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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1982

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 1981.

Respectfully,

S. Dillon Ripley, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1982

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 1981.

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

Samuel R. Gammon, *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.]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Challenge of Modern Historiography

BERNARD BAILYN

GORDON WRIGHT, speaking from this rostrum a few years ago, warned that those who have the honor of perpetuating the association's ritual of presidential addresses "might do well not to take their pronouncements as the voice of God or the crystallized wisdom of the ages," and he wondered if it were not significant that the president is allowed only one parting shot to speak *ex cathedra*, "not at the outset of his term of office but at the very end, only forty-eight hours before he 'passes into history,' as the saying goes. By that time it is much too late for him to make promises, to influence the association's future course, or even to be held to answer for his stewardship or for such sophistries as his swan song may contain." Having thus taken the curse off any *ex cathedra* pronouncements that might follow, Professor Wright proceeded to pronounce on one of the most elevated, difficult, and controversial issues that faces historians who think about what they do—namely, the degree to which history is a moral science.¹ I admire his courage, but I take my lead from his warning. What follows is nothing more than a general consideration of certain problems of modern historiography encountered by a working historian—a historian, as it happens, just emerging from a considerable period of research and planning for a large-scale project. This project is an effort to describe as a single story the recruitment, settlement patterns, and developing character of the American population in the preindustrial era. It covers a long period of time—the two hundred years from the early seventeenth century

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¹ Wright, "History as a Moral Science," *AHR*, 81 (1976): 1.

to the advent of industrialism. Further, it involves population movements over a vast geographical area—an area stretching from the bleak island of Foula off the west coast of the Shetlands at the latitude of Greenland to the Lunda Kingdom deep in equatorial Africa, from the Baltic port of Flensburg and from Görlitz on the German-Polish border to Natchez and Pensacola. And, finally, the problems it involves lead naturally beyond history itself to other disciplines as they relate to history: anthropology, demography, and, particularly, cultural geography. Yet, despite the breadth of this project, I am painfully aware that any general statements I make about contemporary historiography and its problems as a whole are severely limited by my knowledge, by my primary emphasis on Anglo-American history of the early modern period, and by the kinds of studies I happen to have made in the past and am engaged in now.

My emphasis on the early modern period of North American and Western European history does, however, have an advantage. In recent years this transitional period between our distant and our immediate past has enjoyed an extraordinary growth in scholarship. This segment of historiography has simply exploded since World War II, and, instead of subsiding after great tumultuous blasts, the explosions continue. Books and articles on the three hundred years after the European discovery of America drop from the presses in heaps, and essays of general interpretation multiply endlessly. The topics of current interest cannot easily be catalogued. Anyone interested in the whole range of innovative scholarship in the early modern history of the Western world is involved in the latest refinements in the study of the discoveries and explorations, in parish records of France and England, in family, community, and demographic studies from everywhere from Uppsala to Florence, in the evolution of royal courts, state offices, and parliamentary bodies, in mobility patterns and migrations, in the everyday lives of workers and witches, in race conflicts, social stratification, the uses of leisure, sex practices, burial customs, magic, *mentalités* and ideologies of all kinds, and attitudes to everything: to birth, to life, to work, to age, to death, and to life after death. Only a besotted Faust would attempt to keep up with even a large part of this proliferating literature in any detail.

What is happening in this area of contemporary historiography is distinctive, I believe, in its magnitude, variety, and speed of growth; but in lesser degrees the same thing is happening elsewhere. Modern historiography in general seems to be in a stage of enormous elaboration. Historical inquiries are ramifying in a hundred directions at once,

