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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1981

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 1980.

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

June 15, 1981

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 1980.

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 the 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 all taxation so

long as the same is so owned and occupied, and not used for commercial purposes, subject to the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Act entitled, "An Act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942.

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

American Historians on the European Past*

DAVID H. PINKNEY

SIR HANS SLOANE, THAT TIRELESS SEARCHER AFTER COLLECTIBLES whose vast accumulations became the nucleus of the British Museum, wrote on the flyleaf of his *Natural History of Jamaica* a verse from the Book of Daniel that is an appropriate preface to this essay. "Many shall run to and fro," it read, "and knowledge shall be increased." Many American historians of Europe have run to and fro across the Atlantic in recent decades, and historical knowledge has indeed been increased. I am less certain that its quality matches its quantity.

I made my first trip across the Atlantic in 1936, not yet as a historian but as a recent college graduate attracted to the study of modern European history by my college teacher, Frederick Artz. In Europe I was fascinated by the living presence of history that I had, until then, seen only in the reflection of other men's words. The rich evidence of Britain's and the Continent's past impressed on me more than any books the long course of European history, the immense complexity of its many interweaving national elements, and the strangeness of much of it to an American raised and educated in the Middle West.

I recall asking myself in the autumn of 1936, when I entered graduate school at Harvard, if I should not turn from European history, which then loomed so formidably, to the history of the United States, to which I could bring the understanding of a native son. I did not make the change, and I have no regrets, for I have found European history endlessly fascinating. Yet the question has remained with me, not in a personal way but as a question for all Americans of my branch

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of the profession. Can Americans, making their careers in the United States or Canada,¹ be significantly productive historians of modern Europe or of any of its national states?

My colleagues in French history know that this is essentially the question to which I addressed two articles on what I called "The Dilemma of the American Historian of Modern France."² The dilemma is the choice between writing monographs based on exhaustive research in archives in the manner of the French university historians of our time or writing books that are primarily syntheses of monographic scholarship, intended for American and English readers, whose contribution for the international scholarly community is an outsider's insight into the history of France.

The first year of the 1980s is an appropriate time to consider the accomplishments and failures of American historians of all of modern Europe. Just half a century has passed since the establishment of the *Journal of Modern History*, a landmark in the development of modern European history as a professional academic field in America. At that time—the late 1920s—the number of American scholars in the field was small. Chester P. Higby of the University of Wisconsin, the principal moving spirit behind the effort to create a journal of modern European history, identified 250 American historians of modern Europe in 1926, when he circulated a questionnaire on teaching, research, and writing in the area. The number of replies to that questionnaire—160—is itself eloquent testimony to the smallness of this group of historians just over fifty years ago. Their replies reveal a narrow range of scholarly interests. The principal national concentrations were in British history and French history, and the most popular research topics were World War I and the French Revolution. Although more than one-fifth of those who replied had received at least some of their training in Germany, few worked in German history, and even fewer in Eastern European history. Fewer than one-half had ever done research in European archives and libraries.³

¹ For this essay I have defined "American historian" as a historian who is a citizen or long-term resident of the United States or Canada who had his or her training in an American or Canadian university or, in the case of a scholar working in Continental European history, in a British university.

² Pinkney, "The Dilemma of the American Historian of Modern France," *French Historical Studies*, 1 (1958): 11–25, and "The Dilemma of the American Historian of Modern France Reconsidered," *ibid.*, 9 (1975): 170–81.

³ Higby, "The Present Status of Modern European History in the United States," *Journal of Modern History*, 1 (1929): 6–7; William H. McNeill, "A Birthday Note,"

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THE MOST WIDELY ACCLAIMED AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION to modern European historical scholarship in the interwar years was in diplomatic history, and two of its landmarks—Sidney Bradshaw Fay's *The Origins of the World War* (1928) and Bernadotte Schmitt's *The Coming of the War, 1914* (1930)—appeared shortly after Higby made his inquiry. The American concern with European problems that those books reflect contributed in succeeding decades toward turning more American scholarly effort to the study of modern European history. Events of the 1930s—the Great Depression, the fall of the German republic, the spread of fascism, and the menace of Nazi Germany—gave a new immediacy to European developments and a pressing urgency to understanding them. A new breed of European historians, specialists in the internal histories of individual European nations, began to emerge in growing numbers and to move onto ground formerly occupied by native European historians. They produced largely two types of books: (1) syntheses of European scholarship supplemented by findings of their own limited research in primary sources (such as Crane Brinton's *A Decade of Revolution, 1789–1799* [1934] and Frederick B. Artz's *France under the Bourbon Restoration, 1814–1830* [1931]), an American genre to which Leonard Krieger gave the inelegant but descriptive label, “the refinished import”;⁴ and (2) original, archive-based monographs on the European model. As the decade of the 1930s moved into the 1940s, the appearance of sophisticated monographs (such as *The English Yeoman under Elizabeth and the Early Stuarts* [1942] by Mildred Campbell, *Electoral Procedure under Louis-Philippe* [1937] by Sherman Kent, *Nationalism and the Cultural Crisis in Prussia, 1806–1815* [1939] by Eugene Newton Anderson, and *Church and State in Russia: The Last Years of the Empire, 1900–1917* [1940] by John S. Curtiss) testified to the growing interests and competence of American historians of Europe and to the capacity of American graduate schools to train students in this kind of historical scholarship.

Nevertheless, although the producing scholars in modern European

ibid., 51 (1979): 1–2; Henry Cord Meyer, *Five Images of Germany: Half a Century of American Views of German History*, American Historical Association Publication, Service Center for Teachers of History, no. 27 (2d ed., Washington, 1960), 13; and John S. Curtiss, “History,” in Harold H. Fisher, ed., *American Research on Russia* (Bloomington, Ind., 1959), 24–25.

⁴ Krieger, “European History in America,” chapter 4 of John Higham with Krieger and Felix Gilbert, *History* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1965), 275–76.

history then included some distinguished practitioners, their number remained small. My master, the late Donald McKay, remarked that the historians of France in the United States in the 1930s could hold their annual meeting on a sofa. The “take-off” of modern European history as a populous and prolific field of scholarly activity in the United States and Canada came after the World War of 1939–45. That activity was fueled by a variety of potent forces. The war intensified interest in Europe and in a search to discover what had produced the catastrophes of war, economic collapse, and social upheaval. A generation of historians fresh from graduate school had the heady experience of participating in rapidly moving history, many of them on military staffs or in intelligence organizations where their historical knowledge and skills gave them opportunities of privileged observation. Beginning in the late 1940s the cold war added to concern with Europe and to the desire for understanding. The study of history promised answers to pressing questions. The “GI Bill” enabled hundreds to attend graduate school to pursue their interest in history. Foreign languages learned in army or navy schools facilitated specialization in hitherto unusual fields. The extraordinary strength of the American dollar in the quarter-century after the war made extended periods of research in Europe practical for professors and graduate students as never before—or since. After 1949 Fulbright fellowships provided the means for hundreds of young Americans to study and to do research in Europe, and in 1958 the introduction of jet airplane service on the North Atlantic route brought European archives and libraries within a few hours’ travel time of major American cities. Perhaps even more significant was the influx into America in the 1930s of refugee scholars, especially from Germany and Austria—Hans Baron, Andreas Dorpalen, Dietrich Gerhard, Felix Gilbert, Hajo Holborn, Hans Kohn, Theodor Mommsen, Franz Neumann, and others; they enriched the quality and extended the range of graduate study in European history and attracted able young Americans into the field. Then, too, many younger Europeans who fled Europe in the 1930s or 1940s as children or adolescents took up the study of European history, motivated in part at least, one may assume, by the desire to learn more of the forces that had convulsed their world and disrupted their lives. They usually brought to the task language skills still rare in America and the advantage of being able to view European history as both outsiders and insiders. The influx of talent of both foreign mature scholars and foreign students was in its intellectual influence probably

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unparalleled in modern experience. European history in America was one of the great beneficiaries.⁵

The upsurge of university and college enrollments in the postwar decades created a market for historians, and European history became an economically viable occupation for all, losing its aura of a gentleman's avocation, which it still retained even in the 1930s. In the postwar decades jobs were waiting. Established graduate schools expanded, new schools emerged, and the narrow stream of PhD's in history flowing from graduate schools widened into a broad river.

These new PhD's were professionally formed in a milieu that emphasized research—usually archival research—and publication, and in the 1950s their manuscripts appeared in growing numbers on publishers' desks. Established and newly created university presses, buoyed by foundation grants and public support, were able to publish hundreds of them. New, specialized journals (such as the *Journal of British Studies*, *French Historical Studies*, the *Journal of Central European Affairs*, and the *Austrian History Yearbook*) permitted the publication of a surging torrent of articles. The little band of European historians who in 1929 founded the *Journal of Modern History* and the Modern European History Section of the American Historical Association had hoped, they said, by their action "to promote the study of European history in North America." That hope has, in the words of William H. McNeill, writing in the fiftieth anniversary number of the journal, "been accomplished on a scale they hardly dreamed of." In the years from 1968 to 1978 alone, according to a count by McNeill, American historians published more than 2,000 books on European history since 1750.⁶

The quantitative accomplishment of our modern European historians is clear and undoubted. The focus of my concern is on the quality and significance of their achievement in the thirty-five years since the beginning of the great "take-off" of the mid-1940s. Admittedly, no method of measuring quality in historical writing is definitive, and any method that one may adopt has limitations that another investigator might reasonably find unacceptable. I have chosen to use the formal judgments of American books made by professional historians in the

⁵ See H. Stuart Hughes, *The Sea Change: The Migration of Social Thought, 1930-1965* (New York, 1975), 1-2.

⁶ McNeill, "Birthday Note," 3, and "Modern European History," in Michael Kammen, ed., *The Past before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1980), 96-97.

European countries about whose histories we have written. I have looked to the English historical establishment for a measure of the quality of American books on English history, to the French university historians for judgments of American books on French history, and, similarly, to West German and Soviet historians for judgments of our works on their histories. I have read the reviews of American books on their respective histories in three leading journals in Britain, three in France, and three in Germany and in two Soviet journals in the thirty-five years between 1945 and 1980 or for shorter periods in cases in which the journals have been founded since 1945. I have classified the judgments the reviewers expressed according to five categories: Enthusiastic, Favorable, Neutral, Reserved, and Unfavorable. "Enthusiastic" I have restricted to those that acclaim books as definitive and likely long to remain so or as path-breaking renewals of their subjects. "Neutral" designates those reviews that describe or summarize a book without offering any clear judgment of it. And "Reserved" denotes those reviews that express serious reservations about a book yet do not make an overall unfavorable judgment.

GEOFFREY ELTON, WRITING IN 1970 in his *Modern Historians of British History*, declared that the preceding quarter of a century had wrought a "remarkable transformation in our understanding of English history since the accession of the Tudors." There had been, he declared, "a major renewal" and, in some areas, "a total reconstitution." He attributed this to the substantial increase in the number of historians working in the field, to greater professional competence, to the multiplying of accessible sources, and to the concern with new questions and the use of new methods of research and analysis.⁷ My question here is, What has been the contribution of American historians of Britain to this transformation and to its continuation in the decade since Elton made this judgment?

In the thirty-five years beginning in 1945 the *English Historical Review* reviewed 289 books in British history written by Americans, 242 of which were reviewed in "Short Notices," which sometimes run to as much as a page and a half, and 47 in longer "Reviews." *History*, the journal of the Historical Association, reviewed 221, and the *Historical Journal* and its predecessor, the *Cambridge Historical Journal*, reviewed 64. No other foreign journal that I surveyed reviewed so

⁷ Elton, *Modern Historians of British History, 1485-1945: A Critical Bibliography, 1945-1969* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1970), 1.

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many American books in these three and a half decades as did the *English Historical Review* and *History*; only the French in the *Revue historique* approached these figures, with almost two hundred reviews during the same period. The annual coverage in the *English Historical Review* rose from three to four reviews in the 1940s to an average of nine during the 1950s, ten during the 1960s, and thirteen during the 1970s. *History* follows a similar progression, usually noting somewhat fewer books, but in 1978 alone its editors found 25 books worthy of review.

The generally favorable judgment (see Table 1) of the products of American scholarship is impressive. Of the 289 American books reviewed in the *English Historical Review*, 174—fully 60 percent—were favorably received and only 40—14 percent—unfavorably. The incidence of both “Favorable” and “Unfavorable” notices in *History* was slightly higher. In the *Historical Journal* the proportion of favorable reviews dropped to 50 percent, and “Reserved” reviews were more frequent than in the other journals, which is probably not surprising to its regular readers. The *Historical Journal*’s reviewers were enthusiastic about none of the books they considered, but *History* gave that accolade to 10 books and the *English Historical Review* to 4. In almost none of the reviews did I find any hint of condescension or disdain for colonials or outsiders. The English historical establishment, this record indicates, accepts American historical scholars as equals on its own ground, writing the same kinds of scholarly books as do the English themselves, books intended for scholarly readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

TABLE 1

Modern British History: American Books Reviewed, 1945–79

Judgment	<i>English Historical Review</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Cambridge Historical/ Historical Journal</i>
ENTHUSIASTIC	4	10	0
FAVORABLE	170	130	32
NEUTRAL	4	10	3
RESERVED	71	36	24
UNFAVORABLE	40	35	5
TOTALS	289	221	64

The occasional enthusiastic review and other comments suggest, moreover, that English scholars regard some American historians as their masters in the study of their own history. Reviewing the *Festschrift* for Wallace Notestein, Christopher Hill of Balliol declared, "Notestein is among the great seventeenth-century historians. His *Winning of the Initiative by the House of Commons* is a classic, fundamental to all our thinking about the constitutional conflicts in Stuart England." D. H. Pennington of the University of Manchester on the same occasion avowed that Notestein was "firmly enthroned, with Neale and Namier, as one of the 'three N's' of English parliamentary history."⁸ Recently, Notestein's conclusions have been challenged, but this neither erases the high praise of the 1960s nor diminishes my argument. Notestein was already an important and recognized scholar before World War II (his *Winning of the Initiative by the House of Commons* was published in 1925), but younger men have also been recognized for their major contributions to the renewal and transformation of modern English history that Elton noted. In the mid-1950s Christopher Hill wrote in the *English Historical Review*, "The best writing in English on our seventeenth century is today coming out of the United States," and in 1967 in his review of *The World We Have Lost* he rebuked Peter Laslett for being "ignorant of the important sociological history written in England and the USA during the past twenty-five years."⁹ A critic writing in the *Historical Journal* in 1975 commented on J. H. Hexter's *The Reign of King Pym* (1941), noting that "no book has exerted a more profound influence on the history of the revolutionary middle decades of the seventeenth century." And a reviewer of Wallace J. MacCaffrey's *The Shaping of the Elizabethan Regime* declared, "This is narrative history at its best."¹⁰ At the highest level of achievement and recognition—along with Wallace Notestein—stands Arthur Marder. His "magisterial studies on British sea power," declared a reviewer in the *English Historical Review* in

⁸ Hill, Review of William Appleton Aiken and Basil Duke Henning, eds., *Conflict in Stuart England: Essays in Honour of Wallace Notestein* (London, 1960), in the *English Historical Review* [hereafter, *EHR*], 76 (1961): 681; and Pennington, Review of Aiken and Henning, *Conflict in Stuart England*, in *History*, 46 (1961): 57.

⁹ Hill, Review of William Haller, *Liberty and Reformation in the Puritan Revolution* (London, 1955), in the *EHR*, 71 (1956): 286, and Review of Laslett, *The World We Have Lost* (London, 1965), in *History and Theory*, 6 (1967): 126 (italics added).

¹⁰ Margaret Ashton, Review of John R. MacCormack, *Revolutionary Politics in the Long Parliament* (Cambridge, Mass., 1973), and of Blair Worden, *The Rump Parliament, 1648–1653* (Cambridge, 1974), in the *Historical Journal*, 18 (1975): 178; and F. D. Price, Review of MacCaffrey, *The Shaping of the Elizabethan Regime* (Princeton, 1968), in the *EHR*, 87 (1972): 185.

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1976, are "an *oeuvre* that is already one of the ornaments of mid-twentieth-century scholarship."¹¹ He is recognized as *the* historian of the Royal Navy in the twentieth century. Oxford University's granting him an honorary doctorate of laws and the crown's bestowal upon him of the Order of the British Empire dramatically acclaim the high and secure place of his contribution to English historical literature. No American working in modern French history has ever won such recognition from his or her French peers.

An explanation of this contrast can be found in the different standards of judgment applied to American books on opposite sides of the Channel. Among university historians in France the measure of a great historical work is the *thèse* of the *doctorat d'état*, a massive product of a decade or more of research aimed at total coverage of all relevant archives and other sources. Americans living three thousand miles or more away and bound there by their employment cannot spend the years in French archives necessary for the preparation of works comparable to the French *thèse*. England has no such monumental academic model. Even the most distinguished English historians rarely produce works of the sheer size and majesty of Georges Lefebvre's *Les Paysans du Nord pendant la Révolution française* (1924; 2d ed., 1959) or André-Jean Tudesq's *Les Grands notables en France (1840-1849): Étude historique d'une psychologie sociale* (1964). English dissertations are ordinarily completed in three or four years and are relatively brief. A year and one or two summers of research in British archives and libraries usually suffice to match this model, and they are not difficult to arrange. Clearly, many Americans have done so and have equaled and even excelled the British on their own ground. Historians in North America have produced monographic studies of the highest quality and occasionally of superlative importance. If we accept the collective judgment of the British historical establishment, we can conclude that our historians of Britain have been fruitfully engaged in a proper course of historical research and publication.

DESPITE THE FORMIDABLE FRENCH STANDARD raised before them, scores of Americans do write French history. The number of their books on the modern period published in the past three and a half decades is probably second only to those on modern British history. Of the 2,000 books that McNeill found in his survey of American works on Euro-

¹¹ Edmund Ions, Review of Richard D. Challener, *Admirals, Generals, and American Foreign Policy, 1898-1914* (Princeton, 1973), in the *EHR*, 91 (1976): 454.

pean history since 1750, 304 were on France, compared with 543 on Britain.¹² The *Revue historique* published reviews or notices of 194 American books between 1945 and 1979. *Annales: Économies, sociétés, civilisations* and the *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine* together reviewed 62.

The American interest in French history predates World War I, but the tumultuous course of events in the 1940s—the astounding collapse in 1940, the puzzling episode of Vichy, the Resistance, the rise of de Gaulle, the Liberation—heightened interest in France, and the turmoil of postwar adjustment combined with France's key position as the nearest American bridgehead on the Continent sustained that interest at a high level in the postwar years. If it declined in the 1950s, the return of de Gaulle to power revived it at the close of the decade. French history appeared as an important and lively subject to many young Americans, especially to those whose wartime duties had taken them to France or involved them in the study of France in military or political intelligence agencies. In 1956 the growing number of American historians of France made possible the establishment of the Society for French Historical Studies, which henceforward held annual conferences on French history and two years later created a journal, *French Historical Studies*, the first outside France, I believe, devoted exclusively to the publication of scholarly articles on French history.

The scholarly production of this considerable body of American historians has been noted with increasing favor in the leading French historical journals (see Table 2); and the proportion of favorable reviews has risen from just under 40 percent in the 1950s to just over 60 percent in the 1970s. The once-common expressions of condescension toward American scholarly efforts, moreover, have almost disappeared. But the number of books reviewed in the 1970s, when more were appearing, was no larger than in the 1950s, and few American books have been judged worthy of translation and publication in French (in contrast with the practices of other Western European countries), nor have any American historians of France won recognition from their French peers comparable to that won by American historians of Britain from their British judges. No American has written a book that the French rank with Lefebvre's *Les Paysans du Nord*, Emmanuel LeRoy Ladurie's *Les Paysans du Languedoc* (1966), or, of course, Fernand Braudel's *La Méditerranée et le monde méditerranéen à l'époque de Philippe II* (1949; 2d ed., 1966). Some French scholars closely follow American work in their fields, but one still encounters in professional

¹² McNeill, "Modern European History," 97.

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1976, are "an *oeuvre* that is already one of the ornaments of mid-twentieth-century scholarship."¹¹ He is recognized as *the* historian of the Royal Navy in the twentieth century. Oxford University's granting him an honorary doctorate of laws and the crown's bestowal upon him of the Order of the British Empire dramatically acclaim the high and secure place of his contribution to English historical literature. No American working in modern French history has ever won such recognition from his or her French peers.

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¹¹ Edmund Ions, Review of Richard D. Challener, *Admirals, Generals, and American Foreign Policy, 1898-1914* (Princeton, 1973), in the *EHR*, 91 (1976): 454.

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writing dismaying ignorance of—or indifference to—American publications. For example, a historiographical article on the Second Empire published in 1974, mentions only one book by an American,¹³ although American scholars have contributed significantly to the renewal of the history of that regime. The basic explanation of the French establishment's limited approval of American historical scholarship is to be found, I think, as I suggested earlier, in the French model of what constitutes a great work of history. The French standard, the *thèse*, can never be met by Americans—or by anyone else so far removed from the archival sources of French history.

TABLE 2

Modern French History: American Books Reviewed, 1945–79

Judgment	<i>Revue historique</i>	<i>Annales: Économies, sociétés, civilisations</i>	<i>Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, 1954—</i>
ENTHUSIASTIC	6	3	0
FAVORABLE	99	31	7
NEUTRAL	27	4	1
RESERVED	7	9	5
UNFAVORABLE	<u>55</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTALS	194	49	13

Yet there are fields in modern French history in which the work of American historians is winning growing recognition as important scholarship, even superior to that of the French themselves. This has occurred usually in areas that French historians have neglected. There foreigners have been able to move onto unplowed and sometimes fertile ground. Thirty-five years ago the eminent French colonial historian Charles A. Julien called attention to American work in colonial history and warned his French readers, "At present it is impossible seriously to study French colonization without knowing English."¹⁴ On the reign of Louis XIV, Jean Meyer of the University of Paris IV recently declared in the *Revue historique* that "the young and dynamic

¹³ Pierre Guiral and Émile Témime, "L'Historiographie du Second Empire," *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, 21 (1974): 2–17.

¹⁴ Julien, *Les Techniciens de la colonisation (XIX^e–XX^e siècles)* (Paris, 1947), vi.

school of French history" in America has since 1945 accomplished "a profound renewal of diplomatic history" and an almost complete revision of the generally accepted view of the closing years of Louis's reign. This work, little noticed by the French historical school, must, Meyer insisted, eventually be incorporated into "our historical vision." In his very complimentary review of A. Lloyd Moote's *The Revolt of the Judges*, Meyer observed that the reflections of an author detached from the French historical school can be salutary and that intimate knowledge of other national histories enables Anglo-Saxon historians to make illuminating comparisons.¹⁵

Another area where American achievement is recognized and praised by French historians is twentieth-century history, especially of the years between 1918 and 1945. In their own country French historians have, in the words of John C. Cairns, "to an unusual degree surrendered contemporary history to journalists and politicians."¹⁶ American historians moved into the field, and they brought to their study of it the advantages of perspective and detachment. Americans, like Englishmen, have never experienced a foreign invasion or a miscarried revolution, and for them the study of contemporary history, one French historian recently observed, creates "no state of anguish."¹⁷ Such books as Joel Colton's *Léon Blum: Humanist in Politics* (1966), Philip C. F. Bankwitz's *Maxime Weygand and Civil-Military Relations in Modern France* (1967), Eugen Weber's *Action française: Royalism and Reaction in Twentieth-Century France* (1962), and Robert O. Paxton's *Parades and Politics at Vichy: The French Officer Corps under Marshal Pétain* (1966) earned the admission of René Rémond of the University of Paris X in 1970 that "to Americans we owe some of the best studies of contemporary France."¹⁸ Paxton's *Vichy France: Old Guard and New Order, 1940-1944* (1972), published after Rémond made this statement, has won comparable recognition.

¹⁵ Meyer, Review of William F. Church, *Louis XIV in Historical Thought: From Voltaire to the Annales School* (New York, 1976), in the *Revue historique*, 258 (1977): 198, 200, and Review of Moote, *The Revolt of the Judges: The Parlement of Paris and the Fronde, 1643-1652* (Princeton, 1971), *ibid.*, 185, 187.

¹⁶ Cairns, "Some Recent Historians of the 'Strange Defeat' of 1940," *Journal of Modern History*, 46 (1974): 71.

¹⁷ Emmanuel Todd, Interview in *L'Express* (Paris), February 17, 1979, p. 80. Author of *La Chute finale: Essai sur la décomposition de la sphère soviétique* (1976) and *Le Fou et le prolétaire* (1979), Todd is a *licencié en histoire* in France but holds a doctorate in history from Cambridge University.

¹⁸ Rémond, "La Chute de la III^e République," *Le Monde: Sélection hebdomadaire* (Paris), October 22-28, 1970, as quoted in Cairns, "Some Recent Historians of the 'Strange Defeat' of 1940," 66 n. 26.

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In the past decade, however, young French historians, apparently regarding the nineteenth century as a depleted vein in their country's history, have in growing numbers been reclaiming the twentieth century from amateurs and foreigners. They have concentrated especially on the two world wars, the decades between the wars, the Occupation, and the Resistance. Americans and the English continue to find the nineteenth century attractive, and they are now perhaps more active in that field than the French themselves.¹⁹ Their different points of view and methods are recognized and appreciated by French reviewers of their books. Eugen Weber's *Peasants into Frenchmen: The Modernization of Rural France, 1870–1914* (1976), Edward Shorter and Charles Tilly's *Strikes in France, 1830–1968* (1974), Robert R. Locke's *French Legitimists and the Politics of the Moral Order in the Early Third Republic* (1974), and my own *French Revolution of 1830* (1972), for examples, have been notably well received, and the monographs of a new generation now or recently appearing promise to renew significant parts of France's history in the nineteenth century; I think of the work of Ted Margadant, John Merriman, Patricia O'Brien, and a number of others.

Biography is another area that French historians have generally left to outsiders and in which Americans have won recognition in France.²⁰ A review in the *Revue historique* of two recently published American biographies of French political figures began with the unequivocal pronouncement, "Certainly, the Anglo-Saxons remain the masters in the art of biography." Jacques Godechot in his latest review article on the French Revolution and Napoleon included among ten biographies that he especially values three by Americans—Louis Gottschalk, Louis Greenbaum, and Charles Gillispie.²¹

Although Italian history has attracted relatively few American historians, their numbers have increased notably since 1945. American interest in the Italian Renaissance has long been established, and from it have come important contributions to Renaissance historiography. The

¹⁹ See Maurice Agulhon, Review of Roger Price, ed., *Revolution and Reaction: 1848 and the Second French Republic* (London, 1975), in *Annales: Économies, sociétés, civilisations*, 34 (1979): 825.

²⁰ See Josef Konvitz, "Biography: The Missing Form in French Historical Studies," *European Studies Review*, 6 (1976): 9–20.

²¹ Pierre Guiral, Review of Philip A. Bertocci, *Jules Simon: Republican Anticlericalism and Cultural Politics in France (1848–1886)* (Columbia, Mo., 1978), and of Benjamin F. Martin, *Count Albert de Mun* (Chapel Hill, 1978), in the *Revue historique*, 262 (1979): 255; and Godechot, "La période révolutionnaire et impériale (fin)," *ibid.*, 254 (1975): 413–15; 434–36.

newer American concern with more recent Italian history was heightened by the same conditions that simulated expanding interest in other areas of modern European history. In addition, American intellectuals' "discovery" of the country in the postwar decades helped forge new bonds between the United States and Italy. The external interests of Italian historians, formerly concentrated on German historical scholarship, came to include American historical writing. The journal *Storia contemporanea* has a resident American editor, Philip Cannistraro, charged with assuring review in that journal of American books on Italian history and with screening article manuscripts by American scholars. The English-language *Journal of Italian History*, established in Florence in 1978, includes articles by Americans and reviews of American publications. Review articles in other journals note American books, and a goodly proportion of them are translated and published in Italy. Particular attention has been paid to American works on Italian fascism, the interpretations of outsiders removed from the conflicts and emotions of Italian politics being especially prized.²²

Serious professional study of modern Spanish history in America, save for the history of the empire, dates only from the 1950s. In 1958 Richard Herr published *The Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain*; it was acclaimed by historians in Spain and became—and remains—the standard book on the subject. During the 1960s the major historical writing on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was in the English language, by Americans and Britons, and its reception by native historians was generally favorable. The books accepted as the standard works on the Falange, on anticlericalism, and on modern agricultural reform are by Americans, and two of the three on the Civil War are by Americans, the third by a Briton.²³ American books were especially valued in Spain for their foundation in research on topics forbidden by political circumstances to native historians (or neglected by them), for

²² See Philip Cannistraro, "Il fascismo italiano visto dagli Stati Uniti: Cinquant'anni di studi et di interpretazioni," *Storia contemporanea*, 2 (1971): 599–622; Stefania Natale, "La Politica economica del fascismo," *Rivista di storia contemporanea*, 2 (1973): 534–55; and Raffaella Carpenetto Firpa, "Intelletuali e mass-media nell'Italia fascista," *ibid.*, 3 (1974): 356–76.

²³ Stanley G. Payne, *Falange: A History of Spanish Fascism* (Stanford, 1961); Joan Connelly Ullman, *The Tragic Week: A Study in Anti-Clericalism in Spain, 1875–1912* (Cambridge, 1968); Edward E. Malefakis, *Agrarian Reform and the Peasant Revolution in Spain: Origins of the Civil War* (New Haven, 1970); Gabriel Jackson, *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War, 1931–1939* (Princeton, 1965); and Burnett Bolloten, *The Grand Camouflage: The Communist Conspiracy in the Spanish Civil War* (New York, 1961), republished in a rewritten and enlarged edition as *The Spanish Revolution: The Left and the Struggle for Power during the Civil War* (Chapel Hill, 1979).

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their detachment from domestic political quarrels, and for their perspective. Most of them were primarily synthetic and interpretive. Recently, a new generation of American scholars, taking advantage of the opening of Spanish archives, has turned to attempting archives-based monographs, but they now encounter in Spain, once a country of relatively low costs, the same problems of rising prices and a faltering dollar that handicap American scholars in northern European countries. Synthesis and interpretation may continue to be the most practical—and rewarding—kind of historical enterprise for Americans working in Spanish history.

MODERN GERMAN HISTORY stands with modern British, French, and Russian history as one of the four principal foci since 1945 of American scholarly interest in European history. Higby reported in 1929 that “a few” American historians had always been interested in Germany, but in the pre-World War I years the actual number of active professional historians writing German history in the United States and Canada was small—small compared with those writing British history and especially small compared with those American historians who in the 1960s and 1970s made Germany their area of research and interest.²⁴ In the thirty-one years since 1949 the *Historische Zeitschrift* has published reviews of 142 books on German and Austrian history by Americans. McNeill, in his study of the years 1968–78, found 276 titles on Germany and Austria, only 35 fewer than on modern French history. (In each of the next ranking areas of American scholarly attention—Italy and Spain—he found fewer than 50 for each country.)²⁵

The great surge of interest in German history began in the 1940s, set off by an extraordinary combination of circumstances unmatched in any other national area. German history, like all European history, benefited from the intense interest created by the upheaval of the War of 1939–45 and the anxieties of recovery and readjustment after the war, but Germany had its own special attraction. There the collapse of Western ideals of democracy, parliamentary government, personal liberty, and respect for the individual, on which Americans were nurtured, had been most disastrous and shocking, and German defiance of the international order and German aggression appeared to be the sources of the death and destruction that had spread around the world.

²⁴ Higby, “The Present Status of Modern European History,” 7; and Meyer, *Five Images of Germany*, 13.

²⁵ McNeill, “Modern European History,” 97.

Where better to start a search for understanding what had gone wrong with the world than in German history?

The opportunity for sound training and rewarding study in that field was much enriched by two fortuitous circumstances. By far the largest group of refugee historical scholars who sought new careers in the United States came from Germany and Austria, and by the late 1940s many of them were established in American universities. There they joined a growing number of native American historians of Germany in training the aspiring graduate students attracted to the study of German history. These professors and students were fortunate in having at hand for their research the vast collection of captured Germany documents made available on microfilm in the United States by a project sponsored by the American Historical Association. This collection almost miraculously removed one of the great obstacles to effective training in modern European historical methods and to the production of original and significant research studies.²⁶ In America the study of no other foreign national history was so happily blessed.

