u>	<u>825,631</u>	<u>152,840</u>
Deductions						
Expenditures		144,018			121,809	
Transfer of Endowment Fund investment net income to General Fund		5,741			3,403	
Transfer to General Fund					8	
Depreciation						
Buildings			4,918			4,918
Furniture and equipment			2,205			2,334
	<u>0</u>	<u>149,759</u>	<u>7,123</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>125,220</u>	<u>7,252</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$411,672</u>	<u>\$768,201</u>	<u>\$147,781</u>	<u>\$398,834</u>	<u>\$700,411</u>	<u>\$145,588</u>

These financial statements and accompanying notes are subject to the accountants' opinion.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 1978 AND 1977

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund accounting—The association records its transactions in three separate, self-balancing funds. Each fund reflects only those transactions applicable to its designated functional area.

General Fund—Reflects transactions related to the general operations of the association.

Special Funds

and Grants—Reflects transactions under various prize funds and special projects that are funded by contributions and grants (which are restricted as to use by the donor) and revenue generated by fund activities and investments.

Plant Fund— Reflects transactions relating to the property, plant and equipment owned by the association, which is purchased through transfers from the General Fund and charged to operations by that fund in the year of acquisition.

Marketable securities—Marketable securities, consisting of permanent investments in the Matteson Account and temporary investments, are carried at cost. Permanent investments in the Regular Account are carried at the participants' cost of participation in such investments.

Property, plant and equipment—Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, with depreciation being computed on the straight-line method. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any remaining net book value is deducted from the Plant Fund balance.

Income tax—The association is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Income from publication advertising and mailing list sales are subject to taxation as unrelated business income.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on Plant Fund assets, based on the rates shown below, was:

	1978	1977	Rates
Buildings	\$4,918	\$4,918	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	2,205	2,334	10%
	<u>\$7,123</u>	<u>\$7,252</u>	

RETIREMENT PLAN

Eligible employees are covered by a contributory retirement plan which is funded through the purchase of individual annuity contracts from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The association follows the practice of recording as expense the total premiums paid on such contracts in each fiscal year. The net charges against revenue on account of retirement insurance premiums for the years ended June 30, 1978 and 1977 amounted to \$16,205 and \$15,641, respectively.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION ON SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Our examinations of the basic financial statements presented in the preceding section of this report were made primarily to form an opinion on such financial statements taken as a whole. Supplementary information, contained in the following pages, is not considered essential for the fair presentation of the assets and liabilities or revenue, expenses, and changes in fund balances arising from cash transactions) of the association. However, the following data were subjected to the audit procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Washington, D.C.
August 4, 1978

Main Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1977	Contri- butions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expen- ditures	Balances, June 30, 1978
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Grants for the International Congress of Historical Sciences								
American Council of Learned Societies	\$ 12,781	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 12,781	\$ 0
United States Department of Commerce	10,000						10,000	0
Andrew Mellon Foundation	1,336						1,336	0
	24,117						24,117	0
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	7,173		482		257		464	7,448
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	14,001		764	5			382	14,388
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	206,395		11,508	97	1,243		2,820	216,423
Bibliographies of British History Project— AHA						8,927		8,927
Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States Fund, Inc. Grant for the Interdis- ciplinary Study of the Constitution—Proj- ect 87		20,520					20,520	0
Albert Corey Prize Fund	12,161		660	6			83	12,744
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,281		501	4			82	9,704
Endowment Fund	106,804	1,440	5,701	40	1,421	(5,741)		109,665
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	11,250		622	5			500	11,377
Feature Films Project—AHA	9,198*				269			8,929*

(Continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1977	Contri- butions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expen- ditures	Balances, June 30, 1978
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Ford Foundation Grants								
American-East Asian Relations Program	17,514						17,514	0
Bibliographies of British History	8,927					(8,927)		0
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	10,807		727				1,000	10,534
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	4,051		221	2				4,274
Higher Education Research Institute Grant for Data Compilation	817							817
International Research and Exchange Board Grant for the Third US-USSR Historians' Colloquium	573*	573						0
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	9,249		497	3			10	9,739
Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment	1,909						1,399	510
Sarah Lawrence Institute Grant for the Summer Institute on the Integration of Women's History into the High School Curriculum	7,985*	15,649					3,111	4,553
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grant								
Feature Film Project	2,171							2,171

* Deficit balance

(Continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1977	Contri- butions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expen- ditures	Balances, June 30, 1978
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Littleton-Griswold Fund	80,394		4,565	33	187		1,654	83,525
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	7,718		416	4			582	7,556
David M. Matteson Fund	170,794		11,745	136		(4,004)	5,686	172,985
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grants								
APSA-AHA Bicentennial Era Project ...	5,157						5,157	0
Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitu- tion—Project 87, Phase I		80,000					31,784	48,216
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	6,705	11,667			448		24,875	6,055*
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants								
Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial	1,222						1,222	0
Proposal to Promote Women's History and Historical Studies in Secondary Education		44,937					1,056	43,881
Writings on American History	4,004*					4,004		0
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,018		56	1				1,075
Andrew D. White Fund	2,536		136	1				2,673
	<u>\$700,411</u>	<u>\$174,786</u>	<u>\$ 38,601</u>	<u>\$ 337</u>	<u>\$ 3,825</u>	<u>\$ (5,741)</u>	<u>\$144,018</u>	<u>\$768,201</u>

* Deficit balance

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENSES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
COMPARED WITH BUDGET—GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Operating revenue			
Dues	\$353,444	\$331,795	\$ 21,649
Subscriptions to American Historical Review	154,952	150,000	4,952
Advertising	89,912	100,000	(10,088)
Sales	45,794	52,000	(6,206)
Royalties and reprint fees	40,396	17,000	23,396
Registration fees	24,409	33,800	(9,391)
Rentals	46,090	45,560	530
Administrative fees	20,597	15,500	5,097
Other	6,109	6,000	109
	<u>781,703</u>	<u>751,655</u>	<u>30,048</u>
Operating expenses			
Salaries	291,031	291,974	(943)
Employee benefits	48,166	46,702	1,464
House operating expenses	16,373	15,625	748
Office supplies and expenses	68,252	65,750	2,502
Equipment rentals and maintenance ..	30,066	36,150	(6,084)
Purchase of Plant Fund assets	9,316		9,316
Publication printing and distribution ..	234,025	253,100	(19,075)
Travel and related meeting expenses ..	73,294	65,525	7,769
General insurance	3,276		3,276
Audit and legal fees	9,500	12,000	(2,500)
Dues and subscriptions	3,660	3,700	(40)
Executive Director Contingency Fund ..	656	5,000	(4,344)
Other	4,813	6,700	(1,887)
	<u>792,428</u>	<u>802,226</u>	<u>(9,798)</u>
Excess of operating revenue over operat- ing expenses (operating expenses over operating revenue)	<u>(10,725)</u>	<u>(50,571)</u>	<u>39,846</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)			
Investment income (net of management fee)	22,498	22,000	498
Gain on security sales	207		207
Income taxes	(4,883)		(4,883)
	<u>17,822</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>(4,178)</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (ex- penses over revenue)	<u>\$ 7,097</u>	<u>\$(28,571)</u>	<u>\$ 35,668</u>

AMERICAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT

JUNE 30, 1978

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
	Twelve Federal Land Banks Bonds,		
\$ 14,000	6.80%, due 10/19/78	\$ 13,996	\$ 13,943
25,000	7.10%, due 1/22/79	25,039	24,844
25,000	United States Treasury Note,		
	7.875%, due 11/15/82	25,187	24,570
<u>\$ 64,000</u>		<u>64,222</u>	<u>63,357</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures		
\$ 25,000	4¾%, due 4/1/85	23,815	19,969
40,000	5¾%, due 8/1/95	38,922	29,300
25,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.875%, due 12/1/87	17,841	18,688
50,000	Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st Mortgage, 6½%, due 10/1/96	48,760	35,687
48,000	Sears-Roebuck & Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8¾%, due 10/1/95	48,484	47,640
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004 ...	24,473	17,563
25,000	Standard Oil Company of California, Sink- ing Fund Debentures, 4¾%, due 7/1/83	24,139	20,781
10,000	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%, due 5/1/95	9,541	7,550
<u>\$248,000</u>		<u>\$235,975</u>	<u>\$197,178</u>

AMERICAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
(Continued)

JUNE 30, 1978

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCKS			
421	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	\$ 24,597	\$ 25,207
300	Caterpillar Tractor Co.	16,615	16,763
900	Commonwealth Edison Company	25,530	24,300
1,000	Duke Power Co.	20,575	19,875
550	Exxon Corporation	8,108	24,131
400	General Motors Corporation	22,847	23,750
750	H. J. Heinz Co.	22,555	29,437
350	Interco, Inc.	14,675	15,050
100	International Business Machines	16,836	25,725
600	Lincoln National Corp. (Ind.)	20,280	24,750
400	Knight-Ridder Newspaper	13,486	17,750
450	Mobil Corporation	31,777	27,788
600	PepsiCo, Inc.	14,706	17,850
500	Phillips Petroleum	14,389	16,062
300	Stauffer Chemical	14,433	12,038
225	Union Camp Corporation	14,804	9,506
		<u>296,213</u>	<u>329,982</u>
	Total securities	596,410	590,517
	Uninvested cash	1,253	1,253
	Total investments	<u>\$597,663</u>	<u>\$591,770</u>

AMERICAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT

PARTICIPATING FUNDS

JUNE 30, 1978

	Percentage Participation	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.4229	\$ 8,409	\$ 8,420
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	23.6520	141,268	139,965
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.4265	8,678	8,442
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	1.0400	6,320	6,154
Endowment Fund	9.5586	58,229	56,565
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.3238	7,823	7,834
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund . . . .	.4326	2,556	2,560
J. Franklin Jameson Fund . . . . .	.7486	4,425	4,430
Littleton-Griswold Fund	8.1773	48,897	48,391
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund . . . .	.9775	6,025	5,785
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund . . . .	.1017	601	602
Andrew D. White Fund . . . . .	.2032	1,202	1,202
	<u>49.0647</u>	<u>294,433</u>	<u>290,350</u>
General Fund	50.9353	303,230	301,420
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$597,663</u>	<u>\$591,770</u>

AMERICAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

INVESTMENTS

FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
DAVID M. MATTESON FUND

JUNE 30, 1978

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
\$ 3,000	Twelve Federal Land Banks Bonds, 6.80%, due 10/19/78	\$ 2,999	\$ 2,988
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$20,000	General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90	20,553	20,225
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50%, due 9/1/2000	24,990	23,340
<u>\$44,000</u>		<u>45,543</u>	<u>43,565</u>
COMMON STOCKS			
200	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	5,020	11,975
600	Central & South West Corporation	12,569	9,825
325	Duke Power Co.	6,690	6,459
236	Exxon Corporation	2,273	10,355
300	Florida Power Corporation	6,750	9,037
275	Philip Morris, Inc.	14,730	18,219
450	Squibb Corporation	13,023	15,638
		<u>61,055</u>	<u>81,508</u>
	Total securities	109,597	128,061
	Uninvested cash	700	700
	Total investments	<u>\$110,297</u>	<u>\$128,761</u>

Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1978

<u>TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Variance (under)</u>
Honorary	18	18	0
Life	440	437	(3)
Annual	13,173	12,643	(530)
Trustees	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	55	64	9
Addresses Unknown	2	0	(2)
Subtotal	13,693	13,167	(526)
Delinquent Membership	2,170	1,996	(174)
Total Membership	15,863	15,163	(700)
<u>GAINS & LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP:</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	
<u>GAINS:</u>			
New Life Members	1	2	1
New Annual Members	1,507	1,263	(244)
Total Gains	1,508	1,265	(243)
<u>LOSSES:</u>			
Deaths—Honorary Members	0	0	0
Deaths—Life Members	5	5	0
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members	3	0	(3)
Deaths—Annual Members	28	29	1
Deaths—Trustees	0	0	0
Resignations	77	63	(14)
Drops	1,733	1,868	135
Total Loss	1,846	1,965	119
Net Gain (Loss)	(338)	(700)	

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

<u>MEMBERSHIP BY SEX:</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Female Members	2,773	2,701
Male Members	10,620	10,193
Undetermined	299	*
TOTAL	13,693	12,894

* not coded

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1978

(Continued)

LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:	1977	1978
October	282	282
November	329	305
December	384	390
Total	995	977
January Through September Delinquents	1,175	1,019
TOTAL DELINQUENTS	2,170	1,996

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1978

	1977	1978
Alabama	106	92
Alaska	14	18
Arizona	88	85
Arkansas	38	39
California	1,359	1,362
Colorado	135	135
Connecticut	356	353
Delaware	47	41
District of Columbia	324	339
Florida	212	213
Georgia	169	159
Guam	2	2
Hawaii	33	30
Idaho	29	29
Illinois	714	693
Indiana	319	306
Iowa	134	127
Kansas	126	124
Kentucky	113	105
Louisiana	104	97
Maine	79	82
Maryland	431	399
Massachusetts	729	696
Michigan	434	408
Minnesota	173	180
Mississippi	57	48
Missouri	201	207
Montana	29	27
Nebraska	62	63
Nevada	15	13
New Hampshire	70	68
New Jersey	579	540
New Mexico	43	42
New York	1,849	1,688
North Carolina	309	305
North Dakota	17	12
Ohio	496	473
Oklahoma	99	80
Oregon	93	85
Pennsylvania	768	712
Puerto Rico	18	16
Rhode Island	92	92
South Carolina	110	104
South Dakota	26	13

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1978

(Continued)

	1977	1978
Tennessee	162	160
Texas	455	443
Utah	38	42
Vermont	43	44
Virgin Islands	3	1
Virginia	549	537
Washington	185	187
West Virginia	67	58
Wisconsin	279	277
Wyoming	13	11
Canada	343	329
Other Countries	353	376
Addresses Unknown	2	0
Undetermined	0	0
TOTAL	13,693	13,167

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1978

NEW ENGLAND:	1977	1978
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,369	1,335
NORTH ATLANTIC:		
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	3,998	3,719
SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,349	1,318
NORTH CENTRAL:		
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	2,242	2,157
SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	505	463
WEST CENTRAL:		
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,435	1,385
PACIFIC COAST:		
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,074	2,066
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES:		
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	23	19
Canada	343	329
Other Countries	353	376
Address Unknown	2	0
Undetermined	0	0
TOTAL	13,693	13,167

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1977

LIFE MEMBERS:

George H. Danforth, New York, New York
Henry Donaldson Jordan, Worcester, Massachusetts
William Langer, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Theresa D. Nelson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Harry Sievers, Bronx, New York

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Paul J. Alexander, Berkeley, California
John A. Carpenter, Scarsdale, New York
George L. Cherry, Herrick, Illinois
Charles W. Cole, Seattle, Washington
Walter R. Craddock, Lafayette, Louisiana
Floyd W. Crawford, Norfolk, Virginia
Belinda L. Dameron, Washington, District of Columbia
Doris Dashew, Providence, Rhode Island
Rudolf Glanz, New York, New York
Frank W. Graff, Brookline, Massachusetts
Charles W. Griggs, Wilton Manor, Florida
Alfred J. Hanna, Winter Park, Florida
Garry W. Harrison, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Robert J. Henault, Essex Junction, Vermont
Ralph W. Hidy, Boston, Massachusetts
Gilbert M. Hill, Clarion, Pennsylvania
Earle H. Houghtaling, Jr., Walden, New York
Arthur R. Kooker, Harbor City, California
Lida Mayo, Princess Anne, Maryland
Thomas P. McGann, Richmond Hill, New York
Grace D. Olson, Upland, Indiana
Dagmar H. Perman, Washington, District of Columbia
Helene Philibert, Arlington, Virginia
Fritz Redlich, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Margaret H. Sterne, Detroit, Michigan
Adelaide Washburn, Medfield, Massachusetts
Robert F. Wheeler, Los Angeles, California
Frank F. White, Jr., Riverdale, Maryland
Walter Muir Whitehill, North Andover, Massachusetts

HONORARY MEMBERS

1885-1886	Leopold von Ranke	1952-	Constantine K. Zurayk
1899-1901	William Stubbs	1953-1959	Georges Lefebvre
1899-1902	Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1955-1960	Frederico Chabod
1900-1903	Theodor Mommsen	1957-1966	Pieter Geyl
1906-1922	James Bryce	1958-	Fuad Koprulu
1943-1952	Benedetto Croce	1958-1960	Sir Lewis Namier
1944-1951	Rafael Altamira	1958-	Silvio Zavala
1944-1946	Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1959-1968	Gerhard Ritter
1944-1952	Pierre Caron	1960-	Francois L. Ganshof
1944-1949	Aage Friis	1960-	Sir Keith Hancock
1944-1949	Aage Friis	1960-1961	Saukichi Tsuda
1944-1962	Hu Shih	1961-1975	Edouard Perroy
1944-1945	Johan Huizinga	1961-1963	Sei Wada
1944-1948	Albert Frederick Pollard	1961-1968	Mario Toscano
1944-1958	Affonso de Eschagnolle Taunay	1963-1966	Delio Cantimori
1944-1962	George M. Trevelyan	1963-1965	Sir Winston Churchill
1944-1948	George M. Wrong	1963-	Arnaldo Momigliano
1945-1957	Gaetano De Sanctis	1963-	Roland Mousnier
1945-1968	Sir George Peabody Gooch	1963-	Sir Ronald Syme
1945-1965	Halvdan Koht	1963-1965	Mikhail N. Tikhomirov
1945-1963	Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1963-	Pyong-do Yi
1947-1954	Vicente Lecuna	1964-	Sir George Clark
1947-1954	Frederich Meinecke	1965-	Jacques L. Godechot
1947-1974	Pierre Renouvin	1965-	Yasaka Takagi
1949-1953	Alfons Dopsch	1966-	Fernand Braudel
1949-1961	Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1966-1974	Sir Denis Brogan
1952-1958	Jadunath Sarkar	1966-	Claude Cahen
1952-1967	Franz Schnabel	1966-	Richard W. Southern
		1967-	Sir Herbert Butterfield
		1967-	J. B. Duroselle
		1967-1975	Sir John Neale
		1967-	P. A. Zaionchkovskii

Minutes of the Council Meeting

The Council of the American Historical Association convened at 8:30 a.m. on May 25 at the Holiday Inn in Washington, D.C. President William J. Bouwsma presided. Present were John Hope Franklin, president-elect; Charles Gibson, immediate past president; Otis A. Pease, vice-president for the profession; Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president for research; Warren I. Susman, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Stanford E. Lehmborg, Emiliana P. Noether, Norma L. Peterson, Allan G. Bogue, John J. Johnson, Michael Kammen, Mack Thompson, executive director; and Otto Pflanze, *AHR* editor, Edmund H. Worthy, assistant executive director, and Eileen Gaylard, executive assistant, by invitation.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the December 27, 1977 Council meeting were approved as amended. The minutes of the December 30, 1977 Council meeting were approved without emendation.

2. *Report of the President:* The Council reviewed the following actions of the Executive Committee: 1) the current award period in the Albert B. Corey Prize competition shall end December 31, 1977 with periods to conclude on December 31 in the odd-numbered years; and 2) the appointment of C. Eugene McCarley, San Francisco State University, as local arrangements chairman for the 1978 annual meeting. These actions were allowed to stand without change.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Franklin reported that the Committee on Affiliated Societies had approved affiliation of the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism, but declined to approve the Journal of the West, Inc., as it did not meet the criteria for affiliation. A request from the Sri Lanka Historians Society for affiliation was referred to the Com-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

mittee on International Historical Activities for further study. Mr. Franklin also reported on his review of the relationship of affiliated societies with the association. He proposed that consideration be given to several changes: that a certain percentage of the members of affiliated societies also be members of the association; that an affiliation fee be levied for affiliation to help offset the cost of the services provided by the association; and that affiliated societies be urged not to hold sessions or other meetings during the period of the business meeting. Mr. Franklin agreed that a meeting of officers of affiliated societies at the San Francisco meeting to get their reactions to these proposed changes was in order.

In regard to the annual meeting, Mr. Franklin recommended that the program committee be instructed to apply to sessions proposed for formal inclusion in the program the same criteria for acceptance as are applied to all other proposals. This recommendation was approved. Affiliated societies will, however, as in the past, be encouraged and assisted to hold sessions of their own in conjunction with the annual meeting; these sessions will be listed separately in the printed program.

4. *Research Division:* The minutes of the spring meeting of the division were submitted for information of the Council. Ms. Roelker reported on the outcome of the recently established First Books Competition. Recommendations for revised guidelines for future programs were approved by the Council, including a change in the name from "First Books Competition" to "First Books Program." Discussion of how to handle obituaries was tabled until Mr. Pflanze, editor of the *Review*, was present.

The Council approved the procedures for judging the Alexis de Tocqueville Prize, which will be awarded every five years commencing in 1979. A statement on conflict-of-interest problems for judges on AHA prize competitions was adopted by the Council: "Any member of a prize committee who feels him/herself to be in a position of possible conflict of interest (such as sponsorship of a contestant's dissertation, principal consultant on a contestant's research, colleague of contestant, etc.) should make this fact known to the other members of the committee at the outset."