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and there is no coordination among them. Even if one reduces the mass of new writings in the early modern period to the American field, and still further to the publications of card-carrying historians, the sheer amount of the writing now available is overwhelming. But limitations like that are arbitrary. Fields and problems that were once discrete and rather easily controllable merge, lose definition, reveal depths below depths. Early American history, once a neatly delimited field of study, seems now boundless; it is incomprehensible in isolation from Western European and African history. Further, some of the most interesting studies within it are being carried out by scholars in other disciplines: geographers, who find in historical data a rich field of inquiry; economists who are interested in the developmental aspects of the creation and distribution of wealth; methodologists, who are mainly concerned with perfecting techniques, largely quantitative, for inquiries in a broad range of social sciences; theologians and philosophers whose studies are rooted in the great texts of this period; and anthropologists and sociologists who understand the fundamental importance of time development for their own proper work. In other fields of history, too, nonhistorians, whose studies bring them into contact with the records of the past and whose view of their own subjects gives heavy weight to development through time, contribute steadily to the bulging dimensions of history as it is now written. We learn from them, they learn from us; paths cross and identities merge, and historiography grows ever broader—and, one would have thought, deeper and more meaningful. But depth of understanding is a function, at the least, of coherence, and the one thing above all else that this outpouring of historical writing lacks is coherence.

THE GREAT PROLIFERATION OF HISTORICAL WRITING has served not to illuminate the central themes of Western history but to obscure them. The most venerable structure of Anglo-American history known in its narrowest form as the “whig” interpretation—political in essence but fleshed out with social and economic history—which explained the present in terms of an inferior but improving past, has long since been so severely eroded that the turning points and the overall contours of the story have almost entirely disappeared; and no new general interpretation or approach of equal comprehensiveness has developed in its place. A few isolated struts are left here and there, while ever more learned detailed studies pile up haphazardly all around. For a time it seemed that in the area of social history the concept of “society” had

become a general organizing principle.² It promised to transform the traditional, loosely descriptive *Sittengeschichte*—"a disorganized mass of half truths," it was once called, "dealing as it does with a sort of chaos of habits and customs, ways of living, dressing, eating, and the performance of the duties of existence"³—into a sharply focused explanation of how traditional Western society of the late medieval period evolved into the modern social order we know. That concept remains essential to such coherence as social history now has. But studies of aspects of "society" in the past—classes, estates, communities, families—have now so increased that the subject, even within that definition, seems to be beyond comprehensive control. Detailed community studies multiply with such speed in so many places based on such disparate data that synthesis into a coherent whole, even for limited regions, seems almost impossible. The latest writer on the subject states flatly that "the intensive study of early modern European social history by the current generation of historians has brought forth no general agreement—and very little theoretical analysis—of the so-

² E. J. Hobsbawm, "From Social History to the History of Society," in M. W. Flinn and T. C. Smout, eds., *Essays in Social History* (Oxford, 1974), 1–22.

³ Charles M. Andrews, "On the Writing of Colonial History," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 1 (1944): 31–33. Andrews's essay, a posthumously published apologia for his prodigious accomplishments in Anglo-American history, centers on the conceptual problems of social history. Andrews described his framing ideas in writing *The Colonial Period of American History* (1934–38) and then explained that he had intended to go beyond these four volumes focused on the institutional "framework of constituted authority" to a volume on "colonial life in the eighteenth century, . . . an *omnium gatherum* of everything not political, institutional, or military." But how was such a volume to be organized? He confessed himself perplexed. He could see no structure to the subject in acceptable historical terms—that is, as development, process, evolution. Two approaches seemed possible, neither acceptable. On the one hand, the subject could be conceived of as "what is vaguely called the 'social sciences' "; but history, he wrote, is not science: " 'scientific' treatment always tends toward over-rigidity and a mechanical interpretation of the subject matter that takes no account of the baffling complexity of the human equation, and ignores—what cannot be ignored—the inevitable presence of much that is casual and inexplicable." On the other hand, it could be seen simply as the chaotic accumulation of "habits and customs, ways of living, dressing, eating, and the performance of the duties of existence." And that, too, was unsatisfactory, having neither structure nor development. Some synthetic, structural, and above all developmental theme was needed, he realized, and the best he could offer was that of "a progressive movement . . . indicative of what may be called an Americanizing process." It was precisely the concept of "society" that he lacked, and his struggle to extemporize some approximation to that conception is instructive.