The young Europeans, many of them only children, who fled Europe in the 1930s and 1940s were largely German, and they formed an abundant reservoir of graduate students fluent in German and having extraordinary knowledge of Germany and the Germans and often, too, retaining ties with their native country. The roll of active American historians of Germany who followed this route to the profession and the number and quality of their books proclaim the importance of this cause of the "take-off" of German history in America. I think of Hans Gatzke, Peter Gay, Georg Iggers, Peter Paret, Fritz Stern, Klemens von Klemperer, the late Klaus Epstein, and a dozen others. The frequent incidence in the ranks of accomplished American historians of Germany of such names as Beck, Deutsch, Helmreich, Koehl, Krieger, Pflanze, Reichard, Rohr, Schorske, and Schroeder suggests that the existence of a large number of Americans of German descent, surely larger than that of any other European national group save the British, was still another source of the flourishing of German history in the United States. One rarely finds a French name among American historians of France or a Spanish name among those of Spain.

The personal ties between Germany and America through both pro-

²⁶ George L. Mosse, "Die amerikanische Geschichtsschreibung—Ein Überblick," *Die Welt als Geschichte*, 12 (1952): 271; John L. Snell, "Dissertationen zur deutschen Zeitgeschichte an amerikanischen Universitäten, 1933–1953," *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 1 (1953): 289; Norman Rich, *Germany, 1815–1914*, American Historical Association Publication, Service Center for Teachers of History, no. 73 (Washington, 1968), 3; and Meyer, *Five Images of Germany*, 34–35.

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fessors and students may account, in part, for the warm reception accorded by German reviewers to books by American historians (see Table 3). Of the almost one hundred and fifty reviews of such books in the *Historische Zeitschrift* since 1949, when publication of that journal resumed after the war, 67 percent were "Favorable" or "Enthusiastic." By contrast, the *Revue historique* so favored only about half of the books by Americans that it reviewed, and the *English Historical Review* but 60 percent. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* among all eleven journals surveyed had the highest proportion of favorable reviews—69 percent. The substantial number of American books translated into German and published by German publishing houses, unmatched in France, is yet another testimony to the German profession's acceptance of American work.

TABLE 3
Modern German History: American Books Reviewed, 1945-79

Judgment	<i>Historische Zeitschrift, 1949—</i>	<i>Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht, 1950—</i>	<i>Archiv für Sozialgeschichte, 1961—</i>
ENTHUSIASTIC	6	0	0
FAVORABLE	89	43	9
NEUTRAL	12	4	1
RESERVED	16	7	7
UNFAVORABLE	19	8	4
TOTALS	142	62	21

The American contributions to modern German history most respected and acclaimed by reviewers have tended to be in areas neglected by historians in Germany. Leonard Krieger observed that German national historians, like the French, have neglected lost causes in their nation's past, leaving gaps into which Americans have moved with notable success.²⁷ Following the much earlier lead of Guy Stanton Ford, who published his *Stein and the Era of Reform in Prussia, 1807-1815* in 1922, William O. Shanahan, Walter Simon, Peter Paret, and Richard Raack produced books on aspects of that subject that have

²⁷ Krieger, "European History in America," 306.

won favorable reception from German reviewers.²⁸ The German and Austrian revolutions of 1848–49 have inspired books by Jerome Blum, István Deák, Theodore Hamerow, Stanley Pech, and R. John Rath. The development of the German socialist and labor movements has been explored and interpreted in the works of Peter Gay, Richard Hunt, Vernon Lidtke, Carl Schorske, and a dozen others.²⁹

In the study of the history of the between-wars decades, 1919–39, American historians of Germany have enjoyed advantages comparable to those of their counterparts in French history. They can pursue it with a detachment probably unmatched by Germans and can reasonably expect to produce more balanced reconstructions of the past and, perhaps, more valid interpretations. The perspective from America, Hajo Holborn maintained, can give “many events and ideas of German history . . . their proper proportions.”³⁰ The list of American historians who have written books on the Weimar Republic is long and impressive and so, too, is the list of those who have written on the Nazi period. And both lists continue to grow. The psychohistory of Adolf Hitler and other Nazis is largely the creation and preserve of Americans—notably Walter Langer, Rudolph Binion, Robert G. L. Waite, and Peter Loewenberg.³¹

In a different quarter of German history one can reasonably speak of an “American school.”³² “After the dissolution of the middle European community,” declared a writer in the *Historische Zeitschrift* in 1961, “the historiography of the Habsburg Empire fell into a long sleep, out of which it awoke, fresh and lively and especially active in America.”³³ German reviewers in approving, sometimes acclaiming, the books by Americans—William A. Jenks, Robert Kann, Enno

²⁸ For comment on American interest in this subject by a scholar from the University of Bonn, see Peter G. Thielen, Review of Paret, *Yorck and the Era of Prussian Reform, 1807–1815* (Princeton, 1966), in the *Historische Zeitschrift*, 206 (1968): 417.

²⁹ See John A. Maxwell, “On American Studies of the German Labor Movement,” *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte*, 14 (1974): 593–609.

³⁰ Holborn, *A History of Modern Germany*, vol. 1: *The Reformation* (New York, 1959), x.

³¹ Wolf-Rüdiger Hartmann, “Adolf Hitler: Möglichkeiten seiner Deutung II,” *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte*, 16 (1975): 586–602. Also see Peter Loewenberg, “Psychohistorical Perspectives on Modern German History,” *Journal of Modern History*, 47 (1975): 229–79.

³² Jean Berenger, “Bulletin historique: L’Empire des Hapsbourg de 1525 à 1918,” *Revue historique*, 259 (1978): 180.

³³ Heinrich Benedikt, Review of Robert A. Kann, *A Study of Austrian Intellectual History from Late Baroque to Romanticism* (New York, 1960), in the *Historische Zeitschrift*, 193 (1961): 239.

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Kraehe, Arthur May, R. John Rath, and several others—have observed that American historians of the Habsburg Empire enjoy the double advantage of removal from the nationalist passions of the area and of having the insights of those who have experienced life in a federal system that has worked and flourished.³⁴

As judged and accepted by historians in the country whose history they write, American historians of Germany resemble American historians of Britain more closely than their American colleagues in French history. They are accepted as equals, their research is appreciated, their interpretations are considered and respected, and their books are often translated and published in Germany. Some of their works have won praise approaching that lavished by English reviewers on a few American books on British history. Roland Bainton's *Here I Stand: A Life of Martin Luther* was hailed by a reviewer in the *Historische Zeitschrift* as "this beautiful book." "We have no . . . comparable book in the German language." Theodore Hamerow's *The Social Foundations of German Unification, 1858–1871* was described in the *Historische Zeitschrift* as "a standard work concerning the foundation of the Reich," and the same journal's reviewer of Gerald Feldman's *Iron and Steel in the German Inflation, 1916–1923* praised it as a "trail-blazing achievement."³⁵

³⁴ For representative reviews and literature surveys, see Hans Herzfeld, Review of Robert A. Kann, *The Multinational Empire: Nationalism and National Reform in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1848–1918*, 2 vols. (New York, 1950), in the *Historische Zeitschrift*, 175 (1953): 348–52, and Review of Robert A. Kann, *The Hapsburg Empire: A Study in Integration and Disintegration* (New York, 1957), *ibid.*, 192 (1961): 668–70; Heinrich Benedikt, Review of Arthur G. Haas, *Metternich, Reorganization, and Nationality, 1813–1818: A Story of Foresight and Frustration in the Rebuilding of the Austrian Empire* (Wiesbaden, 1963), *ibid.*, 198 (1964): 686–88, and Review of Kann, *A Study of Austrian Intellectual History*, *ibid.*, 193 (1961): 239–40; Heinrich Lutz, Review of H. G. Koenigsberger, *The Habsburgs and Europe, 1516–1660* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1971), *ibid.*, 215 (1972): 408–10; Fritz Blaich, Review of Richard L. Rudolph, *Banking and Industrialization in Austria-Hungary: The Role of Banks in the Industrialization of the Czech Crownlands, 1873–1914* (Cambridge, 1976), *ibid.*, 224 (1977): 740–41; Willy Andreas, "Absolutismus und Aufklärung," *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht*, 14 (1963): 725–26; Waldemar Besson, "Deutsche Geschichte (mit Nachbarstaaten)," *ibid.*, 16 (1965): 66–67; and Hans Herzfeld, "1877–1918," *ibid.*, 451–52.

³⁵ Heinrich Bornkamm, Review of Bainton, *Here I Stand: A Life of Martin Luther* (Nashville, Tenn., 1950), in the *Historische Zeitschrift*, 173 (1972): 133; Elisabeth Fehrenbach, Review of Hamerow, *The Social Foundations of German Unification, 1858–1871: Struggles and Accomplishments* (Princeton, 1972), *ibid.*, 218 (1974): 450–51; and Carl-Ludwig Holtfrerich, Review of Feldman, *Iron and Steel in the German Inflation, 1916–1923* (Princeton, 1977), *ibid.*, 226 (1978): 752.

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TABLE 4

Modern Russian History: American Books Reviewed, 1945-79

Judgment	<i>Voprosy Istorii</i>	<i>Istoriia SSSR, 1957—</i>
ENTHUSIASTIC	0	0
FAVORABLE	4	12
NEUTRAL	0	0
RESERVED	10	10
UNFAVORABLE	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTALS	22	32

BEFORE WORLD WAR II A FEW AMERICANS worked and published in Russian history, but only after the war did it become a prime area of American scholarly attention. The influences of the war, the GI Bill, and expanding university enrollments were enhanced in the case of Russia by the wartime alliance and the Cold War—the Soviet Union suddenly emerged as a subject of great national concern. Yet our knowledge of the USSR, compared with that of the major Western European countries, was relatively meager. The government, the armed forces, business, and ordinary citizens wanted to know more. The success of the military's wartime foreign area study programs in training specialists in Russian language, culture, and institutions encouraged universities in the postwar years to develop their Russian offerings. Foundations were generous in their support and so, too, was the government with its NDEA and NDFL fellowship programs and institutional grants. The wartime area study programs, moreover, produced a large number of skilled and mature young men and women anxious to continue their work in Russian studies; many of them chose graduate study in Russian history.³⁶ Buoyed by this support, graduate schools in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s produced a broadening stream of men and women trained in Russian history, and from them and their students came an astonishing number of books. McNeill's survey found 311 books published between 1968 and 1978 on Russian history since

³⁶ Philip E. Mosely, "The Growth of Russian Studies," in Fisher, *American Research on Russia*, 6-10.

1750, a total exceeded among European national histories only by that for British history.³⁷

The application to American work on Russian history of the method of measuring quality by the judgments of the historical establishment in that country raises two serious problems. First, relatively few American books are reviewed in Soviet journals. Only two—*Voprosy Istorii* ("Questions of History") and *Istoriia SSSR* ("History of the USSR")—regularly review American books, and since 1945 *Voprosy Istorii*, the nearest Soviet equivalent of the *American Historical Review*, has reviewed only 22 American books on modern Russian history, and *Istoriia SSSR*, founded in 1957, has reviewed only 32 (see Table 4). Second, most areas of modern Russian history are politically sensitive in the Soviet Union, and the criteria for judgment publicly applied to books in the field are, in American eyes at least, likely to be more political than scholarly. Review articles on books by Western scholars ordinarily carry titles that include the loaded phrase "bourgeois historiography."

Not surprisingly, in my survey of Soviet reviews I found a distinctly less favorable reception of American books than that found in Western European reviews, although by no means a broad rejection. Reviewers commonly disapprove of American interpretations, but they respect and often praise American archival research, a combination of conflicting judgments that largely explains the relatively high proportion of reviews in the "Reserved" category. Two patterns in my compilation appear to illustrate this potent political element of professional judgments: (1) the number and proportion of books approved rose in the years of detente; and (2) the favorable reviews are more frequent in prerevolutionary history than in the years since 1917. Only one book on the October Revolution—and that peripherally on the subject—won clear approval.³⁸

The dilemma that I originally saw confronting American historians of modern France appears simple and clear cut in comparison with the complex choices facing American historians of modern Russia. For the latter the inclination to undertake monographs based on archival research has been tempered not only by distance and the expense of travel but also by the difficulty, sometimes even the impossibility, of obtaining permission to enter the country. Until the negotiation of formal cultural exchange arrangements in the late 1950s, American scholars

³⁷ McNeill, "Modern European History," 97.

³⁸ G. I. Belousov, Review of Philip S. Foner, *The Bolshevik Revolution: Its Impact on American Radicals, Liberals, and Labor* (New York, 1967), in *Istoriia SSSR*, no. 5 (September–October 1968), 230–32.

simply could not get to archival materials, and even now access to particular collections can be complicated and unpredictable. But broad interpretive works based largely on materials available in the United States and Canada, which I recommended to American historians of France because of the obstacles to prolonged research in French archives, have little chance of winning approval from historians in the Soviet Union not only for ideological reasons but also because they place a high value on exhaustive research. The American books most favorably judged are those based on deep and extensive archival research. American scholars have some chance of earning the praise of their Soviet peers only if they undertake such research, as a few have successfully done (such as Terence Emmons for his *The Russian Landed Gentry and the Peasant Emancipation of 1861* [1968], Valentin Boss for his *Newton and Russia*, and Philip Pomper for his *Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement*),³⁹ but they run the considerable risk of failure by being denied access to the archives they must use. Yet, if they undertake broad interpretive works, they face the probability of disapproval by their Soviet peers. A further complication is that approval by the native professionals is not always regarded in American academic circles as an accolade to be sought. More clearly than for American historians of Western and Central Europe, the most significant reading public of our historians of Russia would seem to be American and English. If this be true, then the writing of works of synthesis and interpretation must be the most rewarding scholarly activity.

American interest in the history of Eastern Europe other than Russia greatly increased after the war, and this increase depended on essentially the same forces that influenced American study of Russian and German history—the upheavals of war and revolution, the anxieties of the Cold War, and the abundant supply of fellowship and research money from foundations and governmental agencies. Here, too, the emigrants, especially the young, provided a pool of linguistically qualified and knowledgeable students. From this pool came the foreign-born but American-trained scholars István Deák, Stephen Fischer-Galati, Peter Sugar, and George Barany, who with native Americans,

³⁹ See I. P. Rakhmanova *et al.*, “Ob osveshchenii SSSR v shkolykh chebnikakh i posobiakh FRG,” *Istoriia SSSR*, no. 3 (May–June 1969), 198–202; Iu. Kh. Kopelevich and N. I. Nevskaiia, Review of Boss, *Newton and Russia: The Early Influence, 1698–1796* (Cambridge, Mass., 1972), *ibid.*, no. 3 (May–June 1974), 212–14; and V. M. Novikov, Review of Pomper, *Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement* (Chicago, 1972), in *Voprosy Istarii*, no. 9 (September 1975), 189–91.

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many with family connections in Eastern Europe (such as Wayne Vucinich, Charles Jelavich, and Leften Stavrianos), created a veritable American school of Eastern European history. In the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s this school produced a broadening flow of books. McNeill counted 148 published in the years 1968–78 alone. Research in the field is handicapped, as in the Soviet Union, by the uncertainties of access to archives and, additionally, by the shortcomings of organization and classification of collections that are open, which probably explains why most Americans in the field have chosen quite broad subjects for their books.

It is probably impossible—certainly it is impossible for me—to generalize about Eastern European historians' reception of these books. I understand that they do value the Americans' detachment from the intense national and regional hostilities of the area that they can bring to their historical studies, and their books are praised for their outsiders' insights and interpretations.

WHAT CAN I CONCLUDE from this survey of our European peers' reception of our books on their histories? In British history Americans are part of the establishment, participants in the continuing renewal of the subject, and accepted as equal and respected colleagues. American historians of Britain, if their goals and the opportunities for publication do not drastically change, are probably well advised to continue the kind of research and publication—chiefly monographic—that has so profitably engaged them for decades. In French history some archive-based monographs have made contributions recognized by French scholars, but in French esteem none of them rivals their own great dissertations. The cost of travel to and residence in France for holders of weak dollars makes the prospect of our equaling these French models even more remote now and in the future than in the past. For the mature scholar works of synthesis and interpretation still, I believe, hold the greatest promise of professional achievement and recognition. For historians of Italy and Spain the same advice is, I think, timely and appropriate.

The conclusion to be drawn from the generally favorable German reception of American books is less clear. One might judge that it calls for the same recommendation as for British history, but the conditions that created the extraordinary bond of sympathy between German historians and their American colleagues are passing. The generation of refugee professors who trained so many American scholars and whose association with these Americans was, in itself, a recommendation of their works is almost gone. The German-born but American-trained

scholars, most of them now senior professors, and their American-born colleagues are training a generation of American historians of modern Germany who are in no way insiders like so many of their predecessors. Moreover, the availability in the United States of the massive collection of German captured documents is no longer an unequalled advantage for Americans. The documents are now available on both sides of the Atlantic, and, having been well worked over and exploited, they no longer hold the great interest that they did in the first postwar decade. The emerging generation of American historians of modern Germany may find themselves in a situation similar to that of their colleagues in French history, and the same advice may become equally appropriate for them.

Russian and Eastern European history presents American scholars with the most difficult choices, and for that very reason raises more compellingly the question, For whom are we American historians of Europe writing? or, put in more practical terms, Who reads what we write? Although we want and try to write for the international community of scholars, we are read largely by our English-speaking colleagues, students, and interested laymen. Perhaps we should heed the judgments of these readers reflected in their reviews and consider what books we as American historians of Europe judge most useful, influential, and important. No two historians' lists of such books would be identical, but I would venture to say that there would be wide agreement on such volumes as Garrett Mattingly's *The Armada* (1959), Peter Gay's *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation* (1966-69), Robert Palmer's *The Age of Democratic Revolution: A Political History of Europe and America, 1760-1800* (1959-64), and H. Stuart Hughes's *Consciousness and Society: The Reorientation of European Social Thought, 1890-1930* (1958). Ranging beyond the scope of the national monographs that have been the usual object of American scholars' endeavors, most are works of synthesis—that genre that Krieger noted as a distinctive American product in the 1920s and 1930s. Should this not be a continuing effort on the part of Americans?

We must consider, too, that national histories are likely to be less important in the decades ahead. In 1979 Theodore Zeldin remarked to a gathering of American historians of France that in fifty years' studying the history of France may well be like studying the history of Texas today. Regional history may attract Europeans if movements for regional autonomy on the Continent continue and flourish, but for outsiders the field of interest will more probably be Europe. Transnational history offers rewarding subjects for our research and writing. Many of the volumes in William L. Langer's *The Rise of Modern Europe*

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demonstrate how well the transatlantic scholar can illuminate the whole of European history for both Americans and Europeans. Recently some of our colleagues have given us valued models of monographs on truly European subjects—Jerome Blum's *The End of the Old Order in Rural Europe* (1978), Robert Wohl's *The Generation of 1914* (1979), and Elizabeth Eisenstein's *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change: Communications and Cultural Transformation in Early Modern Europe* (1979). They point, I think, to our best and fairest road ahead.

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 membership 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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In February 1974 the membership ratified a new constitution, 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.

BACKGROUND

Profession. The constitution mandates that the Professional Division “collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities for all historians regardless of individual membership 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*, *Women's History: A Resource Book and Teaching Guide*, 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.

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

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

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the training of teachers and about instructional techniques 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 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

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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 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.

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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 the 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 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.

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5. Bylaw pursuant to Article V, Section 1(b) and Article XI: The Council may, at its discretion, fill any vacancy in its membership or in the membership of any elected committee by designating any member of the association to serve as a member *ad interim*, until the close of the next annual meeting for vacancies that develop between December 31 and August 1; or until the close of the second next annual meeting for vacancies that develop between August 1 and December 30. (Council amendment, December 27, 1979)

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.

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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 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

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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 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 bio-

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graphical 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.

Officers, Council, Nominating Committee, Committee on Committees, and Board of Trustees for 1981

OFFICERS

President: Bernard Bailyn, *Harvard University*

President-elect: Gordon A. Craig, *Stanford University*

Vice-Presidents: Eugene F. Rice, *Columbia University*

David D. Van Tassel, *Case Western Reserve University*

Mary F. Berry, *U.S. Commission on Civil Rights*

Executive Director: Mack Thompson (until June 30)

Samuel R. Gammon (from July 1)

Editor: Otto Pflanze, *American Historical Review*

Controller: James H. Leatherwood, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL

Bernard Bailyn

David H. Pinkney

Gordon A. Craig

Eugene F. Rice, vice-president, Research Division (81)

David D. Van Tassel, vice-president, Teaching Division (82)

Mary F. Berry, vice-president, Professional Division (83)

Robert V. Remini, *University of Illinois, Chicago Circle* (81)

Lacey Baldwin Smith, *Northwestern University* (81)

Mary E. Young, *University of Rochester* (81)

Robert D. Cross, *University of Virginia* (82)

Barbara Miller Lane, *Bryn Mawr College* (82)

Stuart B. Schwartz, *University of Minnesota* (82)

Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

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Executive Committee

Bernard Bailyn
Gordon A. Craig
Eugene F. Rice
Barbara Miller Lane
Stuart B. Schwartz

Finance Committee

Bernard Bailyn
Gordon A. Craig
David H. Pinkney
Robert V. Remini
Mary F. Berry

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Louisa S. Hoberman, *University of Texas, chairwoman* (81)
Dora B. Weiner, *Manhattanville College* (81)
James J. Sheehan, *Stanford University* (81)
Mollie C. Davis, *Queens College, NC* (82)
Betty M. Unterberger, *Texas A & M University* (82)
Daniel W. Y. Kwok, *University of Hawaii* (82)
Larry E. Tise, *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission* (83)
Alfred J. Rieber, *University of Pennsylvania* (83)
Alonzo L. Hamby, *Ohio University* (83)
Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Gordon A. Craig, *Stanford University, chairman* (81)
Richard M. Brown, *University of Oregon* (81)
Peter Stansky, *Stanford University* (81)
Thomas W. Africa, *State University of New York, Binghamton* (82)
Gabrielle M. Spiegel, *University of Maryland* (82)
Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Julian K. Roosevelt, *Centre Island, Oyster Bay, NY, chairman* (84)
Karen Loud, *U.S. Trust Company of New York* (81)
John C. Hanson, *Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.* (81)
Maurice D. Stack, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (84)
Douglas Williams, *Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.* (84)

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

When I first embarked on service to the Professional Division three years ago, I found it difficult to determine precisely what it did, and why. The executive director suggested, gently, that perhaps I should consult the AHA constitution. Sure enough, Article II, setting forth the “object” of the association, takes one through phrases like “encouragement” of research, teaching, writing, past lesser priorities such as dissemination of records, the broadening of knowledge among the general public, until at last one reaches, down at the end, “the pursuit of kindred activities in the interest of history.” There we were, finally, we “kindred,” the Professional Division, chaired by the Third Musketeer, the Pooh-Bah of the Council, “Lord High Everything Else.” This was a humbling moment in a vice-president’s quest for identity.

Immersed three years in AHA governance, it is now possible for those of us elected to the Professional Division to balance the picture slightly. Kindred activities, we note with awe, have included self-definition, jobs, security, lobbying, communication, due process, rights, status, boycotts, and obituaries. There they were, cradle to grave, all in our charge—all except the essential bit, the doing and teaching of history.

What has the division been doing lately, particularly in 1980, about those “kindred” things? We have helped launch the most comprehensive survey of any profession in the humanities and social sciences; we have monitored many efforts at expanding the market; and we have reviewed policies for defining and responding to grievances. With what effect? Have we made a difference? Can the Professional Division wield much practical influence in the professional affairs of historians? My own answer depends on the time of day we’re asked. In the coffee warmth of each morning my response is bullish: the history pro-

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fession has been ailing economically and occupationally, but it is getting out of bed a bit more each day and will soon walk abroad again, and the association (acting frequently on the advice of the division) is doing a great deal to help the healing. But in the darkening sky of each afternoon, and before the bar opens, if we are then asked "Do we have any influence?" my answer resembles the remark George Gobel once made about himself on his television show in the late fifties. He announced that he and his wife had decided to divide up the kinds of decisions that had to be made in their family life together. She would make the small and relatively easy decisions: Should they live in the suburbs or downtown? How much money for groceries? Where would they go for vacation? He, meanwhile, would take the major and significant decisions, the real toughies: Should the United States recognize Red China? Should the rediscount rate go up or down? What about a disarmament treaty with Russia?

I can report one unquestioned achievement, one clear example of the influence we have had as a division: We have managed, at long last, to restore personals to the *AHA Newsletter*.

Several other activities and issues did mark our deliberations in 1980. On all but one, a brief comment will suffice.

We helped revise Phase I of the *Survey of the Historical Profession* for a second round (this phase covers academic departments), and we helped shape the first round of Phase II, which covers public/private-sector historians.

We rewrote the guidelines for the *Employment Information Bulletin* to accommodate the interests of public/private-sector historians.

We reviewed the association's policy statement concerning the "rights" of foreign historians and concluded that the policy was satisfactory in its present form even if the actual state of those "rights" was not. The procedural guidelines, developed by the division in 1979, were judged satisfactory.

During deliberations on an academic grievance case we identified a problem that, if allowed to develop, could threaten the autonomy and integrity of academic history departments and so will bear watching: in periods of sharp academic retrenchment, university and college administrations are tempted to intrude on the capacity of historians to determine the relative importance of different fields of history in the curriculum. History departments may need help from the AHA in resisting such intrusions.

As division chairman I accepted the annual report of the Committee on Women Historians, with its special ten-year "update" of the status

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of women historians, and invited Professor Joan Scott to present a summary of the update as a part of the division's report to the business meeting on December 29. Noting that the document was a valuable and extremely interesting one, I expressed confidence that the 1981 Professional Division would study the update and its recommendations and urged that the *Newsletter* make it available to the entire membership.

One major project engaging the attention of the Professional Division in 1980 requires a fuller analysis. A year ago the Council requested the division to form a special advisory task force to examine the state of the professional opportunities available to historians in American society and to report, with recommendations, on the ways in which the association has responded and might respond to the problem of strengthening those opportunities. The task force was asked particularly to keep in mind the work of the National Coordinating Committee, the functioning of the *Employment Information Bulletin*, and the increasing opportunities for professional historical work in the public/private sector. The division appointed a four-member task force. Its chair was William Joyce from the American Antiquarian Society and a member of the division; the other members were Emiliana P. Noether, professor of history at the University of Connecticut; Robert Stegeman of St. Andrew's School in Delaware; and David Clary, an historian active in both the public and private sectors and also a member of the division. The task force worked through the summer and worked hard; they studied the association's operations, met with association staff, and examined extensive data on the state of the profession. As requested by the Council they submitted a report with recommendations to the Professional Division in the fall, whereupon by prior agreement and at their own request their efforts as a task force ended, with the division's warm thanks for their voluntary services. The division then transmitted to the Council the report and recommendations, together with the division's own comments on each recommendation. This full document—close to fifty typed pages—is a public document and is available to association members on request. I will summarize those recommendations, the division's response, and the Council's present plans for them.

The task force recommends fundamentally that the association (1) actively reinforce the concept of history as a profession with opportunities that extend well beyond its traditional academic base, and (2) undertake a significant range of activities in pursuit of that concept and that extension of its base. The association should, for example, try to define what a qualified historian is professionally, in order to increase

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the likelihood of historians doing whatever history needs doing, rather than someone else doing it who is far less qualified; and the association should then insist on standards of professional qualifications and competence for historical positions wherever they do not now exist, particularly in the public/private sector. The association should publicize the quality and relevance of the work of historians and attempt to capture the interest of the public in their work through, for example, the publication of a popular journal of history. The work of the NCC should be intensified and more fully supported than at present and the *EIB* should expand and refine its coverage of the job market. The association should consider intensifying its efforts to influence federal legislation that provides, or affects, employment opportunities for historians; to apprise its members of such governmental activities; to cultivate close and formal relations with all state and local history organizations; to strengthen history in the schools and arrange further training for school history teachers; to support greater critical review in professional journals of the scholarly work of public/private-sector historians; and to encourage academic departments to accord appropriate status to public/private-sector historical activity and training.

The Professional Division has noted that over half of the task force recommendations involve activities that the association is already properly engaged in; in many of those instances an expansion or deepening of activity would be desirable; and of the nine or ten new activities proposed, most have merit. The division, for example, endorses the proposal to start a popular journal of history, and indeed the Council is now actively considering it. The Professional and Teaching Divisions—and the Council—have also voted to encourage, tangibly, History Day projects in local communities. On the other hand the division doubts that the association can formulate a useful or meaningful code of ethics for the profession of history beyond what is already expressed in the Hackney Report, adopted several years ago. To every one of the task force's thirty-seven specific recommendations the division has made a response or suggestion of its own.

The Council has now referred these proposals to appropriate divisions for specific review and judgment and to the executive director to determine the status and consequence of these recommendations for the executive director's area of responsibility. The divisions and the executive director will report their conclusions to the Council at its spring meeting. This procedure, it seems to me, is proper and necessary. Some proposals—some highly desirable ones—will cost money, some a great deal of money. The association must be able to raise the money or to determine which present activities that cost money are of

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lesser importance than those activities now being proposed. That sort of determination the task force was not asked—nor equipped—to make. But that is the critical determination now before the divisions and the Council.

I close this report with two personal tributes. One is to my colleagues, past and present, elected to the division and who served with me so genially and patiently during a troubled time in the affairs of the profession: John Sproat, succeeded in 1979 by William Joyce; Joan Moon, followed in 1980 by David Clary; Robert Hartwell, whose term ends this year with mine; and Stanford Lehmberg and Lacey Baldwin Smith, successive appointees from the Council. The association is substantially indebted to their manifold voluntary services and good will. My second tribute is a special one. Three years ago my first report ended by suggesting that

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 is going to do it for us. Only if we do most of it ourselves will we interest others in helping us. What we do ourselves 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.

If repeating so robust a declaration seems odd in the face of our continuing difficulties, I do so for a compelling reason. More than anyone else Mack Thompson has been responsible for the health of the "organization" that defines and supports our profession. His skill, collegiality, and leadership have made possible the work of all the rest of us. In this last year before his retirement I extend to him, for myself and on behalf of the division, deep appreciation for his service to the association.

December 1980

Otis A. Pease, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The members of the Research Division in 1980 were Lois Green Carr, Raymond Grew, Russell Major, Eugene Rice, and Mary Young. We met in Washington twice, in April and October. It is the division's function, under the direction of the Council and with the assistance of the executive director, "to help promote historical scholarship, 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." Our activities in 1980 touched on each of these duties listed in the constitution of the association.

Our most gratifying responsibility is to keep an eye on the *American Historical Review*: gratifying both because the *Review* embodies the central purpose of the association and because its present editors have maintained it at an admirable level of interest and quality. Their task is difficult, burdensome and time-consuming. It is the greater pleasure, therefore, to record publicly our sense that the debt we owe them is very large.

At the same time, it will not surprise you to learn that the *Review's* several policies do not always command equal assent. Specifically, during the past year some members of the association have queried the editors' reviewing policy. The source of unease has been a perception that the editors consider monographs more useful than editions of texts and documents and will tend therefore to review monographs proportionately more frequently than even important editions. In the course of our several discussions of these complaints with Mr. Pflanze, he reminded us of his earlier statements of policy (in the *AHA Newsletter* of December 1979 and the *Program* of the annual meeting of the same year) and of his predecessor, R.K. Webb's (*AHR*, 75, Dec. 1970, pp. 1889-91); supplied us with figures on the page distribution of the *Re-*

view from 1971 to 1979 and the number of books reviewed or listed during the same period; and underlined the complex problems of selection and judgment involved in deciding which of the dauntingly large number of incoming books (books of very different kinds and of varying quality) are to be reviewed and which are not. In order to help the editors in their task of discrimination, the division, in consultation with Mr. Pflanze, recommended that the editors of the *Review* give careful attention to the following principles:

1. Maintenance of high standards, as well as limitations of space, require the editors of the *AHR* to be stringently selective about what books to review. The decisive factor must be the editors' judgment as to the usefulness to serious historians of having a book reviewed in the *AHR*.
2. Decisions to review or not to review should be the result of qualitative judgments applied to individual cases. No category or genre of historical work deemed useful to serious historians is in principle to be preferred to another.