5. *Professional Division:* Mr. Pease reported on the spring divisional meeting. On the matter of grievances of foreign historians he said the division would prepare for consideration by the Council at its December meeting more precise guidelines about the

COUNCIL MINUTES

nature of evidence needed in future cases. Council approved the division's recommendation to appoint an *ad hoc* committee, consisting of one representative from each division, to study and offer recommendations concerning general *Newsletter* policies regarding its standing editorial features. Mr. Pease paid tribute to his predecessor, Mrs. Jean Joughin, for her diligence and conscientiousness in dealing with matters coming within the purview of the Professional Division.

6. *Teaching Division*: Mr. Susman reported on the division's activities during the spring and its plans for the future. The continuing series of regional teaching conferences was discussed, as were the ways for the association to relate more closely to secondary school teachers. Mr. Susman also reported the large number of nominations received so far for the teaching resources board. Council approved plans for a conference on the introductory history course and authorized the executive director to seek funding for it. Council also accepted the award of \$99,844 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the Stanford summer institute. Finally, Council noted with enthusiasm the success of the History Day project and commended its originator and director, David D. Van Tassel of Case Western Reserve University.

7. *American Historical Review*: Mr. Pflanze joined the meeting to report on the present status of the *Review*. A discussion ensued on how to handle obituaries. The matter was subsequently referred to the *ad hoc* committee on the *Newsletter* for review. Mr. Pflanze will continue to accept obituaries for the *AHR*.

8. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Thompson presented the following items for information: 1) relations with the Soviet Academy of Sciences; 2) planning for the 1980 International Congress of Historical Sciences including a grant received from the NEH for *History in Our Time*; 3) ACLS travel awards to historians for attendance at spring and summer international meetings; 4) present status of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History; 5) the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship; 6) report on the status of the Yale-Aptheker Report; 8) Project 87; 9) report of the 1977 Program Committee; 10) receipt of a grant from NEH to support the Quantitative History exchange programs with the USSR; and 11) relationship of committees to divisions. The following items were presented for action: 1) appointment of the 1979 Program Committee: the Council approved

the recommendations of the program chairman, provided all were members of the AHA in accordance with association policy; 2) re-appointment of Paul K. Conkin as parliamentarian for 1978; 3) appointment of members to the National Advisory Committee for the Stanford summer institute: Temma E. Kaplan, Marsha J. Darling, Florence Howe, Marjorie Wall Bingham, and Joan W. Scott. All items were approved.

9. *ERA Resolution*: The Council discussed the resolution of the ERA proposed at its December 27, 1977 meeting and filed pending the results of the advisory referendum. The resolution called for the association to "join with the National Education Association, the American Association of University Women, the American Political Science Association, the National Association of Social Workers, the American Psychological Association, and the American Society for Public Administrators, and not hold its annual meetings in states that fail to ratify the ERA, until the amendment becomes part of the Constitution or this issue is otherwise resolved." The Council considered the results of the advisory referendum, which favored the resolution (798-709), reviewed the correspondence from members, and after further discussion tabled a motion to accept the resolution by a vote of eight members in favor and three opposed (Warren I. Susman, Norma L. Peterson, and Allan G. Bogue). The Council then considered and approved the following resolution:

1. The Council of the American Historical Association supports the proposed ERA.
2. The basis of this action was the Council's recognition of (i) the possible professional implications of the proposed ERA for our members; (ii) the need to resolve an issue that, if allowed to continue, threatens to divert the association from its primary goal of the promotion of historical scholarship and teaching in the interests of all members of the profession; and (iii) the importance of such practical considerations as maintenance of attendance at the annual meeting and of the integrity of the annual program.
3. Washington, D.C. shall be the site for the annual meeting of the association in 1980.

The vote on these resolutions was nine in favor, one opposed, and one abstention.

COUNCIL MINUTES

10. The Council next went into executive session to consider the report of Mr. Bouwsma, chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Bouwsma called upon Mr. Thompson to summarize the financial performance for 1977-78 and his recommendations for the fiscal year 1978-79. Mr. Thompson noted that the financial condition of the association was stable and that on the basis of three-quarters performance, the deficit for fiscal year 1977-78 was anticipated to be less than that projected a year ago and that a balanced budget was a possibility. Mr. Thompson reviewed his recommended budget for fiscal year 1978-79, which included a deficit of \$13,026.11. Mr. Bouwsma reported that the Finance Committee approved the executive director's recommendations for fiscal year 1978-79. The Council approved the budget as submitted.

In regular session, Mr. Bouwsma reported that the Finance Committee would meet with the Board of Trustees in the fall, at which time the association's investment policy would be reviewed.

11. The Council agreed to hold its next meeting on December 27, 1978 in San Francisco.

12. The Council went into an executive session of elected members.

13. Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at noon on May 26.

DECEMBER 27, 1978

The Council of the American Historical Association convened at 8:30 a.m. on December 27 in the Walnut Suite of the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco. President William J. Bouwsma presided. Present were Charles Gibson, immediate past president; John Hope Franklin, president-elect; Otis A. Pease, vice-president for the profession; Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president for research; Warren I. Susman, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Stanford E. Lehmberg, Emiliana P. Noether, Norma L. Peterson, Allan G. Bogue, John J. Johnson, Michael Kammen; Mack Thompson, executive director. Present by invitation were David H. Pinkney, incoming president-elect; Eugene F. Rice, incoming vice-president for research; Robert V. Remini, newly-elected Council member; Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., assistant executive director; Otto Pflanze, *AHR* editor; and Paul K. Conkin, parliamentarian.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the May 25–26, 1978, Council meeting were approved without amendment.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Bouwsma presented to the Council the action of the Executive Committee regarding the appointment of Bruce Glasrud as 1978 Local Arrangements Chairman to replace Eugene McCarley who resigned for personal reasons. The Council approved this appointment.

In a brief oral report Mr. Bouwsma expressed his pleasure with the association-sponsored regional teaching conferences and extended his appreciation to members of the Council, association committees, and AHA staff for their assistance and good work during his term of office. Mr. Bouwsma noted that five members of the Council were completing their terms, and on behalf of the Council he thanked them for their services and wished them well.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Franklin informed the Council about the work and recommendations of the two committees which he chairs.

a. *Committee on Committees:* Council approved the nominations by the committee for appointments to various association committees.

b. *Committee on Societies Affiliated with the AHA:* During the past year Mr. Franklin has corresponded and held discussions with officers of all affiliated societies. They expressed strong interest in continuing their affiliation with the AHA. They also wished to have the continuing opportunity to participate in the annual meeting, either by sponsoring joint sessions on the program or by organizing separate programs to be held in conjunction with the AHA meeting. Some societies expressed concern that the Program Committee had rejected their proposals for joint sessions. The Council endorsed the authority of the Program Committee over the annual program and asked that officers of affiliated societies be sent copies of the guidelines for program participation to avoid any future misunderstandings.

There were mixed reactions from the affiliated societies to tentative proposals that a certain percentage of the members of affiliated societies also be members of the AHA, and that an affiliation fee be levied to help offset the cost of services provided by the association. Mr. Franklin noted that these suggestions require further consideration and consultation, and that he had invited officers of affiliated societies to a breakfast meeting for this purpose.

COUNCIL MINUTES

4. *Research Division:* Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president, presented the annual report and the minutes of its fall meeting. In reviewing the activities of the division, Ms. Roelker noted the disappointing number of entries for the 1978 First Books Program. She reported that ways to improve the program were under consideration for the coming year and she recommended that the program be continued for another year. She also summarized the results of a review by the division of the AHA pamphlet series and *Recently Published Articles*, and said that the division would consider these subjects again at its next meeting.

Ms. Roelker sought the advice of the Council on several new items of business. The Council advised against cosponsorship by the division of two panels for the 1979 program and felt in general that all three divisions of the association should refrain from joint sponsorship of sessions. The division was urged to press ahead with its proposed study on the state of foundation support for historical research. In regard to a policy statement on foreign languages and area studies for which the Modern Languages Association had requested AHA endorsement, the Council asked the division to make a formal recommendation for the May meeting.

5. *Teaching Division:* Mr. Susman, vice-president, submitted his published annual report and briefly elaborated on it. He described the success of recent teaching conferences and outlined the schedule for additional conferences in 1979. The problems of liaison between the division and the Program Committee were mentioned. Mr. Susman also reported on the encouraging response of the membership to the panel sponsored by the division at the annual meeting.

6. *Professional Division:* Mr. Pease, vice-president, referred Council members to his published annual report and the minutes of the division's fall meeting. He announced the recommendation of the division that obituary notices be published in the *Newsletter* and that the *AHR* continue to have the option of publishing longer necrologies of distinguished historians. This recommendation has been referred to the *ad hoc* committee on the *Newsletter* for its consideration. Mr. Pease informed the Council that the division has developed a draft statement on the criteria for evidence relating to violations of the rights of foreign historians and after further review will present it to the Council.

Mr. Pease called to the special attention of the Council the reso-

lution of the division about the value and importance of the National Coordinating Committee. This resolution also called upon the Council to give the NCC institutional support from the regular AHA budget even if this support requires an increase in regular membership dues. Consideration of this second aspect of the resolution was delayed until the Council took up the report of the Finance Committee (see item 17).

Mr. Pease described in some detail the work of the division in developing with the AHA staff office a major survey of departments of history in the United States. He explained that plans called for the survey to be mailed in the spring of 1979. Since some of the data obtained in the survey will be of a confidential nature, the division asked the Council to approve a resolution pledging the association to protect the confidentiality of the data collected. The Council unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Response to the survey is voluntary, both in its entirety and in respect to individual items. The association hopes that every department will provide full information, and it will treat all information as confidential. The data will be used for statistical purposes only and not to the detriment of any department or individual. The data will be released only in aggregate form."

The Council then adjourned for lunch and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

7. American Historical Review: Mr. Pflanze, the editor, joined the meeting to report on current developments. His annual report was received and placed on file. The following nominations to the Board of Editors were approved by the Council:

Elizabeth Read Foster	Bryn Mawr College	<i>England</i>
C. Warren Hollister	University of California, Santa Barbara	<i>Medieval</i>
Joan Hoff Wilson	Arizona State University	<i>United States</i>
Nathan Irvin Huggins	Columbia University	<i>United States</i>

The Council voted an expression of gratitude to the retiring members of the editorial board: William O. Aydelotte, Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Robert H. Bremner, and R. Don Higginbotham.

8. *Pacific Coast Division*: Donald W. Treadgold, president of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA, and John A. Schutz, secretary-treasurer, presented a formal report on PCB activities during 1978. It was received and placed on file. They outlined plans for

COUNCIL MINUTES

the next PCB annual meeting in Honolulu and for seeking additional support for the branch from foundations and patrons.

9. The following items, presented to the Council for action, were approved:

a. Katherine F. Drew, Rice University, as chairwoman of the Program Committee for the 1980 annual meeting.

b. The appointment of Irwin T. Hyatt, Emory University, to the 1979 Program Committee.

10. *ERA Resolution*: Mr. Pease read and explained the Professional Division's recommendation to the Council that it remove the CWH's original ERA resolution from the table and approve it. The division's vote on this recommendation had been unanimous (the chair not voting). Mr. Pease and Mr. Lehmberg listed four reasons behind this recommendation: 1) The Council had previously sought the opinion of both the Professional Division and the entire association membership and received from both a recommendation to approve. In the face of such clear and solicited advice the Council's rejection of the resolution was inappropriate and unwise. 2) In approving the ERA itself, the Council had already committed the association to a "political" position. 3) The Council's seeming rejection of the resolution, in part on the basis of some principle involved in its character, was to set for the association a standard of judgment at odds with that exercised by each of many other professional organizations, as principled as the AHA, which have approved identical or similar resolutions. 4) Support of the CWH resolution would help restore unity to the membership of the association.

The Council voted to remove from the table the resolution which reads: "Be it resolved that the American Historical Association will join the National Education Association, the American Association of University Women, the American Political Science Association, the National Association of Social Workers, the American Psychological Association, the American Society of Public Administrators and not hold its annual meeting in states that fail to ratify the ERA, until the amendment becomes part of the Constitution or this issue is otherwise resolved."

The Council then discussed the resolution, in particular the implications of the wording to the effect that the association was joining others in a boycott. A motion was introduced to delete

from the original resolution the phrase “. . . join the National Education Association . . . and the American Society of Public Administrators and . . .” This motion was carried. The Council then approved the amended resolution. The resolution as adopted reads: “Be it resolved that the American Historical Association will not hold its annual meeting in states that fail to ratify the ERA, until the amendment becomes part of the Constitution or this issue is otherwise resolved.”

The President was asked to announce the Council decision at the business meeting on December 29.

11. *Report of the Executive Director:* The annual report of the executive director, as published in the annual meeting *Program* was received and placed on file. As an oral supplement to the report, Mr. Thompson noted that he expects to end the current fiscal year close to the approved budget, which projected a small deficit. He noted, however, that because of continuing inflation and other increases in operating costs, a deficit was certain unless there was a dues increase next year.

Mr. Thompson also reported to the Council on the following matters:

a. Rejection by the National Endowment for the Humanities of its Challenge Grant proposal.

b. A proposal to fund three additional women's history institutes at Rutgers, University of North Carolina, and University of Minnesota had been submitted to The Ford Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, and the National Institute of Education. The Ford Foundation had recently turned down the application, but it is still pending at the other two agencies.

c. The third U.S.-USSR colloquium was successfully held in Moscow in late November.

d. Plans for a U.S.-USSR colloquium to be held in Alaska during August, 1979 and cosponsored by the AHA and the Kennan Institute are well under way. A grant of \$10,000 has been awarded to the AHA by IREX and a similar grant has been made to the Kennan Institute by the Department of Interior for this conference.

e. A planning conference with a delegation from the National Committee of Japanese Historians is scheduled for December 28 and 30 in San Francisco. The conference will explore ways his-

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torians in the two countries can develop cooperative scholarly projects.

f. Plans for the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest in 1980 are developing well. The Washington office is continuing its efforts to raise funds to support the U.S. delegation. Contributors to *History in Our Time*, the volume which will be published on the occasion of the congress, have started to prepare their essays. Close liaison with the Romanian organizers of the Congress has developed as a result of a visit to Romania by the executive director and a visit to this country by a group of Romanian historians.

g. Arrangements for the quantitative history project with the USSR Academy of Sciences are progressing. Two colloquia will be held, the first in the United States in 1979, and the second at a later date.

h. The annual membership for 1978 totals 15,163, a decrease of 700 members since 1977. This decline is due in part to a smaller number of new members in 1978. The Council asked Mr. Thompson to investigate appointment of honorary members.

12. The annual reports of the controller and the Nominating Committee chairman were received and placed on file.

In regard to the position on the Council to be filled by Willie Lee Rose, a motion was introduced proposing that the Council declare a temporary one-year vacancy because Ms. Rose might not be able to fulfill her duties due to ill health. This motion was defeated. The Council expressed concern about the absence of women members on the Council and agreed to review this matter at its May meeting.

13. The Council received and placed on file the annual reports of the following standing committees: Committee on Women Historians, Committee on Quantitative Research in History, Committee on International Historical Activities, and the Adams, Beer, Beveridge, Corey, Dunning, Marraro, Watumull, and Robinson prize committees.

14. The reports of two *ad hoc* committees—the Special Committee on the Bicentennial Celebration of the Constitution and the Committee on American-East Asian Relations—were received and placed on file. At the request of Akira Iriye, chairman of the Committee on American-East Asian Relations, the Council dissolved

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the committee upon successful completion of its assignment. The Council noted with appreciation the good work of this committee and its members between 1974 and 1978.

15. The Council received and placed on file the annual reports of the following joint committees: AHA/CHA, Littleton-Griswold and AHA/APSA Committee on the Bicentennial Era. Upon recommendation of the Littleton-Griswold Committee, the Council approved the award of \$3000 to the New Jersey Department of Education to expedite publication of the *Laws of the Royal Colony of New Jersey*.

The Council also received and placed on file the report of Donald R. McCoy, AHA delegate to the National Archives Advisory Council. His term of service was noted with appreciation.

16. *Business Meeting Agenda*: The Council discussed and approved the agenda as presented by the executive director.

17. *Finance Committee Report*: The Council approved the following recommendations of the Finance Committee:

a. That the AHA agree in principle to join other constituent societies in supporting the National Coordinating Committee out of its general fund; that the contribution of the AHA be in accordance with a formula worked out with other constituent societies, but that the contribution of the AHA not exceed \$10,000 for fiscal year 1979-1980.

b. A special committee was appointed to study the best way to utilize the accumulated surplus in the Beveridge Fund, consistent with the terms of the bequest.

c. The executive director was authorized to undertake renovation of AHA property and transfer fixed amounts from securities to pay for this work.

18. *Adjournment*: The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Minutes of the Ninety-third Business Meeting

President William Bouwsma called the annual business meeting of the association to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1978, in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco. Paul K. Conkin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Announcement by the President:* On authorization of the Council, Mr. Bouwsma read the following resolution passed by the Council at its meeting on December 27:

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association will not hold its annual meeting in states that fail to ratify the ERA, until the amendment becomes part of the Constitution or this issue is otherwise resolved.

2. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson referred to his printed annual report in the *Program* and briefly updated it. He mentioned that the 1977/78 budget was balanced for the third consecutive year, and that according to present projections, the 1978/79 fiscal year should also end in the black. He was not so sanguine about the financial situation of the association beyond the current year, and said that in 1979 he would have to recommend to the Council a dues increase—the first in five years—as one means of meeting spiraling costs. Mr. Thompson also reported that the Council had authorized him to prepare a preliminary proposal for celebration of the AHA centennial in 1984.

The second NEH-funded institute in women's history for secondary school teachers was held at Stanford University in the summer of 1978. The AHA continued to expand its international activities, the most recent being a planning conference in San Francisco with a five-member delegation from the National Com-

mittee of Japanese Historians. Mr. Thompson summarized AHA efforts to preserve public records and papers. Finally, Mr. Thompson reviewed the activities and status of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC). To continue its effective work, the NCC requires a more stable source of funding. Toward this end constituent members were being asked to provide regular grants to the NCC according to the size of their organizations.

3. *Report of the Editor:* Otto Pflanze highlighted some of the points in his annual report published in the *Program*. The *AHR*, he explained, continued to incorporate the element of controversy through the new section, *AHR* Forum, and to publish occasional theme-centered issues. Fewer manuscripts had been received in 1978 than in 1977, but the lead time between submission of manuscripts and publication of those accepted had been reduced. Mr. Pflanze concluded by announcing the new appointments to the Board of Editors—Elizabeth Read Foster of Bryn Mawr College; C. Warren Hollister of University of California, Santa Barbara; Joan Hoff Wilson of Arizona State University; and Nathan Irvin Huggins of Columbia University.

4. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Robert I. Rotberg, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported the results of the mail ballot, 4044 ballots having been cast. John Hope Franklin and David H. Pinkney stood elected to the offices of president and president-elect, respectively; Eugene F. Rice was elected vice-president of the Research Division; Willie Lee Rose, Lacey Baldwin Smith, and Robert V. Remini were elected to the Council; William J. Joyce was elected to the Professional Division, Russell Major to the Research Division, and Mildred Alpern to the Teaching Division; Richard Maxwell Brown, Peter Stansky, and Thomas W. Africa were elected to the Committee on Committees; and James J. Sheehan, Louisa Schell Hoberman, and Dora B. Weiner were elected to the Nominating Committee. Mr. Rotberg also reviewed some of the criteria for nomination; the full text of his report appears in the January 1979 *Newsletter*.

5. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Warren I. Susman, Vice-President of the Teaching Division, briefly supplemented his printed report and the oral reports delivered by division members at the division's session on the evening of December 27. He noted

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the success of this session and of a recent teaching conference at Purdue University. In conclusion, Mr. Susman outlined the schedule of teaching conferences planned for 1979.

6. *Report of the Professional Division:* Otis A. Pease, Vice-President of the Professional Division, reported in detail on one major aspect of the division's work in 1978—the plans for a comprehensive, annual survey of departments of history, scheduled to be distributed in 1979. He explained the purposes of the survey and asked all departments to cooperate fully.

7. *Report of the Research Division:* Nancy L. Roelker, Vice-President of the Research Division, succinctly described the work of the division in 1978. She cited, in particular, the First Books Program and asked members to encourage greater participation by junior scholars.

8. *Resolution of Thanks to the Program and Local Arrangements Committees:* On behalf of the Council, Allan G. Bogue presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Program Committee of the Association has the responsibility for organizing the program of the annual meeting,

AND WHEREAS the Local Arrangements Committee makes the arrangements for the scholarly sessions,

AND WHEREAS the success of the meeting depends in large measure on the work of these committees,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Council of the association wishes to recognize the good work of these committees and to express its deep appreciation to the cochairmen of the Program Committee, Thomas Pressly and Robin Winks, to Bruce Glasrud, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, and to members of the respective committees for their efficient and generous work in organizing the program and arranging the meeting here in San Francisco. The Council also expresses its gratitude to the Washington staff and all students and others who assisted in the operation here in San Francisco.