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cial structure of pre-industrial Europe."⁴ One grasps, firmly, a methodologically splendid instance—a solid little piece of the beast, but whether of its nose or its tail one does not know. Historians seeking to understand something larger than the painfully assembled local example sensibly attempt generalizations by bringing together an array of other, local examples; but the empirical "base" is usually thin enough to be quickly undermined by other studies using somewhat different data or simply by reinterpretations of the original data.⁵

Yet, if the proliferating information, much of it quantitative, generated by inquiries into aspects of past societies produces no coherent whole, it does seem to induce a wonderful euphoria. The mere glimpse of the great possibilities of quantitative analysis, which enables one to analyze the characteristics of whole populations and of social structures in times past, leads to dizzying visions of rewriting the whole story of man's past.⁶ The vision tends to fade, however, with the discovery that the range of inquiry is ultimately limited by the very quantitative techniques that made it possible in the first place, and that the comfort of the apparent clarity, precision, and definitiveness of numbers stimulates the production of ever greater mountains of information, more and more difficult to scrutinize critically and bring into a coherent whole. A poignant moment in modern historiography was reached recently when an encomiast of the *Annales* school, contemplating in rapt admiration Fernand Braudel's adaptation of Lévi-Strauss's three-level general communications theory, concluded that in the end, when the whole business was brought up to date and put into

⁴ Armand Arriaza, "Mousnier and Barber: The Theoretical Underpinning of the 'Society of Orders' in Early Modern Europe," *Past & Present*, no. 89 (1980): 39.

⁵ See, for example, James Henretta's interesting effort to generalize across the first group of early American community studies—Henretta, "The Morphology of New England Society in the Colonial Period," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 2 (1971): 379–98—and the criticism of that effort, based on new data from a region only a few miles to the north, just then being assembled—Darrett B. Rutman, "People in Process: The New Hampshire Towns in the Eighteenth Century," *Journal of Urban History*, 1 (1975): 268–92. For a complete inversion of conclusions reached by authors of notable recent community studies, see W. R. Prest, "Stability and Change in Old and New England: Clayworth and Dedham," *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 6 (1976): 359–74.

⁶ Thus, Arthur Imhof hoped to see the whole of German social history rewritten through a massive reconstruction of family and community life over the past four to five hundred years; see his "Historical Demography as Social History: Possibilities in Germany," *Journal of Family History*, 2 (1977): 305–22.

historiographical operation, there would be "16,777,216 sub-systems"—no big job for a decent computer to handle, the author assures us. But one small problem remains: "who," he asked, "would read the enormous number of printouts?"⁷

Braudel:—everyone knows of Braudel's truly heroic attempt to introduce an olympian principle of coherence into the vast mass of historical documentation. His aim was to write a "total" history of an entire "world"—to include everything from pots and pans to politics and from geological foundations to cultural achievements. He sought to do this by grouping the affairs of mankind into events of three distinct time dimensions, dealt with separately in three books bound in one: events that are deeply circumstantial and most slowly moving (climatological and geographical history); the more rapid movements of change in social structure and economic patterns; and the swift, hectic, day-by-day movements, the "nervous oscillations," of men in action—that is, politics. He wrote his famous three-layered book on the Mediterranean in the sixteenth century as if the interpenetration of the spheres would somehow happen automatically. In fact, it happened only to the extent that Braudel violated his own abstract scheme. Braudel's *Méditerranée* has been justly celebrated for its wealth of information, much of it esoteric, and its revealing, at times brilliant, descriptions of the way people lived; but it should be known too for its ahistorical structure, which drains the life out of history. For the essence and drama of history lie precisely in the active and continuous relationship between the underlying conditions that set the boundaries of human existence and the everyday problems with which people consciously struggle. The goal of history is not to separate out events of these different dimensions at a particular point in time but to show their continuous interaction in an evolving story. The drama of people struggling with the conditions that confine them through the cycles of limited life spans is the heart of all living history, and the development of that drama itself, not a metahistorical scheme of classifying events, must provide the framework for any effective interpretation of history.⁸

⁷ Traian Stoianovich, *French Historical Method: The Annales Paradigm* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1976), 100.