The division congratulated Mr. Pflanze on the efficiency and dispatch with which his staff processes the flow of books received by the journal and on the brevity of the gap between a book's publication and the appearance of a review in the *AHR*.

The division has been concerned with two less ambitious programs designed to promote research and publication: one new, the other older but not yet firmly established. The new program will use monies accumulated over the years in the Beveridge Fund. After full discussion of alternatives by a special committee on the Beveridge Fund, by the Research Division and by the Council, the Council ratified the division's recommendations that the capital in the fund be kept intact and that the income remaining after funding the Beveridge Prize be distributed as small grants-in-aid. The amount of money available each year will be about \$10,000. The division has established the following guidelines for the grants: Individual grants may not exceed \$1,000. All members of the association are eligible. The grants may be used for travel to a library or archive, for microfilming, typing, duplication, photographs, or coding and key punching—a list of purposes which is meant to be illustrative only, not exhaustive. The Research Division will make the awards twice a year at its semiannual meeting. An announcement of the program and how to apply for the grants appeared in the December 1980 *Newsletter* and will be repeated in January. The program is modest, but by meeting real and specific needs of many members, it will, I think, contribute as much to the progress of scholarship as some more

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lavishly funded enterprises.

A second modest program—the publication of first books—has begun to justify the faith of its founders. The most recent selection committee was chaired by Professor Felix Gilbert. The jury received twenty-two manuscripts and recommended two of them for publication. The University of North Carolina Press has accepted both books. Other omens are less favorable. Only eleven manuscripts have been submitted for 1981, while one had hoped for an increase over the previous year rather than this sharp decline. Efforts are under way to reduce the time for evaluating manuscripts and finding a publisher for the winners, a reform that we hope will make the program more attractive to the authors of promising dissertations. Final success will depend on the university presses. We are most grateful to the University of North Carolina Press for its intelligent acceptance of this year's winners, but the absence of competitive interest from other university presses is disquieting.

In line with our duty to help insure equal and free access to information and historical records, the division, with the indispensable and active assistance of the executive director and members of the association, has continued to monitor attempts to abridge the Freedom of Information Act, to press federal agencies to preserve and open their files, and to keep in touch with the activities and policies of the Archivist of the United States and his staff. Several members of the association have wished to consult the files of the American Committee for Cultural Freedom. I can now report that approximately 200 folders containing minutes, conference proceedings and correspondence have been deposited in the Tamiment Collection at New York University's Elmer Bobst Library. The papers have been carefully sorted, put into acid-free folders, and relabelled. A summary description of the collection and box and folder listings can be obtained from the Head of Special Collections, Ms. Dorothy Swanson, at the Library, 70 Washington Square South, New York 10012. The papers remain a private collection under the legal authority of trustees. In order to read the private letters of persons still living, scholars will need the permission of those individuals. Otherwise, the papers are accessible under conditions the division considers reasonable.

The Council, wishing to renew the practice of appointing foreign historians as honorary members of our association, instructed the division to recommend guidelines for their selection. They are as follows:

1. Nominations will be solicited from members of the association by a yearly notice in the *Newsletter*. The first such notice appeared in the December issue.

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2. All nominations must be accompanied by a reasoned letter of recommendation and a list of the nominee's publications and sent to the vice-president of the Research Division. (I have received three nominations so far, one of them requesting me to compile the nominee's bibliography myself.)
3. The Research Division will review the nominations at its spring meeting and present to the Council selected candidates for its consideration. The Council will make its choice of honorees at the May meeting.

Other matters presented to us during the year for action, discussion or information included the association's many international activities, the most important of which in 1980 were: the meeting in Bucharest of the world historical congress; Project '87; Professor Lewis Hanke's *Guide*; the Congressional Fellowship Program; the relations of the association with the Social Science Research Council and the National Science Foundation (a small committee will be appointed soon to advise the division on how we can more effectively press the claims of historians whose work leans toward the social sciences and at the same time educate social scientists on the desirability of supporting historical work that benefits them); an invitation to the division and association to play a larger role in activities concerned with historical preservation; and proposals for engaging the association in sponsoring team and contract research.

December 1980

Eugene F. Rice, Jr., *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

The historical profession faces an unparalleled challenge in the coming decade. It is nothing less than to convince a skeptical public that history is still the essential key to understanding the modern world and to restore the discipline to a central place in the curriculum of school and college. As we move into the troubled and perplexed world of the 1980s, the need of our citizens to have a comprehensive understanding of the nation and the world becomes more vitally important. But as sophisticated historical investigation has more knowledge and insight to offer than ever before, society continues to devalue history as a *source of knowledge, mode of thought and academic discipline*. The hour is late, so, unless we succeed in getting our message across and cease talking only to one another, we will soon be talking to no one at all.

As a profession, we have paid too little attention to the dissemination of our knowledge to the public. History *can* be the most important discipline we offer in the schools and colleges. Now more than ever, with the developments in recent scholarship, what we can teach is truly the history of mankind set in the rich texture of social and cultural history and not merely the story of kings and queens, politicians and generals. It is a framework within which other fragments of knowledge may be fitted and given added meaning and depth.

Historians, however, are the only group equipped to promote history. Business will continue to push for economic education in the schools, welfare reformers and concerned citizens pressure for sex education and domestic relations courses, ethnic groups for social relations and cultural courses, industrialists will urge more emphasis on science, engineering and mathematics and everyone who has recently read a bureaucratic memo or a business letter is demanding that the schools teach writing skills. There is no such ready-made pressure group behind history; yet there is no more vital and important course

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of study to the future of our society, and historians alone can and must make a case for it.

The task will not be an easy one for a number of reasons. First, the problem is enormous; the neglect and devaluation of history has been going on for over a decade and comes from a variety of sources. This first year of my tenure as vice-president for the Teaching Division has been not only a busy one, but an eye-opener for me. As I have travelled across the country and met teachers at all levels from different schools, I gained firsthand knowledge of "the crisis" in the humanities, pointed up by the Rockefeller Commission report, in seeing historians and history everywhere on the defensive and enjoined on all sides to make way for "practical knowledge" and for "survival skills." Many of these historians are even acquiescing, since they believe, along with their contemporaries, that history is all very interesting, but it is hardly useful and does not pay. There are a number of examples: for instance, a state supervisor for social studies was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* as saying, "If you are a thinker, history is good for you. If you are going to go out and run a drill press, then you don't need history." A social studies teacher in Pennsylvania asserted that there has to be some time for present and future in the curriculum and "some of what historians think is important has to go." A letter from a Wisconsin high school came to me recently in which the history department asked support from the AHA because it had been told to justify its existing requirements and reduce them so that courses in "family living" and "consumer economics" could be accommodated in the curriculum. Such incidents, of course, can be multiplied thousands of times across the country. Where history is not being pushed out of the curriculum, it is being watered down, taught by nonprofessionals, or relegated to a large array of electives and minicourses as social problems and vocationally-oriented courses muscle their way into the academic curriculum.

Our youth are now allowed to wander directionless onto a barren plain of "presentism", in successive "now" and "me" generations, characterized by low productivity, no pride in work or sense of quality and increasing readiness to resort to violence to solve problems. These are symptoms of, among other things, a thinning cultural heritage, of a people unaware and therefore unchallenged by the high aspirations and great achievements of the men and women of past generations and unwarned of the depths of evil into which men and women as individuals and as groups may regress at any time. We are courting disaster. A people without a past has no future, and a people without a future has no hope. They will seek a sense of purpose, of destiny from wherever

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it might arise. They will (as they are) thirstily accept the leadership of the first "Pied Piper" who offers a purpose, however simplistic, whether it be a Reverend Moon or an Adolf Hitler.

This challenge comes at an awkward time for professional historians. Our very strength in research and criticism is our weakness before the public, for as we have refined our knowledge and sharpened our critical tools, every agreed-upon synthesis of history has been riddled beyond repair. We are caught without a storyline. No longer is there a dominant Christian theme of the mortal struggle between good and evil. Nor is there the onward march of mankind towards liberty in its battle against tyranny, as the old Whig interpretation has fallen. Even faith in the inevitable march of progress, dominant in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, that spawned a nearly universal course, taught in schools and colleges in America—Western Civilization—lies mortally wounded under the assault of modern scholarship.

Yet, despite the synthetic ruins that lie at our feet, there remain important social roles for history that we cannot afford to neglect. The first is an overarching role which *it has* always played and which remains as valid today as it was centuries ago: that is, to give people a sense of meaning and destiny. When Napoleon rallied his troops before the battle of the Egyptian campaign, he pointed dramatically toward the great pyramids and cried, "Remember that from those heights, forty centuries look down upon you today." In evoking the past, he sought to electrify his men with a sense of destiny, of being a part of something much larger than themselves—of, indeed, forty centuries of human history. Over 150 years later, President John F. Kennedy hoped to achieve this same goal by encouraging young Americans to reach beyond themselves and to ask not what their country could do for them, but what they could do for their country. Each appeal hinged upon an awareness that the audience had a common sense of history. Such an awareness can no longer be depended upon among our younger generation.

A *second* and more sophisticated role for history is to provide the context for an understanding of the development of *human institutions*, an appreciation of the dialectical conflict of ideas and forces that constantly reshape and reforge the institutions that exist today. The past which we need now is *no longer a simple one*. We are all aware of the vast complexity of human existence and of subtle interrelations within a shrinking world.

As the British historian, J.H. Plumb, observed a decade ago, "The past can be used to exemplify those qualities of the human mind which

have raised us from the forest and the swamp to the city, to build a qualified confidence in man's capacity to order his life and to stress the virtues of intellect, of rational behavior." And this past is neither pagan nor Christian—it belongs to no *nation* and no *class*—it is universal, it is human in the widest sense of that term. With the infusion of cultural, intellectual and new social history in all parts of the world, we are better equipped to realize H. G. Wells' dream when he wrote *The Outline of History* to develop a history of mankind.

The Teaching Division is moving ahead to accept the challenge of the 1980s, mounting aggressive plans to promote the teaching of history in schools and colleges and universities. The AHA teaching conferences continue to grow in number and success. In the last calendar year there have been eight teaching conferences, representing every section of the country, from Portland, Oregon to Atlanta, Georgia. More are planned for the spring and fall of 1981. Anyone interested in running such a conference should contact me or any member of the Teaching Division or write to the executive director for guidelines. These conferences are especially fruitful in the exchange of ideas between secondary and college teachers for particular teaching strategies. The interest generated by a first attempt is usually followed by a second venture. For example, the Greater Cleveland Council for the Social Studies initiated a conference on "The Teaching of International Relations Since World War II," and were so excited by the results that they immediately began planning for another conference in the fall of 1981. In Illinois, the conference was initiated by the state branch of the National Coordinating Committee. Its result was to stimulate the planning of eleven more conferences, as well as an organization of historians for the purpose of representing the interests of history before the state legislature and the state board of education.

While these conferences benefit those who attend, the AHA will be participating in an effort to disseminate teaching innovations more widely through cooperation with "Studies in Higher Education," which will publish directories of teaching innovations in individual disciplines compiled by the association under a grant from the Exxon Foundation. The main means of dissemination, however, remains the column in the *Newsletter*, "Teaching History Today," edited by Professor Henry Bausum and Jeanette Lauer, a welcome addition to the team. We will miss Myron "Mike" Marty, who resigned to become Deputy Chief of the Education Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and who has had a meteoric rise to Chief of that division.

The new pamphlet series is underway, with three separate titles

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commissioned this year and several more under negotiation. Certain titles we hope to have updated, such as "The Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers" and the "Guide to Teaching History Through Film." Here too, any member of the Teaching Division will welcome suggestions for titles to be included in the pamphlet series.

In an attempt to deal with some of the issues that we are facing and expect to face in the coming decade, the Teaching Division has planned a series of special conferences to study these matters. The series includes such topics as the nature and problems of the introductory course, graduate studies in history, the future of black history, of women's history, appraisal of public history and the teaching of world history. We will be seeking outside funding to support each of these conferences which we hope will produce published reports that will enlighten and stimulate discussion in the profession about these and other important issues. The first of these conferences took place at Annapolis in October, on the introductory history course. Scholars attending represented a variety of schools and student populations, as well as approaches to the course. Six different models were prepared and discussed under the avuncular aegis of my predecessor, Warren Susman. A report will be published late next spring for distribution during the summer and we hope there will be a lively discussion session at the 1981 annual meeting. As a follow-up to this conference for the sake of more quantitative information on the introductory course, we will be sending out a questionnaire to find out how many colleges have recently devised or revived the introductory course, or plan to, and require it, or any course in history, for the BA degree. The results may find their way into a *Newsletter* sometime next fall or winter.

The program this year has twelve excellent sessions on the teaching of history, including three demonstration sessions and a luncheon session. The sessions are scattered throughout the program and are not relegated to the last afternoon of the last day. In the future, I hope that we can generate sessions that will spark interest enough to fill a ballroom. Meanwhile, the division has, in an effort to ease the burden on the Program Committee, devised sessions which it will be submitting with its endorsement for the 1981 program. This in no way precludes individual submissions—indeed, we, along with the Program Committee, encourage them.

So far, I have been talking about internal communications and exchange of ideas within the profession, but our message must be taken to the public. In this regard, the division has most emphatically endorsed the idea of the association publishing a popular history journal that will not be pedagogical in emphasis, but will relate exciting devel-

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opments in historical scholarship in all fields to the lay public. There would be no better way to demonstrate the dynamism of history to a public too quick to accuse it of being "irrelevant," dull, and static.

Another avenue to the public has been National History Day, a program that the association has sponsored from the beginning and that has had a phenomenal success. The first national contest was held at Georgetown University in May of this year with over 535 students attending and almost as many adults. Nineteen states held district and state contests, and sent their top winners to Washington. This year, twenty-nine states have been organized and will be sending their winners to Washington in June. The contest will be held at the University of Maryland at College Park. The program was started in 1974 on one college campus with approximately 125 students attending. A pilot program in 1979 with four states and a regional contest mustered a participation of 5,000 students. In 1980 20,000 participated and we project that at least 40,000 will participate in 1981. The take-off has been breathtaking and stretched our resources beyond their limits. I am asking that the association and all of its members give aid and support wherever possible in your states and in your districts, whether it be judging, writing articles, letters of endorsement and support, or encouraging the development of the program in states where it has not yet begun.

It has been especially encouraging to note that states no longer eligible for History Day funding from the NEH grant have found other sources for permanent support. Indiana's State Historical Bureau has undertaken the running of History Day in that state. The University of Kentucky has largely underwritten the state program in Kentucky, owing to the interest of its president and our colleague, Otis Singletary. The states of Iowa and Missouri have been funded by their state humanities programs, and the Iowa program may well be carried on by the State Board of Education. It is a program, therefore, that is not only catching on, but that bids fair to become self-sustaining in the future. However, this year I must raise over \$200,000 in order to obtain matching funds from the NEH to support the expanding program. I will be soliciting each of you for donations to National History Day. It is a charity, however, that cannot be of more importance to people in our profession, for this is a program that is helping to create our political base. It encourages interest in history in the schools and in the communities in which it takes place. In many cases, congressmen and state legislators have participated as speakers and are thus made aware of the interest in history. It feeds our colleges and universities with students more eager to take history courses, if not to major in the field.

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In furthering communication and cooperation with different groups, the division has been busily engaged in making contacts with other professional organizations. I was invited to write an article for *Social Education* on behalf of the association, which appeared in the November issue. As vice-president of the Teaching Division, I represented the AHA at the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies, introducing Frances FitzGerald and moderating a panel commentary on her talk before an audience of over 1,000 teachers. I have had similar invitations from other organizations, such as *The History Teacher*, *Network News Exchange* and the Committee on History in the Classroom, and intend to follow up on these as time permits. I cannot close this report without acknowledging the dedicated service of Marcia Colish who is finishing her term and the invaluable service and guidance of Mack Thompson—they will both be sorely missed. The agenda is full and the challenge is great, but with your help, we will meet both.

December 1980

David D. Van Tassel, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

In this my sixth annual report, I will describe significant extension of existing programs and new programs, and report on other developments of interest to members not reported on elsewhere.

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARSHIP

From the time of its founding in 1884, the AHA has had at the center of its purpose and interest the promotion of historical scholarship. Several activities and programs were undertaken during 1979–80 to sustain that purpose and interest.

SCHOLARLY PROGRAMS: PROJECT '87

Periodically, I have reported to you in the *Newsletter* about Project '87, an interdisciplinary study of the Constitution conducted in cooperation with the American Political Science Association. I continue to receive inquiries about Project '87, however, and in response to those inquiries report to you about recent developments in this important program.

The purpose of Project '87 is “to promote a renewed interest in our Constitution and the vast range of social, economic, and political issues that are its companions in two hundred years of constitutional development.” It is a ten-year plan to educate Americans of every age about our Constitution and its relevance to their lives and to the third century of America.

Project '87 is conceived in three stages. Stage I is a program of research grants and fellowships designed to deepen and broaden our understanding of our constitutional heritage. Activities include residential research fellowships, major and minor grants-in-aid, conferences and seminars focusing on constitutional history and government. For finan-

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cial support for this research phase of Project '87 we are indebted to the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, the Mellon Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Stage II of Project '87 is designed to improve the teaching of American constitutional government and history in the nation's junior and senior high schools, in the community colleges, and in adult learning centers. Grants to plan specific programs for Stage II have been received from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The membership will be informed of these plans as they are developed.

Many members have been involved in the planning and implementation of Project '87, among them Richard B. Morris, cochairman of the Joint Committee of Project '87; Patricia Bonomi, New York University; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota; Jim Kettner, University of California, Berkeley; Kermit Hall, Wayne State University; Judge Leon A. Higginbotham, Third Federal District Court, Philadelphia; Harold Hyman, Rice University; and Mary Jo Kline, New York Historical Society.

I would also like to acknowledge the important involvement in Project '87 of James MacGregor Burns of the American Political Science Association, who serves with Richard B. Morris as APSA cochairman of the joint committee, Evron Kirkpatrick, executive director of APSA, and other APSA officers and staff. I have enjoyed working with our colleagues in the APSA, and look forward to continuing good relations as we move forward into Stages II and III.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON FELLOWSHIP

This fellowship is a joint program with the Library of Congress to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library of Congress by young historians. In its fourth year, the fellowship was awarded to Margaret S. Thompson, assistant professor of history, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Professor Thompson will use the resources in the Library of Congress to complete a study of "Congress and Lobbying in the Early Gilded Age."

FIRST BOOKS PROGRAM

Another of the association's programs to assist younger historians and further their research careers is the First Books Program. Developed in

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cooperation with the Association of American University Presses, the program helps young scholars find publishers for their first books.

In 1979, the selection committee, chaired by Felix Gilbert of the Institute for Advanced Study, received twenty-two manuscripts, a much higher number than had been received in the first two years of the program's existence. The committee referred these manuscripts to specialists who appraised them for the committee. The committee recommended two manuscripts to the AAUP for publication without substantial revision. Several other manuscripts were judged to be worthy of publication after revision.

At the outset there was some skepticism about the need for the First Books Program, but the results for 1979 suggest that it does serve a useful purpose and it will be continued.

CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has made a grant to the association of \$135,000 to be used over a three-year period to support two fellows each year to work on the staffs of congressional committees or for individual Representatives and Senators. The program includes a one-month orientation placement period followed by eleven months working as a full-time legislative assistant. The orientation program is administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The selection committee, consisting of Ernest May, Harvard University (chair); Annette Baxter, Barnard College; Harold Hyman, Rice University; Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University; and Richard Baker, director, Senate Historical Office, awarded the first two fellowships to Rosalie Schwartz, University of California, Riverside, and Duane Tananbaum, *Herbert H. Lehman Papers*, Columbia University.

The announcement for next year's competition will be made in the fall, and applications will be received in the Washington office until February 15. Selection of fellows will be made by April 15.

BEVERIDGE FUND RESEARCH GRANTS

A modest program of small grants to members to support their research in American history was recommended by the Research Division and approved by the Council at its May meeting. This program will be supported by income from the Albert J. Beveridge Fund, which for years has also supported an award for the best book in En-

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glish on American history. Details will be announced later this year in the *Newsletter*. The Beveridge Award will of course continue.

INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES: XV INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES, BUCHAREST, 1980

Plans for the congress have been completed. U.S. participants have submitted their papers and will present them in Bucharest between August 10 and 17. U.S. scholarly participation in the congress has been generously supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

For the first time the association has prepared two publications for the congress. The first is a volume entitled *The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States*. Organized and edited for the association by Michael Kammen, Cornell University, one of the association's Pulitzer Prize scholars, *The Past Before Us* also has a "Foreword" by John Hope Franklin, president of the association in 1979, and twenty essays by some of the profession's most distinguished scholars.

Preparation for this volume was made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The U.S. International Communication Agency has purchased 350 copies of *The Past Before Us* for distribution at Bucharest during the XV International Congress of Historical Sciences in August 1980.

The second publication prepared for distribution at the congress is *Recent United States Scholarship on the History of Women*, by Barbara Sicherman, editor, *Notable American Women*, Radcliffe College; E. William Monter, Northwestern University; Joan Wallach Scott, Brown University; and Kathryn Kish Sklar, UCLA. This essay reviews the important contributions made by historians of women and published during the last fifteen years. It will be distributed at Bucharest along with *The Past Before Us*.

We are working in other ways to make U.S. scholarly participation in the XV International Congress worthy of the position the U.S. holds in the historical community. For example, I am in contact with the officers in the USICA offices in Washington and Bucharest about enhancing the presence of U.S. scholars at the congress, and we hope to have an exhibit at Bucharest of the scholarship of the U.S. participants.

A number of important issues pertaining to the future of the international congress will be decided at Bucharest by the Bureau and the Assembly. Among them are the site of the XVI Congress, the election of a president for the period 1981-85, location of the administrative of-

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fice, and the appointment of a secretary-general to replace Michel François, who is retiring after twenty-five years of distinguished service. The Assembly will also consider the admission of four new members: Comité National des historiens d'Egypte, Comité National d'histoire de la principauté d'Andorre, International Association of Historical Societies for the Study of Jewish History, and a new commission on international historiography.

Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University, represents the U.S. national committee on the Assembly, and Gordon Craig, Stanford University, serves on the Bureau as first vice-president. David Pinkney, our president, will be present as the head of the U.S. national committee.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In the 1960s and early 1970s the association developed a variety of professional services for its members, the most important being the *Employment Information Bulletin*, the job register at the annual meeting, several publications, including a *Directory of Women Historians*, *A Survival Manual for Women (and Other) Historians*, and appointment of a staff assistant on women's affairs.

In recent years the association has strengthened and expanded its professional services and has allocated an increasingly larger share of its resources to their support.

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN AND JOB REGISTER

Four primary and four supplemental issues of the *EIB* were published during 1979–80. While the number of projected issues for 1980–81 will remain at eight, we plan to announce a January supplement in place of the July supplement. Including the announcements posted in the job register at the annual meeting, the *EIB* listed 734 job vacancy notices during the year: 612 were teaching appointments, 18 were in academic administration and 104 were nonteaching positions, 667 (91%) were for full-time employment while 67 were part-time offerings, and 157 were temporary appointments (three years or less).

The job register was particularly successful with over 150 positions being advertised and 76 institutions actually sending staff to interview prospective faculty.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PHD'S AND THE JOB MARKET

The number of PhD graduates in history continues to decline, from a high of 1,213 in 1973 to 829 in 1979. Coupled with a substantial increase in the number of job vacancies announced in the 1979–80 *EIB* and job register, this decline suggests at least a temporary improvement in positions for new PhD's. The following chart compares new PhD's with job vacancy notices in the *EIB* and job register. The "excess" column reflects the difference between new PhD's and job vacancies:

Year ¹	PhD's	Positions	Excess
1973–74	1,213	746	467
1974–75	1,183	660	523
1975–76	1,184	711	473
1976–77	1,093	747	346
1977–78	961	594	367
1978–79	853	599	254
1979–80	829	734	95

¹ Number of PhD's awarded is for the previous fiscal year, i.e., those awarded the degree in 1975 will be listed in the job market for the 1973–74 academic year.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

The 1980–81 edition of the directory of *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians* was published in June 1980. It includes over 180 entries describing programs for research, teaching and education, as well as an expanded listing of book awards and prizes. As before, the current edition includes programs for study in university centers, federal agencies, state and local organizations, and foreign countries, in addition to opportunities offered by foundations and professional associations. The directory remains the primary source of information about sources of support for historians. The price of the 1980–81 edition is still \$3.00 for AHA members and \$4.00 for nonmembers and institutions. AHA Institutional Services Program subscribers receive one copy as part of that service.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION—PHASE I (ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS)

Phase I of the Survey of the Historical Profession was directed toward historians in BA, MA and PhD-granting departments. Four hundred and thirty-four schools, or approximately 35 percent of the total number of qualifying institutions, responded. A few additional departments responded after the deadline but were not integrated into the data base. The 434 institutions represent 66 PhD departments, 109 Masters programs and 223 BA-granting departments. Twenty-six respondents were unable to locate their degree programs within the BA-MA-PhD structure (most of these were Canadian institutions).

The survey promises to be a valuable source of information about developments in the profession as comparative data become available over the next few years. The 35 percent response rate compares very favorably to the initial efforts of other associations which have conducted surveys and the total faculty pool in the 434 institutions is 4,877, considerably larger than studies in other humanistic disciplines. With the exception of a few questions that deal primarily with women and minority issues, all of the questions received sufficient response to make the results statistically meaningful.

A summary report of the survey results will be available in the summer of 1980. However, specialized reports comparing institutions by size, region, administrative structure, or type of degrees granted, may be even more valuable to the profession, especially to teachers and institutional administrators. The survey is considerably more detailed than any other in the historical profession as such, and offers possibilities for retrieving specialized information concerning history faculty and the teaching of history at the postsecondary level.

SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION—PHASE II (HISTORIANS IN NON-TEACHING CAREERS)

Phase II of the Survey of the Historical Profession will be directed toward historians in nonteaching occupations, and will be undertaken with the joint sponsorship of the National Council for Public History. The survey form will be approximately twelve pages in length and should be mailed in late July or August of 1980. The questions are designed to provide complementary data for use in comparing the results of both phases of the survey. Survey forms will be mailed to as many as 8,000 prospective respondents with additional mailings as requested by historical organizations or individuals with historical training. A summary report should be available in the winter of 1980–81.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WOMEN'S AND MINORITY AFFAIRS

In August 1980, I appointed Maureen Murphy Nutting as a special staff assistant to the executive director on women's and minority affairs. Since her appointment Maureen has worked primarily to provide staff support for the Committee on Women Historians. This support has included a wide variety of activities, among them preparing materials for CWH meetings, maintaining regular correspondence among CWH members and between the CWH and other professional and special interest groups, updating AHA data on women in the AHA and in the profession, serving as a clearinghouse for information on women in history.

Maureen has devoted much of her time to revisions of the *Survival Manual for Women (and Other) Historians*, which goes to press as I write this report, and the *Directory of Women Historians*, which we expect to publish later this year. Another project emanating from the CWH that Maureen has undertaken is that of increasing representation of women historians in the 1983 edition of the *Directory of American Scholars: History*.

In the short time since her appointment Maureen has formed or reestablished AHA connections with dozens of professional women's networks, including the Federation of Organizations of Professional Women, the White House (President's) Advisory Committee on the Status of Women, the Washington Women's Network and the various women's history groups, particularly those representing minority interests. She also represented women historians and humanists at the January 1980 *Ladies' Home Journal* AT&T-sponsored conference in New York on "Women in the Work Force: Projections for the Eighties," a gathering of 120 representatives of business, industry, organized labor, government, academia and women's groups for the purpose of identifying issues and formulating strategies to assist working women in the next decade.

In addition to her work on and for women historians and women's history, Maureen has worked to promote the interests of minority historians. Her activities in this area have included: disseminating information regarding organizations of minority historians and the history minority roster, apprising minority history groups of the activities and concerns and needs of other minority professional groups, providing information on minority historians to interested agencies, recommending minority historians for appointments to advisory boards (after consulting with AHA/CWH officials), responding to inquiries about black and ethnic history that come into the AHA office. Maureen has

OFFICERS' REPORTS

worked with two other special interest groups in her position as special assistant—handicapped historians and the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History. In response to their requests she has provided information about AHA policies and procedures, areas of support and assistance, and materials needed to support their special projects.

I believe I speak for AHA members as well as the Washington staff when I say we have all appreciated Maureen's enthusiastic, generous and efficient work on women's and minority affairs, and we have all enjoyed working with her. I regret to report, however, that Maureen will be leaving the association at the end of the year to accompany her husband, a commander in the Coast Guard, to Yorktown, Virginia. In a short time she has made a mark on the association that will remain long after her departure.

APPROACHES TO WOMEN'S HISTORY

In the fall of 1979 the association published *Approaches to Women's History: A Resource Book and Teaching Guide*, edited by Anne Chapman. This unique curriculum guide grew out of the 1976 Sarah Lawrence Summer Institute on the Integration of Women's History into the High School Curriculum, sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and Sarah Lawrence College and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Designed to serve as a daily guide for classroom teachers, *Approaches* includes 26 document sets of primary and secondary sources, over 200 discussion questions and special activities, and an extensive bibliography of both printed and audiovisual materials. *Approaches* is available from the Washington office of the AHA at \$5.00 per copy. Almost 400 copies have been distributed as of May 31, 1980.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting in New York City was well attended and all reports confirm our impression that the program was enthusiastically received. In addition to approximately 5,000 historians from the U.S., over fifty historians from foreign countries attended and most of them participated in scholarly sessions. A grant from the Institute of International Education provided support for ten foreign graduate students studying in the U.S. to attend the meeting. Charlotte Quinn, the new assistant executive director, organized the attendance of students from the advanced placement history class of Scotch Plains Fanwood High School in New Jersey. These students visited several panels on Friday,

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

December 28. I hope we can continue this program of high school students attending our annual meeting.

Planning for our annual meetings begins two years before they take place, and requires the organization of over 125 formal scholarly sessions and almost as many other meetings. Arrangements for the annual meetings of several affiliated societies and other groups, management of over a hundred book exhibits, organization of the job register and related activities, preparation of the annual program, and supervision of a thousand-and-one other activities, all require the work of literally hundreds of members. Few of these members receive any material reward for their valuable services; they perform them out of a sense of professional responsibility and a generous spirit. We are deeply grateful to them.

This past year special thanks for extraordinary service go to Martin Ridge and Joseph Harris, cochairmen of the Committee on the Program; to Irwin T. Hyatt, Jr., Emory University; Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University; James McPherson, Princeton University; Robert Middlekauff, University of California, Berkeley; Nora E. Ramirez, San Antonio College; Fritz Ringér, Boston University; Mario Rodriguez, University of Southern California; and Eleanor M. Searle, University of California, Los Angeles; to Eileen Gaylard, my executive assistant, who does the staff work for the committee, edits the program and sees it through the press, and performs many other valuable tasks; to Robert F. Himmelberg, chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements, and his committee who did a splendid job of allocation of space and handled in an efficient and congenial spirit many last-minute requests for assistance. Special thanks are also owed to the staff in the Washington office, James Leatherwood, the controller, Pete Pietropaoli, Phyllis Coleman, Maureen Murphy Nutting, Cecelia Dadian, and Carlton Thomas.

Plans for the 1980 annual meeting, which will be held in Washington, D.C., are well advanced. The Program Committee, cochaired by Katherine Fischer Drew, Rice University, and Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University, has organized an interesting program which should contribute to good attendance.

In 1981 the annual meeting will be in Los Angeles. Leon Litwack, University of California, Berkeley, has been appointed chairman of the Program Committee. The Council will make a decision about a site for 1982 at its next meeting in December.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Personnel changes. In March Charlotte Quinn, assistant executive director, was granted a leave of absence because of illness. We are looking forward to her return on September 1.

Judy Mintz, *Newsletter* editor and advertising manager, left for Boston in May and a position in publishing. A search for her successor is under way, and we expect to make an appointment soon.