The resolution was approved by unanimous acclamation.

9. *Resolutions:* Mr. Bouwsma announced that three resolu-

tions qualified for presentation to the business meeting. The complete texts of the resolutions were published in the December 1978 *Newsletter*. Joan Hoff Wilson, speaking as president of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession, withdrew the first two resolutions in light of the Council's decision on December 27 regarding the site of annual meetings (see item 1 of these minutes). The first resolution called for the business meeting to approve the earlier resolution to boycott non-ERA states, and the second asked the business meeting to censure the Council for refusing to boycott non-ERA states as sites for annual meetings.

Ms. Wilson formally introduced the third resolution which read:

WHEREAS the status of women in the historical profession is declining, and the original position of a half-time special assistant to the Committee on Women Historians has been subsumed under another job category, leaving women without an effective voice in the central administrative structure of the AHA,

BE IT RESOLVED that the AHA recreate the position of special assistant to the Committee on Women Historians; and that this individual reactivate the referral service on job openings and reissue the *Directory of Women Historians*.

The resolution was seconded by Mollie C. Davis of Queens College, North Carolina.

Carol K. Blesser of Colgate University proposed an amendment of the resolution which read:

BE IT RESOLVED that an appointment be made of an executive officer for women's interests to the executive director. Such a person should be an advocate of the professional concerns of women (including an awareness of the emerging sources of financial support for women's educational equity); should be knowledgeable in affirmative action procedures; and should have a demonstrable concern with the scholarly development of women's history. The selection of this person should be made with the active participation and concurrence of the AHA Committee on Women Historians.

This resolution being seconded, debate was heard from S. Joan

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Moon of California State University, Sacramento, and Joanna S. Zangrando of Skidmore College, both of whom spoke in favor of the amendment. Robert Byrnes of Indiana University queried the financial implications of the resolution, and Mr. Thompson explained that the minimum cost of another executive officer would be \$25,000 per year.

W. Stull Holt of the University of Washington moved that the final sentence of the amendment ("The selection of this person should be made with the active participation and concurrence of the AHA Committee on Women Historians,") be deleted. The motion was seconded, whereupon Francis Jennings of the Newberry Library spoke against the amended wording to the amendment, an unidentified member supported the Holt amendment. This amendment to the amendment failed by a vote of 28 in favor and 58 opposed. Thereupon Constance Myers of Arizona State University spoke in favor of the amendment and explained the need for affirmative action.

Gerda Lerner of Sarah Lawrence College moved to amend the amendment by changing the language of the first sentence to read: "BE IT RESOLVED that the Council be asked to facilitate the appointment of a special assistant for women's interests to the executive director." The reason for the amended wording, she explained, was that she wanted to avoid an unconstitutional resolution, and that she did not want the effect of the resolution to place an undue financial strain on the limited resources of the association. This amendment to the amendment carried by a voice vote.

Charles Hendricks of the U.S. Army Center of Military History spoke for the need of the association to be concerned with minority groups and affirmative action as well as women's interests. He proposed an amendment to the amendment which called for the addition of the phrase "minority group" or "minority groups" everywhere in the amendment that the word "women" or "women's" appeared. This amendment to the amendment was defeated by a vote of 21 in favor and 50 opposed.

Amy Swerdlow moved that the wording of the first sentence in the amendment be amended to read: "BE IT RESOLVED that the Council be asked to facilitate an appointment of a special assistant for minority and women's interests to the executive director." The motion carried by voice vote.

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The meeting then voted on the amendment which read:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Council be asked to facilitate an appointment of a special assistant for minority and women's interests to the executive director. Such a person should be an advocate of the professional concerns of women (including an awareness of the emerging sources of support for women's educational equity); should be knowledgeable in affirmative action procedures; and should have a demonstrable concern with the scholarly development of women's history. The selection of this person should be made with the active participation and concurrence of the AHA Committee on Women Historians.

The amended resolution carried by a vote of 60 in favor and 13 opposed.

10. *Other Business:* E. B. Smith of the University of Maryland spoke about the need to support foreign scholarship. His statement was accepted for the cognizance of the meeting.

11. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, Mr. Bouwsma declared the meeting adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1978

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to submit the results of the elections of 1978. Of the membership eligible to vote, approximately 14,000, only 4044 cast ballots, nearly 400 fewer than the 1977 total of 4431. Nearly all of those 4044 voters refused to vote for one or more candidates. A very small number spoiled their ballots entirely. Forty-five ballots arrived after the November 1 deadline; as of December 1, they were still being received. The vote was counted with computer assistance, the results being:

President:

John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago, 3404 votes.

There were 640 abstentions and spoiled ballots.

President-elect:

David H. Pinkney, University of Washington, 2045 votes,
ELECTED.

Carl E. Schorske, Princeton University, 1683 votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 316.

Vice-President, Research Division:

Eugene F. Rice, Columbia University, 1854 votes, ELECTED.

Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley,
1596 votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 594.

The Council

Position I:

Willie Lee Rose, Johns Hopkins University, 1978 votes,
ELECTED.

Gerda Lerner, Sarah Lawrence College, 1722 votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 344.

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Position II:

Lacey Baldwin Smith, Northwestern University, 1841 votes,
ELECTED.

Standish Meacham, Jr., University of Texas, Austin, 1671
votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 532.

Position III:

Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle,
2036 votes, ELECTED.

Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1486
votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 522.

Divisional Committees

Profession:

William L. Joyce, American Antiquarian Society, 1921 votes,
ELECTED.

Maeva Marcus, Supreme Court Historical Society, 1470
votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 653.

Research:

Russell Major, Emory University, 1805 votes, ELECTED.

Lois G. Schwoerer, George Washington University, 1617
votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 622.

Teaching:

Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (N.Y.) High School, 1751
voted, ELECTED.

Theodore R.Sizer, Phillips Academy, 1655 votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 638.

Committee on Committees

Position I:

Richard Maxwell Brown, University of Oregon, 1348 votes,
ELECTED.

Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas, 1063 votes.

Catherine Prelinger, *Benjamin Franklin Papers*, nominated by
petition, 1029 votes.

Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 604.

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Position II:

Peter Stansky, Stanford University, 1781 votes, ELECTED.
Henry Ashby Turner, Jr., Yale University, 1474 votes.
Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 789.

Position III:

Thomas W. Africa, State University of New York, Binghamton, 1703 votes, ELECTED.
Angeliki E. Laiou, Rutgers University, 1452 votes.
Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 889.

Nominating Committee

Position I:

James J. Sheehan, Northwestern University, 1388 votes, ELECTED.
Margaret Ann Stroebel, San Diego State University, nominated by petition, 1197 votes.
Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles, 890 votes.
Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 569.

Position II:

Louisa Schell Hoberman, Wesleyan University, 2045 votes, ELECTED.
John Spencer, Middlebury College, 1251 votes.
Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 784.

Position III:

Dora B. Weiner, Manhattanville College, 1770 votes, ELECTED.
K. C. Liu, University of California, Davis, 1634 votes.
Abstentions and spoiled ballots, 640.

The Nominating Committee joins the membership in welcoming these new officers to the leadership of the association. We thank them, and those who received fewer votes, for agreeing to contest the election and to serve. The Nominating Committee is particularly pleased to report that in 1978 no one nominated refused to be a candidate. The slate presented to the electorate therefore represented the first choices of the Nominating Committee.

This is the fifth election to be held under the provision of the new constitution of the association. The Nominating Committee was conscious of the responsibility that all such committees have

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in professional associations. As diligently as they can they must seek to recruit leaders capable of fostering the aims of the memberships of their associations collectively and as individual scholars. Ideally, they ought to be in a position to contribute to the healthy growth of their professions, in this case history, as well as the narrow institutional needs of what, in this case, is one of the largest professional associations in the United States.

The members of the Nominating Committee of this association are usually guided in choosing candidates by their own subjective interpretation of what must be implicit guidelines. There is a sense of what is wanted which is inherited from one year's committee to the next, but each member brings to the committee his own sense of what kinds of candidates should be asked to submit themselves to the decisions of the electorate. As the perceived needs of the association alter, and as the various constituencies within the profession become more and less articulate, so the members, and therefore the committee as a collective, reinterprets its role as a regenerative force within the association. In that way—and there is probably no better one—this professional and other similar associations keep themselves institutionally alert. The Nominating Committee therefore plays, and is usually conscious of playing, a role crucial to the health of the association.

For that reason, it is essential that the officers, the Council, and the membership annually are made aware of the procedures of the Nominating Committee. This is that accounting, a personal report by the outgoing chairman of the committee's stewardship during 1978.

For practical reasons the committee meets once each winter in Washington, its timing dictated by the publication of the year's slate of officers in a spring issue of the *Newsletter*. In 1978 the committee convened for two days in mid-February following a snowstorm that had paralyzed the northeast and delayed its deliberations. Only one member of the nine-person committee was absent.

Prior to the meeting the chairman of the committee had received 124 (less than half of the 1977 total) suggestions submitted by individuals, plus a few detailed submissions by lobbying groups within the association, such as the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and departments of history. A few individuals also offered themselves. The various suggestions were all arranged by category and carefully con-

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sidered by the committee. The number of 124 submissions (on the forms provided with the ballot) is remarkably few considering the breadth of the membership of the association.

The committee obviously did not confine itself to those names which had been suggested by outsiders. In its deliberations the committee tried to fulfill its implicit mandate by nominating candidates who would be a credit to the association intellectually, who would be able to serve the association energetically, and who, perhaps, had a personal or institutional quality which made them unusually well qualified at this time.

The committee was mindful of the need of any nominating body to recruit representatives of as many as possible of the diverse constituencies within the association. Although it is impossible for lack of places on the ballot to seek a fully balanced representation of interests, and no committee would want to balance interests for the sake of doing so (for equity is not necessarily to be found in balance, and balance is not necessarily desirable for the health of the association), the committee nonetheless wishes over several years to neglect the claims of no large constituency. Nor have the committees in recent years wanted to cluster candidates from one or another geographical region, from certain categories of university, or from particular nonteaching or teaching employment designations within the profession. Committees, in 1978 as before, have tried to avoid filling the ballot with graduates of larger rather than smaller or eastern rather than western departments. Yet among older cohorts there is an inevitable clustering which cannot be avoided.

In 1978, as in recent years, the Nominating Committee has chosen candidates with merit as the first and most important criterion. But the competing claims of geography, graduate and undergraduate departments, and major versus minor fields within history have all been considered and explicitly weighed. The committee has wanted to spread the responsibility of office to younger as well as to established members of the profession, and to historians who do not teach in universities. It has also consciously attempted to provide opportunities for the candidacy of women. However, this may well be the last year when a position on the ballot is specifically reserved for one or another gender. There seems a determined reluctance among at least one cohort to seek election under rubrics which are seen to be gender specific.

There is one determination with which the members of the

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1978 Nominating Committee were as one. Historians who are not members of the association were not nominated. Many were considered; when it was discovered that a potential nominee was not a "member in good standing of the association," his candidacy for nomination was voided. There is an obvious reason for this policy of the committee. Although strictly speaking not innovative, this is the first time in recent years when such a policy was adhered to strictly, and with the assistance of the association's complete membership print-out.

The membership of the association also deserves to know that the 1978 committee, not unlike previous committees, regards the selection of candidates for the position of president-elect as its most important responsibility. In recent years the committee has explicitly alternated the presidency between Americanists, Europeanists, and historians of nonmajor geographical specialities. The first is by far the largest membership constituency. Nominating Committees have not wanted to run Americanists against non-Americanists; by and large they have also attempted to maintain a rough chronological comparability among the candidates. There can be no hard and fast rules. In 1978, however, the committee believed that the candidates for president-elect were appropriately to be drawn only from the ranks of senior European historians. In 1979 the committee will more than likely not choose a Europeanist.

Age has become another criterion of selection. The committee had wanted the association have as its president (in the second year after his election) a historian capable of providing vigorous and enlightened leadership. The committee has also viewed the presidency as the highest honor which the electorate could bestow on one of its members. The committee therefore thought it appropriate, except in unusual circumstances, to reserve the honor for a person who is esteemed by the profession, and who by scholarship and service had demonstrated his dedication to both the profession of history and to the association. Ordinarily, the committee decided, a person so qualified would be at least 60, and probably still associated at the time of his presidency with a major teaching department or some other equally central nonteaching institution within the profession.

For other positions on the ballot, the Nominating Committee used no age criteria. But it paid attention to criteria specific to each assignment, i.e., it attempted to present candidates for places

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on the Teaching Division who were active in that part of the profession. It wanted to give due weight to geographical and other specialities in selecting nominees to be elected to the Council and this committee, sought to have small as well as large institutions represented, and so on.

The last pleasure of the Nominating Committee is to elect its own chairman. In 1979 Mary Beth Norton of Cornell University will chair the committee on which I have had the honor of serving for three years, and of leading in 1978. If the role of the Nominating Committee is as central to the association as I believe it to be, the association in 1979 will have much for which to be thankful under her stewardship of this committee. I await her report.

December 1978

Robert I. Rotberg, *chairman*

American Council of Learned Societies

The Council maintained its established programs of financial aid to individual scholars engaged in research or related postdoctoral studies. Historians continued to receive a good share of these grants. During 1977 and 1978 the Council awarded a total of 279 fellowships, study-fellowships, research fellowships for recent recipients of the PhD, grants-in-aid for postdoctoral research, and grants-in-aid for recent recipients of the PhD. Of these grants, sixty-five (or twenty-three percent) went to scholars who are institutionally identified as historians. Historians are also prominently represented on the Board of Directors of the Council in the persons of Neil Harris, who was elected to the Board at the 1977 annual meeting, and James Banner, who was appointed to the Board in August, 1977, after the resignation of another member.

The most important piece of business discussed at the annual meeting of the Council, which took place in Washington, D.C., April 20-21, was the progress of a special project called the National Enquiry into the Production and Dissemination of Scholarly Knowledge. Launched in January, 1976 with generous grants from several foundations, the Enquiry has engaged in a massive analysis of scholarly communication with the object of recommending ways of creating a more effective system for disseminating scholarship. A working paper, which envisaged a heavy reliance on new technology, was sharply criticized by a number of delegates. The final report, originally scheduled for release in the late spring, has been delayed.

Speaking briefly for the future of the ACLS, President R. M. Lumiansky pointed out the need for a major fund-raising drive to assure the continuance of the basic programs beyond the next three or four years. An effort will be made to expand the capital assets dramatically and to secure a charter from the U.S. Congress.

December 1978

John Higham

Committee on American-East Asian Relations

The committee's main task was to administer a fellowship program funded by a Ford Foundation grant of \$60,000. (The Ford Foundation had made an initial grant of \$142,000 to the committee for the period 1969–1974). During 1974 to 1978 the committee sponsored six fellows, all graduate students who were to be trained in the dual field of United States history and East Asian history. The AEAR fellows were chosen in nationally advertised competitions from a large pool of applicants; they were among the top first-year or second-year graduate students at leading universities when they received our fellowships; and subsequently they went through rigorous language training as well as normal graduate study. The committee is pleased to note that all but one of the fellows have stayed in the field of American-East Asian relations and are now completing doctoral programs in their respective institutions.

The Ford Foundation grant of \$60,000 enabled the committee to support the fellows' summer language work as well as research travels, in addition to paying for their tuition and incidental academic expenses. The bulk of the grant has been spent in administering the fellowship program. The grant has not been renewed and on June 30, 1978, the program was terminated.

Although the fellowship has been of short duration, we believe that it has succeeded in attracting top graduate students to this important field of specialization and in encouraging them, whether fellowship awardees or not, to think seriously about this cross-cultural discipline. Indeed, a major achievement of the committee may have been in increasing awareness among historians of the intellectual excitement and research possibilities in this field of inquiry. The committee was able to organize three smokers

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over the past three years to which hundreds of historians were invited. The committee also issued a Newsletter on several occasions, printing news about research conferences, academic programs, and relevant publications in American-East Asian relations. As a result, we believe that today specialists in both United States history and Asian history highly value this dual specialization. There has come into existence a community of scholars who have worked on and published in the field.

Although the committee's formal role ceased with the termination of the Ford Foundation grant, its members, as well as other specialists, will continue to dedicate themselves to working further and harder to raise new questions and develop fresh methodologies for the study of relations between cultures. Fortunately, there are some encouraging recent developments. The Henry Luce Foundation has made large-scale awards to several institutions to encourage research projects in American-East Asian relations, and the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations has established an *ad hoc* study group to provide a channel of communication among specialists. These various activities will insure, I am confident, that the small beginnings made by the AHA's committee will expand into a significant stream in the historical discipline.

July 1978

Akira Iriye, *chairman*

Committee on the Bicentennial Era

In its second year, the committee began to implement proposals recommended by the predecessor planning committee. The committee continues to serve in two capacities: as the AHA group of Project 87, and as a separate AHA committee planning for the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. This report comments only on the activities of the AHA committee.

At committee meetings in March and September of 1978, three areas of need were outlined: (1) scholarly research on the U.S. constitutional system, (2) improvement of the curriculum and teaching of constitutional studies in secondary schools and colleges, and (3) the development of educational programs on our constitutional system directed at the public.

Scholarship. The committee decided it could not attempt a full-scale program of support for constitutional scholarship. Project 87, the Littleton-Griswold Fund, and others, have funds available for scholarly monographs and documentary collections that far exceed our own resources. This committee has recommended and will continue to identify areas of constitutional studies needing scholarly attention, as well as possible sources for funding.

Teaching. The committee has recommended to the Teaching Division that one or more of the Summer Institutes focus on constitutional history during the 1980s in order to strengthen curriculum and teaching about the Confederation and Constitution period, especially at the secondary level. Professor Warren Susman, Vice-President of the Teaching Division, has expressed interest in this idea. Some thought is also being given to a larger conference on teaching about the Constitution, with representatives from all educational levels and the media discussing curriculum, textbooks, and instructional devices.

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The committee has been in touch with the American Bar Association's Commission on Undergraduate Education in Law and the Humanities. This commission, funded by NEH, is preparing curricular materials designed to relate the role of law and legal institutions to the teaching of American history, philosophy, and literature at the undergraduate level. Several legal historians—members of the AHA—serve on the commission and will be helping to prepare materials for the American history courses. Mr. Gerald Fetner, staff director of the project, has expressed a desire to work together with Project 87 and this committee.

This committee has recommended, and the AHA Council has approved, a resolution urging program chairmen for the AHA's annual meetings from 1979 to 1987 to give special encouragement to sessions on the U.S. constitutional system. A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Dr. Martin Ridge, program chairman for the 1979 Annual Meeting.

Public Programs. The committee is encouraging the development of a "Kit on the Constitution" for distribution to civic organizations, local historical societies, and possibly schools. The kit might include an annotated copy of the Constitution, a constitutional problems series for discussion groups, a bibliography, and a list of materials readily available from governmental sources. We will continue to consult with the Teaching Division on this matter.

The committee is also developing a program to encourage colleges and universities to open a selected number of regularly scheduled or specially planned courses and lectures on subjects related to the Constitution to interested neighbors, alumni, staff, and faculty families during the anniversary year of 1987–88. This project may also be developed in cooperation with the Teaching Division.

Other projects such as records preservation, cosponsorship of conferences with public libraries, and the encouragement of public programs on the Constitution in local communities are also under consideration by the committee.

November 1978

Patricia Bonomi, *chairwoman*

Committee on International Historical Activities

The Bucharest Meeting, August, 1980: The Bureau (Executive Board) of the International Congress of Historical Sciences met in August, 1978, and established the final list of participants before the Bucharest Congress in August, 1980. Altogether there will be twenty-one sessions with almost thirty national associations "competing" for places.

The United States will be represented by the following scholars, of whom the paper-givers are: Maclyn Burg, Dwight Eisenhower Library; Edward Thaden, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; Robert Burns, University of California, Los Angeles; Harry Scheiber, University of California, San Diego; Barbara Sicherman, Radcliffe College; E. William Monter, Northwestern University; Joan W. Scott, University of North Carolina; Kathryn Kish Sklar, University of California, Los Angeles; Eugen Weber, University of California, Los Angeles; John Bodnar, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission; Ronald Schatz, Stanford University; and Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan. The commentators will be Jurgen Herbst, University of Wisconsin and Barbara Rosenkrantz, Harvard University; the presidents of sessions are Peter Gay, Yale University and William H. McNeill, The University of Chicago; and the vice-presidents of sessions are Giles Constable, Dumbarton Oaks and Alfred Chandler, Harvard Business School.

This represents a total of eighteen participants. Gordon Craig, our colleague on the Bureau, assures me that our representation exceeds that of any other nation and that it would be "greedy" of us to ask for more. This committee recommends however that the United States delegation be substantially larger than eighteen—at least thirty to thirty-five U.S. historians—and that the AHA apply for funding with the larger figure in mind. We had nominated eleven distinguished historians to serve as presidents and vice-

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presidents, of whom only three were finally chosen by the Bureau. We would hope that the other eight be included in the U.S. delegation. Naturally, we also hope that other members of the AHA will attend the Bucharest meeting relying on their own resources. We urge a substantial U.S. presence at Bucharest. The collection of twenty-one essays of historical research in the United States, entitled *History in Our Time*, under the direction of Michael Kammen at Cornell University, will be circulated at the Bucharest Congress (See AHA Newsletter, September, 1978; p. 17).