⁸ See Bailyn, "Braudel's Geohistory—A Reconsideration," *Journal of Economic History*, 11 (1951): 277–82. The literature on Braudel is, of course, voluminous. For a general discussion of his writing, see the *Journal of Modern History*, 44 (1972): 447–539. For some

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There have been other kinds of efforts to bring aspects of the growing mass of historical data into some degree of meaningful order. At a few centers of historical research, data bearing on particular ranges of problems have been systematically collected and conflated, studies have been undertaken to fill in evident gaps, and reports of various dimensions have been issued summarizing the state of the inquiry as it develops. But this kind of systematically cumulative and cooperative research is in fact rare, and it is in its nature preparatory. All of this work will ultimately prove to be only as important as the historians can make it who will one day use the results of this team research together with all the rest of the available evidence to write, not research reports, but history—that is, narrative accounts of large segments of the general story that help explain how the present world came to be as it is.

The Marxists, of course, have introduced a powerful framework of coherence into historical writing. Whatever their weaknesses, Marxist historians did seek—do seek—above all to relate conditions, circumstances, to the struggles and achievements of mankind and to bring together materials from all sides into a single coherent account of how the present emerged from the past. They see underlying forces shaping men's lives fundamentally, either directly or through "dominant ideologies," and have sought to depict both the basic forces and the structures of social and cultural life within a comprehensive scheme that concentrates on critical transitions. The Marxists' vision remains a powerful force in our awareness of the past, whatever our approach to history happens to be. But long before the present explosion of social data, their scheme proved to be too inflexible to encompass the vast array of available historical information; they could not allow sufficiently for the shaping role of ideas, of individual decisions, and of accident; and their conclusions have too often been shown to be wrong. The more technically strict the Marxist interpretation, the less comprehensive the coverage of the data is likely to be; the more com-

general thoughts on the *Annales* phenomenon, see Bailyn, "Review Essay," *Journal of Economic History*, 37 (1977): 1028–34. For an explanation of why the *Annales* historians, led by Braudel, have concentrated on "motionless history" ("histoire immobile") at the expense of historical evolution and the process of change, see H. L. Wesseling, "The *Annales* School and the Writing of Contemporary History," *Review* [Binghamton, N. Y.], 1 (1978): 185–94. Cf. Emmanuel LeRoy Ladurie, "Motionless History," trans. John Day, *Social Science History*, 1 (1977): 115–36.

prehensive the coverage, the less strictly Marxist—the more diffuse—the interpretation will be. We are all Marxists in the sense of assuming that history is profoundly shaped by underlying economic or “material” configurations and by people’s responses to them; few of us are Marxists in the doctrinal sense of believing that these forces and these responses alone are sufficient to explain the course of human affairs.

But the absence of effective organizing principles in modern historiography—its shapelessness, its lack of general coherence—is not simply the result of the immense increase in writing. It stems, I think, from deeper roots. Many of the most energetic historians have forsaken the general goals of history for technical problem-solving, and not for trivial reasons. Anyone who has struggled with the mind-absorbing, soul-entrapping difficulties of subjecting scrappy social data of the prestatistical era to computer analysis will know how captivating and strangely satisfying, yet how severely vision-limiting, that kind of technical work can be. Absorption in the fascinating technical problems of history is no new thing. It is as old as modern professional scholarship. It happened first, perhaps, to some of the most gifted nineteenth-century historians of the ancient world for whom epigraphical, prosopographical, and legal studies—ever more sophisticated and demanding—became ends in themselves, addressed with increasing elegance and rigor to a decreasing audience of experts. There was only one Mommsen (until Syme) who could advance general historical understanding in a large-scale history and at the same time dominate the world of technical analysis. It happened later, differently, to the Namierites, who tackled with brilliant success problems in the organization of politics in eighteenth-century Britain that few historians had ever glimpsed before. But for all their technical skill Namier and his small group of followers failed to keep their carefully collected data on the minutiae of political “interest” in balance with the evidence of the beliefs that swayed men’s minds and the larger allegiances that overrode the ubiquitous factions. Namier understood, correctly, that his technical studies of the organization of politics would recast British historiography, but he never knew precisely how, or what the dimensions of this new historical world would be, since he wrote learned research reports, monographs jammed with quotations and studded with citations to manuscripts, and essays of vast sweep, but not the general narrative history within which his technical analyses fell. He never saw, therefore, the boundaries of the picture he sought to compose, the limits of the hitherto unsuspected truths he unearthed; nor did his followers, who confidently and incautiously extended his anal-