The search for a director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, to replace Arnita Jones who left for the National Endowment for the Humanities, has resulted in the appointment of Page Putnam Miller, who will take up her duties on September 1. Information about Page and her activities as director of NCC will appear in the *Newsletter*. I take this opportunity to thank Arnita Jones for her devoted service as the first director of the NCC and to wish her well in her new position. I am sure that Page will find consultation with Arnita about the NCC useful.

On April 1 I wrote to President David Pinkney that "I wish to retire as executive director of the association, effective June 30, 1981." I noted that I came to the association in 1974 "to implement a new constitution and to deal with the special problems of finance and management the association faced at that time," and I said that now that those problems have been resolved a new executive officer should be appointed to deal with the new problems and opportunities the association would face in the 1980s. I told the president that "naturally, I do not wish to be involved in naming a new executive director, but I stand ready to provide the Council with whatever information it may want and to render any other assistance in this matter it thinks would be useful."

At the May meeting of the Council a search committee for a new executive director was appointed consisting of President-elect Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University (chairman); Council members Barbara Miller Lane, Bryn Mawr College; and Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; and association members Carolyn C. Loo-gee, Stanford University; and Lawrence W. Towner, The Newberry Library. Further information about the search committee's activities may be obtained from the chairman.

BYLAW FOR A QUORUM AT THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

For some time the Council and members of the association have been concerned about the small number of members in attendance at the an-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

nual business meeting and that important policy affecting a membership of fifteen thousand was being made by as few as twenty members.

At its May meeting, the Council therefore amended Bylaw 8 by adding paragraph (5): "A quorum for the annual Business Meeting is 100 members."

My annual report again enables me to thank the members of the Washington staff, the *AHR* editor, associate editor and staff at Indiana University, the Council and committees of the association, and the members for their generous and good-natured assistance throughout the year.

July 15, 1980

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

During 1979–80 the problem of allocating space in the *Review*, discussed in last year's report, became critical. For budgetary reasons the journal is limited by the association to 1,800 pages yearly (cover to cover). Of that total, the number of pages devoted to books reviewed and listed has risen steadily from 619 in 1971 to 1,000 in 1979. This growth of more than 61 percent has been partially compensated for by a decline in advertising pages from 395 to 246 in the same period, but the brunt of the contraction has been borne by the article section, which attained a peak of 732 pages in 1971, declined to 297 pages in 1975, and recovered to 477 pages in 1979. The book review section has grown because more books are being received and a larger proportion of those received are being reviewed. Of 2,107 books received in 1971, 793 (37.6 percent) were reviewed; of 2,531 received in 1979, 1,287 (50.8 percent) were reviewed. As far as the editors can determine, the growth in the proportion of books reviewed has not stemmed from changing standards governing the decisions of book review editors over a decade but from the increasing importance of the books themselves. This is good news for the profession but creates problems for a publication that has always regarded itself as a "journal of record" where book reviews are concerned.

To avoid exceeding the 1,800-page limit and the *Review's* publishing budget for fiscal 1979–80, the editors were compelled to reduce from four to three the number of articles published in both the February and April issues and either to delay or curtail some reviews in all categories of books. When the necessity of these reductions became evident in August 1979, the editor sent to the executive director of the association a detailed report based on decennial statistics assembled by the staff. In December an article describing the extent of the problem was published in the *AHA Newsletter*. At the annual meeting in New York in December, the problem was presented to the AHA Council and to the *Review's* Board of Editors. In April and May 1980 the prob-

lem was outlined again at meetings of the Research Division and the Council. The thrust of these presentations was that, if the trend of the last decade continues and if the 1,800-page limitation is retained, the editors have no choice but to select for review an ever smaller proportion of the books they receive that are regarded as reviewable. To gain space by reducing further the number of articles normally published (nineteen or twenty annually) or the number of words (450) normally allocated for reviews would change the character of the journal.

In coping with the problems created by the 1,800-page limit and the expanding number of reviewable books, the editors are compelled to apply more rigorously guidelines that have long been established. Those guidelines were codified ten years ago by Robert K. Webb (*AHR*, 75 [1969-70]: 1889-91) after lengthy consultation with the Board of Editors and other members of the profession. They were endorsed and amplified by the incumbent editor in two issues of the *AHA Newsletter*, vol. 14, no. 9 (December 1976), p. 1, and vol. 17, no. 9 (December 1979), p. 3, and in the editor's annual report of July 10, 1979 (pp. 93-96). With each passing year decisions on whether to review or list a book will, if the space continues to grow, become progressively more difficult. As Webb wrote in 1979, "The decisive factor will be the editors' judgment as to the usefulness of a book to serious historians."

During the last twelve months the *Review* received 187 article manuscripts to be considered for publication. Of these, 55 were selected for evaluation by referees outside the staff of the *Review*, and 20 were accepted for eventual publication. One of the articles published in the February 1978 issue, Stuart B. Schwartz's "Indian Labor and New World Plantations: European Demands and Indian Responses in Northeastern Brazil," was awarded Honorable Mention at the 1979 Conference on Latin American History in the competition for the most distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals published in the United States.

On January 1, two members of the Board of Editors retired: Charles Tilly, University of Michigan, French history, and Reginald Zelnik, University of California, Russian history. At the meeting of the Board in December, the editor expressed the gratitude of the *Review* for their assistance during the last three years. Their places on the Board have been assumed by Stanley G. Payne, University of Wisconsin, Spanish history, and Sidney Monas, University of Texas, Russian history. During the year several editorial assistants joined the *Review*. Michelle Mannering and John D. Rusk replaced Daniel F. Harrington and Dale R. Sorenson; all four are in U.S. history. Ann R. Higginbotham re-

OFFICERS' REPORTS

placed Elizabeth A. Williams in Western European history, Catherine Albrecht replaced James P. Krokav in Eastern European history, and Richard C. Sutton replaced Kathleen Prevo in Russian history. All of the departing editorial assistants have completed their PhD's and have assumed new positions except Williams, who has received a dissertation fellowship from the Social Science Research Council to pursue research in France.

At its meeting on May 16, the AHA Council granted the editor a leave for academic year 1980-81, which enabled him to accept an award from the newly established *Stiftung Historisches Kolleg* in Munich. During his absence Paul R. Lucas, associate editor of the *Review* since late 1977, will be acting editor. Lucas is a graduate of Simpson College and the University of Minnesota, where he held Woodrow Wilson and NDEA fellowships. A scholar in the field of U.S. colonial history, he was the recipient in 1977 of a research fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. His *Valley of Discord: Church and Society along the Connecticut River, 1636-1725* was published in 1976. The manuscript of his *American Odyssey* is completed. His current research interest is anti-Catholicism in colonial America.

In August James M. Diehl will replace Lucas as associate editor on the *Review*. A scholar in modern German history, Diehl attained all of his degrees at the University of California at Berkeley, where he received the Advanced Graduate and Chancellor's Traveling Fellowships. In 1970-71 he held the Mabelle McLeod Lewis Memorial Fund Fellowship from Stanford University and in 1978 a research fellowship from the German Academic Exchange Service. Diehl has taught at the University of California at Berkeley and Northwestern University as well as at Indiana University. His *Paramilitary Politics in Weimar Germany* was published in 1977. His current project is a study of German veterans' organizations and right-wing radicalism in post-World War II Germany.

July 10, 1980

Otto Pflanze, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1980, amounted to \$1,462,414 as compared to \$1,372,080 in 1979. 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 to 1975), \$360,428.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to the use of income and grants, \$963,302.
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$138,684.

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 1980, 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 1979–80 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$24,800. Total operations for the fiscal year ended with a modest surplus of \$10,974. The increases in revenue over the preceding year were attributable to gains on security sales by Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, increases in membership dues income, annual meeting registration fees, and administrative fees. Slight decreases were experienced in subscriptions to the *American Historical Review*, advertising, and royalties on reprint fees. Total revenue, net of federal income tax liability, exceeded that of the previous year by 8.7%.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Operating expenses amounted to \$869,766, a reduction from the projected budget of \$905,100 by \$35,334 or 3.9%. Reduction of operating expenses to budget occurred principally in the areas of salaries and employee benefits, printing and distribution, audit and miscellaneous items. Operating expenses for 1980 exceed that of 1979 by 5.8%. The increases were in postage, printing and distribution, travel, and related meeting expenses. Cooperation of the staffs in the Washington office and the editorial office at Indiana University enabled us to reduce operating expenses.

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

August 15, 1980

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

MAIN HURDMAN & CRANSTOUN
Certified Public Accounts

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, 1980 and 1979, 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 of 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, 1980 and 1979, and the revenue collected, expenses paid, and changes in fund balances, on the basis of accounting previously described, which basis has been consistently applied.

July 29, 1980

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun

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

JUNE 30, 1980 AND 1979

<i>ASSETS</i>			
		1980	1979
General Fund			
Cash	\$	91,723	\$ 130,663
Deposits		1,625	2,425
Accounts receivable		2,155	
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$275,381 and \$280,798).....		264,925	273,112
Total General Fund		<u>360,428</u>	<u>406,200</u>
Special Funds and Grants			
Cash		547,278	365,418
Temporary investments, at cost (market value \$59,381).....			59,970
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$308,619 and \$294,312).....		297,793	288,934
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$127,196 and \$131,790).....		118,231	109,351
Total Special Funds and Grants		<u>963,302</u>	<u>823,673</u>
Plant Fund			
Property, plant and equipment, at cost		264,178	260,291
Accumulated depreciation		125,494	118,084
Total Plant Fund		<u>138,684</u>	<u>142,207</u>
		<u><u>\$1,462,414</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,372,080</u></u>

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

JUNE 30, 1980 AND 1979

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

	1980	1979
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	\$ 1,468	\$ 1,145
Tenant deposits	1,209	459
Other	65	182
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,742	1,786
Fund balance	357,686	404,414
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total General Fund	360,428	406,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	963,302	823,673
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Special Funds and Grants	963,302	823,673
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	138,684	142,207
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Plant Fund	138,684	142,207
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,462,414</u>	<u>\$1,372,080</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
GENERAL FUND
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1980 AND 1979

	1980	1979
Operating revenue		
Dues	\$386,759	\$348,556
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	158,255	162,054
Advertising	117,492	123,109
Sales	46,529	42,435
Royalties and reprint fees	11,509	13,799
Registration fees	60,011	40,312
Rentals	51,084	50,642
Administrative fees	21,933	7,902
Other	989	4,192
	<hr/> 854,561	<hr/> 793,001
Operating expenses		
Salaries	289,953	291,454
Employee benefits	54,934	52,095
House operating expenses	19,153	18,215
Office supplies and expense	78,147	67,054
Equipment rentals and maintenance	33,823	29,586
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	3,887	1,879
Publication printing and distribution	267,100	253,319
Travel and related meeting expenses	94,665	82,864
General insurance	3,862	3,489
Audit and legal fees	9,800	10,000
Dues and subscriptions	4,858	3,230
Executive Director Contingency Fund	2,353	2,053
Other	7,231	7,246
	<hr/> 869,766	<hr/> 822,484
Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue	<hr/> 15,205	<hr/> 29,483
Nonoperating revenue (expense)		
Investment income, net of management fees	18,358	22,237
Gain (loss) on security sales	10,243	(4,139)
Income taxes	(2,522)	(901)
	<hr/> 26,079	<hr/> 17,197
Excess of revenue over expense (expense over revenue)	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 10,874	<hr/> <hr/> \$(12,286)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1980 AND 1979

	1980			1979		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year	\$404,414	\$ 823,673	\$142,207	\$411,672	\$ 768,201	\$147,781
Additions						
Excess of revenue over expenses	10,874					
Contributions, grants and contracts		414,883			235,080	
Interest and dividend income		64,591			42,549	
Gain on security sales, net		20,681				
Other income		11,661			2,405	
Transfer from General Fund for renovation of rental properties			66,704			
Transfer of net income from Endowment Fund permanent investments	9,102			5,028		
Purchase of furniture and equipment net (from General Fund operations)			3,887			1,879
	<u>424,390</u>	<u>1,335,489</u>	<u>212,798</u>	<u>416,700</u>	<u>1,048,235</u>	<u>149,660</u>
Deductions						
Excess of expenses over revenue				12,286		
Expenditures		363,085	66,704		215,248	
Loss on security sales, net					4,286	
Transfer to Plant Fund for renovation of rental properties	66,704					
Transfer of Endowment Fund investment net income to General Fund		9,102			5,028	
Depreciation						
Buildings			4,993			4,918
Furniture and equipment			2,417			2,535
	<u>66,704</u>	<u>372,187</u>	<u>74,114</u>	<u>12,286</u>	<u>224,562</u>	<u>7,453</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$357,686</u>	<u>\$ 963,302</u>	<u>\$138,684</u>	<u>\$404,414</u>	<u>\$ 823,673</u>	<u>\$142,207</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 1980 AND 1979

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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—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 is subject to taxation as unrelated business income.

DEPRECIATION

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

	1980	1979	Rates
Buildings	\$4,993	\$4,918	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	2,417	2,535	10%
	<u>\$7,410</u>	<u>\$7,453</u>	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

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, 1980 and 1979 amounted to \$19,844 and \$20,909, respectively.

UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

On June 30, 1980, the association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$42,000, arising principally from the cost of publishing the June 1980 issue of the *American Historical Review*. On a cash basis such amount will be recorded in the period in which the disbursement is actually made.

TRANSFER FOR RENOVATION OF RENTAL PROPERTIES

During the year ended June 30, 1980, the Council of the American Historical Association authorized the liquidation of General Fund permanent investments to provide the funds necessary to renovate a rental property adjacent to the association's headquarters. The amount required (\$66,704) is reflected as a transfer from the General Fund to the Plant Fund in the Statement of Changes in Fund Balances.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT 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.
July 29, 1980

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun
Certified Public Accountants

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances July 1, 1979	Contribu- tions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1980
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitu- tion—Project 87								
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant . . . \$		\$ 80,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Rockefeller Foundation Grant . . .		34,167						
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Grant								
	99,789	114,167					184,649	29,307
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	8,015		1,460		419		610	9,284
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	14,969		947	317			509	15,724
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	227,021		16,009	5,263	1,487		3,796	245,984
Albert Corey Prize Fund	12,291		763	317			1,065	12,306
Danforth Foundation Grant for the 1979 Conference to Develop and Explore Alternative Careers for Historians	1,469						1,469	—0—

(Continued)

John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,312		580	231			209	9,914
Endowment Fund	112,060	1,494	6,975	2,127	6,750	(9,102)		120,304
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	11,821		750	294			500	12,365
Feature Films Project—AHA	8,756*				503			8,253*
Leo Gershoj Prize Fund	11,771		2,200				1,000	12,971
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	4,474		284	96				4,854
Higher Education Research Institute Grant for Data Compilation	817						817	-0-
International Research and Exchange Board Grants								
Fourth U.S.-USSR Historians' Collo- quium	153*						2,228	2,381*
Sitka Conference on Russian American History		10,000					10,000	-0-
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	10,147		640	167				10,954
Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment	510							510
Sarah Lawrence Institute Grant for the Summer Institute on the Integration of Women's History into the High School Curriculum	3,757	8,042					11,799	-0-
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants								
Conference and Publication on the Intro- ductory History Course		18,770						18,770
Feature Film Project	2,171							2,171
Littleton—Griswold Fund	87,399		7,159	1,819	589		1,641	95,325

*Deficit balance

(Continued)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances July 1, 1979	Contribu- tions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1980
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	\$ 7,286	\$	\$ 448	\$ 217	\$	\$	\$ 726	\$ 7,225
David M. Matteson Fund	177,699		14,903	9,764	1,106		7,395	196,077
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant in Support of a Congressional Fellow- ship Program for Scholars in History ...		135,000	11,226				4,321	141,905
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	8,881*	3,595			807		5,386	9,865*
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants								
Bibliography of Writings on Brit- ish History		15,000					15,000	—0—
Preparation of <i>The Past Before Us</i> for the Bucharest Historical Sciences Congress	6,700	9,841					16,541	—0—
Proposal to Promote Women's History and Historical Studies in Secondary Education	8,244	21,535					24,279	5,500

(Continued)

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Support of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History		5,150						5,150
U.S.-USSR Exchange in Quantitative History	20,500	27,289				25,745		22,044
The Rockefeller Foundation Grant for the Fifteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences		35,000				34,055		945
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,125		71	23				1,219
U.S. Department of the Interior— Grant for the Sitka Conference	655*	10,000				9,345	—0—	
Watumull Foundation Prize Fund	25*							25*
Andrew D. White Fund	2,796		176	46				3,018
	<u>\$823,673</u>	<u>\$414,883</u>	<u>\$64,591</u>	<u>\$20,681</u>	<u>\$11,661</u>	<u>\$(9,102)</u>	<u>\$363,085</u>	<u>\$963,302</u>

*Deficit balance

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
COMPARED WITH BUDGET—GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1980

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Operating revenue			
Dues	\$386,759	\$384,500	\$ 2,259
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	158,255	161,000	(2,745)
Advertising	117,492	113,300	4,192
Sales	46,529	62,200	(15,671)
Royalties and reprint fees	11,509	12,000	(491)
Registration fees	60,011	70,000	(9,989)
Rentals	51,084	53,000	(1,916)
Administrative fees	21,933	2,500	19,433
Other	989	3,700	(2,711)
	<u>854,561</u>	<u>862,200</u>	<u>(7,639)</u>
Operating expenses			
Salaries	289,953	324,000	(34,047)
Employee benefits	54,934	58,500	(3,566)
House operating expenses	19,153	20,700	(1,547)
Office supplies and expense	78,147	70,350	7,797
Equipment rentals and maintenance ...	33,823	26,000	7,823
Purchase of Plant Fund assets	3,887		3,887
Publication printing and distribution ..	267,100	285,000	(17,900)
Travel and related meeting expenses ..	94,665	83,200	11,465
General insurance	3,862		3,862
Audit and legal fees	9,800	13,000	(3,200)
Dues and subscriptions	4,858	3,850	1,008
Executive Director Contingency Fund	2,353	5,000	(2,647)
Other	7,231	15,500	(8,269)
	<u>869,766</u>	<u>905,100</u>	<u>(35,334)</u>
Excess of operating revenue over operating expenses (operating expenses over operating revenue)	<u>(15,205)</u>	<u>(42,900)</u>	<u>27,695</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)			
Investment income, net of management fee	18,358	19,600	(1,242)
Gain (loss) on security sales	10,243	1,000	9,243
Income taxes	(2,522)	(2,500)	(22)
	<u>26,079</u>	<u>18,100</u>	<u>7,979</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (ex- penses over revenue)	<u>\$ 10,874</u>	<u>\$(24,800)</u>	<u>\$35,674</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1980

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
	Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds		
\$ 20,000	9.30%, due 11/25/80	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,160
25,000	United States Treasury Note, 7.875%, due 11/15/82	25,187	24,275
<u>\$ 45,000</u>		<u>45,387</u>	<u>44,435</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
	American Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany, Debentures		
\$ 25,000	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 4/1/85	23,815	20,594
40,000	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due 8/1/95	38,922	27,100
25,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.875%, due 12/1/87	17,841	17,906
50,000	Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st Mort- gage, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, due 10/1/96	48,760	29,938
48,000	Sears-Roebuck & Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 10/1/95	48,484	39,960
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004	24,473	15,031
25,000	Standard Oil Company of California, Sinking Fund Debentures, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 7/1/83	24,139	21,969
10,000	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3% due 5/1/95	9,541	5,312
<u>\$248,000</u>		<u>235,975</u>	<u>177,810</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1980

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
PREFERRED STOCK			
325	Burlington Northern, Inc. \$2.85 cumulative convertible	\$ 17,046	\$ 20,150
COMMON STOCK			
421	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	24,597	22,102
300	Caterpillar Tractor Co.	16,615	15,825
900	Commonwealth Edison Company	25,530	20,250
550	Exxon Corporation	8,108	36,438
750	H.J. Heinz Co.	22,555	31,500
450	Interco, Inc.	18,512	19,575
400	International Business Machines	16,836	23,500
800	Knight-Ridder Newspaper	13,486	18,400
600	Lincoln National Corp. (Ind.)	20,280	24,750
350	Mobil Corporation	12,358	24,938
500	Northwestern National Life Insurance Company	19,188	16,250
600	PepsiCo, Inc.	14,706	14,475
500	Philip Morris, Inc.	18,208	20,125
500	Phillips Petroleum	14,389	22,750
500	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	16,840	28,625
		<u>262,208</u>	<u>339,503</u>
	Total securities	560,616	581,898
	Uninvested cash	<u>2,102</u>	<u>2,102</u>
	Total investments	<u>\$562,718</u>	<u>\$584,000</u>

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

PARTICIPATING FUNDS

JUNE 30, 1980

	Percentage Participation	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.5324	\$ 8,507	\$ 8,949
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund . . .	25.4746	142,888	148,772
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.5364	8,776	8,972
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	1.1201	6,391	6,541
Endowment Fund	10.2953	58,883	60,125
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.4258	7,914	8,327
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund . . .	.4660	2,586	2,721
J. Franklin Jameson Fund . . . . .	.8063	4,476	4,709
Littleton-Griswold Fund	8.8074	49,457	51,435
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund . . .	1.0530	6,092	6,150
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund . . . .	.1096	608	640
Andrew D. White Fund . . . . .	.2188	1,215	1,278
	52.8457	297,793	308,619
General Fund	47.1543	264,925	275,381
	100.0000	\$562,718	\$584,000

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
DAVID M. MATTESON FUND

JUNE 30, 1980

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES			
\$10,000	Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds 9.30%, due 11/25/80	\$ 10,100	\$ 10,080
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$14,000	General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90	14,553	13,370
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50%, due 9/1/2000	24,990	19,770
\$38,000		39,543	33,140
COMMON STOCKS			
300	Aetna Life and Casualty Co.	9,959	11,325
200	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	5,020	10,500
600	Central & South West Corporation	12,569	8,700
350	Continental Group Inc.	10,164	10,763
236	Exxon Corporation	2,273	15,635
400	Florida Power Corporation	10,158	5,850
300	General Foods Corp.	10,469	9,187
300	Philip Morris, Inc.	8,035	12,075
		68,647	84,035
	Total securities	118,290	127,255
	Uninvested cash	(59)	(59)
	Total investments	\$118,231	\$127,196

Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1980

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:	1979	1980	Variance (Under)
Honorary	14	12	(2)
Life	438	438	0
Annual	12,076	11,338	(738)
Trustees	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	52	47	(5)
Addresses Unknown:			
Life	1	1	0
Fifty-Year	5	0	(5)
Honorary	2	2	0
Subtotal	12,593	11,843	(750)
Delinquent Membership	2,055	1,964	(91)
Total Membership	14,648	13,807	(841)
GAINS & LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP:	1979	1980	
GAINS:			
New Life Members	6	6	0
New Annual Members	1,209	1,023	(186)
Total Gains	1,215	1,029	(186)
LOSSES:			
Deaths—Honorary Members	2	1	(1)
Deaths—Life Members	6	5	(1)
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members	7	5	(2)
Deaths—Annual Members	16	33	17
Deaths—Trustees	0	0	0
Resignations	76	123	47
Resignations (Life Member)	1	0	(1)
Drops	1,622	1,768	146
Total Losses	1,730	1,935	205
Net Gain (Loss)	(515)	(906)	

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1980

(Continued)

LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:	1979	1980	Variance (Under)
October	244	255	11
November	285	274	(11)
December	289	289	0
Total	818	818	0
Delinquents, January–September	1,237	1,146	(91)
TOTAL DELINQUENTS	2,055	1,964	(91)
Percentage of File in Delinquent Category			14.3%

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 16, 1979 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1980

STATUS TYPE:	1979	(W/Delinquents) Percentage	(W/O Delinquents) Percentage	1980	(W/Delinquents) Percentage	(W/O Delinquents) Percentage
Over \$30,000	933	6.4%	7.4%	1,127	8.2%	9.7%
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,305	15.8	18.3	2,265	16.4	19.2
\$15,000-\$19,999	2,173	15.0	17.3	2,083	15.2	17.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	2,387	16.3	19.0	1,963	14.3	16.6
Below \$10,000	3,983	27.2	31.6	3,555	25.8	30.2
Staff Members	3	.0	.0	5	.0	.0
Associate Members	196	1.3	1.6	256	1.9	2.2
Trustee	5	.0	.0	5	.0	.0
Honorary	16	.1	.1	12	.0	.0
Fifty-Year	57	.3	.4	47	.0	.0
Life	439	3.0	3.5	438	3.2	3.7
Joint	96	.6	.8	84	.7	.8
Address Unknown	0	.0	.0	3	.0	.0
Total	12,593			11,843		
Delinquent Members	2,055	14.0		1,964	14.3	
TOTAL	14,648	100.0%	100.0%	13,807	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP BY SEX CLASSIFICATION:						
Male	9,787	66.8%	77.8%	9,170	66.5%	77.5%
Female	2,663	18.2	21.2	2,576	18.7	21.8
Not Coded	143	1.0	1.0	94	.7	.7
Address Unknown	0	.0	.0	3	.0	.0
Total	12,593			11,843		
Delinquents	2,055	14.0		1,964	14.1	
TOTAL	14,648	100.0%	100.0%	13,807	100.0%	100.0%

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1980

MEMBER STATUS	Income Range	Number of Members	Percentage of Membership	Number of Members by Occupation	RPA Payments by Status Code
Code 11 @ \$50.00	Over \$30,000	1,127	8.2%	1,034	192
Code 12 @ \$42.00	\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,265	16.4	2,258	491
Code 13 @ \$35.00	\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,083	15.1	1,967	433
Code 14 @ \$25.00	\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,963	14.2	1,755	378
Code 15 @ \$15.00	Below \$10,000	3,555	25.8	3,059	643
Code 03 @ \$15.00	Joint Members	84	.6	65	10
Code 20 @ \$25.00	Associate Members	256	2.0	190	35
Code 16	AHA Staff Members	5		0	0
Total Paid Members		11,338		10,328	2,182
NONPAYING MEMBERS					
Code 05 Life Members		438	3.2		
Code 06 Fifty-Year Members		47	.3		
Code 07 Honorary Members		12			
Code 08 Trustees		5			
Total Nonpaying Members		502			
Total Paid and Nonpaying Members		11,840			
Delinquent Members		1,964	14.2		
Address Unknown		3			
TOTAL		13,807	100.0%		

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1979 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1980

NEW MEMBERS BY SEX	1979	Percent	1980	Percent
Male	844	69.8%	712	69.6%
Female	365	30.2%	311	30.4%
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS	1,209		1,023	
NEW MEMBERS BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION				
Students:				
Graduate Students	326		244	
Undergraduate Students	109		61	
Total	435	36.0%	305	29.8%
College Administrators	8		9	
College Professors	285		234	
Total	293	24.2%	243	23.75%
Librarians, Archivists, Editors,				
Writers, Researchers, Curators,				
Historians	93	7.7%	64	6.25%
Secondary School Teachers	37	3.1%	44	4.3%
Unemployed, Retired, and Other				
Areas of Employment Not Nec-				
essarily Related to History				
Accountants	Consultant		Manuscript Assistants	
Armed Service Personnel	Electronics Engineer		Military Officers	
Banker	Ethnographer		Minister	
Bilingual Supervisor	Economist		Missionary	
Booksellers	Executive Director		Printer	
Bookkeeper	Engineers		Program Manager	
Business Executives	Flight Attendants		Psychoanalyst	
Carpenters	Food Service		Rabbi	
Cataloguers	Foreign Service Personnel		Reporter	
Civil Servants	Government Employees		Sales People	
Claims Representatives	Guidance Counselors		Secretaries	
Clerks	Homemakers		Social Workers	
Computer Programmers	Insurance Agents		Systems Analysts	
Computer Security	Journalists		Tennis Player	
Construction Worker	Laborers		(professional)	
Cosmologist	Lawyers		Translator	
Counselor	Machine Designers		Travel Agent	
			Waitress	
Total	134	11.1%	80	7.8%
Unspecified Areas	217	17.9%	287	28.1%
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS	1,209		1,023	

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS FROM
DECEMBER 16, 1979 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1980

(Continued)

NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME LEVELS		1979	1980	Variance (Under)
Code 11	Over \$30,000 @ \$50.00	30	25	(5)
Code 12	\$20,000-\$29,999 @ \$42.00 . . .	96	62	(34)
Code 13	\$15,000-\$19,999 @ \$35.00 . . .	111	126	15
Code 14	\$10,000-\$14,999 @ \$25.00 . . .	179	193	14
Code 15	Below \$10,000 @ \$15.00	693	547	(146)
Code 03	Joint—Spouse @ \$15.00	17	12	(5)
Code 20	Associate Member @ \$25.00 . .	81	57	(24)
Code 05	Life Member @ \$1,000.00	2	1	(1)
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS		<u>1,209</u>	<u>1,023</u>	<u>(186)</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1980

	1979	1980
Alabama	94	91
Alaska	15	13
Arizona	85	69
Arkansas	37	39
California	1,316	1,204
Colorado	125	120
Connecticut	334	322
Delaware	40	38
District of Columbia	323	322
Florida	198	189
Georgia	139	138
Guam	2	2
Hawaii	27	26
Idaho	27	25
Illinois	650	593
Indiana	281	261
Iowa	128	115
Kansas	112	103
Kentucky	97	88
Louisiana	99	92
Maine	74	72
Maryland	407	409
Massachusetts	683	648
Michigan	377	352
Minnesota	182	170
Mississippi	48	44
Missouri	180	167
Montana	21	16
Nebraska	57	58
Nevada	15	14
New Hampshire	65	57
New Jersey	506	470
New Mexico	44	39
New York	1,659	1,586
North Carolina	271	258
North Dakota	11	17
Ohio	431	412
Oklahoma	68	69
Oregon	88	81
Pennsylvania	664	599
Puerto Rico	13	12
Rhode Island	92	80
South Carolina	97	97
South Dakota	10	10
Tennessee	153	141
Texas	431	390

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1980

(Continued)

	1979	1980
Utah	44	32
Vermont	44	44
Virgin Islands	2	1
Virginia	510	510
Washington	172	167
West Virginia	56	51
Wisconsin	257	230
Wyoming	13	12
Canada	319	284
Other Countries	384	387
Addresses Unknown	8	7
Other	8	0
TOTAL	<u>12,593</u>	<u>11,843</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1980

	1979	1980
NEW ENGLAND:		
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,292	1,223
NORTH ATLANTIC:		
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	3,599	3,424
SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,215	1,192
NORTH CENTRAL:		
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	1,996	1,848
SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	448	415
WEST CENTRAL:		
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,315	1,230
PACIFIC COAST:		
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	1,992	1,818
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES:		
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	17	15
Canada	319	284
Other Countries	384	387
Addresses Unknown	16	7
TOTAL	12,593	11,843

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1972 THRU DECEMBER 15, 1980

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Alabama	118	123	114	114	116	106	92	94	91
Alaska	20	20	13	12	14	14	18	15	13
Arizona	96	106	106	82	81	88	85	85	69
Arkansas	54	49	43	41	39	38	39	37	39
California	1,520	1,637	1,548	1,420	1,419	1,359	1,362	1,316	1,204
Colorado	169	171	159	142	136	135	135	125	120
Connecticut	494	474	429	363	365	356	353	334	322
Delaware	66	65	55	48	52	47	41	40	38
District of Columbia	433	440	375	333	355	324	339	323	322
Florida	249	271	245	224	224	212	213	198	189
Georgia	203	210	171	159	180	169	159	139	138
Guam	0	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Hawaii	49	50	34	30	32	33	30	27	26
Idaho	27	30	32	27	26	29	29	27	25
Illinois	924	933	835	745	745	714	693	650	593
Indiana	389	424	350	317	325	319	306	281	261
Iowa	186	195	170	138	135	134	127	128	115
Kansas	156	165	137	124	128	126	124	112	103
Kentucky	150	165	136	116	114	113	105	97	88
Louisiana	142	156	119	101	108	104	97	99	92
Maine	104	110	94	91	79	79	82	74	72
Maryland	529	561	510	432	463	431	399	407	409
Massachusetts	1,019	1,035	909	819	796	729	696	683	648
Michigan	609	605	523	478	438	434	408	377	352
Minnesota	242	237	192	180	182	173	180	182	170
Mississippi	59	67	58	57	63	57	48	48	44
Missouri	303	304	262	219	206	201	207	180	167
Montana	28	33	35	30	30	29	27	21	16
Nebraska	63	101	80	72	77	62	63	57	58
Nevada	24	20	28	22	20	15	13	15	14