Bilateral Meetings:

a. The third U.S.-USSR historians' colloquium, which met in November, 1978 will be reported upon by Mack Thompson elsewhere in the *Annual Report*.

b. John W. Hall of Yale University has organized the meeting of Japanese and American historians in December, 1978. Five distinguished Japanese scholars will attend the AHA annual meeting. A one-day conference with American specialists in various fields of history will follow the meeting. The CIHA strongly endorses this kind of bilateral conference.

c. The National Endowment for the Humanities has recently awarded the AHA a grant to fund two U.S.-USSR conferences on quantitative methods and sources, one in the U.S. in 1979 and one in the USSR in 1980. These conferences are part of a larger project that includes the preparation and publication of a volume of essays on the sources and methods of quantitative history in the United States and a multinational conference to be attended by representatives from at least ten nations for the purpose of developing practical means of facilitating comparative work and the exchange of ideas, techniques, and data in comparative history. Funding for the conferences and the publications will be sought at the appropriate time.

Other Business

As far as the committee knows, there has been no formal reply to the protest by the Council of the AHA with regard to the treatment of Czechoslovak historians. This letter of protest was sent January 20, 1978. It is the committee's understanding that cases of this kind fall under the competence of the Professional Division of the AHA.

December 1978

Robert Forster, *chairman*

Committee on Women Historians

Since December, 1977, when a new committee chairwoman and two new members were appointed, the major concern has been with the ERA boycott resolution. After the Council failed to act positively in accord with the results of the advisory referendum, the committee has been discussing among itself and with its constituency how best to respond to the Council's action. We are seeking ways, as well, to have a direct voice on the Council in matters related to women. Now, the committee speaks through the Professional Division. *AHA Summer Institutes in Women's History for Secondary School Teachers*. The second summer institute, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, was held at Stanford University. The institute was based on the Sarah Lawrence Institute, initiated by the CWH, and held during 1976. The teaching materials assembled by participants will provide an important aid to secondary school teachers as they integrate women's history into their history curriculum.

Three other institutes, sponsored by the AHA and the CWH, are now being proposed to a number of funding agencies.

Status of Women in the Profession. Updated and corrected figures on women in the association show that they are substantially the same as those included in last year's annual report. CWH members have made suggestions about improving the new AHA departmental survey so that its answers will enlighten us further about the status of women historians. A representative of the committee attended a meeting in Washington in October of delegates from women's committees of the major professional organizations. At that meeting it was decided to apply for funding to develop a standardized questionnaire that would produce comparable results on the status of professional women. The committee has agreed to

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help develop the questionnaire and to consider testing it when it is ready.

Other Action. During the year, the committee had continued to review and make recommendations on grievances about sex-discrimination brought to the AHA, and has also sought ways of removing age and sex bias in grants and fellowships. Most recently we exchanged letters and an interview with the NEH about the question of criteria for funding scholarly research and conferences on women. One of our members is on the subcommittee preparing a report for the XVth International Congress of Historical Sciences (1980) on the subject of historical writings on women during the last ten years.

October 1978

Joan W. Scott, *chairwoman*

Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

The committee's editing and publication program is underway again and it is hoped that the first new volumes in the American Legal Records Series since 1964 will be published within the next two or three years.

Three of our projects are proceeding. Barbara Black is actively moving toward completion of her edition of the adjudicative record of the Massachusetts Bay General Court. Joseph Smith is about to begin the final phase of the New York Chancery Court project, having just completed his edition of the Alexander Hamilton legal papers. Charles Cullen has made some progress on his St. George Tucker notebook project, and we hope that he will begin the final annotations this coming year.

The Neal Allen project remains in the same status as it was at this time last year. The committee has therefore decided to request the return of our manuscript materials from Professor Allen.

At its fall meeting, the committee voted to award a grant of \$3,000 to the New Jersey Department of Education to expedite the publication of the *Laws of the Royal Colony of New Jersey*, edited by Bernard Bush. The first volume of the five in this excellent series has already appeared. The committee hopes by this small grant to encourage other donors to contribute to the substantial expense of printing these volumes. Although they do not represent work initiated by the committee, we are satisfied that they are an important contribution to existing source materials for the study of colonial American law and that they will be widely used.

October 1978

Stanley N. Katz, *chairman*

Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association

At the 1977 annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, Professor John C. Kendall, California State University, Fresno, succeeded Professor Ronald D. Tallman, University of Maine at Orono, as chairman of the Joint Committee. At that time, and for some six months afterwards, the committee and the executives of the two national associations were involved in an attempt to unravel a serious misunderstanding in regard to the awarding of the Corey Prize. After considerable communication, the difficulties relating to the award appear to have been largely resolved. It is intended that the prize be given at the annual meeting of the AHA in December, 1978.

The following were principal items of committee business in 1978; January, submission of a proposal for a joint session (with the CHA) to the 1978 AHA Program Committee, entitled "China on North American Minds;" May, the search for Corey Prize judges was completed (Professors Richard Kottman and John S. Galbraith for the AHA), and it became policy that the Corey Prize Committee would have two judges each from the AHA and the CHA rather than one each as had been the previous practice; May, the members of the American section (Professors Robert Babcock, Allan Bogue, and John Kendall) participated in the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association in London, Ontario, where the CHA sponsored a joint session on "The Experiences of Blacks in Canada and the United States during the Nineteenth Century;" August, Professor Richard Kottman was recommended to fill the vacancy on the three-person committee due to the expiration of Professor Kendall's three-year term at the conclusion of the 1978 annual meeting. Professor Bogue of the

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University of Wisconsin, Madison, will become chairman of the Joint Committee at that time.

In the course of the year the chairman was very much aided by Allan Bogue, who was always gracious and efficient when the call went out for assistance. The chairman also appreciated the courtesy and dispatch with which Mack Thompson dealt with the Joint Committee during the Corey confusion. This manner of support made the chairman's obligations, in a time of difficulty, much less burdensome than would otherwise have been the case.

August 1978

John C. Kendall, *chairman*

National Archives Advisory Council

In 1978 there was a good deal of favorable activity on the legislative front. The Presidential Records Act was approved as was the bill to force agencies to relinquish their records as early as thirty years maximum after their creation instead of the former fifty-year maximum. Thanks to a splendid legislative misunderstanding, there will only be a seventy-two year lag in the opening of the census to research, which means that the 1910 census will be accessible in 1982, something which the Census Bureau opposed. These three things had been sought by the council.

Unfortunately, for the third year running, Congress reduced National Archives and Records Services' appropriation in order to increase that of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. We do not want to see any reduction in the funding of the NHPRC, but Congress must be made to understand that its tactic is beginning to cut into NARS's sinews, which has already begun to affect research service adversely.

The council adopted a resolution favoring the development of an additional building for the Archives across Pennsylvania Avenue. The AHA should consider taking action of a similar nature.

The President's Reorganization Project has not yet reported on the status of NARS. There is evidence that it will defer doing so until the outcome of the investigation of scandals in the General Services Administration, and apparently Congress will not act upon the question until it receives a report from the President's Reorganization Project. It should be noted that the project received more support for an independent NARS than was anticipated; therefore there is the possibility now that the project will recommend some form of independence for NARS. On another matter, Deputy Archivist James O'Neill mentioned that the Ameri-

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can Library Association and the Society of American Archivists are working on a joint statement of guidelines for the accessibility of research material. He hoped that the AHA would join them. I suggest that the AHA make inquiries, because the views of the ALA and the SAA could be different from our own.

November 1978

Donald R. McCoy

List of Prizes and Awards

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. Awarded annually for an author's first or second book in European history, it includes a cash award of \$300. In 1978 the prize was awarded to A. N. Galpern, University of Pittsburgh, for *The Religions of the People of Sixteenth-Century Champagne*.

TROYER STEELE ANDERSON PRIZE. Awarded every ten years to the person whom the Council considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the association, the prize will next be presented in 1980.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. Awarded annually to a young scholar for the best first or second book on European international history since 1895. In 1978 the prize was not awarded.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin America), this \$1000 prize was awarded posthumously in 1978 to John Leddy Phelan, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for *The People and the King: The Comunero Revolution in Colombia, 1781*.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association, the \$2000 prize is awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on Canadian-American relations or on a history of both countries. In 1978 it was presented to Michael B. Katz, University of Pennsylvania, for *The People of Hamilton, Canada West: Family and Class in a Mid-Nineteenth Century City*.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on any subject pertaining to American history, the

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prize includes a cash award of \$300 and was presented in 1978 to J. Mills Thornton, University of Michigan, for *Politics and Power in a Slave Society: Alabama, 1800-1861*.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE. Awarded in odd-numbered years for the best book on East Asian history from 1800 to the present, it includes an award of \$500.

LEO GERSHOY AWARD. Awarded in odd-numbered years for the best work published in English on any aspect of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century European history, the prize carries a cash award of \$1000.

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. Presented every five years to a Latin American scholar for the best book on Latin American history, this \$500 prize will next be awarded in 1981.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. Awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations, in 1978 this \$500 prize went to Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, Douglass College, Rutgers University, for *Family and Community: Italian Immigrants in Buffalo, 1880-1939*.

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE SCHUYLER PRIZE. Awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of modern British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history, this prize carries a cash value of \$500 and will next be awarded in 1981.

WATUMULL PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India published originally in the United States, the prize has a value of \$1000. In 1978 it was awarded to John R. McLane, Northwestern University, for *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress*.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. This newly established prize will be offered triennially for the teaching aid which has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field. In 1978, it was awarded to Charles W. Sydnor, Jr., Longwood College, for his three-part, ninety minute documentary film entitled *Adolf Hitler, 1885-1945*.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1979 OFFICERS

President: Donald W. Treadgold, *University of Washington*
Vice-President: Robert I. Burns, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Secretary-Treasurer: John A. Schutz, *University of Southern California*

Managing Editor: Norris Hundley, *University of California, Los Angeles*

COUNCIL

The president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*

Former Presidents: Woodrow W. Borah, *University of California, Berkeley*

Wilbur R. Jacobs, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Arthur Bestor, *University of Washington*

Elected Members:

Gunther Barth, *University of California, Berkeley* (79)

Deborah Hardy, *University of Wyoming* (79)

Theodore Hinckley, *San Jose State University* (79)

Rodman W. Paul, *California Institute of Technology* (80)

Ursula Lamb, *University of Arizona* (80)

Louise C. Wade, *University of Oregon* (80)

Dauril Alden, *University of Washington* (81)

Robert A. Skotheim, *Whitman College* (81)

William G. Robbins, *Oregon State University* (81)

On August 17 to 19, 1978, the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, held its seventy-first annual meeting on the

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campus of the University of San Francisco. Over 500 historians and guests attended the 44 regular and luncheon sessions. Many of the sessions were jointly arranged with members of the Conference of British Studies, the Association of Women Historians, American Society of Reformation Research, Society for French History, the Mormon History Association, the American Studies Association, and Phi Alpha Theta Student Conferences. The history faculty of the university hosted the convention, their committee being chaired by Elisabeth Gleason and Frank L. Beach. The Program Committee, which took general charge of the whole meeting, was chaired by Eldon Modisette of San Francisco State University, and consisted of Richard Abrams, Wallace Adams, Peter Duus, Richard Etulain, Arthur Ferrill, Eugene R. Fingerhut, Michael Johnson, James Rawls, Reba Soffer, Margaret Todaro-Williams, and Caroline Bynum.

About 140 historians took part in the program, many from universities and colleges from outside the Pacific Coast Branch territory. While most specialties of history were represented, emphasis was upon Southwest history, with sessions on Indians, early California, the "Sunbelt Cities," and the Homestead Act. This emphasis was given prominence, too, by the presidential address. Woodrow W. Borah, the seventieth president of the Pacific Coast Branch, spoke on "Discontinuity and Continuity in Mexican History." For those interested in women's history, a workshop was conducted by the Society of French Historians which looked at the problems of teaching the "female experience." The Women Historians hosted a luncheon in which Jane Jacquette of Occidental College spoke on "Women and Power."

A special session was arranged for historians who had recently received their doctorates. They read short summaries of their dissertations and answered questions from the audience. Participating were Allen Carden of the University of California, Irvine; Jack Boas of the University of California, Riverside; Lewis M. Chere of Washington State University; Steven E. Conway of the University of Oregon; and Richard B. Rose of the Graduate School of Theology, Berkeley.

Presiding at the business meeting was Woodrow W. Borah, who announced to the dozen or less members of the audience that the Pacific Coast Branch will hold conventions at the Hawaiian Regent Hotel in Honolulu in 1979, at the University of Southern California in 1980, and at the University of Oregon in 1981. Secretary-

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

treasurer John A. Schutz then reported on the business of the Branch. Finances of the Branch, Schutz said, were most satisfactory and expenses would be covered by a small surplus, primarily because of the careful handling of convention expenses by the University of San Francisco. Advertising for the *Annual Program* remains difficult to obtain so that its printing and mailing costs must be taken from convention surpluses.

Following the secretary-treasurer, the managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, Norris Hundley, reported on the flourishing condition of the *Review*. Because of patron support from individuals and institutions, it has been able to add many extra articles and reviews yearly and to hold the interest of the nearly two thousand subscribers who live in all parts of the United States, Canada, and many countries abroad.

With formal reports concluded, President Borah asked Professor John J. Johnson, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, to read the report of his committee (Anne H. Sherrill and William N. Bands):

Be it resolved that the membership of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association expresses its appreciation to the Local Arrangements Committee, jointly chaired by Elisabeth Gleason and Frank L. Beach, and to the sponsoring institution of the University of San Francisco for their gracious hospitality.

Be it resolved that the membership further expresses its thanks to the Program Committee of the seventy-first annual meeting for providing a diverse and substantive program. To Eldon Modisette and his twelve colleagues, our salutes and words of appreciation.

Be it resolved that the membership deeply regrets the deaths of Walton E. Bean, of the University of California, Berkeley and Robert F. Wheeler, of the University of Southern California. Both men died prematurely and unexpectedly, increasing the feeling of loss suffered by their friends and colleagues.

In his concluding statement, President Borah announced that the Pacific Coast Branch Award for 1978 was made to Reba Soffer of the California State University, Northridge, for her *Ethics and Society in England*, (University of California Press, 1978). Professor Barton Bernstein of Stanford University won the Louis Knott

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Koontz Award for 1978 for his "The Perils and Politics of Surrender: Ending the War with Japan and Avoiding the Third Atomic Bomb." His article was published in the November 1977 issue of the *Pacific Historical Review*. The election results for 1978, the President announced, were reported by Professor Gloria Ricci Lothrop, who presided over the election committee. Those elected were Robert I. Burns for vice-president; Dauril Alden, Robert A. Skotheim, and William Robbins for the Council; and Dwayne Smith, S. Joan Moon, and Leonard Pitt for the Nominations Committee. Caroline Bynum heads the Program Committee for the Hawaii convention in August, 1979.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1978

GENERAL FUNDS

Balance, December 15, 1977	\$5,187
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Income:

American Historical Association subvention	1,500
Interest on bank deposits	260
Advertising for 1978 <i>Annual Program</i>	580
Advertising for 1979 <i>Annual Program</i>	250
Total	\$7,777

Expenditures:

Printing 1978 <i>Annual Program</i>	\$1,889
Mailing 1978 <i>Annual Program</i>	691
Secretarial assistance	120
Program Committee	150
Insurance of Funds	58
Safety deposit box	7
Awards Program	206
Travel	150
Miscellaneous postage, mailing	30
Nominations Committee	53
Binding	20
Charges for Flagstaff Convention	100

Total Expense	\$3,474
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Total, December 4, 1978	\$4,303
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The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

Balance, December 15, 1977	\$1,222
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REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Income:		
Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds		248
Interest		86
Total, December 4, 1978		<u>\$1,556</u>

Expenditures:		
The Award for 1978	\$ 200	\$ 200
Total, December 4, 1978		<u>\$1,356</u>

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE *Pacific Historical Review*

Balance, December 15, 1977	\$4,730
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Income:		
Clio Press Dividends		962
Vermont Power Dividend		92
P.G.E. Bonds		225
Patron Support		945
Total, December 4, 1978		<u>\$6,954</u>

Expenditures:		
<i>PHR</i> office, miscellaneous	\$ 80	
Travel	<u>253</u>	
Total Expenditures		333
Total, December 4, 1978		<u>\$6,621</u>

Funds are deposited in the United California Bank, Second and Spring Streets, and in the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Sixth and Flower Streets, Los Angeles. The bonds are held in a safety deposit box, opened to the signatures of the secretary-treasurer and managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, in the United California Bank.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Report of the Program Chairman

The most important of the duties of a program committee is intellectual—to visualize and help create a program which will provide stimulating intellectual experiences advancing the understanding of history at an annual meeting which, in the nature of the case, is filled with many experiences which are not primarily intellectual. The individuals who were charged with that responsibility as members of the 1978 program committee were: Eugene L. Asher, California State University, Long Beach; Jerome M. Clubb, University of Michigan; William H. McNeill, The University of Chicago; Fay D. Metcalf, Boulder High School, Colorado; Nell Irvin Painter, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Pressly, University of Washington, chairman; Robert A. Skotheim, Whitman College; Stanley J. Stein, Princeton University; Frederic E. Wakeman, University of California, Berkeley; and Robin W. Winks, Yale University, cochairman.

The work of the committee members began in the spring of 1977 in informal conversations as soon as they were appointed by the Council. These conversations were enlarged and implemented in the two meetings of the full committee at Dallas on October 28 and 29, and at San Francisco on February 17 and 18. From the beginning of their labors, the committee members sought to provide some type of provocative intellectual focus for the 1978 meeting without, however, forcing all the sessions into a rigid or artificial mold. We decided that by encouraging sessions which reflected a comparative approach to their topics we could hope to establish a unifying intellectual thread, yet one which would allow a considerable latitude to the interests of individual participants. We decided also to approve meritorious proposals for sessions which did not embody a comparative approach, leaving to the quality of the proposals submitted the determination of

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what proportion of the total number of sessions would reflect a comparative approach.

These plans were summarized briefly in the committee's call for proposals in the September and January issues of the *Newsletter*, and the response to our calls was gratifying—gratifying to the extent of approximately 450 proposals for sessions or papers, an unusually large number by the standards of recent years. This deluge of proposals became the dominating fact of life for the committee, creating both intellectual opportunities and severe administrative problems. The severe administrative problems were due in part to the fact that more than half of the flood of proposals arrived during the month of January, straining to their limit, if not beyond, the secretarial and administrative resources available to the committee's chairman. This resulted in delays in conducting some of the committee's correspondence and in meeting some of its deadlines, and the chairman would here like to offer his apologies to anyone who was inconvenienced by those delays. 450 proposals were many more than could be approved, and thus worthwhile proposals had to be rejected, even though the committee was allowed space for the unusually large number of 165 sessions at San Francisco.

If the large number of proposals created problems, it also provided the intellectual opportunity for the committee to select from a big pool of ideas. A considerable percentage of the proposals received by the committee embodied a comparative approach, and a number of the authors stated that they had not planned to submit proposals for the 1978 meeting, but decided to do so because of their interest in comparisons. When the committee had completed its selection, it turned out that approximately 55 percent of the sessions at San Francisco reflected a comparative perspective in the sense of comparing developments in two or more countries (seventy sessions), or of comparing two or more geographical regions, or two or more social groups, within one country (thirteen sessions), or in comparing two or more individuals (three sessions). An additional six sessions, several of them initiated by the committee, were designated as "theme" sessions which sought an explicit investigation of the nature of comparative approaches in historical studies. These theme sessions, beginning with the Wednesday evening session on "Can 'Comparative History' Be Defined?", were well attended

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

and seem to have stimulated thoughtful analyses of comparative methods.

The wide applicability of those methods was illustrated by sessions in which many different areas of history were investigated within a comparative framework: the history of women (there was a session, for example, on "The Economic Determinants of the Occupational and Domestic Roles of Women" in nineteenth-century France and Chile); the history of the family ("Family Education Strategies" in France, Germany, and the United States); quantitative history ("Quantitative Analysis of County-Level Data in Eighteenth-, Nineteenth-, and Twentieth-Century China"); psychohistory ("Psychohistory and Psychobiography in the Ancient and Modern Worlds"); and the teaching of history ("Teaching the Holocaust" in West Germany, America, and Eastern Europe). Of the seventy sessions which compared developments in two or more countries, the United States was one of the countries compared in almost two-thirds of the sessions, and that may indicate that one of the major thrusts of the program was to promote a consideration of United States history jointly with, rather than separate from, the history of the rest of the world.