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ysis backward in time.⁹

There is something about the advancing movement of historical scholarship that induces this periodic absorption of creative minds in technical problem-solving—an alternating dipping and soaring motion of the mind as it drops down to scrutinize puzzling, tangled details, then struggles, not always successfully, to rise again to view the landscape whole. Perhaps that is the way historical understanding must grow. But, whether or not that is so, large areas of history, including some of the most intensively cultivated, have become shapeless, and

⁹ J. H. Plumb, *The Growth of Political Stability in England, 1675–1725* (London, 1967), xiv, xv. Namier was aware of the problem. He had originally intended to write a narrative account of the British “political nation” during the American Revolution, concentrating on “that marvellous microcosmos,” the British House of Commons. But he found that if he attempted a narrative, “however much of general analysis I put into the introductory chapters, lengthy digressions and appendices could not be avoided—too much in eighteenth-century politics requires explaining.” So, instead, he wrote the two-volume *Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III* (1929), a static analysis of eighteenth-century politics as it existed at one point in time. He continued to believe that this magisterial book was, “in a way, introductory to my main work”; *Structure of Politics*, 1: vi, vii. Later his wife and biographer explained Namier’s perception of the problem he faced in apt metaphorical terms. Namier, she wrote, saw two choices open to the historian. “The one he likened to following a stream as a diarist on the move might, noting day by day its twists and turns from the source, say in the hills, through barely billowing land to the delta that fans out to the sea. The other was to build across the river’s course two dams and settle down to study that section’s significant detail; which study should include analyses of the water and the river bed. Such was his choice in 1924,” when he started out on *The Structure of Politics*. Julia Namier, *Lewis Namier, a Biography* (London, 1971), 187.

It was this sacrifice of narrative to structure, as well as Namier’s rejection of beliefs and ideas as forces in history, that stimulated Herbert Butterfield’s bitter attacks on him; see especially Butterfield, *George III and the Historians* (London, 1957), bk. 3, sec. 3. In criticizing Namier personally for his handling of political history, Butterfield anticipated the general problem of historiography that developed later and that is the main theme of this essay. “Over and above the structure of politics,” Butterfield wrote, “we must have a political history that is set out in narrative form—an account of adult human beings, taking a hand in their fates and fortunes, pulling at the story in the direction they want to carry it, and making decisions of their own. We must have the kind of story in which (no matter how much we know about the structure of politics and the conditions of the time) we can never quite guess, at any given moment, what is going to happen next. . . . Perhaps the ideal kind of history is the kind in which a story is given and events are presented in motion, but the story is re-told so to speak ‘in depth,’ so that it acquires a new dimension; it is both structure and narrative combined. . . . Where history is both a story and a study, one may gain a profounder insight into both the ways of men and the processes of time.” *ibid.*, 206–07.

scholarship is heavily concentrated on unconnected technical problems. Narratives that once gave meaning to the details have been undermined and discredited with the advance of technical scholarship, and no new narrative structures have been constructed to replace the old. Few historians even attempt now to incorporate the mass of technical findings and the analytical studies that dominate modern research into historical narratives that explain how the world—or some large segment of it—evolved in the way it did. Yet the historical meaning, the relevance and significance, of the technical writings can only be found within and as part of such comprehensive, developmental accounts.