(Continued)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
New Hampshire	104	104	87	77	77	70	68	65	57
New Jersey	743	784	673	589	583	579	540	506	470
New Mexico	68	66	61	54	46	43	42	44	39
New York	2,470	2,483	2,224	1,959	1,912	1,849	1,688	1,659	1,586
North Carolina	375	380	332	303	309	309	305	271	258
North Dakota	16	14	12	13	17	17	12	11	17
Ohio	732	736	603	541	523	496	473	431	412
Oklahoma	74	85	75	84	89	99	80	68	69
Oregon	118	112	110	95	96	93	85	88	81
Pennsylvania	1,013	1,024	895	814	801	768	712	664	599
Puerto Rico	5	8	8	8	11	18	16	13	12
Rhode Island	148	152	130	102	101	92	92	92	80
South Carolina	119	119	118	123	129	110	104	97	97
South Dakota	39	34	19	22	23	26	13	10	10
Tennessee	186	208	184	174	165	162	160	153	141
Texas	453	485	430	405	415	455	443	431	390
Utah	49	55	40	40	44	38	42	44	32
Vermont	56	63	62	51	47	43	44	44	44
Virgin Islands	14	11	6	4	2	3	1	2	1
Virginia	652	664	580	534	550	549	537	510	510
Washington	206	217	207	198	194	185	187	172	167
West Virginia	94	97	77	68	72	67	58	56	51
Wisconsin	365	373	318	276	272	279	277	257	230
Wyoming	21	23	16	12	12	13	11	13	12
Canada	404	418	383	338	349	343	329	319	284
Other Countries	354	408	350	347	326	353	376	384	387
Addresses Unknown	272	199	53	15	12	2	0	8	7
Undetermined	0	0	0	7	14	0	0	8	0
TOTAL	17,575	18,082	15,819	14,192	14,142	13,693	13,167	12,593	11,843

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1979

LIFE MEMBERS:

Margaret Bancroft, New York, New York
Elmer A. Beller, Princeton, New Jersey
Frances P. Bowles, Demarest, New Jersey
Holman Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky
Ruth L. Higgins, Columbus, Ohio

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Amy Margaret Gilbert, Maine, New York
Vera Brown Holmes, Tucson, Arizona
Leonard Labaree, Northford, Connecticut
Joseph H. Park, Madison, New Jersey
Francis Phelps Weisenburger, Columbus, Ohio

HONORARY MEMBER:

François Ganshof, Brussels, Belgium

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Wallace E. Adams, Tempe, Arizona
Carl Beck, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Philip H. Berk, North Hollywood, California
Howard B. Clay, Greenville, North Carolina
Chester V. Easum, Madison, Wisconsin
Miletus L. Flaningam, Lafayette, Indiana
Thelma B. Foster, Hyde Park, Massachusetts
John F. Glaser, Ripon, Wisconsin
Solomon Grayzel, Englewood, New Jersey
August Bernhard Hasler, Rome, Italy
Margaret Hastings, South Hadley, Massachusetts
Dunbar M. Hinrichs, St. Petersburg, Florida
Gregory C. Huger, Jr., Kansas City, Missouri
Joseph L. Jaffe, Shaker Heights, Ohio
J. S. Kennard, Kendall, New Jersey
Geoffrey S. Law, Lewiston, Maine
Nancy Ruth Lenoir, Paris, Texas
Charles W. Miller, New Windsor, New York
David L. Miller, Victorville, California
J. Monaghan, Santa Barbara, California
Cecyle S. Neidle, Brooklyn, New York
Thurman E. Philoon, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
William A. Pitkin, Murphysboro, Illinois
Ernst Posner, Wiesbaden, West Germany
Gordon W. Prange, College Park, Maryland
Richard Reinitz, Geneve, New York
W. Sherman Savage, Los Angeles, California
Mary Lucille Shay, Urbana, Illinois
Culver H. Smith, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Bell Irvin Wiley, Atlanta, Georgia
Orville R. Williams, Jackson, Tennessee
Arthur M. Wilson, Norwich, Vermont
Carlton O. Wittlinger, Grantham, Pennsylvania

HONORARY MEMBERS

1885–1886	Leopold von Ranke	1955–1960	Federico Chabod
1899–1901	William Stubbs	1957–1966	Pieter Geyl
1899–1902	Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1958–	Fuad Koprulu
1900–1903	Theodor Mommsen	1958–1960	Sir Lewis Namier
1906–1922	James Bryce	1958–	Silvio Zavala
1943–1952	Benedetto Croce	1959–1968	Gerhard Ritter
1944–1951	Rafael Altamira	1960–1980	François L. Ganshof
1944–1946	Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1960–	Sir Keith Hancock
1944–1952	Pierre Caron	1960–1961	Saukichi Tsuda
1944–1949	Aage Friis	1961–1975	Edouard Perroy
1944–1962	Hu Shih	1961–1963	Sei Wada
1944–1945	Johan Huizinga	1961–1968	Mario Toscano
1944–1948	Albert Frederick Pollard	1963–1966	Delio Cantimori
1944–1958	Affonso de Escragnolle Taunay	1963–1965	Sir Winston Churchill
1944–1962	George M. Trevelyan	1963–	Arnaldo Momigliano
1944–1948	George M. Wrong	1963–	Roland Mousnier
1945–1957	Gaetano De Sanctis	1963–	Sir Ronald Syme
1945–1968	Sir George Peabody Gooch	1963–1965	Mikhail N. Tikhomirov
1945–1965	Halvdan Koht	1963–	Pyong-do Yi
1945–1963	Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1964–1979	Sir George Clark
1947–1954	Vicente Lecuna	1965–	Jacques L. Godechot
1947–1954	Frederich Meinecke	1965–	Yasaka Takagi
1947–1974	Pierre Renouvin	1966–	Fernand Braudel
1949–1953	Alfons Dopsch	1966–1974	Sir Denis Brogan
1949–1961	Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1966–	Claude Cahen
1952–1958	Jadunath Sarkar	1966–	Richard W. Southern
1952–1967	Franz Schnabel	1967–1979	Sir Herbert Butterfield
1952–	Constantine K. Zurayk	1967–	J. B. Duroselle
1953–1959	Georges Lefebvre	1967–1975	Sir John Neale
		1967–	P.A. Zaionchkovskii

Minutes of the Council Meeting

MAY 15–16, 1980

The Council of the American Historical Association convened at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C., on May 15, 1980. Present were David H. Pinkney, president; Bernard Bailyn, president-elect; John Hope Franklin, immediate past president; Otis A. Pease, vice-president for the profession; Eugene F. Rice, vice-president for research; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Robert D. Cross, Barbara Miller Lane, Robert V. Remini, Lacey Baldwin Smith, Mary E. Young; and Mack Thompson, executive director, *ex officio*. Council member Stuart B. Schwartz was unable to be present. Mr. Pinkney called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the December 27 and 30, 1979, Council meetings were approved with one emendation.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Pinkney confirmed that the executive director had informed him that he desired to retire as executive director effective June 1981, and proposed that he be authorized to appoint a search committee to replace Mr. Thompson. It was so moved.

Mr. Pinkney reported on the actions of the Executive Committee since the last Council meeting: a) the appointment of Richard T. Farrell and Miles L. Bradbury of the University of Maryland as cochaIRS of the local arrangements committee for the 1980 annual meeting; b) acceptance of a grant of \$19,950 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a TV series on the Constitution as part of the program being developed by Project '87; c) approval of a request by Otto Pflanze, editor of the *American Historical Review*, for a year's leave of absence commencing August 31, 1980; d) acceptance of a grant of \$20,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to establish a Public History Fellows program.

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Mr. Pinkney next reported that he recently attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Education as *ex officio* representative of a learned society.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: On behalf of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, Mr. Bailyn recommended that the application for affiliation from the Sri Lanka Historical Society be dropped from consideration on the grounds that affiliation should be limited to organizations that are in a more advanced stage of development. The Council so moved and the executive director was directed to inform the Society.

Mr. Bailyn next reported on the actions of the Committee on Committees: a) the appointment of Kathryn Kish Sklar as chair of the Committee on Women Historians; b) appointment of a selection committee for the Congressional Fellowships Program. Those appointed were: Ernest May, Harvard University (chairman); Richard A. Baker, Senate Historical Office; Annette K. Baxter, Barnard College; Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University; and Harold M. Hyman, Rice University.

4. *Research Division*: Mr. Rice reported on the activities of the division in recent months. Additional items presented for information were the ranking of the ACLS travel grant applications for attendance at summer international meetings and a May 8 meeting of the Academic Freedom Clearinghouse/Coalition of Learned Societies, attended by Harold Fruchtbau, who will submit a report. Items submitted for action were: a) reviewing policy of the *American Historical Review*: this item was deferred until Mr. Pflanze's presence at the meeting the following morning; b) recommendations of the Special *ad hoc* Committee on the Beveridge Fund: after discussion the Council voted to accept the recommendation of the Research Division that part of the income from the Beveridge Fund be used for grants-in-aid of research in American history. The Research Division was charged with drawing up guidelines for administering the grants-in-aid program and determining how the grants should be awarded. The committee's recommendation that an amount of up to \$20,000 be spent over a five-year period to pay for the publication of pamphlets on subjects pertaining to the history of the Constitution was not approved, and the monetary award to a person not in an academic institution who has made a significant contribution to history or the historical profession was not approved on the grounds that to give any monetary award would be inappropriate; c) honorary membership in the association: the Council approved the division's procedures for selecting honorary foreign members.

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No action was taken on a complaint against *The Journal of Historical Review* in accordance with the association's established policy not to take positions in historical disputes. A proposal to issue a set of standards of historical behavior to protect historians against liability was not considered appropriate for the association.

5. *Teaching Division*: Mr. Van Tassel reported on the teaching sessions organized at the forthcoming annual meeting and said that he was offering the services of the division in the organization of teaching sessions for the 1981 meeting. He also reported on the progress of plans for conferences on the Introductory History Course and the Study and Teaching of Black History. Plans for holding a conference on Graduate Education in History in the fall of 1981 were being drawn up. In the new series of teaching pamphlets for secondary teachers, the first one to be commissioned will be on the historical nature of history and methodology. The History Day Conferences will culminate in Washington D.C., on May 29-31, at Georgetown University and at American University, involving 11,000 students from nineteen states.

6. *Professional Division*: Mr. Pease reported on the actions of the division at its spring meeting: a) the special advisory task force on new professional opportunities for historians had been formed and consisted of William L. Joyce and David A. Clary, members of the Professional Division; Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut; and Robert H. Stegeman, St. Andrews School, Middletown, Delaware; b) *Employment Information Bulletin* guidelines: the division felt it would be useful to include the public/private sector in the guidelines; c) Rights of Foreign Historians: except for a few minor changes in the procedures, the division recommended that no change be made to this basic policy statement; d) obituaries: with the transfer of the obituaries from the *American Historical Review* to the *Newsletter* Mr. Pease outlined the guidelines, which would include publishing obituaries in the October and April issues only with notices not exceeding 300 words in length; e) Troyer Steele Anderson Prize: on the recommendation of the division, the Council voted to defer awarding this prize in 1980; f) Survey of the Profession: Mr. Pease reported that the next phase of the survey, for 1980-81, is now in preparation and will provide data on historians in the public/private sector. The division urged that a summary of the first survey be developed as soon as practicable. Mr. Thompson said that he planned to publish a comprehensive report reflecting the information that had been collected and a list of specialized reports that would be of interest and available to the membership; g) proposal for early retirement of older historians: following discus-

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sion as to whether the association should issue a policy statement on early retirement to make way for beginning historians, the proposal was tabled until the fall meeting of the division.

7. *American Historical Review*: The editor, Mr. Pflanze, joined the meeting. He distributed pageproofs of the June issue of the *Review* and described the arrangements made to cover his absence during the coming academic year.

Mr. Pflanze introduced a discussion of the important section of the *Review* devoted to book reviews with detailed figures on the page distribution of the *AHR* from 1971 to 1979 and the number of books reviewed or listed during the same period. The figures make it plain that the *AHR* receives each year a dauntingly large number of books of various sorts and varying quality. The Council reaffirmed its policy to limit the length of the review section to 1,800 pages per overall volume; ratified the editor's practice of selecting some books for review and listing others under the rubrics "Other Books Received" and "Documents and Bibliographies;" and approved the following guidelines, drawn up by the Research Division in consultation with the editor, to help the editor in selecting the books to be reviewed: 1. Maintenance of high standards, as well as limitations of space and money, require the editors of *AHR* to be stringently selective about what books to review. The decisive criterion is the editors' judgement as to the usefulness to serious historians of having the book reviewed in the *AHR*. 2. Decisions to review or not to review are the result of qualitative judgements applied to individual cases. No category or genre of historical work deemed useful to serious historians is in principle preferred to another. 3. Listing in one issue does not preclude review in a later issue. On leaving the meeting, Mr. Pflanze and the editorial staff were congratulated by the Council for their scholarly and professional management of the journal.

8. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Thompson submitted the following items for information: a) progress report on plans for the fourth U.S.-USSR historians' colloquium and the Fifteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences; b) ACLS travel grant applications for attendance at the summer international meeting; c) award of the 1980-81 J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship to Professor Margaret S. Thompson, Knox College; d) report of the Committee on the First Books Program recommending two manuscripts to the Association of American University Presses for publication; e) Project '87 status report; f) report of the 1979 Program Committee; g) report of the 1980 Nominating Committee; i) problems of preservation and access to re-

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search materials in the National Archives and the Central Intelligence Agency; j) proclamation of March 2–8 as National Women's History Week; k) appointment of Paul R. Lucas, associate editor, as acting editor of the *AHR* during the absence of the editor, and James M. Diehl as associate editor; l) sampling of communications from the membership: in response to a letter questioning the propriety of attending the International Congress in Bucharest this summer given the Russian incursion into Afghanistan, the Council opposed a boycott on the grounds that it would not be consistent with its policy of promoting scholarly independence and free exchange among all historians; m) status report on the creation of a *Journal of Popular History*: after discussing the problems attending such a venture, David Van Tassel and Lacey Baldwin Smith were asked to prepare reports for the next Council meeting. It was also agreed that a motion would be made at the next Council meeting endorsing the idea and proposing a committee to study the nature, feasibility, and appropriateness of such a journal.

The following items were submitted for action: a) appointment of 1981 Program Committee: at the request of the executive director and the program chairman, Leon Litwack, recommendations for appointment to the committee were deferred until his return in July from sabbatical in the Soviet Union; b) site of the 1982 annual meeting: Mr. Thompson said he would look into possible sites later this year; c) American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities: the Council approved renewal of AHA's membership for a second year; d) annual report of the representative on the National Archives Advisory Council: the report was received and placed on file; e) Board of Trustees: the Council nominated Mr. Douglas Williams to replace Mr. Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon, who has resigned from the Board, and the nomination will be proposed at the next business meeting; f) rules for conduct of business meeting: the Council adopted the following bylaw pursuant to Article VII, Section 1–4, of the constitution: 8(5) There shall be a quorum for the annual business meeting of one hundred members in good standing; g) Social Science Research Council: from a panel of nominees submitted by the SSRC for a position on its Board of Directors, the Council instructed the executive director to recommend Michael Kammen, Cornell University, as the association's representative; h) endorsement of TV films for Boston's Jubilee 350 celebration: in view of the association's policy not to support programs which it has not played a substantial role in developing, the Council declined to endorse the project.

9. *Report of the Finance Committee*: Mr. Pinkney, chair of the Finance Committee; recommended on behalf of the committee the ac-

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ceptance of the executive director's reports and recommendations noted below.

The executive director reported on the financial performance of the association for ten months of fiscal year 1979-80. The executive director noted that if performance for May and June is normal, there will be a deficit of approximately \$5,000.00 for fiscal year 1979-80 which would be \$9,800.00 under budget.

The executive director then presented his recommendations for fiscal year 1980-81 as outlined in items 2.a-f of his report. The recommendations were as follows:

A budget with a net deficit of \$18,850.00.

A cost-of-living increase of 10% for regular full-time staff with a year or more of service.

If the net deficit is \$5,000.00 or under, the deficit will be discharged out of the general operating fund. If it exceeds \$5,000.00 by an appreciable amount, the executive director is authorized to transfer the necessary funds from the unrestricted reserves to the general fund in Washington.

The executive director reviewed the program of renovation of association real property and recommended that funds in the amount of \$40,804.35 be transferred from unrestricted reserves (stocks and bonds) to real estate to permit completion of the program. The committee approved the recommendation.

10. *Date of the next Council meeting:* The next meeting of the Council will be held on December 27, 1980, in Washington, D.C.

11. The Council adjourned at 3 p.m. on May 16, 1980.

DECEMBER 27, 1980

The Council of the American Historical Association convened at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C. on December 27, 1980. President David H. Pinkney presided. Present were Bernard Bailyn, president-elect; John Hope Franklin, immediate past president; Otis A. Pease, vice-president for the profession; Eugene F. Rice, vice-president for research; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Robert D. Cross, Barbara Miller Lane, Robert V. Remini, Lacey Baldwin Smith, Stuart B. Schwartz, Mary E. Young; Mack Thompson, executive director, *ex officio*; and Charlotte A. Quinn, assistant executive director. Newly elected Council

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member, Mary F. Berry, attended part of the meeting as an observer. Mr. Pinkney called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the Council meeting of May 15–16, 1980 were approved.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Pinkney announced the appointment of the Program Committee for 1981.

Mr. Pinkney reported on the application to NEH for a teaching conference at the Air Force Academy and the NEH's rejection of the proposal. Mr. Van Tassel indicated that the Academy would continue to seek funding.

Mr. C. Fitzhugh Gordon having resigned from the Board of Trustees, Douglas Williams had been recommended as his replacement. The Council approved the nomination, and commended Mr. Gordon for his long and devoted service.

Mr. Pinkney reported that as part of the routine review of an *AHR* editor's performance, a committee has been appointed to consider his reappointment. The members of the review committee are Henry Winkler, chair, Mary Young, Akira Iriye and Mack Thompson, *ex officio*.

It was decided to take up the question of the executive director's retirement and the appointment of his successor at the executive session of the Council on December 30.

David Van Tassel, with Lacey Baldwin Smith and Stuart Schwartz, had been asked to prepare a report on the feasibility of launching a popular history journal and submitted a motion for the Council to authorize an appropriation of money for the preliminary steps. Members of the Council reported on the financing and organization of journals published by other associations. The Council resolved that the president appoint a committee to develop further the philosophy and format of a popular history journal, and that the executive director develop with his staff plans to establish such a journal, the two to consult together and report back to the Council at the May meeting.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Bailyn reported on the recommendations of the Committee on Committees for committee appointments and they were approved by the Council.

Mr. Bailyn announced the decision of the Standing Committee on Affiliated Societies to approve the application of the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History for affiliation with the association.

Mr. Bailyn reported briefly on the activities of the Executive Director Search Committee. The committee continues to interview candi-

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dates and hopes to make a recommendation to the Council in February.

4. *Report of the Vice-President for the Profession:* Mr. Pease initiated a discussion of the report of the Special Advisory Task Force charged by the Council to make recommendations concerning the role of the association in furthering professional opportunities for historians. It was decided that the relevant sections of the report should be referred to the divisions for discussion and that the executive director should report back to the Council on the financial administrative implications of the task force's recommendations.

Mr. Pease informed the Council that he had invited the Committee on Women Historians to present its summary of its report on the status of women in the profession over the last ten years during the Professional Division presentation at the business meeting. The Council agreed that it was appropriate for a member of the committee to make a brief presentation of the report at the Council's December 30 meeting. It was agreed that this did not create a precedent for direct presentations by committees to the business meeting but was a special case because the CWH report was a ten-year report.

5. *Report of the President of the Pacific Coast Branch* followed lunch. Robert Burns distributed copies of the program of the PCB's forthcoming annual meeting, reported that the PCB's financial condition was sound, and complimented John Schutz, the PCB's secretary-treasurer, for his good work.

6. *Report of the Vice-President for Research:* Chair Eugene Rice reported on the results of the First Books Program and concluded that the selection of two manuscripts by the selection committee justified continuation of the program.

Mr. Rice reported on a proposal from Richard S. Kirkendall, executive secretary of the OAH, that the AHA join the OAH and other organizations in a National Coalition for History in Preservation. The division has asked Mr. Kirkendall to keep the division informed and to ask Lois Green Carr, member of the division, to report developments in this matter to the Research Division. The Council adopted a resolution commending the editor, acting editor and editorial staff of the *AHR* for their work during the year.

7. *Report of the Vice-President for Teaching:* Mr. Van Tassel requested that the Council approve a donation of \$500 each year to National History Day for three years; that it authorize use of the associa-

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tion's membership mailing list and the donation of ten one-year memberships in the AHA as awards to teachers of top History Day winners, and that it encourage members to aid and support History Day. The Council passed the resolution.

The Council also approved Mr. Van Tassel's request that the Washington office staff be authorized to send a one-page questionnaire to some one hundred colleges and universities concerning the status of their introductory history courses in connection with the forthcoming publication of a pamphlet in the Teaching History series on that subject.

8. *Appointments to the AHR Board of Editors:* The Council approved Mr. Lucas's recommendations of new members for the AHR Board of Members. They are: Harold D. Woodman, Purdue; James R. Scobie, University of California, San Diego; Leonard M. Thompson, Yale; Frederic E. Wakeman, University of California, Berkeley.

9. *Report of the Executive Director:* The Council approved the appointment of Mr. John Schutz as local arrangements committee chair for 1981 and Washington, D.C. as the site for the annual meeting in 1982 pending satisfactory negotiations with hotels about room rates and public space.

The following items were received and placed on file: the annual report of the executive director; the annual report of the controller; the annual report of the editor of the AHR; the annual report of the Nominating Committee.

The following items were presented for information: the progress report on the financial condition of the association; the AHA annual membership report; international historical activities of the association; annual reports of standing committees, of *ad hoc* committees, of joint committees and of delegates; the business meeting agenda.

The Council expressed its thanks to the local arrangements committee and its chairman and to the program committee chairwoman. Mack Thompson regretted that this was the last Council meeting to be attended by Mr. Franklin and Mr. Pease, and thanked them for their service.

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

DECEMBER 30, 1980

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 30, 1980, in Room 1042 at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. President

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Bernard Bailyn presided. Present were Gordon A. Craig, president-elect; David H. Pinkney, immediate past president, Eugene F. Rice, vice-president for research; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; elected Council members Robert V. Remini, Lacey Baldwin Smith, Robert D. Cross, Barbara Miller Lane, Stuart B. Schwartz, and Mary E. Young; Mack Thompson, executive director, *ex officio*.

1. *Appointments to Council Committees:* The membership of the Council committees was determined as follows:

a) Executive Committee: Bernard Bailyn, Gordon A. Craig, Eugene F. Rice, Barbara Miller Lane, Stuart B. Schwartz.

b) Finance Committee: Bernard Bailyn, Gordon A. Craig, David H. Pinkney, Robert V. Remini, Mary F. Berry.

2. *Divisional Committees:* The following were appointed to serve on the divisional committees: Profession, Robert D. Cross; Research, Mary E. Young; Teaching, Robert V. Remini.

3. *Date of the Next Council Meeting:* The next meeting of the Council will be held on May 15 and 16, 1981, in Washington, D.C.

4. President Bailyn raised the subject of appointment of a national advisory committee, the members to be drawn from a variety of public areas not commonly represented on association committees. The purpose of such a committee would be to advise the Council about the future of the association, suggest new programs and possible sources of support. The Council authorized the president to proceed on a tentative basis and to report any definite plans for discussion at the May meeting of the Council.

5. The Council discussed the resolution adopted at the business meeting on December 29 placing the AHA on record as supporting Senate Bill 2852 to establish an independent National Archives and Records Administration. The Council approved the resolution as passed.

6. *Procedure for Electing the President-elect:* The Council discussed a member's letter published in the November 1980 *Newsletter*, along with other letters of support, recommending the return to the system of nominating a single candidate for the office of president-elect instead of the present two. It was agreed that the *Newsletter* would solicit further views on the subject for discussion by the Council at its spring meeting.

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7. *Executive Session:* The Council held a brief executive session of elected members.

8. *Adjournment:* The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

Minutes of the Ninety-fifth Business Meeting

President David H. Pinkney called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1980, in the North Cotillion Ballroom at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. Paul K. Conkin of Vanderbilt University served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Board of Trustees:* The executive director announced that on the retirement of Mr. Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon, Mr. Julian K. Roosevelt, chair of the Board of Trustees, had nominated Mr. Douglas Williams of Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co. as his replacement. The Council supported the nomination and a motion commending Mr. Gordon for his long and devoted service to the association and approving the appointment of Mr. Williams to a five-year term on the board was moved and seconded and carried on a voice vote.

2. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., chair of the Nominating Committee, reported the results of the ballot, 3,470 ballots having been cast. Bernard Bailyn and Gordon A. Craig stood elected to the offices of president and president-elect, respectively; Mary F. Berry had been elected vice-president of the Professional Division; Joan Hoff Wilson was elected to the Research Division; Barbara Jelavich was elected to the Professional Division and Mikiso Hane was elected to the Teaching Division. Mr. Pinkney expressed to the Nominating Committee the Council's appreciation for its good work during the course of the year.

3. *Report of the Acting Editor:* Mr. Lucas thanked the retiring members of the Board of Editors—Dauril Alden, Philip D. Curtin, Eugene D. Genovese, and Marius B. Jansen—and announced that the new members who would serve three-year terms were James R. Scobie, University of California, San Diego (Latin America); Harold D. Woodman, Purdue University (United States); Leonard M. Thompson, Yale University (Africa); and Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of

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California, Berkeley (East Asia). Mr. Lucas welcomed comments from the members of the association on such items as the new thematic sections and the Forum series that have appeared in the *Review* over the past two years, and urged the membership to contribute articles to the *AHR* before submitting them to other journals.

4. *Resolutions of Thanks to the Program and Local Arrangements Committees*: Council members Barbara Miller Lane and Stuart B. Schwartz presented resolutions commending Katherine Fischer Drew, Louis Galambos, and members of the annual meeting Program Committee for their excellent work in organizing a scholarly program of high quality and broad interest, and recognizing the considerable efforts made by Richard T. Farrell and Miles Bradbury of the University of Maryland, cochairs of the Local Arrangements Committee, and thirty other individuals in the area, for providing the membership the facilities and attending to all the details and arrangements that make the annual meeting possible and so successful. The resolutions were approved by unanimous acclamation.

5. *Resolutions*: Mr. Pinkney announced that the following resolution, which had met the requirements of the bylaws for bringing resolutions before the business meeting, had been placed on the agenda:

WHEREAS the National Archives and Records Service has suffered because of its subordination to the General Services Administration;

WHEREAS Senator Robert Morgan of North Carolina has introduced a bill, S.2852, to establish an independent National Archives and Records Administration;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association at its 1980 business meeting go on record supporting this bill. Furthermore, members of the association are enjoined to write their senators and representatives, urging them to cosponsor and support this important legislation.

Mr. Walter Rundell, University of Maryland, who presented the resolution, explained that since this resolution was drafted Senator Robert Morgan had been defeated in the November elections but all the material and data had been handed over to Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland who plans to introduce the bill in the new Congress. The motion was moved and seconded. In response to a question from Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati, and following discussion, it was agreed to change "enjoined" to "urge" in the second sentence of the resolution. A quorum count was taken, and one hundred members in good

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standing being present, the resolution as amended carried on a voice vote.

6. *Report of the Research Division:* Eugene F. Rice, vice-president, read the annual report of the division. Among its activities were: discussions about reviewing policy and the criteria according to which books are selected for review; organization of a new program to promote research and publication carrying grants of up to \$1,000 from the earnings by the Beveridge Fund to be offered biannually; monitoring attempts to abridge the Freedom of Information Act, pressing federal agencies to preserve and open their files, and keeping in touch with the activities and policies of the Archivist of the United States and his staff; recommendation of guidelines to the Council for renewing the practice of appointing distinguished foreign historians to honorary membership in the association.

7. *Report of the Teaching Division:* David D. Van Tassel, vice-president, called attention to the unparalleled challenge to the historical profession in the coming decade and outlined the division's plans to promote the teaching of history in schools, colleges and universities to meet this challenge. Teaching conferences across the country have been increasing, special conferences to study the issues that the profession is facing have been planned, a new pamphlet series is under way, and the division has reendorsed the idea of the association publishing a journal of popular history. National History Day held its first national contest last May, with over a thousand students and teachers in attendance. The division has also been busily engaged in making contacts with other professional organizations. In closing, Mr. Van Tassel acknowledged the dedicated service of Marcia Colish, whose term was ending.

8. *Report of the Professional Division:* Otis A. Pease, vice-president, reported the activities of the division. These included revising the Survey of the Profession which covers both academic departments and the public/private sector, rewording the guidelines for the *Employment Information Bulletin* to accommodate the interests of public/private-sector historians, and reviewing the association's policy statement governing the rights of historians. He referred to the special ten-year update on the status of women historians and invited Professor Joan Scott to summarize the update. One major project undertaken by the division in 1980 was the examination of the state of professional opportunities available to historians by a special advisory task force. On relinquishing the vice-presidency on completion of his term,

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Mr. Pease paid tribute to past and present members of the division for their service to the profession.

9. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson referred to his report in the annual meeting *Program* and said he would present his final report to the membership in June when he retires. Referring to Professor Scott's summary of the update of the Rose Report, he paid tribute to Professor Willie Lee Rose, who was unable to be present owing to ill health, commending her for her contribution to the profession. Mr. Thompson thanked all those members who had been instrumental in organizing the annual meeting and paid tribute to the work of the headquarters staff; to Richard Farrell and Miles Bradbury of the University of Maryland, cochairmen of the Local Arrangements Committee; and to the history department chairman, Emory G. Evans, for his support. He welcomed Gordon A. Craig, president-elect, and Mary F. Berry, vice-president of the Professional Division, to the Council, and announced the appointments of Carol Keller as special staff assistant to the executive director on women's and minority affairs, to replace Maureen Murphy Nutting who had resigned upon leaving the Washington area; and of Page Putnam Miller as staff associate for the National Coordinating Committee, in replacement of Arnita A. Jones.

The financial condition of the association had been good during fiscal 1979-80. He hoped to be able to report in his final report to the Council next year that it will be a balanced or nearly-balanced budget for fiscal 1980-81.

In closing Mr. Thompson expressed the hope that the Council would treat his successor with the same generosity and patience that he had received over the past seven years.

10. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, Mr. Pinkney thanked Mr. Conkin for serving as parliamentarian and declared the meeting adjourned at 7 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1980

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to submit the results of the 1980 elections. A total of 3,470 valid ballots was received by the November 1, 1980 deadline. Abstentions were numerous. Ballots on which votes were cast for both nominees for a particular position were invalidated. A few ballots contained messages, ranging from critical comments on the slate of nominees to suggestions for changing the date of the annual meeting of the association. The final tabulation of votes was made with the assistance of a computer. Ballots will be retained for one year. The results of the election are as follows:

President:

Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University, 2,937 votes.

Abstentions, 533.

President-elect:

Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University, 2,045 votes, ELECTED.

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University, 1,272 votes.

Abstentions, 149; spoiled ballots, 4.

Vice-President, Professional Division:

Mary F. Berry, Howard University and the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1,636 votes, ELECTED.

Walter Rundell, Jr., University of Maryland, 1,492 votes.

Abstentions, 340; spoiled ballots, 2.

Divisional Committees

Profession:

Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University, 1,685 votes, ELECTED.

Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College, CUNY, 1,412 votes.

Abstentions, 369; spoiled ballots, 4.

Research:

Joan Hoff Wilson, Arizona State University, 1,867 votes, ELECTED.

Joseph C. Miller, University of Virginia, 1,260 votes.

Abstentions, 342; spoiled ballots, 1.

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Teaching:

Mikiso Hane, Knox College, 1,640 votes, ELECTED.

Suzanne W. Barnett, University of Puget Sound, 1,343 votes.