But the fact that only approximately 55 percent of the sessions were comparative in the senses indicated above meant that there were many sessions which were not comparative in approach. Those sessions covered a wide range of geographical areas and chronological eras: there was a session on "Religion in Renaissance Rome, 1450-1527," a session on "Radical Ideas in Restoration England," a session on "The Reign of Russia's Tsar Philosophe, Alexander I," a session on "Conservative Sensibility" in the Jacksonian era in the United States, and sessions devoted to such diverse individuals as Abraham Lincoln, Haile Selassie I, and Richard Nixon. The hope of the committee is that the 1978 program demonstrated the possibility of a compromise between, on the one hand, a program with no intellectual focus or direction and, on the other hand, a program confined within a narrow and rigid theme which may reflect only the interests of a particular program committee.

The report of the 1977 program committee, noting that historians in some fields apparently found their own specialized organizations "such as the Association of Asian Studies and the African Studies Association, more responsive to their needs"

than the AHA, described its own efforts to encourage scholars in those fields to attend the AHA annual meeting. The 1978 committee continued those efforts, primarily by providing sessions on the history of regions other than the United States and Western Europe. One of our efforts was focused on Asian history, and at San Francisco there were nine sessions which dealt entirely or in part with some aspect of the history of Japan, China, Indochina, and India. A tenth session, on modern South Asia, was approved by the committee, but was cancelled by its sponsors after the printed program appeared. Three additional sessions concerned the ways in which Asian countries were perceived or studied in the Western world. The committee joined with the Conference on Asian History in sponsoring, apparently for the first time at an AHA meeting, one of the "Recent Doctoral Research" sessions devoted to Asian history. We also cooperated with the Conference on Asian History as it resumed its former practice of holding a luncheon session at the AHA meeting for the first time since the 1975 meeting in Atlanta. The luncheon at San Francisco was described as "a literal sell-out with forty-five tickets sold" and with ten additional individuals present for whom no tickets were available. Nine sessions at San Francisco were devoted entirely or in part to some aspect of the history of Africa, ten sessions focused entirely or in part on Latin America, and two sessions concerned the Middle East.

The committee made a special effort to insure that many sessions on the teaching of history be held, and a special effort to complete the process begun by earlier committees of integrating the teaching sessions completely into the regular format of the program as a whole. We arranged, primarily through the diligent efforts of committee members Asher and Metcalf, for twenty-three sessions on teaching at San Francisco, and an additional session with the title "Why Study History?" was arranged by the Teaching Division and held on the opening night of the meeting. Those sessions on teaching were varied indeed. Some focused specifically upon college and university courses, while other sessions addressed problems in teaching at the pre-college level. Secondary school teachers participated on the program of four sessions, and secondary school students participated on the program of two sessions. At yet another session, two university professors discussed the way in which "recent research by developmental psychologists on moral and intellectual de-

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

velopment of young adults is directly related to how students learn in history classes." Several of the "demonstration" teaching sessions featured the showing of films: "The Amiens Cathedral" and "Louis XIV" were shown at one session, while another session viewed "Storm of Fire: World War II and the Destruction of Dresden." A sampling of the titles of other teaching sessions includes: "Integrating Women's History Into the College History Curriculum," "Teaching the Urban Experience: Boston As a Case Study," and "History Day and History Fair: Revivifying History In and Out of School."

All of the teaching sessions arranged by the committee were scheduled at the same time periods as the "regular" (i.e., non-teaching) sessions, and were listed and numbered in the printed program in the same manner. We hoped that this integration of the teaching sessions with other sessions in matters of program format would help promote closer integration of teaching and scholarship in the thinking of historians. The attendance at a number of the teaching sessions seemed to indicate a high level of interest. It was estimated that 250 persons were present at the opening night session, "Why Study History?", arranged by the Teaching Division. The estimated attendance at the session at which "Storm of Fire" was shown was two hundred; four other teaching sessions had an estimated attendance of from eighty to one hundred each, and two additional teaching sessions had an estimated attendance of from forty to fifty each. Yet the holding of twenty-three teaching sessions in the five regular time periods available at San Francisco may have doomed some of the teaching sessions to the low attendance which they drew. The chairman discussed with some of the participants in the teaching sessions whether it was better for a program committee to schedule many teaching sessions, some of which would be competing, presumably, against one another, or to schedule only one, or at most two, teaching sessions for each time period on the program. There was no agreement, but the majority seemed to favor scheduling as many teaching sessions of high quality as were available.

Reflecting the widespread concern in the historical profession over the shortage of jobs, the committee scheduled three sessions focused on careers for historians outside college and university history departments: "What Is a Federal [Government] Historian?", "Applied History and Public History," and "Alterna-

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tive Careers for Historians." Several persons at these sessions suggested that the word "alternative" should not be used in this connection, since it was alleged to imply a "second-class status." All three sessions were well attended, with an estimated one hundred persons at one of the sessions, fifty persons at another of the sessions, and thirty at the third. Two of these sessions formed the basis for a lead article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, issue of January 8, 1979.

The committee did not continue two types of experimental sessions which were present on the 1977 program at Dallas. After consulting with President William J. Bouwsma, we decided not to hold a "regular" session devoted to an analysis of the presidential address. We also decided not to sponsor at the 1978 meeting, colloquia given by senior scholars; this decision was due in part to the reports we received of low attendance at some of the colloquia at the 1977 meeting. Future program committees might wish to restore one or both of those types of sessions.

We received proposals for joint sessions from thirty of the sixty-three historical societies affiliated with the AHA and listed in the 1977 *Directory of Affiliated Societies*. We approved eighteen of the thirty proposals. No single task occupied more of the chairman's time and energy than the relations between the committee and the affiliated societies. Those relations center around the joint sessions with the affiliated societies, and the role of the committee in those relations was described for our committee in the Council's "Program Committee Guidelines For 1978" (*Newsletter*, September, 1977, p.4). Two statements published in the *Newsletter* within the past two years set forth what we consider defensible ideals for the joint sessions: the letter by the then President-elect William J. Bouwsma (*Newsletter*, October, 1977, pp. 2-3), and the "Report of the 1977 Program Committee" (*Newsletter*, April, 1978, pp. 11-13). We recommend those two statements to future program committees and to future officers and members of affiliated societies.

The chairman is indebted to many individuals for assistance and encouragement during the past two years, more than can be named here. But without the help of certain individuals there would have been no 1978 program, and thus he is directly indebted to William J. Bouwsma, Mack Thompson, Dewey W. Grantham, Eileen M. Gaylard of the AHA staff, Pamela Lusi

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

of the University of Washington staff, and the members of the Committee on Local Arrangements for the San Francisco meeting. A final and special word of thanks go to each of my colleagues on the program committee, named above—I will always remember their assistance with deep appreciation.

December 1978

Thomas J. Pressly, *chairman*

Program of the Ninety-third Annual Meeting December 27-30, 1978, San Francisco

Wednesday, December 27

Theme Session

CAN "COMPARATIVE HISTORY" BE DEFINED?

CHAIR: C. Vann Woodward, Yale University

PARTICIPANTS: Cyril Black, Princeton University; Maurice Mandelbaum, Johns Hopkins University; Peter Gay, Yale University

AHA TEACHING DIVISION: WHY STUDY HISTORY?

CHAIR: Warren I. Susman, Vice-President, Teaching Division, Rutgers University

Members of the Teaching Division: Marcia L. Colish, Oberlin College; Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Carolyn Lougee, Stanford University

Thursday, December 28

Theme Session

HOW HAS "COMPARATIVE HISTORY" BEEN PRACTICED? IMMANUEL WALLERSTEIN AND THE MODERN WORLD SYSTEM

CHAIR: Lewis W. Spitz, Stanford University

PARTICIPANTS: Jan de Vries, University of California, Berkeley; Robert P. Brenner, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Immanuel Wallerstein, State University of New York, Binghamton

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PROMOTING FEMINISM:

AMERICAN AND BRITISH WOMEN'S EFFORTS, 1873-1914

CHAIR: Joan N. Burstyn, Douglass College, Rutgers University

The Association for the Advancement of Women and the Nineteenth-Century Women's Movement, 1873-1914. Karen J. Blair, California Institute of Technology

College and the Early Twentieth-Century British Woman. Jane Weinstein Berman, State University of New York, Buffalo

Margaret MacDonald: A Socialist Pilgrimage. Alice Gilmore Vines, University of Dayton

COMMENT: Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, Syracuse University; Joan N. Burstyn

TEACHING HISTORY WITH GAMES

CHAIR: Gordon R. Mork, Purdue University

'Spiegeldorf': Nazi Appeals in Weimar Germany. Gregory A. Sprague, Loyola University of Chicago

'England and the Outbreak of the American Revolution': Crisis Game. Norman Baker, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Charles F. Mullett, University of Missouri, Columbia; James Diehl and David Pace, Indiana University; Gordon R. Mork

Demonstration Session

THE CITY AND CIVILIZATION:

AN URBAN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO TEACHING WESTERN CIVILIZATION

CHAIR: Thomas Arafe, Rust College

PARTICIPANTS: Barbara S. Ricks and John Cranston, Rust College

COMMENT: Karl Roeder, Louisiana State University

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY:

WALTER LIPPMANN AND RAYMOND ARON

CHAIR: Stanley Shapiro, Wayne State University

Walter Lippmann and Raymond Aron: The Critique of Pure Freedom. Gary S. Larsen, Princeton University

Walter Lippmann: The Uncertainty Principle. Stephen J. Whitfield, Brandeis University

COMMENT: H. Stuart Hughes, University of California, San Diego

PSYCHOHISTORY AND PSYCHOBIOGRAPHY IN THE ANCIENT AND MODERN WORLDS

CHAIR: Thomas W. Africa, State University of New York, Binghamton

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

St. Augustine's Conversion and Erik Erikson's Psychohistory. Lawrence J. Daly, Bowling Green State University

Generational Revolt and Psychological Regeneration in Turn-of-the-Century Vienna: The Case of Otto Rank (1884-1939). Dennis B. Klein, University of Rochester

Psychohistory and Revolution: A Critique of Some Recent Psychohistorical Studies of Revolutionaries. Lawrence Kaplan, City College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Conalee Levine-Shneidman, New York University; J. Lee Shneidman, Adelphi University

LANDED ELITES DEFEND THEIR SYSTEMS OF UNFREE LABOR: PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: George M. Fredrickson, Northwestern University

In Defense of Servitude: A Comparison of American Proslavery and Russian Proserfdom Arguments, 1760-1860. Peter Kolchin, University of New Mexico

Southern Planters and Prussian Junkers: A Comparative Perspective on the Antebellum Planter Class and Its Conservative Ideology. Shearer Davis Bowman, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Daniel Field, Syracuse University; George M. Fredrickson

QUANTITATIVE DATA: PROBLEMS OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH

CHAIR: Thomas Alexander, University of Missouri, Columbia

Research Problems in Ethnocultural Voting Studies. Paul J. Kleppner, Northern Illinois University

Teaching Challenges and Rewards in Community Demography Projects. Jerome J. Nadelhaft, University of Maine, Orono

COMMENT: Erik Austin, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; Kathleen Conzen, University of Chicago

CONSERVATIVE SENSIBILITY IN AN AGE OF DEMOCRATIC ASSERTION

CHAIR: Stow Persons, University of Iowa

Whig Beliefs and Democratic Ballots: Political Persuasions of the Unelevated. Lewis O. Saum, University of Washington

Noah Webster and the Specter of Abandon. Richard Rollins, University of Southern California

Whig Humor: Gentlemanly Adjustment to Ungentlemanly Democracy. David A. Grimsted, University of Maryland.

COMMENT: Daniel Walker Howe, University of California, Los Angeles

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WHAT IS A FEDERAL HISTORIAN?

Arranged in cooperation with the Federal Resource Group, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

CHAIR: Paul J. Scheips, U.S. Army Center of Military History

An Archivist. Charles M. Dollar, National Archives and Records Service

A Historical Editor. Nathan Reingold, *Joseph Henry Papers*, Smithsonian Institution

A Historic Preservationist. F. Ross Holland, National Park Service

A Military Historian. John T. Greenwood, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

A Museum Curator. Audrey B. Davis, National Museum of History and Technology

COMMENT: The Audience

THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT AND POLITICAL POWER: TWO VIEWS OF THE 1940s

CHAIR: A. M. Gollin, University of California, Santa Barbara

Clement Atlee and Cabinet Reform, 1931-51. Jerry H. Brookshire, Middle Tennessee State University

Labor's Secret Propaganda War against Communism: The Origins of the Information Research Department. Peter Weiler, Boston College

COMMENT: Barbara Malament, Queens College, City University of New York

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON ANTIMASONRY: NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAIR: Thomas Edwards, Whitman College

Antimasons and Masons: Massachusetts and New York. Ronald P. Formisano, Clark University

The Antimasonic Impulse: Social Sources of Electorate and Elite in Genesee County, New York. Kathleen Smith Kutolowski, State University College of New York, Brockport

"Zealots and Pragmatists, Hokum and Concrete Pledges": A Comparison of the Antimasonic Performers and Promises in New York and Pennsylvania. Robert O. Rupp, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Thomas Edwards

THE POSTWAR JEWISH EXPERIENCE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Julius Weinberg, Cleveland State University

The Reconstruction of the French-Jewish Community. David H. Weinberg, Bowling Green State University.

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The Reconstruction of Dutch-Jewish Community. Joel Fishman, Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation, Amsterdam

Holocaust Victims in America: The German-Jewish Experience. Michael N. Dobkowski, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

COMMENT: Thomas Edwards

SOLDIERS OF THE SEA: COMMENTARIES PERTAINING TO BRITAIN'S ROYAL MARINES AND THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

CHAIR: Russell Zguta, University of Missouri, Columbia

An Ingredient of Naval Power: The Organization and Administration of the Marine Forces in England, 1748-1770, and the United States, 1798-1815. Alfred J. Marini, University of Maine, Orono

Officer of Royal Marines, 1914: Representative of the Status Quo or Reflection of Social Change? Donald F. Bittner, U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College

The Evolution of the United States Marine Corps as a Military Elite in the Twentieth Century. Dennis E. Showalter, Colorado College

COMMENT: Allan R. Millett, Ohio State University; J. Kenneth McDonald, George Washington University

NATIVE AMERICANS AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE IMPERIALISM

CHAIR: Jorge Klor de Alva, San Jose State University

Native Americans and the Portuguese Government in the Eighteenth Century. Robin L. Anderson, Arkansas State University

Wounded Knee 1890 to Wounded Knee 1973: A Study in United States Colonialism. Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, California State University, Hayward

United States Indian Policy and the Origins of American Imperialism. Walter L. Williams, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: J. Mutero Chirenje, University of Rhodesia; Jorge Klor de Alva

HISTORIANS AND ANTHROPOLOGY—NOMADS: A CASE STUDY IN INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION

CHAIR: John M. Smith, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

Anthropologists and Historical Models, Historians, and Anthropological Models. William Irons, Pennsylvania State University

What Was a Tribe? A Comparison of the Huns and Ottomans. Rudi Paul Lindner, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Joseph Fletcher, Jr., Harvard University; Emrys Peters, Manchester College; John M. Smith, Jr.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WORK AND WORK REGIMES IN EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: David H. Pinkney, University of Washington

Labor Discipline in the Montgolfier Paper Mills, 1761-1806. Leonard Rosenband, Princeton University

Work and Wage-Setting in the Lille Textile Industry: Batteurs de Coton in the 1850s. William Reddy, Duke University

The Making of a Labor Aristocracy: The Dockworkers of Marseilles in the Nineteenth Century. William H. Sewell, Jr., Institute for Advanced Study

COMMENT: Joan W. Scott, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

TOCQUEVILLE AND THE PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRATIC CULTURE: FRANCE AND AMERICA

CHAIR: Joseph N. Moody, Boston College

The Silences of Tocqueville on Schooling and Culture. Edward T. Gargan, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Tocqueville as Prophet: Democratic Education in France and the United States since the 1930s. Paul A. Gagnon, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Tocqueville's Expectations: Democracy and Culture in France and the United States. Arthur D. Kaledin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: James T. Schleifer, College of New Rochelle

THE GERMAN PARTY SYSTEM AND VOTING BEHAVIOR DURING THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC, 1918-33

CHAIR: Hans W. Gatzke, Yale University

The Dissolution of the Bourgeois Party System in the Weimar Republic. Larry Eugene Jones, Canisius College

The Mittelstände and National Socialism: An Analysis of Middle Class Voting Patterns in the Weimar Republic. Thomas Childers, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Charles F. Sidman, University of Florida; Peter Merkl, University of California, Santa Barbara

DEFINING ACADEMIC STANDARDS FOR THE SECONDARY SCHOOL HISTORY CURRICULUM: AN EXPLORATION OF SOME OF THE ISSUES

Arranged in cooperation with the College Board History Academic Advisory Committee

CHAIR: Henry R. Winkler, University of Cincinnati

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

Is There a Problem of Standards and, If So, Whose Is It? E. Daniel Eckberg, Lindbergh High School, Minnesota

Structure and Sequence in the History Curriculum. Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

Knowledge and Skills in the History Curriculum. Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, San Diego

History Vis-à-Vis the Other Social Studies. Jonathan Harris, Paul D. Schreiber High School, New York

COMMENT: The Audience

THE REIGN OF RUSSIA'S TSAR PHILOSOPHE, ALEXANDER I: FULFILLMENT OR FAILURE OF ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM?

CHAIR: Allen McConnell, Queens College, City University of New York
The Alexandrine Reform of the Universities: Successful Failure. James T. Flynn, College of the Holy Cross

The Jewish Polozhenie of 1804: Stillborn Reform. John Klier, Fort Hays State University

Religion under Alexander I: Social Ferment and Official Policy. Daniel L. Schlafly, Jr., St. Louis University

COMMENT: Samuel C. Ramer, Tulane University

AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS AND AFRO-AMERICAN CULTURE IN THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: St. Clair Drake, Stanford University

Black Intellectuals and Race: Alain Locke and the American Dilemma. Jeffrey C. Stewart, Tufts University

Melville J. Herskovits and the Study of Afro-American Culture. Walter A. Jackson, Harvard University

COMMENT: John Cell, Duke University

RELIGION IN RENAISSANCE ROME, 1450-1527

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Eric W. Cochrane, University of Chicago

Rhetoric and Religion at the Papal Court. John W. O'Malley, University of Detroit

Roma Triumphans: Triumphs in the Thought and Ceremonies of Renaissance Rome. Charles L. Stinger, State University of New York, Buffalo

Incipiat Iudicium a Domo Dei: Lateran V as a Roman Reform Synod. Nelson H. Minnich, Catholic University of America

COMMENT: Paolo Prodi, University of Rome and Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

RADICAL HISTORIOGRAPHY IN BOURGEOIS SOCIETY

CHAIR: Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

American Leftist Historians. Peter Novick, University of Chicago

. . . *In Comparative Perspective.* Georg G. Iggers, State University of New York, Buffalo; Bernard Moss, University of Southern California

**TEACHING THE HOLOCAUST:
COMPARATIVE APPROACHES TO A SENSITIVE SUBJECT**

Joint Session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

CHAIR: Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

The Consensus on the Holocaust in West Germany. Donald S. Detwiler

The Holocaust in the Teaching of German History in America. Gerald R. Kleinfeld, Arizona State University

The Treatment of the Holocaust in East European Communist Ideology and Historiography. Erich Goldhagen, Russian Research Center, Harvard University

COMMENT: Howard Morley Sachar, George Washington University;
The Audience

**QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF COUNTY-LEVEL
DATA IN EIGHTEENTH-, NINETEENTH-,
AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA**

CHAIR: Roy Hofheinz, Jr., Harvard University

County-Level Population Data in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century China. Gil Rozman, Princeton University

County-Level Economic Data in Twentieth-Century China. David Deal, Whitman College

COMMENT: G. William Skinner, Stanford University

**PROBLEMS FACING TWENTIETH-CENTURY
LIBERATION MOVEMENTS: COLONIAL POLICY,
INTERNAL OPPOSITION, AND COLLABORATION**

CHAIR: J. Bowyer Bell, Institute of War and Peace, Columbia University

Messali Hadj and Opposition to the F.L.N., 1954-1962. Allan Greenberg, Curry College

Ethnicity, Elitism, and Opposition to the PAIGC, 1956-1976. Judson Lyon, Fayetteville State University

Nationalism and Unionism in Ireland, 1916-1921. Arthur Mitchell, University of South Carolina, Allendale

The Lloyd George Government and the Anglo-Irish War, 1919-1921. Martin Seedorf, Big Bend Community College

COMMENT: J. Bowyer Bell

**RELIGION AND SECULARIZATION IN GERMAN SOCIETY
DURING THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES**

Joint Session with the Leo Baeck Institute

CHAIR: Fritz Stern, Columbia University

The Religious Parameters of Wissenschaft: May Jews Teach at Prussian Universities (1847-54)? Ismar Schorsch, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Social Class and Secularization in Imperial Germany. Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

Religious Education and the Principle of Separation of State and Church in the Weimar Republic. Geoffrey Field, State University College of New York, Purchase