Abstentions, 482; spoiled ballots, 5.

Nominating Committee

Position I:

Larry Tise, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1,660 votes, ELECTED.

Barbara M. Blumberg, Pace University and the Institute for Research in History, 1,397 votes.

Abstentions, 412; spoiled ballots, 1.

Position II:

Alfred J. Rieber, University of Pennsylvania, 1,970 votes, ELECTED.

Harry A. Miskimin, Yale University, 1,059 votes.

Abstentions, 438; spoiled ballots, 3.

Position III:

Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University, 1,604 votes, ELECTED.

Ellis W. Hawley, University of Iowa, 1,369 votes.

Abstentions, 495; spoiled ballots, 2.

The Nominating Committee joins me in extending congratulations to those elected and in expressing appreciation to all others for their willingness to stand for AHA office.

The Nominating Committee held its annual meeting in Washington on February 15-16, 1980 for the purpose of placing in nomination the names of sixteen (16) persons, two each for eight positions. The committee began its deliberations in the mid-afternoon of the 15th, continued in session until the early hours of the following morning, reconvened at 8:30 a.m. on the 16th and adjourned shortly after noon on that date. The nine-member committee consisted of five women and four men, who represented diverse fields of specialization and geographical regions. All committee members were present at the February meeting except one who was out of the country.

Prior to the meeting the chairperson provided each committee member with a list of 252 names as potential nominees compiled from various sources. Most of the names appeared on the forms enclosed with the 1979 ballot. In addition, representatives of various historical societies and groups affiliated with the association, as well as interested AHA members, addressed communications to the committee proposing the names of individuals considered especially qualified for particular posts. Such communications were extremely helpful. On behalf of

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the committee I wish to thank those who took the time to put their suggestions in writing, and to encourage all members to make known as soon as possible their preferences to the new committee chair, Professor Louisa Hoberman. All suggestions which I received during the past year, whether in regard to nominees or other relevant matters, were presented to the committee and given careful attention.

The deliberations of the Nominating Committee at its February 1980 meeting were full, frank, and far-ranging. In making nominations the committee consciously attempted to represent the heterogenous interests and constituencies of the association. It also concerned itself with geographical distribution, field specialization, type of employment, sex, and various other considerations. A choice of two nominees for each position was made only after lengthy discussions in which such factors were carefully weighed. The selection of nominees for the position of president-elect was the first order of business; it involved much discussion and a close review of all names recommended to the committee. The final choices reflected the committee's decision to place in nomination for president-elect the names of two senior scholars whose contributions were generally considered to be of major significance. Of the sixteen nominees chosen by the committee, six were female, ten male; seven were in United States history, six in European, two in Asian and one in African; virtually every geographical region was represented. The committee continued this year the practice of requiring current membership in the association as an absolute prerequisite for nomination. All too often the committee was disappointed to discover that qualified persons, including many whose names had been suggested either on the 1979 form or in letters from individual members, were not members.

In 1979 the Nominating Committee strongly urged all nominees to draft brief (50-word) statements of their position on current issues. This practice was continued in 1980 and fifteen of the sixteen nominees complied with the request.

The number of members who participate in the election process remains distressingly small. Of the current membership of 13,772, only about twenty-five percent voted this year. In actual numbers this represents a decrease of 325 votes over last year.

During my three years on the Nominating Committee, I have been consistently impressed by the dedication and seriousness of purpose which my fellow members have displayed in fulfilling their responsibilities. Their primary objective has always been to provide the membership with a balanced slate of highly qualified nominees. I am confident that those who have just been elected to the committee are no less

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committed to that objective. To them I extend my very best wishes. Finally, I wish to express, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, sincere appreciation to Dr. Mack Thompson and to Ms. Eileen Gaylard for their assistance and counsel.

December 1980

Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., *chairman*

Committee on International Historical Activities

The International Congress of Historical Sciences gathered in Bucharest, Romania, August 10–17, 1980. It was my task to promote an open election and help select as new members of the Executive Board scholars of international reputation representing a wide variety of historical interests and geographic distribution, while avoiding the “clubbishness” that seems to have prevailed in the past. To broaden the historical interests of the congress the AHA has encouraged more representation from non-European countries on the Executive Board, which is largely responsible for the program of each congress. Although I failed to persuade the Nominating Committee to replace Hungary with Japan on the Board, I am convinced that the new president, Gieyztor of Poland, and secretary-general, Ahrweiler of France, are excellent choices and will continue the trend toward wider geographic participation and newer approaches to history. The 2500-member General Assembly representing over forty countries (including fourteen from the People’s Republic of China for the first time) ratified the slate presented by the Nominating Committee and approved the admission of new members and two new affiliated commissions on historiography and Jewish history.

Romanian organization was excellent (for instance, the papers presented were published *before* the sessions began) and Americans were well treated throughout our stay. The Romanian historians, President Gheorghiu of the Romanian Academy in particular, emphasized that they did not always follow Moscow’s foreign policy. In general, this congress was much freer of Communist propaganda and other political polemics than was our San Francisco congress in 1975. The sessions on “women and society,” “oral history,” and “demography and disease” were especially successful, allowing international exchange of research at its best.

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Finally, I seconded the prodigious efforts of Mack Thompson, executive director of the AHA, to meet informally, but systematically, with various delegations in order to propose bilateral exchanges of historians, research sources, and translations with the United States. Our talks, from most to least productivity, included delegates from Japan, China (PRC), Romania, Italy, and the Soviet Union.

The Bucharest conference was more successful than past congresses, I believe. The U.S. presence (130 historians) was large, and our eighteen participants were carefully selected. Our European colleagues now respect us not only as historians, but as active members of an international organization that has been almost exclusively their "show" until now.

November 1980

Robert Forster, *chairman*

Committee on Women Historians

The committee met on March 30–31 in Washington where it planned goals for the next two years and allocated tasks among the members.

Committee members and Maureen Murphy Nutting, special assistant for women and minority affairs at the AHA, have helped produce the following AHA publications this year.

1. *The Survival Manual for Women (and Other) Historians* published in the fall of 1980 reflects the committee's concern with the employment and unemployment of all historians, male or female. It should be updated on a regular basis in the future.

2. This summer the AHA published *Recent United States Scholarship on the History of Women, A Report Presented at the XV International Congress of Historical Sciences, Bucharest, Romania, 1980*, by Barbara Sicherman, E. William Monter, Joan Wallach Scott, and Kathryn Kish Sklar. Three hundred and fifty copies were distributed in Bucharest in August. AHA will soon advertise this pamphlet more widely.

3. Last winter the AHA published *Approaches to Women's History: A Resource Book and Teaching Guide*, developed under the direction of Gerda Lerner and edited by Anne Chapman, consisting of curriculum units generated at the Sarah Lawrence College 1976 Summer Institute on the Integration of Women's History into the High School Curriculum.

4. In the near future the AHA will be publishing a pamphlet by Gerda Lerner on *Teaching Women's History*, which is now being copy edited.

5. In the next few months the AHA will publish a new *Directory of Women Historians*. Maureen Nutting is now completing the manuscript. The first AHA *Directory* was published in 1975 and is out of date.

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For the annual meeting this year the committee has organized two sessions—Saturday, December 27, 7:00 p.m. “The Place of Women’s History in the Rebuilding of the General Education Curriculum,” and Sunday, December 28, 9:30 a.m. “What Questions Best Measure the Status of Women in the Historical Profession.” In addition, CWH is sponsoring a breakfast meeting of women historians on Monday, December 29, 7:45–9:00 a.m. All former members of CWH have been invited to attend this meeting, which will review the work of CWH during the past decade and suggest future directions for the committee’s work.

This fall CWH made recommendations to the search committee for a new executive director. The committee has also communicated with the Association of Black Women Historians and hopes to remain in close contact with the association in the future.

Three new members join CWH this December: Dr. Judith Zinsser Lippmann, U.N. International School; Dr. Alison Bernstein, Assistant Professor, Sangamon State University; and Dr. Bettye C. Thomas, National Council of Negro Women. Kathryn Kish Sklar replaced Joan Wallach Scott as chair of the committee on July 1, 1980.

The committee is cooperating with Mack Thompson on the selection of a new special assistant for women and minority affairs. Maureen Murphy Nutting has resigned, since she moved with her family out of the Washington area. CWH members assume the new assistant will be appointed in time to attend the annual meeting this month.

Acting in response to our dismal findings on the current status of women in the profession, CWH invited members of the AHA Council, the OAH executive board, and the OAH Committee on the Status of Women to attend a special meeting in New York City on September 23 to discuss the status of women and how it could be improved. Those in attendance at that meeting agreed that the problems associated with women’s standing in the historical profession should properly be addressed by the entire profession, not just the Committee on Women Historians, since they were the responsibility of the entire profession and too large for CWH alone to solve.

Finally, the committee prepared an update of the 1970 “Rose Report,” which is available on request from the AHA office.

December 1980

Kathryn Kish Sklar, *chairwoman*

AHA-OAH-SAA Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists

The Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists met twice during 1980.

The committee's work was unusually heavy this year, largely because of the controversy around the changes proposed in the National Archives and Records Service by the General Services Administration after the resignation of Archivist James B. Rhoads in 1979. Consequently, the joint committee worked on a variety of fronts to expedite the appointment of a fully qualified new Archivist of the United States. It also made numerous representations to federal officials with respect to the place of NARS in the reorganization of GSA regions; the relocation, since reconsidered, of a large quantity of federal archives to regional repositories; the reactivation of the National Archives Advisory Council; and the status of NARS's Office of Educational Programs.

Moreover, the joint committee expressed its concern about legislation that would affect the presidential libraries, the Freedom of Information Act, and NARS. Legislation was supported to reestablish NARS as an independent federal agency.

Several researchers and archivists submitted complaints about access to research materials, particularly in connection with restrictions imposed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State Department, and private donors as well as under the Privacy Act. The joint committee explored these complaints and, when possible, gave counsel.

The joint committee examined the status of the Imperial Russian consular records, which NARS has scheduled for transfer to the Soviet Union; the possibility of loosening restrictions on the records of the House of Representatives; the revision of NARS's records appraisal criteria; and opportunities for closer relations with NARS under the new Archivist, Robert M. Warner. Regarding the official telephone

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transcripts of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the joint committee urged the federal government to take legal possession of them.

December 1980

Donald R. McCoy, *chairman*

Committee on Quantitative Research in History

The Quantitative Methods Committee has done primarily two things in the past year:

1) It has cofounded an International Commission for the Application of Quantitative Methods in History at the International Congress of Historical Sciences at Bucharest in August 1980. The present committee chairman is likely to be the cochair of that commission. The commission organizes a two-day program at every meeting of the ICHS (every fifth year) and in the interval promotes quantitative methods in general.

2) The committee has developed its plans for the first international conference in quantitative history to such an extent that its applications have been funded by IREX and NEH. Hence it hopes to be able to hold this conference at the Wilson Center in Washington during March 4-5, 1981, depending upon other practical preparations.

Aside from these tasks, the committee has tried to serve as clearing-house for the bilateral U.S.-USSR exchanges and attempted to improve relations with the Social Science History Association, so that the American profession can speak with a united voice abroad.

November 1980

Konrad Jarausch, *chairman*

Committee on the Bicentennial Era

Committee meetings were held March 15 and November 17, coinciding with meetings of the Joint Committee of Project '87. The committee has been developing a series of pamphlets on the Constitution to be published by the AHA. To the committee's disappointment, the AHA Council did not approve funding this series, so the committee spent time searching for support.

In October Herman Belz, University of Maryland, became editor in chief of the pamphlet project. Committee members supplied Belz with an extensive list of scholars, from whom he was to pick authors to begin the work. At the November 17 meeting, the committee authorized setting up an advisory board to support Belz. The board is composed of three constitutional scholars, with the editor in chief an *ex officio* member. James Kettner, University of California, Berkeley, will serve for three years; Kermit L. Hall, Wayne State University, for two; and Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, for one. The executive director, in consultation with the advisory board and the editor in chief, will be responsible for contracting authors' fees in accordance with AHA policies.

Phase II of Project '87 was launched this year with a conference at Indiana University, Bloomington. Primary- and secondary-school educators were enthusiastic because Project '87 sought assistance from experts and integrated constitutional study into their curricula.

Committee members made suggestions about WNET-13—New York's pilot program, "A More Perfect Union," which will depict constitutional themes during prime time periods, and testified before a House committee against a proposal for congressional funding of the Bicentennial, criticizing it and suggesting constructive alternatives some congresspeople found attractive.

Further activities included efforts to involve local historical societies in constitutionally-oriented local programs; encouraging AHA annual

meeting sessions on constitutional topics culminating in 1987; and persuading scholars in allied fields to showcase constitutional themes in the years ahead.

November 1980

Paul Murphy, *chairman*

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

The American and Canadian sections of the Joint Committee of the American and Canadian Historical Associations met at the AHA sessions in New York City in December 1979 and at the CHA meeting in Montreal in June 1980, in both cases following panels organized by the committee. The committee decided to draft a notice urging historians in both countries to consider cross-border exchanges of faculty over the next few years as a way of invigorating tired blood. The notice will appear in the bulletins of both societies early in 1981, and the committee plans to compile and circulate a list of faculty who respond to the proposal.

The American section has arranged a session on the Franco-American experience for the 1980 meetings, and has recommended to the AHA Committee on Committees that Professor Joan Burstyn, Rutgers University, become chairwoman for 1981 and that Professor Carlos Schwantes, Walla Walla College, be appointed for a three-year term, replacing the undersigned.

November 1980

Robert H. Babcock, *chairman*

Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

This year the committee took steps to systematize procedures for grant applications, and a statement soliciting applications was printed in an issue of the *AHA Newsletter*. In the future applications must be received by September to be considered at our fall meeting; we have adopted the policy that normally grants will not be made for more than \$3,000.

At its annual meeting in October the committee approved two proposals. The first, by Lawrence A. Zacharias to edit and publish the seventeenth-century records of the Connecticut Court of Assistants, is one which has interested the committee for many years but which lacked a competent editor. After reviewing Mr. Zacharias's proposal the committee recommended a grant be made by the Council. The second proposal involved the publication of the Richmond County, Virginia, Criminal Trial Record, a rich source of eighteenth-century legal and social history edited by Peter C. Hoffer and William B. Scott. The committee looks forward to revision of the editorial introduction and publication of this volume shortly.

The committee also received reports on its ongoing sponsored projects. Barbara A. Black, Yale Law School, has made substantial progress in her work on the early judicial records of the Massachusetts General Court; she is seeking financial assistance from other sources to complete this work. The New York Chancery Court Orders, edited by Joseph H. Smith, Columbia Law School; Leo Hershkowitz, Queens College; and Herbert A. Johnson, University of South Carolina, is currently being transcribed for the years 1702–1740. The St. George Tucker Casebooks, edited by Charles T. Cullen, Princeton University, are being annotated for publication.

The committee anticipates that within the next two years there will be one and perhaps two new volumes in the *American Legal Records*

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Series, and believes that the new rules concerning grant applications will facilitate committee consideration.

December 1980

Herbert A. Johnson, *chairman*

American Council of Learned Societies

In the four financial aid programs for individual scholars for which I have full information—fellowships for postdoctoral research, study fellowships for younger scholars, research fellowships for recent PhD's, and the regular program of grants-in-aid—the Council made 218 awards for this academic year, a modest increase over the 198 awards made in the same categories for 1979–80. The number of successful applicants identified by academic affiliation or training as historians declined from 64 in 1979–80 to 61; but these still comprise 28 percent of the entire group.

Historians continued to benefit from an American Studies Program, providing advanced research fellowships in American Studies to foreign scholars; from a Travel Grant Program, enabling American scholars to attend international scholarly meetings abroad; and from special programs of training and research in Chinese studies and research in East European studies.

The annual meeting, held at the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery, featured plenary sessions where administrators of scholarship discussed the progress of their projects. Within the next two years the ACLS will have to secure massive new funds to maintain its present level of activity. The endowment campaign, directed primarily at Congress and at major corporations, had made little progress.

My term as delegate to the ACLS is coming to an end. Even though it is perhaps inevitable that the role of the delegates is largely ornamental, the next four years may be different. At least a thorough review of programs and policies may be anticipated. I believe that the American Historical Association can be most effectively involved in that review if its delegate is not like myself, a former member of the

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Council of the AHA, but rather an active member, whose knowledge of the two organizations and whose concern for them can be more continuously and fully employed.

November 1980

John Higham

Social Science Research Council

I was appointed to serve a three-year term last summer, and only one meeting has been held since then: a three-day "retreat" at the Seven Springs Center, Mount Kisco, N.Y., October 2-5. I attended and found it exceedingly congenial. The SSRC has entered a new phase—perhaps an important one for historians.

Kenneth Prewitt, the new president of the SSRC, is much more sympathetic to history and historians than was his predecessor. He is eager to reestablish history as a central discipline in SSRC programs, as it was back in the days of Guy Stanton Ford and Arthur Schlesinger, Sr. The central theme of an all-day symposium on October 4 was "The Humanities and the Social Sciences." Heads of the Mellon Foundation, ACLS, the Rockefeller Foundation (Humanities Division), and NEH were present. The focus of the discussion was, in effect, how can the social sciences be more humanistic, or, what can "we" learn from the humanistic disciplines? Paul Fussell, the literary historian and critic, has been asked to serve on the SSRC board as an at-large member. He and I have both been placed on the Policy and Planning Committee, which seems to be the decision-making body of the SSRC.

If NEH has its budget reduced, and with the ACLS having fallen on hard times, historians may wish to look increasingly to the SSRC for support. Because the SSRC is funded by Ford, Mellon, Rockefeller, etc., it should remain relatively stable as a source of funding in the years ahead. Historians should know that the SSRC staff is exceedingly able, and that it includes several senior members who have PhD's in history. Historians with sound, imaginative projects should expect to receive a cordial hearing at the SSRC.

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 1980 the prize was awarded to William E. Kapelle, Brandeis University, for *The Norman Conquest of the North: The Region and Its Transformation, 1000-1135*.

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 is being deferred.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. Awarded annually to a young scholar for the best first or second book on European international history since 1895, this \$300 prize was not presented this year.

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 in 1980 to John W. Reps, Cornell University, for *Cities of the American West: A History of Frontier Urban Planning*.

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 1980 it was given to Robert Bothwell and William Kilbourn, for *C. D. Howe*.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PRIZE. Commencing in 1979, this prize will be awarded every five years for the best work on U.S. history published outside the United States by a foreign scholar in any language.

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JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on any subject pertaining to American history, the prize, including a cash award of \$300, was awarded posthumously to John D. Unruh, Jr., for *The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi West, 1840–1860*.

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.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON PRIZE. Awarded quinquennially for outstanding editorial achievement in the editing of historical sources, this newly created prize was given in 1980 to Harold C. Syrett for *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, volumes 21–25. Next award 1985.

WALDO J. LELAND PRIZE. Commencing in 1981 this quinquennial prize will be offered for the most outstanding reference tool in the field of history.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. Awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations, in 1980 this \$500 prize went to Domenico Sella, University of Wisconsin—Madison, for *Crisis and Continuity: The Economy of Spanish Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century*.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. This prize will be offered triennially for the teaching aid that has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field. It will be awarded in 1981.

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,

PRIZES AND AWARDS

the prize, with a value of \$1000, was awarded in 1980 to Joseph E. Schwartzberg, University of Minnesota, for *A Historical Atlas of South Asia*.

CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR HISTORIANS. A new program allowing two young historians to work a full year on a congressional committee or with an individual Representative or Senator, these \$18,000 stipends were awarded for the first time in 1981 to Rosalie Schwartz, University of California, Riverside, who specializes in Hispanic immigration and Mexican and Cuban history, and to Duane Tananbaum, *Herbert H. Lehman Papers*, Columbia University.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON FELLOWSHIP. Sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the AHA to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library of Congress by young historians, this annual award, bearing a stipend of \$7000, was awarded this year to Margaret S. Thompson, Knox College, for research on Congress and lobbying in the Age of Grant.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1981 OFFICERS

President: Rodman W. Paul, *California Institute of Technology*

President-elect: Leonard J. Arrington, *Brigham Young University*

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

Managing Editor, *Pacific Historical Review*: Norris Hundley, Jr., *University of California, Los Angeles*

COUNCIL

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

Former presidents: Theodore Saloutos (deceased November 15, 1980), *University of California, Los Angeles*

Robert I. Burns, S.J., *University of California, Los Angeles*

Donald W. Treadgold, *University of Washington*

Woodrow W. Borah, *University of California, Berkeley*

Elected Members:

Dauril Alden, *University of Washington* (81)

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

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

Jess Stoddart Flemion, *San Diego State University* (82)

Martin Ridge, *Huntington Library* (82)

Joan Hoff Wilson, *Arizona State University* (82)

Alberto Camarillo, *Stanford University* (83)

Reba Soffer, *California State University, Northridge* (83)

David Stratton, *Washington State University* (83)

The Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, held its seventy-third annual meeting at the University of Southern California,

August 20–23. The association joined with the university in celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary, with a special reception in the Hoose Library in the Mudd Hall of Philosophy. Nearly 450 historians attended with their wives or husbands, adding to the graduate students and townspeople who came for selected sessions. A few of the conferees used the opportunity of meeting in Los Angeles to take afternoons for sightseeing at Disneyland and Universal Studios. Others visited the Huntington Library and the Southwest Museum.

Local arrangements for the meeting were organized by D. Brendan Nagle, chairman; Edwin Perkins, Doyce B. Nunis, and Lynn Thompson. John Maynard, the coordinator of activities, took upon himself the principal burdens of arrangements. The Committee for the Program, chaired by Oliver Rink of California State College, Bakersfield, was composed of Suzanne Barnett, Robert L. Benson, Eugene Berwanger, Pedro Castillo, Roger Dingman, Ernest Ekman, Ted Margadant, John V. Mering, Michael Meyer, Robert C. Ritchie, and Paul Seaver. The thirty-nine sessions, though traditional in coverage, offered some exciting and innovative papers. The session on “Jefferson—Force in Diplomacy,” presided over by Alexander de Conde, reevaluated Jefferson’s naval policy (Craig Symonds), the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair (Edwin Gaines), and Jefferson at the Court of St. James (Charles Ritcheson). Professor Ritcheson raised some interesting problems of historical interpretation. Other sessions on nuclear power regulation, immigration in the United States, and the origins of the Korean War drew appropriately strong audience participation.

Many of the sessions reflected the ethnic concerns of southern California, particularly one chaired by Juan Gómez-Quíñones, which considered demography and immigration in the twentieth-century United States. Elliott R. Barkan presented a portrait of the new Asian American, while James Sandos analyzed the consequences of illegal Mexican migration. Other sessions on ethnicity and discrimination in Canada, race and politics in California, and a report on a survey of California’s ethnic minorities provided a rich discussion of minority problems. Special sessions by the West Coast Association of Women Historians, the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations, the Western Society for French History, and Phi Alpha Theta added diversity and interest to an already full program.

At the annual dinner on Friday evening, August 22, Theodore Saloutos of UCLA introduced his colleagues and the president of the association, Robert I. Burns, who spoke briefly, but interestingly, on “The Paper Revolution in Europe: Crusader Valencia’s Paper Indus-

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

try, a Technological and Behavioral Breakthrough.” In addition to President Burns’s address, the annual honors were announced by Norris Hundley who presented the Pacific Coast Branch Award for 1980 to Robert Wohl of UCLA for his *Generation of 1914* (Harvard University, 1979). Daniel E. Harrington won the Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award for 1980 for his brilliant essay in the *Pacific Historical Review*, “A Careless Hope: American Air Power and Japan, 1941,” (48: 217–38). Both men received a certificate of achievement and a check for two hundred dollars.

The business meeting held early on Saturday morning had the usual thin audience when President Burns called the meeting to order. He asked Norris Hundley to present the annual report of the secretary-treasurer who was absent on a trip to India—the first absence in twenty-nine years of service. In general, the Pacific Coast Branch remained in a solvent condition primarily because of the generosity and hard work of the convention host committees at the University of Hawaii in 1979 and the University of Southern California in 1980. The costs of printing and mailing the annual program increased slightly in spite of economy measures. The basic financial problems, however, reflect the lack of sufficient amounts of advertising in the annual program and book displays. In spite of much effort to attract publishers, both remain comparatively small. Still, for about \$2500, a convention is held for approximately 500 participants, which is relatively little expense. Professor Hundley then turned to the *Pacific Historical Review*. Its condition, he noted, is plainly visible in the four issues that have been expanded to nearly 150 pages per issue, averaging five articles and a score of reviews. He felt that the only disquieting problem is the lack of sufficient patronage support for the *Review*. The support, he stressed, has made possible in the past the large number of extra articles and reviews. Without this assistance, the *Review* will have to reduce its size at least by a signature per issue.

Following Hundley’s reports, President Burns called upon Richard H. Trame, S.J., who presented resolutions of his committee (Gerald A. Wheeler and Samuel C. McCulloch). The resolutions were unanimously accepted for the branch:

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association in meeting assembled expresses its appreciation to the Committee on Arrangements, chaired by D. Brendan Nagle and with his four colleagues; and to the sponsoring institution, the University of Southern California, for its gracious and generous hospitality. We are pleased to join

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the University of Southern California in celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary.

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership likewise expresses its thanks to the Program Committee of the seventy-third annual meeting for providing a diversified, substantive, and stimulating program: To Oliver Rink and his eleven colleagues, our sincere words of appreciation.

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership marks with deep regrets and sorrow the passing of several of its devoted members whose prestige in the profession requires no commendation: of Max Savelle, the University of Washington, and of Brainerd Dyer, the University of California, Los Angeles, both former presidents of the Pacific Coast Branch, and of Donald Dozer, University of California, Santa Barbara. The three men, scholars of the highest attainments, spent most of their lives on the Pacific Coast.

President Burns announced that the University of Oregon will host the 1981 convention of the Pacific Coast Branch, and Lawrence Jelinek of Loyola Marymount University is program chairman.

As these minutes are being written, news of Theodore Saloutos's sudden death on November 15 has arrived. He is succeeded immediately as president by Rodman W. Paul, the vice-president.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1980

GENERAL FUNDS

Balance, December 1, 1979 \$6,647

Income:

American Historical Association subvention	1,500
Interest on bank deposits	185
Advertising for 1980 <i>Annual Program</i>	650
USC convention receipts	2,300
Total Income	\$11,282

Expenditures:

Printing 1980 <i>Annual Program</i>	\$1,981
Mailing 1980 <i>Annual Program</i>	750
Secretarial assistance	250

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Program Committee 1980, 1981	88
Award 1980	200
Misc. postage, mailing, telephone costs	299
Total Expense	<u>\$3,568</u>
Total December 1, 1980	<u>\$7,714</u>

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

Balance, December 1, 1979	\$1,499
Income:	
Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds	248
Interest	95
Total Income, December 1, 1980	<u>\$1,842</u>
Expenditures:	
The 1980 Award	<u>\$ 200</u>
Total Expense	<u>\$ 200</u>
Total, December 1, 1980	<u>\$1,642</u>

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE *Pacific Historical Review*

Balance, December 4, 1979	\$10,899
Income:	
Interest on invested funds	200
Clio Press dividends	683
Pacific Gas and Electric bonds	225
Patron support	1,205
Vermont Utility bonds	47
Redemption of bonds	16
Texas Utility stock	44
UC Press Index dividend	179
Total Income	<u>\$13,498</u>
Expenditures:	
PHR misc. office costs	\$ 100
Extra pages, UC Press	4,724
<i>Publishers Weekly</i>	72
Purchase of Texas Utility stock	500
UC Press adjustment	200
Total Expense	<u>\$5,596</u>
Total, December 1, 1980	<u>\$7,902</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 the United California Bank in a safety deposit box, opened to the signatures of the secretary-treasurer and managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Report of the Program Chairwoman

The members of the 1980 Program Committee were Samuel L. Baily, Rutgers University; Adrian A. Bennett, Iowa State University; Richard L. Bushman, University of Delaware; Katherine Fischer Drew, Rice University, chair; Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University, co-chair; Keith A. Hitchins, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University; Konrad H. Jarausch, University of Missouri, Columbia; Charles E. Neu, Brown University; and Jane L. Scarborough, The Winchester-Thurston School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Skillful and much appreciated staff support was provided by Eileen Gaylard of the American Historical Association's Washington office. This proved to be a remarkably congenial group of people and the organizational and work sessions of the committee were enjoyable as well as productive.

Arrangement of the program was accomplished with surprising smoothness, although there were of course a few thorny issues. President of the AHA David H. Pinkney recommended no special theme but requested that a real effort be made to cooperate with the affiliated societies and with the Teaching Division of the association. In going back over the program committee reports for the last few years, I note that these have been the perennial problem areas. While the 1980 committee did its best to placate these two groups and did, I think, achieve significant success in this regard, mollification of these groups inevitably led to neglect of others, so the 1981 committee will have to respond to the pleas of other interest groups. Special interests will attempt to influence future committees, just as they did ours, but on balance I have no complaints about the activities of individuals or groups concerned with getting their sessions on the program. No one was visibly pleased to have a session rejected by the committee. For the most part, however, everyone seemed to recognize that the Program Committee could not possibly accept everything that was submitted.

Since the Program Committee concurred in the decision not to select a central theme, the program for the most part arranged itself. The Americanists on the committee nevertheless exercised considerable initiative in organizing new sessions or modifying proposals that had been submitted, and the committee promoted suggestions when it seemed likely that an important issue or area was not attracting as much attention as it merited. In this respect, the growing tendency of specialists in a few areas to attend their own meetings rather than the annual meeting of the AHA created some difficulties in getting representative sessions on the program. The East Asianists and the historians of science come to mind as the most affected by this tendency. Other special interest groups represented by the affiliated societies show a tendency to take advantage of the AHA's liberal policy of allowing them to arrange their own sessions, merely providing meeting rooms and printing the details of their sessions in the front of the program. This relieved some pressure on the Program Committee. At any rate, the total number of proposals submitted this year was down somewhat over years immediately past when program committees reported having to turn down about two proposals for every one accepted. This year the rejection rate was slightly more than one reject for each acceptance. Perhaps, however, the greater appeal of the south California weather over that of Washington may bring another deluge of proposals in 1981 (as did San Francisco in 1978).

A few general comments about the meeting are in order. The 125 numbered sessions, plus the 4 unnumbered sessions on the evening of December 27, included all aspects of the program: regular sessions, dissertation sessions, teaching sessions, and demonstration sessions. Most of the sessions were remarkably well attended—embarrassingly so, in fact, in many cases—in spite of the fact that overall registration at the 1980 meeting was down somewhat. Although the Local Arrangements Committee (chaired by Richard T. Farrell and Miles Bradbury of the University of Maryland) performed miracles of organization working with the staffs of the Sheraton and Shoreham hotels, reports submitted by the session chairmen voice a number of complaints, the most oft-repeated ones being that the meeting rooms were too small and too hot. These objections deserve consideration, but it was nonetheless gratifying to learn that the sessions were so well attended, even those that were scheduled on the last afternoon. The next most frequent complaint was about the concurrent scheduling of sessions likely to appeal to the same audience or to portions of the same audience. But with only five time slots to utilize and many interdisciplinary sessions involved, there seems to be no way a program com-

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRWOMAN

mittee can solve this problem unless rigid controls are placed on accepting proposals with a broad appeal. I doubt that many program committees will want to do this. I can only hope that those individuals who found it impossible to hear all the papers they were interested in because of schedule conflicts will accept my apology for this and will contact authors for copies of papers they were unable to hear. In this regard, it might be well to remind members of the association that for several years now the association has been encouraging participants in sessions to submit their papers in advance of the sessions so that they can be made available to interested members and to the press. This year copies of papers so submitted were sold for 50¢ each in the registration area of the Sheraton Hotel.