COMMENT: Fritz Stern

**AREA STUDIES:
HELP OR HINDRANCE TO COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS?**

CHAIR: Leslie Koepplin, University of California, Los Angeles

African Studies. Ray A. Kea, Johns Hopkins University

Canadian Studies. Richard A. Preston, Duke University

East Asian Studies. Michael Dalby, University of Chicago

Southeast Asian Studies. Christopher Gray, Yale University

COMMENT: Warren Ichman, Ford Foundation; Leslie Koepplin

Demonstration Session

THE ROLE OF THE HISTORIAN IN REMEDIAL PROGRAMS

Shannon J. Doyle, University of Houston Downtown College

**EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY CITIES
IN AMERICA AND AFRICA**

CHAIR: Charles M. Glaab, University of Toledo

Social Structures and the Potential for Urban Change: Boston and Charleston in the 1830s. William and Jane Pease, University of Maine, Orono

Dar Es Salaam, East Africa in the Nineteenth Century. David H. Anthony, University of Wisconsin

COMMENT: Charles M. Glaab

URBANIZATION AND THE GROWTH OF ETHNIC POLITICS

CHAIR: Paula Benkart, St. Joseph's College

New Migrants and Old Urbanites: The Croatian Struggle for Dalmatian Towns, 1867-1900. Robert J. Donia, Ohio State University, Lima

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Tiflis: Urbanization and Ethnic Politics, 1860–1917. Ronald Suny, Oberlin College

COMMENT: Elizabeth Pleck, University of Michigan; Paula Benkart

THE FORMATION OF AN AMERICAN IMAGE OF CHINA

CHAIR: Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

The Mercantile Origins of American China Policy, 1784–1844. Jacques M. Downs, St. Francis College

The Northeastern Connection: American Board Missionaries and the Formation of American Opinion toward China, 1830–1860. Murray Rubinstein, Baruch College, City University of New York

The Decorative Arts of the Old China Trade: Their Influence in America to 1846. Jonathan Goldstein, Cherry Hill High School East, New Jersey

COMMENT: Yen-Ping Hao, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRAZIL

CHAIR: Joseph L. Love, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Slave Manumission and the Growth of Slave and Free-Colored Populations in Paraty, 1789–1822. James P. Kiernan, Library of Congress

Slave Marriage and Family Patterns: The Coffee Regions of Brazil, 1850–88. Robert W. Slenes, University of Colorado; Pedro Carvalho de Mello, Instituto de Pesquisas Sociais e Econômicas, Rio de Janeiro
Cityward Migration and Population Structure: Recife, 1790–1920. Bainbridge Cowell, Jr., Yale University

COMMENT: Elizabeth Anne Kuznesof, University of Kansas

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Roman Szporluk, University of Michigan

Jewish Prisoners of War in the Soviet Union during World War II. George Barany, University of Denver

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Theodore S. Hamerow, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Limits and Divisions of British History. J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University

PHI ALPHA THETA

PRESIDING: Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., University of Southern California

Academic Detente: An American History Professor in Moscow. Elbert B. Smith, University of Maryland

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Anthony F. Turhollow, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles

Links and Roots: Another Look at America's 'Pre-Ethnic' Polish Exile Immigrants. Joseph W. Wiczerzak, Bronx Community College, New York

U.S. COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

PRESIDING: John E. Jessup, Colonel, USA (ret'd)

TOPIC: Relations between the Armed Forces and Society

The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship and the Development of Russian Heavy Industry. Jacob W. Kipp, Kansas State University

Theme Session

**IS THERE AN INTERDISCIPLINARY
COMPARATIVE METHOD?**

CHAIR: William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa

The Comparative Method in Political Science. William Flanigan, University of Minnesota; Nancy Zingale, College of St. Thomas

What Historians Choose to Compare. Raymond Grew, University of Michigan

The Comparative Method in Anthropological Perspective. E. A. Ham-
mel, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: John McCarthy, University of California, Berkeley

WORLD HISTORY: NEW RESPONSIBILITY

CHAIR: R. R. Palmer, University of Michigan

The Twentieth-Century World Course: The Denver Experience. Robert E. Roeder, University of Denver

Preparing the Course: The Agony and the Ecstasy. Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University

COMMENT: Frank A. Kiernan, Jr., Rider College; Abraham Ascher, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Workshop

TECHNIQUES FOR STUDYING ORAL HISTORY

Grace Jordan McFadden, University of South Carolina

**TEACHING THE HOLOCAUST: STRATEGIES AND
MATERIALS FOR TEACHING A SENSITIVE SUBJECT**

CHAIR: John Roth, Claremont Men's College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Working with Undergraduates. Deborah Lipstadt, University of Washington

A Filmic Approach: Carlos E. Cortes, University of California, Riverside

Probing Historical Themes, Concepts, and Value Dilemmas. Eleanor Blumenberg, National Education Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Eyewitness Accounts. Marta Cordell, Holocaust survivor

COMMENT: The Audience

HISTORY AND THE GENERAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM

CHAIR: C. Frederick Rudolph, Jr., Williams College

Is History an Essential Part of Programs for General Education? Answers Past and Present. David B. Potts, Union College

COMMENT: Laurence Veysey, University of California, Santa Cruz; Donald King, Whitman College; James Jankowski, University of Colorado; John Farnsworth, State University of New York College, Utica/Rome

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN FOREIGN MARKETS: RUSSIA, MEXICO, AND THE MIDDLE EAST

CHAIR: Michael Hunt, Colgate University

International Harvester in Russia: The Washington-St. Petersburg Connection. Fred V. Carstensen, University of Virginia

American Enterprise, American Government and the Sisal Industry of Yucatán, Mexico, 1876-1940. Diane Roazen, University of Chicago
American Enterprise and Middle East Oil: 1939-45. Michael B. Stoff, Yale University

COMMENT: Robert F. Smith, University of Toledo

RACE AS A POLITICAL VEHICLE: POLICYMAKING IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: William Chafe, Duke University

Race and Town Planning in Britain: The Development of the London County Council's Urban Renewal Programme. Patricia L. Garside, Polytechnic of North London

Hitchhiking to Visibility: Sex Provisions in Civil Rights Legislation in the 1960s. Thomas Morain, Iowa State University

COMMENT: Kenneth Young, University of Bristol; Kathleen Orange, Oregon State University

KEYS TO THE LEARNING OF HISTORY

Joint Session with the Society for History Education

CHAIR: Walter Ehrlich, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Moral Dimensions: Some Implications of Lawrence Kohlberg's Research for the Teaching of History. Linda Rosenweig, Carnegie-Mellon Education Center

Attitudes and Development as Factors in the Learning of History: The Work of William Perry. Charles W. Connell, West Virginia University

COMMENT: Leo F. Solt, Indiana University; Glenn M. Linden, Southern Methodist University

HISTORICAL RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN THE "MILITARY" HISTORY RESEARCH CENTERS

Joint Session with the American Military Institute

CHAIR: Irving B. Holley, Duke University

The Army's Military History Institute and the New Dimensions of Military History. Benjamin Franklin Cooling, U.S. Army Military History Institute

Opportunities for Research in the Naval Historical Center Collections. Dean C. Allard, Naval Historical Center

The Marine Corps Historical Archives. Henry I. Shaw, Jr., History and Museums Division, U.S. Marine Corps

Military Documentation: Underused Historical Resources. Lloyd H. Cornett, Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, U.S. Air Force

COMMENT: The Audience

INDIAN-WHITE MARRIAGE AND THE ROLE OF MIXED-BLOODS IN THE WESTERN FUR TRADE: CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Arthur Ray, York University

'The Custom of the Country': Intermarriage and Race Prejudice in the Western Great Lakes Region. Jacqueline Peterson, *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*, Newberry Library

Marriage Patterns of the Rocky Mountain Trappers and Traders during the Lean Years of the Fur Industry. William R. Swagerty and Harvey L. Carter, Colorado College

The Place of Mixed Bloods in the Labor Force of the Hudson's Bay Company. Carol Judd, Parks Canada, Ottawa

COMMENT: John Elgin Foster, University of Alberta

RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND SOCIAL STRIFE IN BRITISH INDIA

CHAIR: Frank Conlon, University of Washington

Conflict among Muslims: New Sects and New Strategies. Barbara Daly Metcalf, University of Pennsylvania

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Changing Perceptions of Self-Identity: Religious Riots in North India. Sandria B. Freitag, University of California, Berkeley

Control and Community in the North Indian Countryside: The 1893 Riots. Anand Yang, University of Utah

COMMENT: Kenneth W. Jones, Kansas State University

THE CLOSING OF THE MEDIEVAL FRONTIER, CIRCA 1300: JUBILEE FOR A THESIS

CHAIR: Edward M. Peters, University of Pennsylvania

The Church of the Irish Frontier in the Late Middle Ages. W. R. Jones, University of New Hampshire

The Militia Component in the Military Forces of the Teutonic Knights along the Medieval Baltic Frontier. Raymond Schmandt, St. Joseph's College

The European Frontier in the Fourteenth Century: Contracting or Changing? James Muldoon, Rutgers University, Camden

COMMENT: Archibald R. Lewis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Edward M. Peters

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF FAMILY EDUCATION STRATEGIES

CHAIR: Louise A. Tilly, University of Michigan

Changing Education Strategies among Migrant Generations: Italian Immigrants in New York, 1900-1950. Miriam Cohen, Vassar College
Schooling for the Peasant Child: Family Strategies and State Plans in France and Germany, 1750-1850. Mary Jo Maynes, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: Louise A. Tilly; Mark J. Stern, University of Pennsylvania

IDENTITY AND ADAPTATION: THE IMPACT OF ASSIMILATION ON CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWRY

CHAIR: Werner T. Angress, State University of New York, Stony Brook
Theodor Lessing and the Problem of Jewish Self-Hatred. Lawrence Baron, St. Lawrence University

The Flexible National Identities of Bohemian Jewry. Wilma A. Iggers, Canisius College

Immigration and Assimilation of Viennese Jewry, 1880-1914. Walter R. Weitzmann, State University College of New York, Potsdam

COMMENT: Stephen M. Poppel, Bryn Mawr College

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON RURAL LABOR IN MODERN SPANISH AMERICA

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

Debt Peonage in Spanish America: A Comparative Overview, Arnold J. Bauer, University of California, Davis

The Mobility of Labor in Nineteenth-Century Mexican Agriculture. John H. Coatsworth, University of Chicago

Labor Contracting in Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Rural Peru: The Enganche System Reexamined. Peter F. Klaren, George Washington University

COMMENT: Murdo McLeod, University of Pittsburgh

NEW VIEWS ON EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICS

CHAIR: Henry L. Snyder, University of Kansas

Law and Politics in the House of Lords, 1675-1710. Allen Horstman, Albion College

Court Whig Thought: The Missing Crux. Reed S. Browning, Kenyon College

John Sawbridge and 'Popular Politics' in Late Eighteenth-Century London. Carla H. Hay, Marquette University

Popular Politics and Reform in Eighteenth-Century Newcastle. Thomas Knox, Bowling Green State University

COMMENT: Henry L. Snyder

NINETEENTH-CENTURY WEALTH AND POVERTY: THE NETHERLANDS AND ITS NEIGHBORS

CHAIR: Richard Unger, University of British Columbia

Ireland and Holland: A Comparative Study of Industrial Failure. Joel Mokyr, Northwestern University

Poverty and Economy in the Netherlands and France: 1815-50. Frances Gouda, University of Washington

COMMENT: Harold R. C. Wright, McGill University

THE ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL AND DOMESTIC ROLES OF WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

CHAIR: June E. Hahner, State University of New York, Albany

Nineteenth-Century Rural Economic Change and the Out-Migration of Women: A Comparison of Three Bourbonnais Agricultural Regions. Nancy E. Fitch, Hampshire College

The Impact of the Labor Market on Women in Nineteenth-Century Chile. Ann Hagerman Johnson, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Francesca Miller, University of California, Davis; Gay Gullickson Carens, Skidmore College

**BUREAUCRACIES IN MODERN SOCIETY:
A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

CHAIR: Gordon Craig, Stanford University

African Bureaucracies: The Postcolonial Experience. Gaston V. Rimlinger, Rice University

Modern American Bureaucracies in the Twentieth Century. Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

Bureaucracy and State Control in Latin America. Mark B. Rosenberg, Florida International University

COMMENT: Reinhard Bendix, University of California, Berkeley

**FROM PUNISHMENT TO REORIENTATION—ASPECTS
OF REFORM: THE REVERSE COURSE IN UNITED
STATES OCCUPATION POLICY FOR GERMANY**

Joint Session with the American Committee on the History of the Second World War

CHAIR: Willard A. Fletcher, University of Delaware

From Prosecution to Clemency for War Criminals. John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

From Information Control to Media Freedom. Robert Wolfe, National Archives and Records Service

German Public Views on Changing U.S. Occupation Policy. Richard L. Merritt, University of Illinois

COMMENT: Earl F. Ziemke, University of Georgia

**THE EGALITARIAN IMPULSE AND THE
ATTENDANT QUEST FOR EXCLUSIVITY:
EDMUND MORGAN'S HYPOTHESIS TESTED**

CHAIR: Allan Bloom, University of Toronto

Spartan Slavery, Spartan Freedom. Paul A. Rahe, Cornell University
Citizenship in Classical Athens: Empire, Privilege, and Prejudice. Brook Manville, Yale University

Race and Democracy in Antebellum Providence. Robert J. Cottrol, Emory University

COMMENT: Allan Bloom

COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

CHAIR: Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

Political Protest and Violence in the 1960s: A Retrospective and Comparative View of the United States. Ted Robert Gurr, Northwestern University

The Paradox of American Violence Revisited. Hugh Davis Graham, University of Maryland Baltimore County

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

COMMENT: Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina, Wilmington; Charles Tilly

RUSSIA'S IMPACT ON THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

CHAIR: Donald W. Treadgold, University of Washington

Russia's Impact on the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain during the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century: The Significance of International Commerce. Herbert H. Kaplan, Indiana University

COMMENT: Peter Mathias, All Souls College, University of Oxford; Arcadius Kahan, University of Chicago

PROGRESSIVISM COMPARED: URBAN GROWTH AND POLITICAL REFORM IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Michael Ebner, Lake Forest College

Variations on a Conservative Theme: Canadian Reform in the Progressive Era. John C. Weaver, McMaster University

Suburban Power: Spatial Growth and the Politics of Reform in the Progressive Era. Michael P. McCarthy, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Alan F. J. Artibise, University of Victoria

FROM YELLOW PERIL TO WHITE PERIL: PERSPECTIVES ON JAPAN'S PLACE IN BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL EXPERIENCE

CHAIR: Walter Gurlay, Michigan State University

Reexamining That 'Dangerous Divergence of Interest and Ideal': Japan's Role in the Early Evolution of the British Empire-Commonwealth. Robert J. Gowen, East Carolina University

Japan and British Imperialism in the Far East, 1933-42. William Roger Louis, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: James B. Crowley, Yale University; Robert A. Huttenback, University of California, Santa Barbara

IN DEFENSE OF PROPERTY: THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ELITE: 1918-50

CHAIR: Thomas Nipperdey, University of Munich

Conflicts within German Industry and the Collapse of the Weimar Republic. David Abraham, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Role of German Business in Nazi Schemes for the Reorganization of the European Economy during World War II. Jean Freymond, University of Geneva

The Rehabilitation of Ruhr Industrialists, in the Post-World War II Social Contract. Leah Zell, Harvard University

COMMENT: Ulrich Nocken, University of Düsseldorf

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WESTERN EUROPE AFTER TWO WORLD WARS

CHAIR: Carl E. Schorske, Princeton University

The Two Postwar Eras and the Condition of Stability in Twentieth-Century Europe. Charles S. Maier, Duke University

COMMENT: Leonard Krieger, University of Chicago; Richard E. Kuisel, State University of New York, Stony Brook

PATRON AND CLIENT RELATIONS AND CLASS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MUNICIPAL POLITICS IN FRANCE AND ALGERIA

CHAIR: David C. Higgs, University of Toronto

Political Parties and Class Struggles in Toulouse, France, 1830-70. Ron Aminzade, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Patronage Politics and Political Corruption in Colonial Algeria: Bône, 1870-1919. David Prochaska, University of California, Berkeley

Patron and Client Relations and Class in Nineteenth-Century Municipal Politics: The Canton of Apt (Vaucluse). Peter Simoni, Laurentian University

COMMENT: Lynn A. Hunt, University of California, Berkeley

FAMILY EMPIRES AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING THE PORFIRIATO, MEXICO, 1876-1910

CHAIR: Stanley R. Ross, University of Texas, Austin

The Economic Empire of the Terrazas Family of Chihuahua. Mark Wasserman, Rutgers University

Family Elites in a Boom and Bust Economy: The Molinas and Peons of Porfirian Yucatán. Allen Wells, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Porfirian Sonora: Economic Collegiality. Stuart Voss, State University College of New York, Plattsburgh

COMMENT: Charles Harris, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces; Evelyn Hu-DeHart, Washington University

**FINDING THE FIXED IN THE FLUX: A
METHODOLOGICAL QUESTION AND
PRACTICAL APPROACHES**

CHAIR: Judith M. Hughes, University of California, San Diego
Simone Weil and Mohandas Gandhi: A Comparative Study. Terry M. Perlin, Miami University
Historical Linguistics and the Comparative Method of Marc Bloch. Lawrence D. Walker, Illinois State University
COMMENT: Richard Teichgraber, Stanford University

ARMIES AS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAIR: Martin Berger, Youngstown State University
The Military Profession as a Social Class in the Sixteenth Century: A Comparative Framework. Ellery S. Schalk, University of Texas, El Paso
Veterans' Policy in France from the Revolution to the Restoration. Isser Woloch, Columbia University
Classes Populaires: Social Mobility—The French Army Cadres, 1848–95: A Study of Social Mobility via the Army in Nineteenth-Century France. Terry W. Strieter, Murray State University
COMMENT: Charles J. Wrong, University of South Florida

CHINA ON NORTH AMERICAN MINDS

Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIR: John C. Kendall, California State University, Fresno
Last Chance at the United Nations: The United States and the Issue of Chinese Representation in 1965 and 1966. James E. Reed, Harvard University
Canadian Approaches to China, 1964–68: A Study in Canadian-American Relations. John English, University of Waterloo
COMMENT: Edward Rice, University of California, Berkeley

Presentation of Recent Doctoral Research

TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Walter Johnson, University of Hawaii, Manoa
Contours of Public Policy, 1939–1945. Richard N. Chapman, Wells College (dissertation, Yale University)
The Society and Economy of Wartime Michigan, 1939–1945. Alan Clive, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (dissertation, University of Michigan)
Zoning and Residential Segregation: A Social and Physical History,

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1910–40. Barbara Flint, University of Washington (dissertation, University of Chicago)

Psychology and Social Order: An Intellectual Biography of Hugo Münsterberg. Matthew Hale, Jr., Washington, D.C. (dissertation, University of Maryland)

The American Legal Profession and the Organizational Society, 1890–1930. Wayne K. Hobson, California State University, Fullerton (dissertation, Stanford University)

The Dependent Child in Mississippi: A Social History, 1900–1972. Thomas E. Williams, Ohio State University (dissertation, Ohio State University)

COMMENT: Walter Johnson

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

Arranged in consultation with the Institute of Early American History and Culture

CHAIR: Sydney V. James, University of Iowa

Family Experience and Kinship in Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake Society. Daniel Blake Smith, University of Kentucky (dissertation, University of Virginia)

Labor and Indentured Servants in Colonial Pennsylvania. Sharon Salinger (dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles)

Massachusetts Politics in War and Peace, 1676–1776. William Pencak (dissertation, Columbia University)

The Development of Slave Culture in Eighteenth-Century Plantation America. Philip D. Morgan, The Flinders University of South Australia (dissertation, University of London)

Break Every Yoke: American Evangelicals against Slavery, 1770–1808. James David Essig (dissertation, Yale University)

A Calculating People: The Origins of a Quantitative Mentality in America. Patricia Cline Cohen, University of California, Santa Barbara (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

Conversion and Accountability in New England's Second Great Awakening. William Breitenbach, Institute of Early American History and Culture (dissertation, Yale University)

COMMENT: Gary B. Nash, University of California, Los Angeles

BRITISH HISTORY

Arranged in consultation with the Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Peter Stansky, Stanford University

Pressure Groups and Liberal Politics, 1870–1880. Patricia A. Auspos (dissertation, Columbia University)

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

Democracy in St. Pancras, 1779–1856. Roger Draper (dissertation, Harvard University)

The Committees and Legislation of the Rump Parliament, 1648–1653: A Quantitative Study. William B. Bidwell (dissertation, University of Rochester)

British Administrators in Egypt. William M. Welch, Jr. (dissertation, University of Oxford)

COMMENT: Peter Stansky

ASIAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Kenneth B. Pyle, University of Washington

Daimyo Domain and Retainer Bonds in the Seventeenth Century: A Study of Institutional Development in Echizen, Tottori, and Matsue. Ronald J. DiCenzo, Oberlin College (dissertation, Princeton University)

The Japanese General Election of 1942: A Study of Political Institutions in Wartime. Edward J. Drea (dissertation, University of Kansas)

The Ordering of the Heavens and the Earth in Early Ch'ing Thought. John B. Henderson, Louisiana State University (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

The Korean Frontier in America: Immigration to Hawaii, 1896–1910. Wayne Patterson, St. Norbert College (dissertation, University of Pennsylvania)

A History of Surabaya 1944–1950. William H. Frederick, Ohio University (dissertation, University of Hawaii)

COMMENT: Kenneth B. Pyle

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Arranged in consultation with the Modern European History Section

CHAIR: Edward E. Malefakis, Columbia University

San Quirico: A Case Study of the Crisis of the Mazzadria in Rural Pistoia, 1900–1960. Gerard Innocenti (dissertation, Bryn Mawr College)

Publishing and the Formation of a Reading Public in Eighteenth-Century Russia. Gary J. Marker, Oberlin College (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

Belgian Workers in Roubaix, France in the Nineteenth Century. Judy Anne Reardon, Catholic University (dissertation, University of Maryland)

Regeneration and Pacification: Modernization and the Agents of Social Control in Spain, 1895–1917. Diana Velez, Georgia Institute of Technology (dissertation, Princeton University)

COMMENT: Edward E. Malefakis

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN HISTORY

CHAIR: Gavin I. Langmuir, Stanford University

The Montcadas, 1000–1230: The History of a Medieval Catalan Noble Family. John C. Shideler (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

Pope Gregory IX and the Crusade. Richard T. Spence (dissertation, Syracuse University)

Community and Piety Between Renaissance and Counter Reformation: Florentine Confraternities, 1250–1600. Ronald F. E. Weissman, University of Maryland (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

A Study of Florentine Burial Practices and Ceremonies, 1350–1500. Sharon T. Strocchia (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

COMMENT: John Benton, California Institute of Technology

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Mack Thompson, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes: Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Albert J. Beveridge Award, Albert B. Corey Prize, John H. Dunning Prize, Howard R. Mararro Prize, James Harvey Robinson Prize, Watumull Prize

Presidential Address: The Renaissance and the Drama of Western History. William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley

Friday, December 29

Theme Session

CAN "COMPARATIVE HISTORY" BE DEFINED?