Among the questions that had to be faced by the Program Committee in planning its program was that of determining whether or not to include dissertation and demonstration sessions. The committee decided to include both. Since, however, both kinds of sessions cause problems, it might be well to point out here some of these problems for the benefit of future committees. The most difficult problem facing the dissertation sessions is the number of participants in each. Since the purpose of these sessions is to give exposure to younger members of the profession, it seems logical to include as many participants as possible. In each case, however, the chairs of those sessions that included more than four major participants complained about the difficulty of keeping that many people to a rigid time schedule and of still leaving time enough for the commentator or commentators to make meaningful remarks about each paper. As for the demonstration sessions (as well as for some of the teaching sessions), proposals for these are extremely difficult to judge—and also there tend to be repeaters. While I have no specific recommendations to make in solving these problems, I think future committees will want to give these difficulties some prior consideration. In doing so, I hope they will not abandon these valuable programs. In general, I and my committee agreed that the value of including these kinds of sessions justified the difficulties associated with getting them organized and effectively presented.

Since the AHA was meeting in Washington, it seemed “natural” to include sessions emerging from the coming celebration of the bicentennial of the American Constitution, and two such sessions were arranged. The other “natural” for a meeting in Washington was to arrange a plenary session of the association to be addressed by a major public figure. The rapidly changing political picture in 1980, however, defeated the repeated efforts made on the committee’s behalf by Presi-

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dent Pinkney and by the association's executive director, Mack Thompson, to secure such a speaker. Perhaps later program committees will have better luck than we did.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the association's Council for giving me the opportunity to chair the 1980 Program Committee and to thank the committee members who worked with me in planning and organizing this program. In addition, I appreciate the help and advice given me by my colleagues at Rice University and I should like to acknowledge the special services of my graduate assistant, John Fowler. In the long run, however, real responsibility for creating the program lies with all those association members who submitted proposals for the consideration of the committee, and successful execution of the program was made possible through the dedicated commitment of the participants. On behalf of myself and my committee, I would like to thank all of those active members of our association and profession.

December 1980

K. F. Drew, *chairwoman*

Program of the Ninety-fifth Annual Meeting December 27–30, 1980, Washington, D.C.

Saturday, December 27

Theme Sessions

THE PLACE OF WOMEN'S HISTORY IN THE REBUILDING OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM

CHAIR: Mary Gordon, University of Santa Clara

The Study of Women in Stanford's New Curriculum. Carolyn C. Lougee, Stanford University

The Process of Curriculum Change in Academic Settings. Martha Tolpin, Higher Education Resource Services, Wellesley College, and Wheaton College

Integrating Women's History into Survey Courses. Sara M. Evans, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: William H. Chafe, Duke University; Amy Swerdlow, Rutgers University

TEACHING OF NON-WESTERN HISTORY AT THE SECONDARY AND COLLEGE LEVEL

CHAIR: Winthrop R. Wright, University of Maryland

Two Approaches to Teaching Non-Western History: Comparing Non-Western Civilization and Non-Western Responses to European Global Expansion. Michael P. Adas, Rutgers University

Teaching of Non-Western History at the Secondary Level. David Johnston, The Thatcher School, California

COMMENT: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University; Nancy Henningsen, Packer-Collegiate Institute, New York

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PROJECT '87: HOW CAN WE BEST COMMEMORATE THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION?

CHAIR: William W. Abbot, University of Virginia

Project '87: Current Plans and Future Prospects. James Kettner, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University; Barbara C. Steidle, Michigan State University; Robert J. Taylor, *The Adams Papers*, Massachusetts Historical Society

TEACHING HISTORY: THE DECADE OF THE '80s

CHAIR: David D. Van Tassel, Vice-President, Teaching Division, Case Western Reserve University

Members of the Teaching Division: Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (N.Y.) Senior High School and Institute for Research in History; William H. Cartwright, Duke University; Marcia L. Colish, Oberlin College; Robert D. Cross, University of Virginia

Sunday, December 28

Sessions

EUGENIO GARIN: HISTORIAN AND PHILOSOPHER

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Eric Cochrane, University of Chicago

Eugenio Garin as an Historian of Philosophy. Donald R. Kelley, University of Rochester

Eugenio Garin as a Cultural Critic. Dante Della Terza, Harvard University

COMMENT: Anthony Molho, Brown University

MARX-ENGELS RELATIONSHIP: CONTINUITY OR DISSONANCE

CHAIR: William H. Shaw, University of Tennessee

Engels, Marx, and the Roots of "Vulgar Marxism." Alfred G. Meyer, University of Michigan

Engels' Editing of Das Kapital: The Origin of the Collapse Theory. Norman Levine, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: Richard N. Hunt, University of Pittsburgh; Peter G. Stillman, Vassar College and Princeton University

LITERARY INSIGHTS INTO ETHNICITY AND IMMIGRATION HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Edith Blicksilver, Georgia Institute of Technology

French Canadian Backgrounds of Jack Kerouac and Grace Metalious. Richard Sorrell, Brookdale Community College

Anzia Yezierska: An Immigrant Cinderella. Sally Ann Drucker, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Michelle Hope Herwald, Chatham College

LAND TENANCY AND CENSUS IN ANTEBELLUM GEORGIA

CHAIR: Robert E. Wall, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Critique of Landholding Variables in the 1860 Census and the Parker-Gallman Sample. Donald E. Ginter, Concordia University, Montréal

Land Tenancy in Georgia in 1860. Frederick A. Bode, Concordia University, Montréal

COMMENT: Michael Wayne, Vanderbilt University; Dale E. Swan, J. W. Wilson & Associates, Inc.; Roger Ransom, University of California, Riverside; and Richard Sutch, University of California, Berkeley (written)

MYTH AND REALITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM

CHAIR: Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

Weimar SA: Individual Motivations of Stormtroopers. Peter A. Merkl, University of California, Santa Barbara

Goebbels, Horst Wessel, and the Myth of Resurrection and Return. Jay W. Baird, Miami University

Problems of Interrelationship Between Parental Authority, School Teachers and Hitler Youth in the Third Reich. Michael H. Kater, York University

COMMENT: James M. Diehl, Indiana University

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA, 1861-1917

CHAIR: Abbott Gleason, Brown University and Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies

Political Participation: From Estates to Interest Groups. Cyril E. Black, Princeton University

Politics and Social Fragmentation. Alfred J. Rieber, University of Pennsylvania

The Autocracy's Response to Interest-Group Pressures. Richard S. Wortman, Princeton University

COMMENT: William G. Rosenberg, University of Michigan

TEACHING SOCIAL HISTORY WITH COMPUTERS

CHAIR: James Q. Graham, Jr., Bowling Green State University

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Exposing Undergraduates to Computerized U.S. Census Data. Howard P. Chudacoff, Brown University

Demythologizing the "Modernized" European Family with Quantitative Data. Elaine Kuehn, Hamilton College

Quantitative Techniques for Teaching European Urban History. Marc B. Baer, Frostburg State College

COMMENT: Erik W. Austin, Inter-University Consortium on Political Research, University of Michigan; J. Kolp, Laboratory for Political Research, University of Iowa

NEW LOOK AT THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Joint Session with the Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Stuart Prall, Queens College, City University of New York

Causes of the English Civil War. Conrad Russell, Yale University

Charles I and the Origins of the British Civil War. Charles Carlton, North Carolina State University

COMMENT: Mark Kishlansky, University of Chicago

SOCIAL REFORM AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN BRITAIN IN THE ERA OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

CHAIR: John Clive, Harvard University

Liberalism and Social Control in the Industrial Revolution. Michael Ignatieff, King's College, University of Cambridge

Liberation Through Control: The Reform of Character. Martin J. Wiener, Rice University

COMMENT: Sheldon Rothblatt, University of California, Berkeley; Gertrude Himmelfarb, Graduate Center, City University of New York

AMERICAN POLITICS SINCE 1850

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

CHAIR: Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University

Workers on Edge: Work, Leisure and Politics in Industrializing Cincinnati, 1830-90. Steven Ross, University of Southern California (dissertation, Princeton University)

The Wool-Hat Boys: A History of the Populist Party in Georgia, 1892-1910. Barton C. Shaw, Georgia Institute of Technology (dissertation, Emory University)

Redfield Proctor, Vermont's Marble Baron. Chester W. Bowie, Madison, Wisconsin (dissertation, University of Wisconsin)

William Randolph Hearst: His Role in American Progressivism. Roy E. Littlefield, Bowie, Maryland (dissertation, Catholic University of America)

The Politics of Price Control: The Office of Price Administration and the Dilemmas of Economic Stabilization, 1940-46. Andrew H. Bartels, Baltimore, Maryland (dissertation, Johns Hopkins University)

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

The Bricker Amendment Controversy: The Interaction Between Domestic and Foreign Affairs. Duane A. Tananbaum, AHA Congressional Fellow (dissertation, Columbia University)

COMMENT: Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College; Robert D. Cuff, York University

DEALING WITH THE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY: ASPECTS OF THE PURGE IN POSTWAR ITALY, GERMANY, AND JAPAN, 1943-49

Joint Session with the American Committee on the History of the Second World War

CHAIR: Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida

Epurazione Mancata: The Failure of Defascistization in Italy, 1943-45. James E. Miller, National Archives and Records Service

Dealing with the Nazis: A Break for the Germans? Bradley F. Smith, Cabrillo College

Economic Purge of Japan. Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland

COMMENT: John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

WHAT QUESTIONS BEST MEASURE THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION?

Joint Session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Carol K. Bleser, Colgate University

The Humanities Labor Force: Women Historians as a Special Case. Arnita A. Jones, National Endowment for the Humanities

Raising New Questions. Mollie C. Davis, Queens College, North Carolina

Raising Questions About Public Policy and the Status of Women. Mary F. Berry, Howard University and U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

COMMENT: Joan Hoff Wilson, Arizona State University

Demonstration Session

AUDIOVISUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HISTORY TEACHER: JOHN BROWN'S RAID AT HARPER'S FERRY, 1859

CHAIR: Paul D. Escott, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

DEMONSTRATOR: Clifford C. Norse, Radford University

COMMENT: Wilbur Miller, State University of New York, Stony Brook

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Sessions

THE DEAD IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

CHAIR: Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Funeral Habits of Early Medieval Bishops. Jean Charles Picard, Centre Universitaire de Créteil, Paris

Living Community and Its Dead: Burial Practices and Social Role in Merovingian Cemeteries. Bailey K. Young, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris

Exchange and Interaction Between the Living and the Dead in Early Medieval Society. Patrick J. Geary, University of Florida

COMMENT: Philippe Ariès, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

CULTURAL AGENCIES IN THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH IDEAS

CHAIR: Isabel F. Knight, Pennsylvania State University

A Provincial Academy in Liège and the Secularization of Authorship. William A. B. Addison, Jr., Columbia University

The Cabinets de Lecture in Paris, 1800–50. James Smith Allen, *Journal of Family History*

The Orphéons and the Failure of Amateurism. Nathan A. Therien, Harvard University

COMMENT: Edgar Leon Newman, New Mexico State University

HEATHEN GROW UP: AMERICAN MISSIONARY RESPONSES TO DEVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION IN CHINA, 1920–50

CHAIR: Ernest May, Harvard University

How to Go Out of Business Gracefully: American Protestant Missionaries and Chinese Devolution, 1927–49. Janet E. Heininger, University of Wisconsin, Madison

American Missionary Reactions to the Chinese Revolution, 1949–50. Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, Colgate University

COMMENT: Paul Varg, Michigan State University; Valentin H. Rabe, State University of New York College, Geneseo

DEVELOPMENT OF IRISH SOVEREIGNTY: IRELAND, BRITAIN, AND THE COMMONWEALTH, 1919–49

Joint Session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: Joseph M. Curran, LeMoyne College

Irish Constitution in Foreign Perspective, 1919–37. Alan J. Ward, College of William and Mary

Neutrality and the Strategy for Independence: Anglo-Irish Relations, 1938–49. Thomas E. Hachey, Marquette University

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

COMMENT: Maryann M. Valiulis, Lafayette College

GOLDEN AGE OF THE NETHERLANDS IN HISTORY AND LEGEND

CHAIR: J. W. Smit, Columbia University

Technology, Trade, and the International Economy. Richard W. Unger, University of British Columbia

Labor, Taxation, and the Internal Economy. Jan De Vries, University of California, Berkeley

An Embarrassment of Riches: Anthropology and the History of Dutch Culture. Simon M. Schama, Harvard University

COMMENT: Herbert H. Rowen, Rutgers University

COLONIAL ELITES AND THE CRISIS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN SPANISH AMERICA

CHAIR: Peter Bakewell, University of New Mexico

Bureaucratic Responses to the Fiscal Crisis of Seventeenth-Century Peru. Kenneth J. Andrien, Ohio State University

Elites and the Commercial Crisis in Seventeenth-Century New Spain. Louisa Schell Hoberman, ILAS, University of Texas, Austin

Elites and Habsburg Administration: Adaptations to Economic Fluctuations in Seventeenth-Century Central America. Miles L. Wortman, State University of New York College, Geneseo

THE POPULATION QUESTION AND SEXUAL POLITICS IN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SWEDEN, 1932-48

CHAIR: Ross E. Paulson, Augustana College

How the Population Question in Sweden Became a Family Welfare Policy. Ann-Katrin Hatje, Archivist, Riksarkivet, Stockholm

Elise Ottesen-Jensen and Sexual Enlightenment. Doris H. Linder, College of San Mateo

The Myrdals, Pro-Natalism, and Social Democracy. Allan C. Carlson, Gettysburg College

COMMENT: Michael F. Metcalf, University of Minnesota; Rose-Marie G. Oster, University of Colorado

Luncheons

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

The Two Faces of Rome: The Fate of Protestantism in France. Nancy Lyman Roelker, Boston University

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PHI ALPHA THETA

CHAIR: Ben Procter, Texas Christian University

The American Student. Donald R. Raichle, Kean College of New Jersey

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: James S. Pula, Southeastern University

Invocation: Reverend Philip S. Majka, Occoquan, Virginia

Awards Presentation: Stanley Cuba, chairman, Awards Committee

Presidential Address: *The Polish American Historical Association and Its Role in Research on Polish America: An Assessment*. Angela Pienkos, Divine Savior-Holy Angels High School

BUS TOUR

A conducted tour including such sites as historic Georgetown, nineteenth-century churches, schools, and neighborhoods, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as well as selected public monuments.

The tour will be limited to the number of seats on one bus; tickets may be purchased at the Information Desk in the registration area of the Sheraton Hotel. J. Kirkpatrick Flack, University of Maryland; Kathryn Schneider Smith, Columbia Historical Society

Sessions

"TWILIGHT" OF VICTORIAN LIBERALISM

CHAIR: Bentley B. Gilbert, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Legacy of Victorian Liberalism. Edward Mendelsohn, University of Oxford
Liberal Approaches to the Celtic Question, 1886-1924. Christopher Harvie, Open University, England

COMMENT: Christopher Kent, University of Saskatchewan; Michael Freeden, Mansfield College, University of Oxford

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIR: William Metcalfe, University of Vermont

Franco-American Community Formation in a Maine Town During the Nineteenth Century: A Demographic Perspective. Marcella Sorg, University of Maine, Orono

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

The Development of the French-Canadian Community in Holyoke, Massachusetts, 1865-1910: A Study in Social and Political Interaction. Peter Haebler, Merrimack Valley College

COMMENT: Tamara K. Hareven, Clark University

CITY BUILDING AND THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL AND SPATIAL CHANGE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Roy Lubove, University of Pittsburgh

City Building and Class Relations in Antebellum New York City. Elizabeth Blackmar, Yale University

Walking City Into Industrial Metropolis: The Problems and Process of Spatial Change in Chicago After the Great Fire of 1871. Christine Rosen, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Roger Simon, Lehigh University; Michael Conzen, University of Chicago

OTHER ROMANS: WOMEN, CHILDREN, SLAVES

CHAIR: Diane R. Gordon, George Mason University

Roman Matrons and Their "Jewels". Sylvia Barnard, State University of New York, Albany

Study of the Social Attitudes of Freed Slaves. Sandra Joshel, Boston College

Fathers and Sons. Richard I. Frank, University of California, Irvine

Women in Egypt Under Roman Domination. Sarah B. Pomeroy, Hunter College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

COMMENT: Phyllis Culham, U.S. Naval Academy

Demonstration Session

THE STRUCTURED SIMULATION GAME IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

CHAIR: Nicholas B. Fessenden, Friends School, Baltimore

DEMONSTRATOR: Donald W. Hensel, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Sessions

ETHNIC LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA

Joint Session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Two Types of Ethnic Leaders: The "Defender of the Faith" and the "Integrationist" in Antebellum American Jewish History. Jonathan D. Sarna, Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, Ohio

Patterns of Ethnic Leadership: The Polish-American Experience. James S. Pula, Southeastern University, Washington, D.C.

Mexican Community Leadership in the 1920s: The Struggle for Civil, Cultural, and Economic Rights. Lawrence A. Cardoso, University of Wyoming

COMMENT: Kathleen Neils Conzen, University of Chicago

AMERICAN CULTURE AND THE POPULAR FRONT

CHAIR: Franklin Folsom, American Writers' Congress

The Popular Front and Working-Class Culture: The International Workers Order and the Quest for Ethnic Self-Identity. Paul Buhle, Oral History of the American Left Project, New York University

Bread and Song: The Federal Writers' Project and the Popular Front. Ann Banks, Boston College

"Bourgeois Front": The Defense of High Culture. Alexander Bloom, Wheaton College

COMMENT: Kenneth S. Lynn, Johns Hopkins University

THE NEW DEAL: INSIDE FDR'S INNER CIRCLE

CHAIR: Richard Lowitt, Iowa State University

Harry L. Hopkins and the Politics of Relief. J. Christopher Schnell, Southeast Missouri State University

Harold L. Ickes and the Politics of Oil. Linda J. Lear, George Washington University

COMMENT: Richard S. Kirkendall, Indiana University; Otis L. Graham, Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

PERSPECTIVES ON SEXUALITY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Ann J. Lane, Radcliffe Institute

A Woman Doctor's Sexual Prescriptions: Elizabeth Blackwell's Advice on Sex. Margo E. Horn, University of Pennsylvania

Friends and Lovers: Intimacy in Nineteenth-Century Courtship. Ellen Rothman, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Ronald Walters, Johns Hopkins University

REGIONAL CONTINUITIES IN EARLY AMERICA

CHAIR: Bruce Daniels, University of Winnipeg

Puritans, Cavaliers, and the Motley Middle: Reflections on Region in Early American History. Michael W. Zuckermann, University of Pennsylvania

The Social Order of the Upper South in the New Nation: An Era of Involuntary Change. Allan Kulikoff, Bryn Mawr College

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

COMMENT: Ronald Hoffman, University of Maryland; Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS IN CENTRAL EUROPE: CONFLICT, MOBILIZATION, AND SOLIDARITY

CHAIR: John R. Gillis, Rutgers University

National Solidarity and Social Cleavage: The Pan-German League, 1890–1914. Roger Chickering, University of Oregon

Group Solidarity and Social Cleavage: German Associations in Prague, 1860–90. Gary B. Cohen, University of Oklahoma

COMMENT: Richard Hamilton, McGill University; Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Mary Frear Keeler, Hood College

The House of Lords in the Early Seventeenth Century. Elizabeth Read Foster, Bryn Mawr College

The House of Lords in the Restoration Period. Richard W. Davis, Washington University

COMMENT: Jess Stoddart Flemion, San Diego State University

PERSPECTIVES ON DOMAIN FORMATION IN EARLY MODERN JAPAN: CASE STUDIES OF KAGA HAN

CHAIR: Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University

Transition to Maeda Rule in Kaga Han, 1540–1600. David L. Davis, Berkeley, California

Status Groups and Urban Governance: New Concepts of Authority in the Castle Town of Kanazawa. James L. McClain, Brown University

Development of Agricultural Administration in Kaga Han in the Seventeenth Century. Philip C. Brown, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Conrad D. Totman, Northwestern University

ASIA

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

CHAIR: Michael Schaller, University of Arizona

Tsiang T'ing-fu: Between Two Worlds, 1895–1935—A Study in the Intercultural History of American-Chinese Relations. Charles R. Lilley (dissertation, University of Maryland)

Japan's Attempts to Achieve Self-Sufficiency and the Origins of the Pacific War. Michael A. Barnhart, SUNY, Stony Brook (dissertation, Harvard University)

Britain and the Middle East, 1914–21. Barbara A. Presgrove (dissertation, Florida State University, Tallahassee)

COMMENT: Warren I. Cohen, Michigan State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN ECONOMY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: EVALUATING OUR PERFORMANCE

CHAIR: Henry C. Wallich, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System

PANEL: *1897 through World War I.* Richard Sylla, North Carolina State University; Glenn Porter, Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation

1920 through World War II. Claudia Dale Goldin, University of Pennsylvania; Ellis Hawley, University of Iowa

1946 through 1970. Robert Gallman, North Carolina State University; Allen Matusow, Rice University

JEFFERSON, ADAMS, AND THE THREAT OF ANTIQUITY

CHAIR: J. R. Pole, St. Catherine's College, University of Oxford

Jefferson Upon Reading Plato: A Classical Encounter. Robert C. Cromeey, Virginia Commonwealth University

"The Best of All Worlds": John Adams, The Marquis D'Argens, and Two Greeks Debate the Nature of the Universe. Constance B. Schulz, Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, George Washington University

COMMENT: Meyer Reinhold, Boston University; John R. Howe, University of Minnesota

AGRICULTURE AND SOCIETY IN EARLY AMERICA

CHAIR: Wayne D. Rasmussen, U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Culture of Agriculture: Tobacco and Society in Pre-Revolutionary Virginia, 1758-75. Timothy H. Breen, Northwestern University

Culture and Cultivation; Agriculture and Society in Thoreau's Concord. Robert A. Gross, Amherst College

COMMENT: Jerome S. Handler, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; Richard R. Beeman, University of Pennsylvania

DEBATES IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Lewis Hanke, *emeritus*, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Is Latin American Too Parochial a Field? Murdo MacLeod, University of Arizona

Is Latin American Political History Dead? Peter H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Stanley Stein, Princeton University; Herbert S. Klein, Columbia University

THE PLACE OF THE NOBILITY IN THE ELITE OF POSTREVOLUTIONARY FRANCE

CHAIR: Leo Loubere, State University of New York, Buffalo

Social Mobility and Hereditary Titles in France. David C. Higgs, University of Toronto

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

The Nobility During the July Monarchy. Thomas Beck, State University of New York, Albany

COMMENT: Louis Bergeron, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris; Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University

**CATHOLIC CLERGY RESPOND TO NAZI TOTALITARIANISM:
CONFORMITY AND RESISTANCE IN AUSTRIA**

CHAIR: Ernst Helmreich, *emeritus*, Bowdoin College

Viennese Priests and the Nazis: Factors Associated with Opposition. Lawrence Walker, Illinois State University, Normal

Ferdinand Frodl, S.J.: A Theological Analysis of Aryanism in the Third Reich. Donald J. Dietrich, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

COMMENT: Richard V. Pierard, Indiana State University, Terre Haute

Demonstration Session

**THE LITERATURE OF SONGS OF COMMENTARY AND PROTEST
WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY SOUTHERN COTTON MILL
WORKERS BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS**

Roy Berkeley, Shaftsbury, Vermont. Mr. Berkeley will sing these songs himself and provide his own accompaniment.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Mack Thompson, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes: Herbert Baxter Adams Prize

George Louis Beer Prize

Albert J. Beveridge Award

John H. Dunning Prize

J. Franklin Jameson Prize

Howard R. Marraro Prize

Watumull Prize

Presidential Address: *American Historians on the European Past.* David H. Pinkney, University of Washington

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Monday, December 29

Sessions

FACTIONAL POLITICS AND THE KUOMINTANG FAILURE IN CHINA

CHAIR: Hung-mao Tien, University of Wisconsin, Waukesha

Factional Politics of the Kuomintang Reorganization, 1923-25. F. Gilbert Chan, Miami University

Kuomintang Factions in the Sino-Japanese Conflict, 1931-32. Donald A. Jordan, Ohio University

Rivalries Between Chiang Kai-shek and Li Tsung-jen During the Civil War of 1946-49. Te-kong Tong, City College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Samuel C. Chu, Ohio State University; Ka-che Yip, University of Maryland Baltimore County

POPULAR PREACHING IN THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

CHAIR: John W. O'Malley, Weston School of Theology

Changing Ideals of Popular Preaching in Renaissance Italy. Daniel R. Lesnick, University of Alabama, Birmingham

Readiness of Fifteenth-Century Germans for the Lutheran Reformation: Evidence from Sermons. John W. Dahmus, Stephen F. Austin State University

Preaching in the Sixteenth Century: Reform, Censorship, and Propaganda. Borden W. Painter, Trinity College

COMMENT: Donald Weinstein, University of Arizona

COMMUNALISM IN SOVIET RUSSIA: THE WANING OF AN IDEA

CHAIR: Alexander Rabinowitch, Indiana University

The Abandonment of Communalism: Aleksandra Kollontai, A Bolshevik Case Study. Beatrice Farnsworth, Wells College

The End of Communal Experimentation in the Russian Revolution. Richard Stites, Georgetown University

COMMENT: Paul H. Avrich, Queens College, City University of New York

BUREAUCRACY IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL WORLD

CHAIR: Jacques Barbier, University of Ottawa

Bureaucratic Patronage: The High Courts of Spain and the Indies. Mark A. Burkholder, University of Missouri, St. Louis

The Bureaucrats of Buenos Aires: Family and Promotion. Susan M. Socolow, Emory University

Bureaucratic Reality: Francisco de Paula Sanz in the Rio de la Plata. Chris Williams, Washington, D.C.

COMMENT: Lyman L. Johnson, University of North Carolina, Charlotte; Jerry W. Cooney, University of Louisville

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

Demonstration Session

A SLIDE PRESENTATION OF NATIVISM IN NINETEENTH-TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Dean R. Esslinger, Towson State University

DEMONSTRATOR: Frank J. Cavaoli, New York University Agricultural and Technical College, Farmingdale

COMMENT: David M. Jacobs, Temple University

Sessions

THE AMBIGUITY OF CHANGE: THREE VIEWS OF PRE-WORLD WAR I WESTERN SOCIETY

CHAIR: Robert Muccigrosso, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

The Response of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., to the Intellectual Demands of His Day. David H. Burton, St. Joseph's College

Henry Adams and the Decline of the Modern West. David R. Contosta, Chestnut Hill College

Vilfredo Pareto: Critic of Rationalism and Representative Government. Frank J. Coppa, St. John's University

COMMENT: Robert C. Bannister, Swarthmore College

AMERICA'S SEARCH FOR PEACE IN EUROPE, 1919-41: THE ROLE OF THE DIPLOMAT

CHAIR: Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles

Owen D. Young: The Diplomacy of an Enlightened Businessman. John M. Carroll, Lamar University

Claude Bowers: The Diplomacy of a Jeffersonian Democrat. Douglas Little, Clark University

Loy W. Henderson: The Diplomacy of a Professional. Thomas Maddux, California State University, Northridge

COMMENT: Arnold A. Offner, Boston University

INDUSTRY AND POLITICS IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC, 1918-33

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

Industrial Financing of Political Parties During the Weimar Republic. Larry Eugene Jones, Canisius College

Cooperation and Conflict: Agrarian-Industrial Relations, 1925-33. David Abraham, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Industrial Crisis Strategies During the Great Depression, 1929–33. Bernd Weisbrod, German Historical Institute, London

COMMENT: Henry A. Turner, Jr., Yale University

ECONOMICS OF FAMILY LIFE: GOVERNMENT POLICIES TOWARD FAMILY WORK ROLES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Julie Roy Jeffrey, Goucher College

Subsidized Motherhood: The Mothers' Pension Movement in the United States. Lynn Weiner, Boston University

Who Should Work: Government Policies Toward the Employment of Youth and Women During the Great Depression. Winifred D. Wandersee, Hartwick College

COMMENT: Gerald N. Grob, Rutgers University

TEACHING ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE AMERICAN HISTORY SURVEY COURSE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

CHAIR: R. Laurence Moore, Cornell University

Public Secondary School. John W. Crum, Mt. Pleasant High School, Wilmington, Delaware

Private Secondary School. Fae MacCamy, Winchester-Thurston School, Pittsburgh

University. William H. Becker, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: William Freehling, Johns Hopkins University; Jim Weaver, American University

FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN WOMEN'S HISTORY: THE BUCHAREST REPORT AS A STARTING POINT

Joint Session with the CCWHP/Conference Group in Women's History

CHAIR: Lois W. Banner, University of Maryland Baltimore County

PANEL: Introductory Remarks: Barbara Sicherman, Barnard College

United States: Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa

Europe: Dorothy Helly, Hunter College, City University of New York, and Institute for Research in History

Africa: Margaret A. Strobel, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Latin America: June E. Hahner, State University of New York, Albany

"JUMBLED, DISPARATE, AND TRIVIAL": PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE USE OF MASS MEDIA AS HISTORICAL SOURCES

Joint Session with the Association for Education in Journalism, History Division

CHAIR: James R. Boylan, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Newspapers as Social and Cultural History: Using Archive, Index and Morgue. Catherine L. Covert, Syracuse University

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The Network News as History: Using Television Archives. Frances Goins Wilhoit, Indiana University

Reading Newspapers, Reading Television, and Reading Well: The Mass Media as Social Texts. Michael Schudson, University of Chicago

THE RURAL POLITICAL ECONOMY AND EARLY INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM: A COMPARISON OF FAMILY STRATEGIES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Joan W. Scott, Brown University

Seasonal Migration and Family Strategies Among the French Peasants of the Combrailles Hills in the Nineteenth Century. Anne C. Meyering, Michigan State University

Textile Outwork in Early Nineteenth-Century New England. Jonathan D. Prude, Emory University

Women and Outwork in a Nineteenth-Century New England Town. Thomas Dublin, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Caroline F. Ware, Vienna, Virginia

WHO RAN COLONIAL ALGERIA?

Joint Session with the French Colonial Historical Society

CHAIR: Kenneth J. Perkins, University of South Carolina

Limits of Local Administration: French Officials in the Field. E. Peter Fitzgerald, Carleton University

Indigenous Administrators: Manipulation and Manipulators. Peter Von Sivers, University of Utah

COMMENT: Alf Andrew Heggoy, University of Georgia

EARLY AMERICAN SOCIETY TO 1820

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

CHAIR: George F. Frick, University of Delaware

The Practice of Piety: Puritan Devotional Disciplines in Seventeenth-Century New England. Charles Hambrick-Stowe, St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Westminster, Maryland (dissertation, Boston University)

Good Wives: A Study in Role Definition in Northern Colonial New England, 1650-1750. Laurel Ulrich, University of New Hampshire (dissertation, University of New Hampshire)

The Consolidation of Colonialism in North America, 1763-96. Dorothy V. Jones, Evanston, Illinois (dissertation, University of Chicago)

Mobocracy: Popular Disturbances in Post-Revolutionary New York City, 1783-1829. Paul Gilje, University of Oklahoma (dissertation, Brown University)

The Dawn of the Urban-Industrial Age: The Social Structure of Philadelphia, 1790-1830. Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago (dissertation, University of Chicago)

COMMENT: John Waters, University of Rochester

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ASPECTS OF AMERICAN ISOLATIONISM

CHAIR: Forrest C. Pogue, Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, Smithsonian Institution

Isolationism and the Film Industry. Lawrence Suid, Alexandria, Virginia

Isolation and American Strategy and Policy During World War II. Mark A. Stoler, University of Vermont

COMMENT: J. Garry Clifford, University of Connecticut; Daun Van Ee, Johns Hopkins University

EARLY MEDIEVAL CULTURE: MASS AND WAR

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Robert L. Benson, University of California, Los Angeles

Image and Text: A Messine Illustration of Modifications in Early Roman Eucharistic Ordines. Roger E. Reynolds, University of Toronto

The Liturgy of War in the Early Middle Ages. Michael McCormick, Johns Hopkins University and Dumbarton Oaks

COMMENT: Gerald Caspary, University of California, Berkeley

CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CHAIR: James A. Leith, Queen's University, Ontario

Revolution in Political Culture. Lynn A. Hunt, University of California, Berkeley

Politicization and Resistance to Politicization in French Revolutionary Culture. R. Emmet Kennedy, George Washington University

COMMENT: Keith M. Baker, University of Chicago

POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF KINSHIP IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: A. J. R. Russell-Wood, Johns Hopkins University

Political Participation and Kinship Patterns in Seventeenth-Century Caracas. Stephanie Blank, Indiana University Southeast

Ritual Kinship and Slavery in Eighteenth-Century Bahia. Stuart B. Schwartz and Stephen Gudeman, University of Minnesota

Changes in Patterns of Family Alliances in the Mexican Revolution: The Case of Chihuahua. Mark Wasserman, Rutgers University

COMMENT: David Robinson, Syracuse University

EMANCIPATION IN THE NON-COTTON PLANTATION SOUTH, 1861-67

CHAIR: Joel R. Williamson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Sugar and Freedom: Emancipation in Louisiana's Sugar Parishes. Joseph P. Reidy, University of Maryland

Rice and Freedom: Emancipation in the Georgia and South Carolina Low-country. Leslie Rowland, University of Maryland

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

COMMENT: Armstead L. Robinson, University of Virginia; Barbara J. Fields, University of Michigan

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

Capturing the Newer Themes in History: A.P. as a Stimulus to Innovation. Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

A.P. and the Diversity of the American Past: E Pluribus Unum? Robert C. Bannister, Swarthmore College

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Martin E. Marty, University of Chicago

Presidential Address: The Ecclesiastical Estate in the Cortes of León-Castile, 1252-1350. Joseph F. O'Callaghan, Fordham University

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION RESEARCH

PRESIDING: E. William Monter, Northwestern University

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

What's on the Agenda for Chinese History? C. Martin Wilbur, *emeritus*, Columbia University

CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Charles DeBenedetti, California State University, Los Angeles

Towards a New Understanding of National Security. Nancy Ramsey, Director, Committee of National Security

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University

A Grossly Underestimated Event: The Hungarian Constitutional Crisis of 1905-06. Peter F. Sugar, University of Washington

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Lawrence S. Kaplan, Kent State University

Presidential Address: Rhetoric and Results: A Pragmatic View of American Economic Expansionism, 1865-98. David M. Pletcher, Indiana University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Sessions

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY IN LATER IMPERIAL CHINA

CHAIR: K. C. Liu, University of California, Davis

Consciousness of Historical Context as a Limitation on the Jingshi Ideal: The Case of Chen Liang. Hoyt C. Tillman, Arizona State University

Principle or Subterfuge: Dilemma of the Grand Secretariat in the Late Ming. Ray Huang, Cambridge History of China Project

Statecraft as Family Tradition in the Late Ming: Gu Yanwu and His Forebears. I-fan Ch'eng, Howard University

COMMENT: Hao Chang, Ohio State University; Jerry P. Dennerline, Yale University

BLACK VOTING RIGHTS ISSUE IN NEW YORK CITY AND PHILADELPHIA, 1827-70

CHAIR: James P. Shenton, Columbia University

Agitation by Blacks for the Suffrage in New York City, 1827-60. George E. Walker, George Mason University

Agitation by Blacks of Philadelphia to Regain the Suffrage, 1838-70. Edward Price, Cold Spring Harbor Public Schools, New York

COMMENT: Robert L. Harris, Jr., Cornell University; William S. McFeely, Mount Holyoke College

EUROPEAN FREEMASONRY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Dorothy Lipson, Institute for Research in History

Origins of European Freemasonry. Margaret Jacob, Baruch College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

Helvetius and Freemasonry. Gordon Silber, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Alan C. Kors, University of Pennsylvania

NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE MODERN AMERICAN ECONOMY: THE ORIGINS OF OLIGOPOLISTIC MARKET STRUCTURES

CHAIR: Albert A. Foer, Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission

Competition to Oligopoly: Putting the Great Merger Movement in Its Place. Naomi R. Lamoreaux, Brown University

Changes in the Railroad Industry in the 1890s: From Cartels to Oligopoly by Merger. Thomas S. Ulen, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Petroleum Industry in Transition: Antitrust and the Decline of Monopoly Control in Oil. Joseph A. Pratt, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Heywood Fleisig, Staff, Congressional Budget Office

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

KARL KAUTSKY AND WESTERN SOCIALISM, 1918-38

CHAIR: Erik Willenz, U.S. Department of State

Kautsky and the Working Class Movement in Western Europe, 1918-38.

David W. Morgan, Wesleyan University

Karl Kautsky and Eurocommunism. John H. Kautsky, Washington University

Karl Kautsky and American Socialism. Gary P. Steenson, Menlo Park, California

COMMENT: Albert Lindemann, University of California, Santa Barbara

TWENTIETH-CENTURY SOUTHERN INTELLECTUALS: PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC

CHAIR: Sheldon Hackney, Tulane University

Varieties of Southern Protestant Intellectuals: 1945 to Present. Richard H. King, University of the District of Columbia

To be Southern to be Catholic: Southern Catholic Intellectuals in Twentieth-Century America. Ralph E. Luker, Delaware Humanities Forum

COMMENT: Morton Sosna, National Endowment for the Humanities; Robert J. Brugger, University of Virginia

PERRY MILLER AND THE PURITANS: AN ASSESSMENT OF HIS LEGACY

CHAIR: Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania

Perry Miller and the Puritans: A Literary Specialist's View. Everett H. Emerson, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Perry Miller and the Puritans: An Historian's View. J. William T. Youngs, Jr., Eastern Washington University

COMMENT: Gerald F. Moran, University of Michigan, Dearborn; Emory Elliott, Princeton University

ARMY AND SOCIETY IN REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA

CHAIR: R. Don Higginbotham, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Benedict Arnold and the Sorry State of Civil-Military Relations. James Kirby Martin, University of Houston

Anthony Wayne: Soldier as Politician. Paul David Nelson, Berea College

COMMENT: George A. Billias, Clark University; Charles Royster, University of Texas, Arlington

FRANCE—TOWARD JUNE 1940?

CHAIR: Philip Bankwitz, Trinity College, Hartford

Catholic Roots of Collaboration and Resistance: The Road to Munich and Beyond. Oscar Arnal, Waterloo Lutheran Seminary and Wilfrid Laurier University

French Liberals Confront Fascism: The Responses of Radical-Socialists to Italian Fascism and Mussolini, 1919-26. Joel Blatt, University of Connecticut, Stamford

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

French Conservatives: From Appeasement to Nationalism and Back, 1870–1940. William D. Irvine, Glendon College, York University

COMMENT: Stuart L. Campbell, Alfred University; C. Steward Doty, University of Maine, Orono

FORMS OF MALE DOMINANCE AND RURAL WOMEN

CHAIR: Stanley Engerman, University of Rochester

Effects of Capitalist Development on Forms of Male Dominance: Some Examples from the Bourbonnaisse, France. Nancy E. Fitch, Hampshire College

Federal and State Policy in Mississippi, 1862–70: Legal Patriarchy and Rural Black Women. Noralee Frankel, George Washington University

COMMENT: Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, State University of New York, Binghamton

LIBERALISM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

CHAIR: Solomon Wank, Franklin and Marshall College

German Liberalism in Habsburg Austria. Harry R. Ritter, Western Washington University

Liberal Internationalism and the Peace Movement in Austria, 1867–1914. Richard R. Laurence, Michigan State University

Hungarian Liberalism in the Dual Monarchy. Gabor Vermes, Rutgers University, Newark

COMMENT: William J. McGrath, University of Rochester

Demonstration Session

PERCEPTIONS OF AFRICA: NEED FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Warren M. Robbins, Director, Museum of African Art

The presentation will illustrate the potential of a museum as an interdisciplinary teaching tool, particularly in a cross-cultural context.

Sessions

LATE MEDIEVAL AGRARIAN HISTORY: THE RURAL ECONOMY IN CRISIS

CHAIR: David Herlihy, Harvard University

Peasant Family Economic Strategies in Pre-Plague England. Barbara Ann Hanawalt, Indiana University

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

The "Disloyal" Grape: An Investigation of the Agrarian Crisis of Late Fourteenth-Century Burgundy. Rosalind Kent Berlow, Touro College and Institute for Research in History

Credit and Debt in an East-Central European Countryside. Richard C. Hoffman, York University

COMMENT: Carlo Poni, Archeological Museum, Bologna

HISTORY IN SCHOOL AND SOCIETY: THE TEXTBOOK AS SOCIAL INSTRUMENT

Joint Session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

CHAIR: Sister M. Adele Francis Gorman, O.S.F., Neuman College

Historian's Social Responsibility in a Pluralistic Society. Henry S. Bausum, Virginia Military Institute

National Socialism, World War II, and the Holocaust: A Case Study of American History Textbook Interpretations. Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

COMMENT: Paul F. Boller, Jr., Texas Christian University; Dan M. Lacy, McGraw-Hill, Inc.

CHANGING ROLE OF THE AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL

CHAIR: James Gilbert, University of Maryland

New York Intellectuals and World War II. Alan M. Wald, University of Michigan

Arthur Schlesinger, jr., and the Liberal Reaffirmation of American Life. Michael Wreszin, Queens College, City University of New York

Another Country: Afro-American Literary Expatriates After World War II. Nina Kressner Cobb, Institute for Research in History

COMMENT: Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University; John P. Diggins, University of California, Irvine

COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS IN MIGRATION HISTORY

CHAIR: Robert D. Cross, University of Virginia

Vevay, Indiana, and Chabag in Russian Bessarabia: Two Nineteenth-Century Settlements of French-Speaking Wine Growers. Leo Schelbert, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Labor Migration in Africa: Movement from the Kru Coast to the Bight of Biafra in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Ibrahim Sundiata, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Polish Coal Miners in the Ruhr and Northern France Before and After World War I. John J. Kulczycki, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

COMMENT: La Vern J. Rippley, St. Olaf College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WORK LIVES OF LATE EIGHTEENTH—EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY ARTISANS

CHAIR: Frank J. McKelvey, Jr., Hagley Museum

Under One Roof: Artisans and Unfree Labor in Late Eighteenth-Century Philadelphia. Sharon Vineberg Salinger, University of California, Riverside

Family as Factory: Shoemaking in the North Shore District of Massachusetts, 1750–1850. William H. Mulligan, Jr., Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation

Potters and Potting in the Middle Atlantic States, 1800–50. Susan H. Myers, National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution

COMMENT: Howard B. Rock, Florida International University

EUROPEAN SOCIAL HISTORY

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

CHAIR: Allan Mitchell, University of California, San Diego

Modernization Without Industrialization: The Case of Dijon and the Côte d'Or. Robert Aldrich, Washington University (dissertation, Brandeis University)

Art Beyond Art's Sake: Modern Movements and Politics in Munich, 1890–1924. Janet Barnhart, Harvard University (dissertation, Harvard University)

La Société Royale des Sciences de Montpellier: 1706–93. Elizabeth R. Kindleberger, Lincoln Center, Massachusetts (dissertation, Johns Hopkins University)

Organizational Life and Nazism: A Study of Mobilization in Marburg an der Lahn, 1918–35. Rudy John Koshar (dissertation, University of Michigan)

The Exile World of Alexander Herzen. Barbara Sciacchitano (dissertation, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle)

COMMENT: James F. Harris, University of Maryland

SEARCHING FOR ROOTS IN THE USSR: RECORDKEEPING AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES FOR PREREVOLUTIONARY FAMILY HISTORY AND DEMOGRAPHY

CHAIR: Patricia Herlihy, Brown University

Genealogy and Family History in Muscovy (1500–1700). Nancy Shields Kollman, Harvard University

Historical Demography in Imperial Russia (1700–1917). Peter Czap, Amherst College

Ethnographic Sources for the Great Russian Family (1700–1917). Steven L. Hoch, Drew University

Population History in the Russian Baltic Provinces (1721–1917). Andrejs Plakans, Iowa State University

COMMENT: Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, Harvard University

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

A CENTENNIAL: ATATÜRK AS PROPHET, MYTH, AND HERO

CHAIR: Bernard Lewis, Institute for Advanced Study

Atatürk: The Prophet of a Civil Religion. Donald E. Webster, Claremont, California

Atatürk's Opposition: The 1926 Izmir Assassination Plot. Michael M. Finefrock, College of Charleston

Atatürk: The Turkish Folk Hero. İlhan Bashgoz, Indiana University

COMMENT: Frank Tachau, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

THE SOCIOPOLITICAL ROLE OF THE COLONIAL LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY

CHAIR: John J. Johnson, University of New Mexico

The Development of the Cuban Military as a Sociopolitical Elite, 1763–83. Allan J. Kuethe, Texas Tech University

The Reformed Military and Peasant Rebellion in Peru, 1750–1814. Leon G. Campbell, University of California, Riverside

The Army of New Spain and the Wars for Independence, 1790–1821. Christon I. Archer, University of Calgary

COMMENT: Lyle N. McAlister, University of Florida; John J. TePaske, Duke University

ASSESSING LUTHER'S REFORMATION: A PANEL DISCUSSION ON LUTHER'S HOUSE OF LEARNING

Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: Gottfried G. Krodel, Valparaiso University

PANEL: Gerald Strauss, Indiana University; Thomas A. Brady, Jr., University of Oregon; Mark U. Edwards, Purdue University; Christopher R. Friedrichs, University of British Columbia; Lewis W. Spitz, Stanford University

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: David H. Pinkney, University of Washington

Report of the Executive Director. Mack Thompson

Report of the Editor. Paul R. Lucas, acting editor; Otto Pflanze (on leave)

Report of the Nominating Committee. Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., University of Arkansas

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Research Division. Eugene F. Rice, Columbia University

Teaching Division. David D. Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University

Professional Division. Otis A. Pease, University of Washington

Other Business.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, December 30

Sessions

PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT IN FIN-DE-SIÈCLE VIENNA: FREUD AND THE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF "DORA"

CHAIR: John C. Burnham, Ohio State University

The Predicament of Dora: Constraints on Psychoanalytic Efficacy. Hannah S. Decker, University of Houston

Freud's Analysis of Dora: An Exploration of Countertransference. Robert M. Galatzer-Levy, University of Chicago, Michael Reese Hospital

COMMENT: Peter Gay, Yale University

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SOCIAL IDEALS IN IMPERIAL JAPAN

CHAIR: Gordon M. Berger, University of Southern California

Fascism and Japanese Intellectuals. William M. Fletcher III, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Social Policy of the City of Tokyo: Ideal and Reality. Sally Ann Hastings, Northeastern Illinois University

Individualism as a Social Ideal in Early Twentieth-Century Japan. Sharon H. Nolte, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: David Joel Steinberg, Brandeis University

THE UNITED STATES AND THE "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE", 1941-50

Joint Session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Morrell Heald, Case Western Reserve University

The Atlantic Charter and American Views of European Unity Movement in World War II. Thomas M. Campbell, Florida State University

The State Department and Western Union, 1948-49. T. Michael Ruddy, St. Louis University

The United States and the Schuman Plan, 1950. Armin Rappaport, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Alan K. Henrikson, Fletcher School, Tufts University

SOCIAL STRUCTURES IN THE ANCIEN RÉGIME

CHAIR: Robert Vignery, University of Arizona

Social Mobility in Four French Towns, 1680-1780. C. Russell Jensen, Murray State University, Kentucky

Social Structure and Artisanal Action in Old Régime France. Cynthia Truant, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

COMMENT: Harvey Smith, Northern Illinois University; Christopher Johnson, Wayne State University

NEW APPROACHES TO THE TEACHING OF FILM HISTORY

CHAIR: Jack C. Ellis, Northwestern University

PANEL: Paul Scherer, Indiana University; Arthur F. McClure, Central Missouri State University; Wilfred H. Simeral, Jr., Jersey City State College; William H. Phillips, California State College, Stanislaus

COMMENT: Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas

TRANSATLANTIC EXPERIENCE: FAMILY AND ECONOMIC PATTERNS IN MIGRATION-LINKED COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

CHAIR: Whitman H. Ridgway, University of Maryland

Divergent Experience: A Comparative Analysis of Land and Family in Migration-Linked Communities in Sweden and America, 1885-1915. Robert C. Ostergren, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Social and Economic Adaptation in the Transfer of Norwegian Agricultural Immigrant Settlement in the United States. Jon Gjerde, University of Minnesota

Nineteenth-Century Transatlantic Family Patterns: The Irish in Ireland and Lowell, Massachusetts. A. Gibbs Mitchel, Worcester State College

COMMENT: John Modell, University of Minnesota; Lynn H. Lees, University of Pennsylvania

AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY: A NEW HISTORY?

CHAIR: Wilcomb E. Washburn, Smithsonian Institution

Facing West: Indian Hating and Empire Building. Richard Drinnon, Bucknell University

Requirements for a "New History" of American Indian-United States Relations. Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, University of New Mexico

COMMENT: Michael Dorris, Dartmouth College

PHILIPPE ARIÈS' CENTURIES OF CHILDHOOD AFTER TWO DECADES

CHAIR: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Historical Demography and the Family Since Ariès. Myron P. Gutmann, University of Texas, Austin

Ariès and the Development of French Family History. Robert Wheaton, associate editor, *Journal of Family History*

Historical Socialization: Age, Upbringing, and Education During the Renaissance and Reformation. Guy Fitch Lytle, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: John Demos, Brandeis University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTERS OF THE HABSBURG EMPIRE BEFORE 1914

Joint Session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Charles Jelavich, Indiana University

Cracow. Lawrence D. Orton, Oakland University

Prague. Bruce M. Garver, University of Nebraska, Omaha

Zagreb. James P. Krokav, Indiana University Archives

COMMENT: R. John Rath, University of Minnesota

THE GREAT WAR AND MODERNIST CULTURE

CHAIR: John C. Cairns, University of Toronto

Connections Between Modern Art and Modern Warfare: France 1914-18. Elizabeth Kahn Baldewicz, St. Lawrence University

Great War and Historical Thinking. Gordon Martel, Trent University

First World War and Culture in the American South. Daniel Singal, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

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

PERSONALITY AND POWER: THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND WOODROW WILSON

CHAIR: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University

Woodrow Wilson's Political Personality. Edwin A. Weinstein, Bethesda, Maryland

Theodore Roosevelt and the Idea of War. Kathleen Dalton, Phillips Academy, Andover

"The Warrior and the Priest": A Comparative Approach to Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. John Milton Cooper, Jr., University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: William H. Harbaugh, University of Virginia; Serge Ricard, Institut d'Études Anglo-Américaines, Université de Provence

NEW RESEARCH ON SLAVERY IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

CHAIR: Heath Lowry, Dumbarton Oaks

Agricultural Slavery in the Ottoman Empire. Halil Inalcik, University of Chicago

Sources of Supply for Ottoman Slave Markets. Alan W. Fisher, Michigan State University

Acquisition of Slaves According to Asik Pasa Zade. Michael Levine, University of Chicago

COMMENT: John R. Willis, Princeton University

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

IN PURSUIT OF THE MEDIEVAL CRIMINAL: METHODS AND RESULTS

CHAIR: Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

Crime and Law Enforcement in Medieval Bologna. Sarah R. Blanshei, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Crime and Punishment Among the Teutonic Knights. Indrikis Sterns, Muhlenberg College

Exorcising Crime and Violence on the Irish Frontier. W. R. Jones, University of New Hampshire

COMMENT: James B. Given, Harvard University

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON THE FAMILY AND INHERITANCE IN EARLY AMERICA

CHAIR: J. E. Crowley, Dalhousie University

Women and Inheritance in the Age of Family Capitalism. Carole Shamas, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Old World Patterns in a New World Colony: Scottish Family Networks in East New Jersey 1680-1760. Ned Landsman, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Richard P. Vann, Wesleyan University; Lois Green Carr, St. Mary's City Commission

RELIGION, POLITICS, AND THE MIDDLE-SIZED STATE: BAVARIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Daniel Borg, Clark University

Religious Educators and the Reformed Government: The Case of Munich's Girls Schools. Joanne F. Schneider, Wheaton College

Wilhelm Löhe and the Neo-Lutheran Analysis of 1848. Walter H. Conser, Jr., Brown University

Bavaria Enters the Reich: The Kulturkampf. Gilbert Edwin Southern, Jr., Duke University Archives

COMMENT: Herbert D. Andrews, Towson State University

INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS: BOSTON, 1800-1950

CHAIR: Raymond Mohl, Florida Atlantic University

Romantic Reform versus the Well-Ordered Asylum: Alternative Paths in the History of Deviance. Eric C. Schneider, Boston University

Boston Almshouse: A Reverence for God, the Hope of Heaven, and the Fear of the Poorhouse. Brian Gratton, Boston University

COMMENT: Peter L. Tyor, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; David J. Rothman, Columbia University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

POSTWAR IMPACT OF WORLD WAR I UPON INDIA

CHAIR: Marie Wanek, Glassboro State College

Consequences of Princely Loyalty. Edward S. Haynes, University of Northern Iowa

Adjustment of the Economy to Peacetime Conditions. Krishan Saini, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Aftershock in the Indian Army: Retrenchment, Restoration, and Adaptation. DeWitt C. Ellinwood, State University of New York, Albany

COMMENT: Eleanor Zelliot, Carleton College

1628 and 1689 REVISITED: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON LIBERTY

CHAIR: Caroline Robbins, *emerita*, Bryn Mawr College

Crisis of Liberty, 1628. David S. Berkowitz, Brandeis University

Limited Liberty, 1689. Lois G. Schworer, George Washington University

COMMENT: Esther S. Cope, University of Nebraska; Howard A. Nenner, Smith College

COMPARATIVE U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FAMILY STUDIES: FROM FAMILY TO CORPORATION

CHAIR: Thomas Bender, New York University

PANEL: *Santiago, Chile*. Robert B. Oppenheimer, University of Kansas

Boston, U.S. Peter Dobkin Hall, Wesleyan University

Buenos Aires, Argentina. Diana Balmori, State University of New York College, Oswego

COMMENT: Rose Laub Coser, State University of New York, Stony Brook

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PREJUDICE: THREE HISTORICAL APPROACHES

Joint Session with the Group for the Use of Psychology in History

CHAIR: Richard King, University of the District of Columbia

S. Weir Mitchell and the "Woman Question": Gender, Therapy, and Social History. G. J. Barker-Benfield, State University of New York, Albany

Hannah Arendt and the "Banality of Evil". Stephen Whitfield, Brandeis University

Shadow in the Forest: The Indian Hater and American Culture. William Grant, Bowling Green State University

COMMENT: Phyllis Palmer, George Washington University; Lawrence Friedman, Bowling Green State University

DEVELOPING PATTERNS OF FEMINIST POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1750-1900

CHAIR: Eugenia M. Palmegiano, Saint Peter's College

Feminist Underground, 1750-1850. Barbara Brandon Schnorrenberg, Birmingham, Alabama

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

Feminists and the Earliest Pressure Groups, 1830-70. Eugene L. Rasor, Emory and Henry College

Feminist Pressure Groups and Parliament, 1850-1900. Dorothy M. Stetson, Florida Atlantic University

COMMENT: S. Barbara P. Kanner, Occidental College

Luncheon

U.S. COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

PRESIDING: Philip K. Lundeborg, Smithsonian Institution

The United States Army and the French Model: From the Revolution to Vietnam. Ronald H. Spector and Robert K. Wright, Jr., Center of Military History, U.S. Department of the Army

Sessions

THE AMERICAN DRIVE FOR OIL ABROAD, 1938-50

CHAIR: Robert Beisner, American University

The New Deal Abroad: Harold Ickes and the Search for Foreign Oil Policy, 1941-47. Michael B. Stoff, University of Texas, Austin

Reversing Nationalization: The United States, Mexico, and Oil, 1938-50. Clayton R. Koppes, Oberlin College

COMMENT: Irvine H. Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE POST-CIVIL WAR SOUTH

CHAIR: Lawrence N. Powell, Tulane University

Merchants, Farmers, and the Marketplace: The Transformation of Production and Exchange in the Georgia Upcountry, 1860-90. Steven Hahn, University of Delaware

The "Town People" of Anderson, South Carolina: A Case Study in Modernization. David Carlton, Texas Tech University

COMMENT: Pete Daniel, Washington, D.C.; Jonathan M. Wiener, University of California, Irvine

URBAN PLANNING AND RENEWAL IN POSTWAR AMERICA: ORIGINS, IMPACTS, AND OPTIONS IN RICHMOND AND PORTLAND, 1945-75

CHAIR: David R. Goldfield, Stockholm University, Sweden

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Planning and Growth in Post-World War II Richmond, Virginia. Christopher Silver, Virginia Commonwealth University

Planning for Growth in Postwar Portland, Oregon. Carl Abbott, Portland State University

COMMENT: Blaine Brownell, University of Alabama, Birmingham

CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION IN AMERICA, 1890–1980

CHAIR: Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

From Salvation to Self-Realization: Advertising and the Therapeutic Roots of Consumer Culture, 1890–1930. T. J. Jackson Lears, University of Missouri, Columbia

Robert S. Lynd's Critique of Consumer Culture, 1929–39. Richard W. Fox, Yale University

Politics as Consumption: Public Opinion and American Democratic Theory, 1922 to Present. Robert B. Westbrook, Yale University

COMMENT: Robert F. Berkhofer, University of Michigan

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER AND THE PRESIDENCY, RECONSIDERED

CHAIR: Charles C. Alexander, Ohio University

Career Public Servant as President: Eisenhower and the Administrative Branch. Fred I. Greenstein, Princeton University

Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Corporate Commonwealth. Robert Griffith, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

COMMENT: Allen Weinstein, Smith College

SOCIAL HISTORY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CHAIR: Donald B. Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy

Social History and the Secondary School Curriculum. Linda W. Rozenzweig, Chatham College

Social History and Student Values. Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

Teaching Social History to High School Students. Eric Rothschild, Scarsdale (NY) High School

COMMENT: Douglas Greenberg, Princeton University

AMERICAN LEGION AFTER TWO WORLD WARS

CHAIR: Keith W. Olson, University of Maryland

Creation of the American Legion. John Lax (deceased) and William Pencak, University of California, San Diego

American Legion After World War II—Wisconsin Experience. George E. Sweet, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Thomas V. Hull, American Legion National Headquarters; Russell Frank Weigley, Temple University; Robert A. Goldberg, University of Texas, San Antonio

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR: THE INTERNATIONAL IMPACT

Joint Session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: Joan C. Ullman, University of Washington

Maritime Influence of the Great Powers on the Spanish Civil War. Willard C. Frank, Jr., Old Dominion University

Economic Influence of the Great Powers in Spain, February 1936 to September 1939. Robert H. Whealey, Ohio University

COMMENT: Stanley G. Payne, University of Wisconsin, Madison

THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE CONSTITUTION

CHAIR: Richard B. Morris, *emeritus*, Columbia University

The State Impeachment Tradition, 1776–89. Peter Hoffer and N. E. H. Hull, University of Georgia

The Changing Concept of Statehood: Territorial Controversies Among the American States Under the Articles of Confederation. Peter S. Onuf, Columbia University

COMMENT: David M. Rabban, Counsel, American Association of University Professors; Linda Grant DePauw, George Washington University

SKINNER'S FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

CHAIR: Ralph E. Giesey, University of Iowa

Theory in Historical Context. J. H. M. Salmon, Bryn Mawr College

Liberty and Humanism. J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University

Sovereignty and Resistance. Julian Franklin, Columbia University

COMMENT: Quentin Skinner, Christ's College, University of Cambridge

THE EAST LONDON POOR: MYTHS AND REALITIES

CHAIR: Anthony Wohl, Vassar College

Rough and Respectable in East London Neighborhood Life: Bethnal Green, 1870–1914. Ellen Ross, Ramapo College of New Jersey

Murder, Murder, Mutilation, Whitechapel: Jack the Ripper and Outcast London. Judith R. Walkowitz, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Thomas W. Laqueur, University of California, Berkeley

WEALTH AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NOBILITY IN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA

CHAIR: Jeremiah Schneiderman, School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York, Albany

Estate Management and Bureaucratic Development: The Case of Habsburg Absolutism. Hermann Rebel, University of Iowa

Residency and the Dimensions of Serf Ownership in Russia. Robert Givens, Cornell College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Russian Aristocracy as Power Elite, 1861–1917. Gary M. Hamburg, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Walter M. Pintner, Cornell University

SLAVE SOLDIERS

CHAIR: Margaret E. Sears, Princeton University

Muscovy, 1450–1700. Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

The British West India Regiment, 1795–1815. Roger N. Buckley, University of Hartford

The Islamic World, 820–1850. Daniel Pipes, University of Chicago

COMMENT: William McKee Evans, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

FEDERALISM IN PRACTICE BEFORE THE AGE OF JACKSON: PENNSYLVANIA AND KENTUCKY

CHAIR: Donald Roper, State University of New York College, New Paltz

Judicial Federalism in Pennsylvania, 1789–1817. Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, University of Louisville

Securing the Commonwealth: Law, Politics, and Finance in Kentucky, 1817–32. Sandra F. Van Burkleo, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: R. Kent Newmyer, University of Connecticut; Charles W. McCurdy, University of Virginia

DISARMAMENT AS A SOCIAL PROCESS

Joint Session with the Conference on Peace Research in History

CHAIR: Peter Becker, University of South Carolina

Law and Order Through Arms Control: The German "Peace of Lands". Udo Heyn, California State University, Los Angeles

Military and Party Institutions in the Arms Control Process: English and Mexican Cases. Ralph M. Goldman, San Francisco State University

American Attitudes Toward Arms Control in Historical Perspective, 1783–1978. Fraser J. Harbutt, Emory University

COMMENT: Roland N. Stromberg, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

ART AND HISTORY IN TEACHING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Gale Stokes, Rice University

Retooling of a Historian: Western Civilization and Freshman English as One Course. Richard G. Cole, Luther College

Art and History: Convergent Perspectives in Twentieth-Century America. Kathleen Kraus and Katherine Delventhal, University of Hartford

School of International Studies. Donald Schwartz, Hillcrest High School, Jamaica, NY, and Pace University

COMMENT: George Urch, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Mary Lauranne Lifka, Mundelein College

ANNUAL MEETING 1980

MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN HISTORIANS AS HISTORICAL SOURCES

CHAIR: Mary Kilbourne Matossian, University of Maryland

Seeking the Authentic History in Moses of Khoren. Robert H. Hewsen, Glassboro State College

Ghevond the Priest as Historian. Zaven Arzumian, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania

Zenob of Glak and Monastic History. Levon Avdoyan, Washington, D.C.

MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAIR: Nicolas Sánchez-Albornóz, New York University

Internal Migration and the Making of a Dependent Economy: Chile 1850–1920. Ann Hagerman Johnson, Napa College

Colombian Migration in Twentieth-Century Venezuela. David Johnson, University of Alberta

Historical Dimensions of Mexican-American Migration. Harry Cross, Battelle Memorial Institute, Washington, D.C.; James Sandos, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Gilbert Cardenas, University of Texas, Austin

POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY IN THE FRENCH RESTORATION

CHAIR: Stanley Mellon, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Making of a Restoration Conservative: Joseph Fiegee. Jeremy D. Popkin, University of Kentucky

Restoration Political Theory and the Debate Over the Law of the Double Vote. Alan B. Spitzer, University of Iowa

COMMENT: Daniel P. Resnick, Carnegie-Mellon University

A CASE STUDY IN SOVIET-AMERICAN SCHOLARLY COOPERATION: THE JOINT DOCUMENTARY COLLECTION, *THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA: THE BEGINNING OF RELATIONS, 1765–1815*

CHAIR: Daniel C. Matuszewski, International Research and Exchanges Board
The American Editors' Approach to Work on the Joint Publication. J. Dane Hartgrove, National Archives and Records Service

Soviet Work on the Joint Publication. Sergei L. Tikhvinskii, Associate Member, USSR Academy of Sciences

An American Scholar's Appraisal of the Joint Effort. David M. Griffiths, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

A Soviet Scholar's Appraisal of the Joint Effort. Nikolai N. Bolkhovitinov, Institute of General History, USSR Academy of Sciences

COMMENT: William Hill, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, U.S. Department of State

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FEMALE SPIRITUALITY AND ITS VARIETIES

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Mary Maples Dunn, Bryn Mawr College

Women Mystics in the Thirteenth Century: The Case of the Nuns of Helfta.
Caroline W. Bynum, University of Washington

*Anna Maria von Schurman and Antoinette Bourignon: Contrasting Forms of
Seventeenth-Century Spirituality.* Joyce Irwin, Colgate University

Women as Prophets in Seventeenth-Century England. Phyllis Mack, Rutgers
University

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