CHAIR: Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

Comparative Study: A Necessity, Not a Genre of History. Sylvia L. Thrupp, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Bernard S. Cohn, University of Chicago; Victoria E. Bonnell, University of California, Berkeley

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS DURING RECONSTRUCTION

CHAIR: Vincent P. DeSantis, University of Notre Dame

Scalawags and the Beginning of Congressional Reconstruction in the South. Richard L. Hume, Washington State University

Sectional Legislative Behavior and Reconstruction: A Roll-Call Analysis of Southern Republicans in the House of Representatives during the 1870s. J. Kent Folmar, California State College, Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Allen W. Trelease, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

Demonstration Session

INTEGRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY INTO THE COLLEGE HISTORY CURRICULUM

CHAIR: Martha Tolpin, Higher Education Resource Services, Wellesley College, and Wheaton College

Afro-American Courses. Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University

The Western Civilization Survey. Abby Kleinbaum, Borough of Manhattan Community College, CUNY, and Institute for Research in History

The American History Survey. Peter Filene, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Martha Tolpin; The Audience

Demonstration Session

HISTORY DAY AND HISTORY FAIR: REVIVIFYING HISTORY IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL

CHAIR: Walter Kelly, Chicago State University

PARTICIPANTS: Arthur Anderson and David Ruchman, codirectors, Chicago Metro Fair

David D. Van Tassel, project director, Regional History Day, NEH Youth Project; Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: The Audience

Demonstration Session

TEACHING HISTORY WITH VIDEOTAPE

CHAIR: Robert V. Schnucker, *Society for History Education*, Northeast Missouri State University

Instructional Videotape Technology in the History Classroom at the Secondary Level. Robert A. Kirsch, Lake Forest High School, Illinois
Student-Produced Videotape Programs on the College Level. George R. Nielsen, Concordia Teachers College

The Working Relationship between the History Teacher, History Student and Media Specialist. Richard G. Richter, Concordia Teachers College

COMMENTS: The Audience

ETHNIC LABOR CONFLICT IN CALIFORNIA

CHAIR: Richard Peterson, College of the Redwoods

The Filipino Labor Union: Ethnic Conflict and a Minority California Union. Howard A. DeWitt, Ohlone College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

A Union Challenges Racism: The ILWU and Discrimination against Japanese-Americans during World War II. Harvey Schwartz, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: August C. Radke, Western Washington University; James Kluger, Pima College

ZIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Joint Session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University

Zionism in the New Zion. Benjamin Halpern, Brandeis University

Decline and Triumph, 1921-48. Arthur Hertzberg, Columbia University

A Cause in Search of Itself. Melvin I. Urofsky, Virginia Commonwealth University

COMMENT: The Audience

PURITANISM IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Robert Middlekauff, University of California, Berkeley

Covenant: The Protopuritan Construction. Michael McGiffert, College of William and Mary, editor, *William and Mary Quarterly*; Institute of Early American History and Culture

The Puritan Conversion Experience: Image and Reality. J. William T. Youngs, Jr., Eastern Washington University

COMMENT: Sacvan Bercovitch, Columbia University; Stephen Foster, Northern Illinois University

SEXUALITY, FAMILIES, AND POLITICS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

CHAIR: Paula Fass, University of California, Berkeley

Familial Practices and Political Attitudes in Eighteenth-Century France. Roderick Phillips, University of Auckland

Spinsters and Spinsterhood in England and the United States, 1850-80. Patricia Otto Klaus, Yale University

Capitalism and Feminism in the United States, Italy, and Sweden, 1870-1970. Donald B. Meyer, Wesleyan University

COMMENT: Sharon Harley, University of the District of Columbia; Daniel J. Walkowitz, New York University

POPULISM IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAIR: Peter H. Smith, University of Wisconsin, Madison

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Argentina. David Tamarin, University of Washington

Brazil. Michael L. Conniff, University of New Mexico

Mexico. Jorge Basurto, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

COMMENT: Paul Drake, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign;
Alistair Hennessy, University of Warwick

CRIMINALITY AND SOCIAL VALUES

CHAIR: Doris Daniels, Nassau Community College, City University of New York

Women in Prison: Values, Theories, and Practices. Clarice Feinman, Trenton State College

Pioneers in Prison: Inmates and Administrators during the Founding Years of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, 1925-30. Claudine Schweber, State University College of New York, Buffalo

Institutionalization and Social Policy in the Late Nineteenth Century: The Case of Ontario's Juvenile Delinquents. Susan Houston, York University

COMMENT: Estelle Freedman, Stanford University; Steven L. Schlossman, Radcliffe Institute

APPLIED HISTORY AND PUBLIC HISTORY:

A PANEL DISCUSSION

CHAIR: Arnita A. Jones, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

PARTICIPANTS: Joel Tarr, Carnegie-Mellon University; Wesley Johnson, University of California, Santa Barbara; James C. Williams, Gavilan College; James McCurley, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Keith Berwick, Pepperdine University

STEREOTYPES IN MODERN POPULAR CULTURE

CHAIR: Ray Browne, Popular Culture Association

Amos 'n' Andy, 1951-54: The NAACP versus CBS. Al-Tony Gilmore, University of Maryland

The San Francisco "Illustrated WASP" and Chinese Labor in the 1870s. Richard Fitzgerald, Laney College

COMMENT: Edward Bleier, Warner Brothers

THE MUSCOVITE SERVICE ELITE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Alexander Yanov, University of California, Berkeley

The Seventeenth-Century Moscow Service Elite in Comparative Perspective. Robert Owen Crummey, University of California, Davis

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Muscovite Provincial Service Elite in Comparative Perspective.

Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Ann M. Kleimola, University of Nebraska

INTELLECTUALS AND POLITICS

CHAIR: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Wesleyan University

Kierkegaard's Politics. Bruce Kirmmse, Connecticut College

The Antipolitics of Friedrich Nietzsche. Peter Bergmann, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Michael Plekon, Baruch College, City University of New York; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

THE WESTERN WORK ETHIC IN AFRICA: THEORY AND PRACTICE

CHAIR: Lewis H. Gann, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace

The 'Native Question' and the Imposition of German Rule in East Africa. Martin Reuss, U.S. Department of the Army

Economic Change and the Structure of Work in Colonial Senegal. Martin A. Klein, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Wayne Patterson, Saint Norbert College; Robert O. Collins, University of California, Santa Barbara

"IMPERIALISM" IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

CHAIR: John S. Galbraith, University of California, Los Angeles

Scrapping Theories of Imperialism. Norman Etherington, University of Adelaide

The Reluctant Imperialist: The United States and the Congo Question, 1883-86. Richard A. Olaniyan, University of Ife

Traditional Religion and Political Expansion in Nineteenth-Century West Africa: The Case of Asante, the Dente Oracle, and the British. Donna Maier, University of Northern Iowa

COMMENT: Martin Sklar, associate editor, *In These Times*, Chicago; Damodar R. Sar Desai, University of California, Los Angeles

ETHNICITY AND RESIDENTIAL STABILITY

Joint Session with the American Italian Historical Association

CHAIR: Ronald H. Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology

Patterns of Housing Choice: Some Sources of Change in New York's Little Italy, 1880-1930. Donna R. Gabaccia, University of Michigan

Boarding and Belonging in Toronto's Immigrant Neighborhoods, 1890-1930. Robert F. Harney, University of Toronto

COMMENT: George E. Pozzetta, University of Florida

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

EVOLUTION OF THE IMPERIAL PRESIDENCY: TWO ASPECTS OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

CHAIR: Richard S. Kirkendall, Indiana University

The Presidency and the Intelligence Community, 1936-76. Athan Theoharis, Marquette University

The Bricker Amendment Challenge, 1951-57. Joseph May, Youngstown State University

COMMENT: Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University

FILTH AND POLITICS IN THE AGE OF SANITARY REFORM

CHAIR: Barbara G. Rosenkrantz, Harvard University

Working Class Housing in Paris, 1850-1902. Ann-Louise Shapiro, Brown University

The Wasteland: Garbage in the Nineteenth-Century American City. Judith Walzer Leavitt, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Moscow Zemstvo and Workers' Health in the 1880s. Nancy M. Frieden, Marymount Manhattan College

COMMENT: James H. Cassedy, National Library of Medicine

PEOPLES OF THE THIRD WORLD IN THE GREAT WAR

CHAIR: John Tricamo, San Francisco State University

Warriors to Fight the Kaiser: American Indian Soldiers in World War I, 1917-18. David L. Wood, California State University, Northridge

We Were the Avant-Garde: Kande Kamara and the West African Experience in France, 1914-18. Joe Lunn, University of Wisconsin

Black National Guardsmen in World War I. Charles Johnson, Jr., Howard University

COMMENT: John Tricamo

THE FOUNDING OF CONSERVATIVE PARTIES

The Exemplary Peelites. Peter Marsh, Syracuse University

The Rise and Fall of the Whig Party in the United States: A Comparative Perspective. Michael Holt, University of Virginia

Tories, Conservatives, and Liberal-Conservatives in Canada, 1837-56. George Metcalf, University of Western Ontario

ALTERNATIVE CAREERS FOR HISTORIANS

CHAIR: Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley

PARTICIPANTS: Arnold Milton Paul, University of California, Santa Barbara, Attorney at Law; William Z. Slany, associate historian, U.S. Department of State; Russell Merritt, Communication Arts Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Corinne Gilb, Wayne State University; A. Frank Bray, presiding justice, California Appellate

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Court, First District, (ret'd); Marjorie Lightman, Institute for Research in History, New York

FASCISM, ANTIFASCISM, AND WAR: THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE, 1920-44

CHAIR: A. William Salomone, University of Rochester

Carlo Tresca and Italian-American Antifascism, 1920-40. Nunzio Pernicone, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Italian-Americans and the Enemy Alien Issue, 1940-42. Philip V. Cannistraro, Florida State University

The Politics of Relief: Italian-Americans and the Reconstruction of Italy, 1943-44. James E. Miller, National Archives and Records Service.

COMMENT: Massimo Salvadori, Smith College

ANARCHISTS, RADICALS, AND THE AUTHORITIES: THE POLITICS OF REPRESSION IN EUROPE AND AMERICA, 1890-1920

CHAIR: Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota

The International Antianarchist Conference of 1898. Richard Bach Jensen, University of Minnesota

The Drive against Radicals and Immigrants in New York, 1918-20. Jay M. Pawa, State University College of New York, Oneonta

COMMENT: Joseph Giovinco, California State College, Sonoma

PROJECT AMERICAN HISTORY: STUDENT INITIATED LEARNING—A PANEL DISCUSSION WITH SLIDES

PARTICIPANTS: Kathleen A. Kraus, Kathleen Woods Masalski, and two students, Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Massachusetts

THE PRESS AND POLITICS IN MODERN BRITAIN

Joint Session with the Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Richard Lyman, Stanford University

The Press and Public Opinion: W. T. Stead and the "New Journalism" in Late Victorian England. Joseph O. Baylen, Georgia State University

The Press and Party Philosophy: "The Observer" and Conservative Thought, 1914-18. John Stubbs, University of Waterloo

The Press and Electoral Organization: The Fleet Street-Westminster Nexus. Stephen Koss, Columbia University

COMMENT: Richard Lyman

THE EVOLUTION OF FAMILY LAW IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

CHAIR: David M. Kennedy, Stanford University

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

The Legal Origins of Modern Adoption. Jamil S. Zainaldin, Northwestern University

From Contract to Status: Changing Legal Conceptions of Marriage in Nineteenth-Century America. Michael Grossberg, Brandeis University

COMMENT: John R. Wunder, Texas Tech University; Lawrence Friedman, Stanford University Law School

STUDIES OF THE MING-CH'ING POLITY: BEYOND STRUCTURE AND TOWARD COMPARISON

CHAIR: Hok-Lam Chan, University of Washington

Examination: The Social and Political Dynamics. Jerry Dennerline, Pomona College

The Abortiveness of Plural Polities in Seventeenth-Century China. John E. Wills, Jr., University of Southern California

COMMENT: A. Lloyd Moote, University of Southern California; Sheldon Rothblatt, University of California, Berkeley

AN ANATOMY OF THE MIDDLE EASTERN COUP D'ETAT

CHAIR: George Lenczowski, University of California, Berkeley

A Military Approach to Turkish Politics: Atatürk's Legislative Coup of 15 April 1923. Michael M. Finebrock, College of Charleston

Reza Shah and Iran, 1925: The Military Mind. Donald N. Wilber

Egypt, 1952: Anatomy of a Coup/Revolution. Richard H. Dekmejian, State University of New York, Binghamton

The 1958 Coup in Iraq: Qassim and the Emergence of the Military Era. Phebe A. Marr, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

COMMENT: Edward N. Luttwak, Johns Hopkins University

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Joseph N. Moody, Boston College—St. John's Seminary

In Search of Unity: American Catholic Thought, 1920–60. Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION RESEARCH

Presidential Address: Gattinara Erasmus and the Problem of Empire. John Headley, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

Life and Thought of the Commoner in Traditional Asia. Wolfram Eberhard, University of California, Berkeley

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: James R. Scobie, University of California, San Diego
El Cambiante Papel del Intelectual en la Realidad Latinoamerica. Juan Antonio Oddone, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalpa

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Paul A. Varg, Michigan State University
Culture and Power: Intercultural Dimensions of International Relations. Akira Iriye, University of Chicago

SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

PRESIDING: Ursula S. Lamb, University of Arizona
Perspective on the Seas, 1550-1950. Josef W. Konvitz, Michigan State University

SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE STUDIES

PRESIDING: Charles R. Halstead, Washington College
The Agrarian Problem in Spain: Forty Years Later. Edward E. Malefakis, Columbia University

LES TOSCANS ET LEURS FAMILLES BY DAVID HERLIHY AND CHRISTIANE KLAPISCH: AN OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: James M. Powell, Syracuse University
Tuscan Politics and the Administration of the Catasto of 1427. Edward Muir, Syracuse University
Demography and the Economy. Myron Gutmann, University of Texas, Austin
Women and the Family. Susan M. Stuard, State University College of New York, Brockport
COMMENT: David Herlihy, Harvard University; Christiane Klapisch, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris

Demonstration Session

USING MYSTERY AS A DEVICE FOR INQUIRY TEACHING

Clair W. Keller, Iowa State University

ANNUAL MEETING 1978

Demonstration Session

TWO MULTIMEDIA APPROACHES TO THE TEACHING OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION: "THE AMIENS CATHEDRAL" AND "LOUIS XIV"

CHAIR: Andrew Lossky, University of California, Los Angeles
The Facade of Amiens Cathedral. William Cook, State University of
New York College, Geneseo
Louis XIV. Ron Martin, Santa Ana College; Paul Sonnino, University
of California, Santa Barbara
COMMENT: The Audience

Demonstration Session

A NEW HISTORICAL FILM

STORM OF FIRE: WORLD WAR II AND THE DESTRUCTION OF DRESDEN (Cadre Films)

CHAIR: R. C. Raack, California State University, Hayward
COMMENT: Peter C. Rollins, Oklahoma State University

Demonstration Session

THE STUDENT AS RESEARCHER: LEARNING HISTORY BY USING THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY

CHAIR: Evan Ira Farber, Lilly Library, Earlham College
PARTICIPANTS: Richard Hume Werking, University of Mississippi and
head, Reference Department, University Library; Elizabeth Frick, Uni-
versity of Colorado at Colorado Springs Library
COMMENT: The Audience

THE COPYRIGHT LAW OF 1976

Arranged in cooperation with the AHA Research Division
CHAIR: Nancy L. Roelker, Boston University
PARTICIPANTS: Leon E. Seltzer, Stanford University Press; James
Smith, Winterthur Museum; Paul T. Heffron, Library of Congress
COMMENT: The Audience

STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE: THE TASK OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

CHAIR: Kenneth M. Stamp, University of California, Berkeley
Structure and Performance: The Task of Economic History. Douglass
C. North, University of Washington
COMMENT: Fred Bateman, Indiana University; Maris Vinovskis, Uni-
versity of Michigan

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

TEACHING THE URBAN EXPERIENCE: BOSTON AS A CASE STUDY

PARTICIPANTS: Allen M. Wakstein, Boston College; Donald M. Jacobs, Northeastern University; James Lazerow, Brandeis University; Constance Burns, Boston College; Rob Hollister, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: The Audience

POPULAR CULTURE SOURCES FOR THE HISTORIAN: SCIENCE FICTION AND THE DETECTIVE STORY

CHAIR: R. Gordon Kelly, University of Maryland

Detective Fiction: Some Varieties of Historical Experience. Fred Erisman, Texas Christian University

Science Fiction: A New Frontier for History Teachers. B. Lee Cooper, Newberry College

COMMENT: Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University; Stephen J. Kneeshaw, School of the Ozarks

Workshop

UPDATING THE ROSE REPORT

CHAIR: Mary O. Furner, Northern Illinois University, AHA Committee on Women Historians

PARTICIPANTS: Joan Hoff Wilson, Arizona State University, chair, Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession; D'Ann Campbell, OHA Committee on Women Historians, and Newberry Library; Patricia Albjerg Graham, National Institute of Education

COMMENT: The Audience

PROSTITUTION, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW

CHAIR: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

'The Revolt of Women': The Feminist Resistance to the State Regulation of Prostitution in Mid-Victorian Britain. Judith R. Walkowitz, Rutgers University

Prostitution: Symbol of an Age. Ruth Rosen, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Martha Vicinus, Indiana University; Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania

THE REGIONAL DIMENSIONS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Michael C. Meyer, University of Arizona

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Yucatán. Gilbert Joseph, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Sonora. Héctor Aguilar Camín, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

Coahuila. Douglas W. Richmond, University of Texas, Arlington

COMMENT: Linda Hall, Trinity University; William H. Beezley, North Carolina State University

COMPARATIVE CHICANO HISTORY

CHAIR: Juan Gómez-Quíñones, University of California, Los Angeles
The Formation of Mexican Neighborhoods in Tucson, Houston, and Chicago. Francisco A. Rosales, University of Houston

Chicanos in the American City: A Comparative Perspective. Alberto Camarillo, Stanford University

COMMENT: Pedro Castillo, University of California, Santa Cruz

CAREER CHOICE, MOBILITY, AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Mary Lynn McDougall, Simon Fraser University

Social Access to the Professoriate: The Pattern of Late Nineteenth-Century America. Alan Creutz, University of Michigan

Career Choices, Mobility, and Educational Background: High School Students in Second Empire France. Patrick J. Harrigan, University of Waterloo

Technical High Schools and the Training of Technicians for Industry in France, 1850–1914. C. Rod Day, Simon Fraser University

COMMENT: John Weiss, Cornell University

RITUAL, RADICALISM, AND PROTEST: ENGLISH WORKING CLASS CULTURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Richard Price, Northern Illinois University

The General Rising of 1820. F. K. Donnelly, University of Alberta
Factory Town Infidels: New Light on the English "Working Class Vanguard." Robert Glen, University of Vermont

Guy Fawkes Day and Its Modern Fate: Popular Ritual, Conflict, and Social Solidarity on the South Coast, 1800–1900. Robert D. Storch, University of Wisconsin, Janesville

COMMENT: Richard Price

OUT OF THE CLOISTER/OUT OF THE WORLD: VARIETIES OF MONASTIC EXPERIENCE IN THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

CHAIR: Bernard McGinn, University of Chicago

The Vision of the Monk of Eynsham: Historical Truth, Heavenly

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Truth, and Scoffers in the Twelfth Century. Nancy F. Partner, State University of New York College, Purchase

The Monk as Lawyer. James Brundage, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Anthony of Padua, Peter Martyr, and the Early Character of the Mendicant Orders. John Tuthill, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Bernard McGinn

LINCOLN

CHAIR: Don E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University

Honest Abe Lincoln? The Convergence of His Private and Public Careers in the Late 1850s. Gabor S. Boritt, Memphis State University

Lincoln's Reconstruction Program: A Reappraisal. Stephen B. Oates, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

COMMENT: Don E. Fehrenbacher; Mark E. Neely, Jr., L. A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES AND INTERESTS AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1919

CHAIR: David F. Trask, U.S. Department of State

The Wilsonian 'Revolution' in American Foreign Policy, 1916-20. Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa

The British Delegation at the Peace Conference. F. Russell Bryant, University of Alabama

British and American Economic Interests at the Peace Conference. Edward B. Parsons, Miami University, Hamilton

COMMENT: Keith L. Nelson, University of California, Irvine

DISEASE DISCRIMINATION BY SEX AND RACE: THE IMPACT ON FEMALES AND BLACKS

CHAIR: Alfred W. Crosby, University of Texas, Austin

Women's Diseases before 1900. Edward Shorter, University of Toronto

The African Connection: Slavery, Disease, and Racism. Kenneth F. Kiple, Bowling Green State University

COMMENT: Ronald L. Numbers, University of Wisconsin, Madison

PLANNING HISTORY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL FRONTIER

CHAIR: John Hancock, University of Washington

Planning History in the United States. David R. Goldfield, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Planning History in Germany. John R. Mullin, University of Massachusetts

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Planning History in the United Kingdom. Anthony Sutcliffe, University of Sheffield

Planning History in Japan. Shunichi Watanabe, University of Tokyo

COMMENT: John Hancock

SOCIAL DEVIANCE IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

CHAIR: David B. Tyack, Stanford University

Detaining the 'Mentally' Deviant: California and the Insane, 1870–1930. Richard W. Fox, Yale University

Psychotic Delusions as a Key to Historical Cultures: Tasmania, 1830–1940. John C. Burnham, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Nathan G. Hale, Jr., University of California, Riverside; Gert H. Brieger, University of California, San Francisco

THE PROBLEM OF AUTHORITY IN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1900–40

CHAIR: Fritz Ringer, Boston University

The Socialization of Authority and the Dilemmas of American Liberalism: Charles Cooley, George Herbert Mead, and Talcott Parsons. John P. Diggins, University of California, Irvine

Tribal Exemplars: Changing Images of Political Authority in British Anthropology, 1900–40. Henrika Kuklick, University of Pennsylvania

The Grounding of Moral Authority: Social versus Rational Determination in French Thought, 1900–40. W. Paul Vogt, State University of New York, Albany

COMMENT: John Schar, University of California, Santa Cruz; Fritz Ringer

COMPARATIVE ROLE MODELS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, 1870–1914

CHAIR: A. P. Thornton, University of Toronto

Imperial Concepts in Anglo-American Liberalism. Edward W. Mendelsohn, University of Oxford

South Africa. Shula Marks, University of London; Stanley Trapido, University of Oxford

Egypt and Central Africa. Robert L. Tignor, Princeton University

COMMENT: A. E. Campbell, University of Birmingham; G. N. Uzoigwe, University of Michigan

POPULAR BELIEF IN MODERN ENGLAND: NEW APPROACHES TO THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF RELIGION

CHAIR: James Obelkevich, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

What Was Popular Religion in the Eighteenth Century? Thomas W. Laqueur, University of California, Berkeley

The Social Origins of the Decline of Religion in Urban England, 1870–1930: A New Explanation. Jeffrey L. Cox, University of Iowa

The Decline of the Church of England in the Countryside, 1875–1914. Harry Keiner, University of Connecticut

COMMENT: James Obelkevich

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY IN WESTERN HISTORY

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: John von Rohr, Seattle Pacific University

True Church or Anti-Church: Heretics' Concepts of Themselves. Jeffrey B. Russell, California State University, Sacramento

Communitas Fidelium—Communitas Mundi. Francis Oakley, Williams College

COMMENT: Jane Dempsey Douglass, School of Theology, Claremont Graduate School

WOOL MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS IN HABSBURG, SPAIN, AND ITALY

CHAIR: David R. Ringrose, University of California, San Diego

Spanish Wool Exports in the Late Sixteenth Century. Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota

Wool Production, Prices, and Markets in Seventeenth-Century Puglia. John A. Marino

Spain's Northern Merchant Marine in the Sixteenth Century. William D. Phillips, San Diego State University

COMMENT: David R. Ringrose

THE TRADITIONAL PhD IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES: PROBLEMS, PROMISE, AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES

CHAIR: C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

Teaching in the Community College: Is the Traditional PhD Necessary and Functional? Fred Roach, Jr., Kennesaw Junior College

Some Non-Traditional Doctoral Programs and the Community College Teacher. William Lyon, Northern Arizona University

The PhD and Research in the Community College. Bradley Smith, Cabrillo College

COMMENT: The Audience

NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN EASTERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Wayne S. Vucinich, Stanford University

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National Consciousness in Bohemia/Moravia and Germany before the Sixteenth Century. Karl Bosl, University of Munich

Pavao Ritter Vitezović and the Origins of Croat Nationalism. Ivo Banac, Yale University

The Concept of the Russian Land and National Consciousness in Medieval Russia. Charles J. Halperin, Indiana University

Jewish National Consciousness in Early Eighteenth-Century Poland. Gershon D. Hundert, McGill University

COMMENT: Dimitrije Djordjevic, University of California, Santa Barbara

CONSERVATISM AND ENLIGHTENMENT IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

CHAIR: Keith Baker, University of Chicago

Liberalism and Repression in the Thought and Program of the Ideologues. Thomas Kaiser, University of Arkansas

Social Conservatism in the Late German Enlightenment: Debate over Theory and Practice. John Knudsen, Wellesley College

The Counterrevolutionary Enlightenment: Social Theory in the French Rightwing Press 1795–1800. Jeremy D. Popkin, University of Kentucky

COMMENT: Peter Reill, University of California, Los Angeles

WITCHCRAFT AND SPIRIT POSSESSION IN EARLY MODERN FRANCE

CHAIR: Richard Golden, Clemson University

Witchcraft Trials and Absolute Monarchy in Alsace. Joseph Klaitz, Oakland University

Witchcraft and Ecclesiastical Politics in Early Eighteenth-Century Provence: The Cadière-Girard Affair. B. Robert Kreiser, University of Rochester

COMMENT: Orest Ranum, Johns Hopkins University

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON INDOCHINA DURING WORLD WAR II

Joint Session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Jules Davids, Georgetown University

Anglo-American Perspectives: A Comparison, 1940–45. John J. Sbrega, J. S. Reynolds Community College

The American Perspective: The Department of State, 1940–45. David H. White, The Citadel

The French Viewpoint, 1940–45. Robert W. Sellen, Georgia State University

COMMENT: Thomas G. Paterson, University of Connecticut

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMPARATIVE EXPERIENCE IN CHINA MISSIONS: AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AND CHINESE CONVERTS

CHAIR: Suzanne Wilson Barnett, University of Puget Sound

The Nineteenth-Century China Missionary: Changes in Perspective.

Barbara Welter, Hunter College, City University of New York

The Missionary Audience: Chinese Christian Converts in the Nineteenth Century. Daniel H. Bays, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Evelyn Sakakida Rawski, University of Pittsburgh; Robert Strayer, State University College of New York, Brockport

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN NEW WORLD AGRICULTURE

Joint Session with the Agricultural History Society

CHAIR: James H. Shideler, University of California, Davis

Changing Attitudes toward Agricultural Science and Technology in the United States, 1875-90. Margaret W. Rossiter, University of California, Berkeley

Seeds, Short Straw, and Society: The Adoption of High-Yielding Grain Varieties in Developing Nations. Dana G. Dalrymple, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Agency for International Development

COMMENT: Allan L. Olmstead, University of California, Davis

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley

Report of the Executive Director (see p. 000). Mack Thompson

Report of the Editor. Otto Pflanze

Report of the Nominating Committee. Robert I. Rotberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Teaching Division. Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

Professional Division. Otis A. Pease, University of Washington

Research Division. Nancy L. Roelker, Boston University

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Saturday, December 30

Theme Session

HOW HAS "COMPARATIVE HISTORY" BEEN PRACTICED? WILLIAM H. McNEILL AND *PLAGUES AND PEOPLES*

CHAIR: Frederick F. Cartwright, King's College Hospital Medical School, London

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PARTICIPANTS: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University; Charles E. Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania; David Musto, Yale University
COMMENT: William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

POPULAR POLITICS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Robert W. Smith, University of Oregon

The Modernization of American Politics during the Revolutionary Era.

Robert J. Dinkin, California State University, Fresno

The Political Nation and Political Awareness in the Reign of George III.

John A. Phillips, University of California, Riverside

COMMENT: Edward M. Cook, Jr., University of Chicago; Robert W. Smith

Workshop

QUANTITATIVE EVIDENCE IN SURVEY CLASSES: A STRATEGY

Robert A. Wheeler, Cleveland State University

THE HISTORICAL STUDY OF UTOPIANISM AS A REFLECTION OF SOCIETY

CHAIR: W. Warren Wagar, State University of New York, Binghamton
Reflections: European Utopias and Society. Richard Bienvenu, University of Missouri, Columbia (paper read by Jonathan Beecher, University of California, Santa Cruz)

American Utopianism and the Real World. Howard Segal, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Michael Fellman, Simon Fraser University; Martin Jay, University of California, Berkeley

Workshop

THE ORAL HISTORY EXPERIENCE IN HIGH SCHOOL: TEACHING AND LEARNING

CHAIR: Sherna Gluck, Oral History Resource Center, California State University, Long Beach

PARTICIPANTS: Dan Ryan, Lakewood High School, Long Beach; Joanne Weinhoff, Long Beach Polytechnic High School; Student, Lakewood High School, Long Beach; Student, Long Beach Polytechnic High School

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

IDEOLOGY AND IMPERIALISM IN EUROPE BEFORE WORLD WAR I

CHAIR: Peter Duignan, Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace

Italy. Claudio G. Segre, University of Texas, Austin

France. William B. Cohen, Indiana University

Germany. Woodruff D. Smith, University of Texas, San Antonio

COMMENT: John Flint, Dalhousie University

IDEAS IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

CHAIR: Wilson Smith, University of California, Davis

Intellectual Life and the American City. Thomas Bender, New York University

The Origins of the Suburban Idea in England. Robert Fishman, Rutgers University

COMMENT: John William Ward, Amherst College

JUDICIAL REVIEW: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

Joint Session with the Supreme Court Historical Society and the American Society for Legal History

CHAIR: Charles Cullen, *The Papers of John Marshall*

The Rule of Law and Judicial Review in the Marshall Court, 1801–15.

Herbert A. Johnson, University of South Carolina, Columbia

Guardians of the Constitution in Germany. Gerhard Casper, University of Chicago Law School

COMMENT: Gerald Gunther and William Cohen, Stanford University Law School

STRATEGIES OF ETHNIC WOMEN IN PERIODS OF ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

CHAIR: Louise Carroll Wade, University of Oregon

Chicanas in the Depression: A Case Study. Louise Año Nuevo Kerr, Loyola University

A Case Study of Black Women in the Bright Leaf and White Women in the Cotton Mill. Dale Newman, University of Pittsburgh

The Response of Black and White Women in the Rural South to Prolonged Unemployment. Lucia F. Dunn, Northwestern University

COMMENT: Raymond Wolters, University of Delaware; Jean Scarpaci, Towson State University

ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE POST-WORLD WAR II ERA

CHAIR: Lawrence Wittner, State University of New York, Albany

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Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona

Anglo-American Planning for the Future of Germany. Carolyn Eisenberg, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Marshall Plan: Cornerstone of European Union or Stop-Gap Measure? Paula Louise Scalingi, Florida State University

COMMENT: Lloyd C. Gardner, Jr., Rutgers University; Robert Schulzinger, University of Colorado

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND SOCIAL CONFLICT: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Henry Cord Meyer, University of California, Irvine

Peasants in Rhineland-Westphalia: Market Behavior and Political Consciousness. Robert Moeller, University of California, Berkeley

From Welfare Capitalism to the American Plan: The First World War and Automobile Workers at Ford. Stephen Meyer, University of Wisconsin Center, Baraboo

Ben Tillet and the Dockers: The Social Origins of Patriotic Labor. Jonathan Schneer, Boston College

Skilled Metal Workers and the European Strike Wave of 1917-19: Craft Control, Technical Change, and City Life. James E. Cronin, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

COMMENT: Jon Amsden, Columbia University

HAILE SELASSIE I: MAN, MYTH, MONARCH

CHAIR: Donald N. Levine, University of Chicago

Haile Selassie, The Man. John H. Spencer, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

Haile Selassie, The Myth. William Steen, Washington, D.C.

Haile Selassie, The Monarch. Harold G. Marcus, Michigan State University

COMMENT: Patrick Gilkes, British Broadcasting Corporation; Haggai Erlich, Tel Aviv University

RICHARD NIXON

CHAIR: John Higham, Johns Hopkins University

Nixon: The Child in the Man. Fawn Brodie, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Allen Weinstein, Smith College; Robert E. Burke, University of Washington

THE JESUITS IN CHINA AND THE DUTCH IN JAPAN: A REASSESSMENT

CHAIR: Donald Lach, University of Chicago

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Jesuit Impact on Chinese Thought Reexamined. John D. Young, University of Hong Kong

Dutch Studies in Japan Reexamined. Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Silas H. L. Wu, Boston College; James R. Bartholomew, Ohio State University (comment read by John C. Burnham, Ohio State University)

RESISTANCE THEORY: A COMPARISON BEFORE AND AFTER THE REFORMATION

CHAIR: Ralph E. Giesey, University of Iowa

The Discours Politiques in Huguenot Political Thought. Sarah H. Madden, University of Iowa

Resistance Theory during the War of the Public Good: The Role of the Burgundian Court. Paul Saenger, Northwestern University Library
The Confession of Magdeburg and the Development of the Modern Theory of Resistance. Cynthia Grant Shoenberger, Illinois Institute of Technology

COMMENT: J. H. M. Salmon, Bryn Mawr College

ETHNIC SCAPEGOATS AND GILDED AGE POLITICS

CHAIR: Claus-M. Naske, University of Alaska

William 'Pig-Iron' Kelly and the Rhetoric of Race. Michael Greco, University of Houston, Clear Lake City

The Morey Letter and the Presidential Election of 1880. Ted Hinckley, San Jose State University

COMMENT: Dwight Smith, Miami University; Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

PROMOTING HISTORY THROUGH STATE ASSOCIATIONS

CHAIR: Henry Bausum, Virginia Military Institute; coeditor, "Teaching History Today," *AHA Newsletter*

PARTICIPANTS: Raymond G. Hebert, Thomas More College; editor, Kentucky Association of Teachers of History *Newsletter*; Wilfred C. Platt, Jr., Mercer University, president, Georgia Association of Historians; Benjamin W. Wright, Jr., Central Virginia Community College, president, Virginia Society of History Teachers

COMMENT: Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., American Historical Association

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: GERMANY, EUROPE, AND THE UNITED STATES

Joint Session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Otto Pflanze, Indiana University

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International Migration: Germany in the Eighteenth Century. Hans Fenske, University of Freiburg

German Emigration to the United States and Continental Immigration to Germany, 1879–1929. Klaus J. Bade, University of Erlangen

American-German Migration in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries. Günter Moltmann, University of Hamburg

COMMENT: Mack Walker, Johns Hopkins University

CRIME IN PREREVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA

CHAIR: Reginald E. Zelnik, University of California, Berkeley

Crime in the City or Urban Crime: Eighteenth-Century St. Petersburg. George E. Munro, Virginia Commonwealth University

Crime in Prereform Rural Russia. Steven Hoch, Trinity College

Crime and Revolt in the Era of Great Reforms in Russia, 1856–69. Alan Kimball, University of Oregon

COMMENT: Reginald E. Zelnik

ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE WEST: THREE CASE STUDIES

CHAIR: Phyllis Albert, Harvard University

French Anti-Semitism during the Second Empire. Natalie Isser, Pennsylvania State University

The Boer War and the Issue of Jewish Responsibility. Claire Hirshfield, Pennsylvania State University

National Nihilism and Anti-Semitism in the American Socialist Movement. Eugene Orenstein, McGill University

COMMENT: Henry Friedlander, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

THE NEW MONARCHS AND THEIR PARLIAMENTS

Joint Session with the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions

CHAIR: Elizabeth Read Foster, Bryn Mawr College

England: The Tudors and Their Parliaments. Stanford E. Lehmborg, University of Minnesota

Castile: Charles V and the Cortes. Charles Hendricks, U.S. Army Center of Military History

Languedoc: The Crown and the Provincial Estates, 1515–60. James F. Brink, Texas Tech University

COMMENT: Gordon Griffiths, University of Washington

A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL DIFFUSION OF TECHNOLOGY

CHAIR: Rondo Cameron, Emory University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Confucius versus the Dynamo: The Transfer of Technology to China in the Nineteenth Century. Shannon R. Brown, University of Maryland Baltimore County

The Transfer of Computer Technology to the USSR, 1948-78. S. E. Goodman, University of Virginia

The Roles of Zaibatsu in Prewar Japan's Rapid Adoption of Western Technology. Kozo Yamamura, University of Washington

COMMENT: John B. Rae, Harvey Mudd College

RADICAL IDEAS IN RESTORATION ENGLAND

CHAIR: Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University

The Entering Wedge of Self-Interest in the Economic Writings of Restoration England. Joyce O. Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles

Civil Religion and Radical Politics: Stubble to Blount. James R. Jacob, John Jay College, City University of New York, Institute for Research in History

COMMENT: Lois G. Schwoerer, George Washington University; Quentin Skinner, Institute for Advanced Study; Corinne C. Weston, Lehman College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND ITS RELATION TO DARWINISM

CHAIR: Cynthia Eagle Russett, Yale University

The British Roots of Social Darwinism. Michael Ruse, University of Guelph

Liberal Social Darwinism in Germany and France, 1870-90. Niles R. Holt, Illinois State University

Darwinism and Social Darwinism circa 1900. Peter J. Bowler, University of Winnipeg

COMMENT: Cynthia Eagle Russett

ECONOMIC CHANGE AND THE FORMATION OF PEASANTRY IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY JAPAN AND BOLIVIA

CHAIR: John Cole, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Economic Decline and Agrarian Society in Eighteenth-Century Cochabamba. Brooke Larson, New School for Social Research

Japanese Liberalism and the Right of Revolution: Commoner Rebellion in the Meiji Period. Roger Bowen, Colby College

RESPONSES TO COLLABORATION IN EUROPE

CHAIR: Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University

'Les prisons de la Quatrieme': The Purge of Vichyites and Collabora-

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tors in the Formation of the Postwar French Radical Right. Bertram M. Gordon, Mills College

Response to Collaboration in Norway. John M. Hoberman, Harvard University

The Theme of Postwar Punishment in the Belgian Underground Press. Werner Warmbrunn, Pitzer College

COMMENT: Robert O. Paxton

BOURBON REFORMS:

COLONIAL ECONOMIC POLICY, 1759-1808

CHAIR: John J. TePaske, Duke University

Bourbon Finance and Military Policy in Nueva España, 1759-1812. Christon Archer, University of Calgary

Trade and Treasury: The Colonial Policy of Charles IV. Jacques A. Barbier, University of Ottawa

COMMENT: William Callahan, University of Toronto; Allan Kuethe, Texas Tech University

COLONIZED AFRICANS IN NEW WORLD COLONIES: THE BRITISH AND THEIR SLAVES

CHAIR: Michael Craton, University of Waterloo

Choice and Conflict: Eighteenth-Century South Carolina Planters and Their Slaves. Daniel Littlefield, Louisiana State University

'Properties Dearly Earned': Plantation Management in Eighteenth-Century Jamaica. Emma Lapsansky, Temple University

Social Control in a Plantation Society (Barbados). Gary Puckrein, Connecticut College

COMMENT: Michael Craton

USES OF FAMILY RECONSTITUTION TECHNIQUES IN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

CHAIR: Katherine A. Lynch, University of Utah

Economic Development, the Modernization of Values, and Fertility Decline: A Family Reconstitution Study of Hingham, Massachusetts in the Late Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Daniel Scott Smith, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle and Newberry Library

Literacy and Family Life during the First Industrial Revolution. David Levine, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Reconstitution of the Canadian Population of the French Regime. Hubert Charbonneau, André LaRose, Bertrand Desjardins, Pierre Beauchamp, and Jacques Légaré, Université de Montréal (paper read by Bertrand Desjardins)

COMMENT: J. Dennis Willigan, University of Utah