To write such essential narratives—dominated by a sense of movement through time, incorporating the technical studies, and devoted to showing how the present world was shaped by its emergence from a very different past and hence concentrated on critical transitions from the past toward the present—seems to me to be the great challenge of modern historical scholarship. We will continue to need, and will continue to have, innovative technical studies; they extend the range of our knowledge and emerge naturally from the inner propulsions of professional scholarship. And we will need and will continue to have analytical works that explore key issues, personalities, and events in depth. But the critical need, it seems to me, is to bring order into large areas of history and thus to reintroduce history in a sophisticated form to a wider reading public, through synthetic works, narrative in structure, on major themes, works that explain some significant part of the story of how the present world came to be the way it is.¹⁰ There is no prescription for such works, no obvious list of themes of appropriate magnitude. The most successful such narrative I know of is Ronald

¹⁰ I agree with much in Lawrence Stone's article, "The Revival of Narrative," which I read after drafting this essay. But while, in tracing a resurgent interest in narrative history of all kinds, he was cautiously attempting only to "chart observed changes in historical fashion," I am incautiously doing what he so carefully avoided, making "value judgments about what are good, and what are less good, modes of historical writing" in certain circumstances; I am attempting to suggest why, in this era of great advances in highly professional, highly technical scholarship, narration, accessible to a broad public, is peculiarly necessary. Further, I am more concerned than he seems to be about the sheer disarray and confusion in the proliferation of analytical historiography. Finally, I do not think of narrative history, in the broad sense I am using that term, as incompatible with analytical history. In my view, it is the goal of narrative history, of the dimension now called for, to incorporate the analytical findings. Stone, "The Revival of Narrative: Reflections on a New Old History," *Past & Present*, no. 85 (1979): 3–24.

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Syme's *The Roman Revolution*, which retells the story of the great transformation of the Roman state and society between 60 B.C. and A.D. 14 in terms of "the composition of the oligarchy of government." It is a narrative, political in a complex social sense, that had to be drawn from a body of technical studies of family history so "overwhelming" in bulk, so recondite and detailed, that, Syme wrote, it "almost baffles exposition."¹¹ Such narratives may develop in intellectual or economic history as well as in socio-political history; they are most likely to develop, as Lord Acton understood and as Oscar and Mary Handlin demonstrated in considering the history of liberty, in a combination of areas.¹²

These narrative histories will be difficult to write insofar as they incorporate a range of technical, analytical findings. Their structure and the orders of events they describe will follow no standard form. And the difficulties will be compounded by the growing importance of certain broad tendencies, certain inner movements, that are developing within the mass of current scholarship without respect to field and that seem to be creating new dimensions altogether. These developments were not planned. They reflect no methodological doctrine, historical school, or program of research. They have emerged in many subject areas simultaneously, impelled by the dynamics of scholarship itself—by the stimulating effect on sensitive minds of the great increase in documentation in familiar fields, by the influence of ideas developed in other disciplines on historians seeking new approaches and deeper understanding, and by opportunities for new departures suddenly glimpsed by young historians in areas left behind by the once innovative work of older historians. But, whatever their origins, these trends in current scholarship are important in themselves, worth isolating and worth examining particularly for their bearing on the general narratives concentrated on major transitions that will, one hopes, eventually be written.

And so, mindful of Gordon Wright's warning not to mistake one's own observations for the voice of God or the wisdom of the ages, and with apologies in advance for the severe limitations of my unbalanced emphasis on certain kinds of Anglo-American studies only marginally extended into Continental European history, I would like to sketch

¹¹ Syme, *The Roman Revolution* (Oxford, 1939), vii, viii.

¹² Handlin and Handlin, *The Dimensions of Liberty* (Cambridge, Mass., 1961); Gertrude Himmelfarb, *Lord Acton: A Study in Conscience and Politics* (London, 1952), chap. 6, esp. pp. 142, 145.

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these trends as I see them emerging from recent historical scholarship—trends that are likely to shape any comprehensive narratives that reflect the knowledge and analytical skills we now have.

THE FIRST BECOMES CLEAR through a consideration of the importance of quantification. Quantification in history is easily misunderstood. As David Herlihy has explained, it is distinct from computation and the formal analysis made possible by computers. Much confusion has resulted from the failure to observe this distinction.¹³ Further, as Oscar Handlin and others have shown, if it is not practiced with careful discrimination and by historians otherwise informed of historical reality, it can destroy the foundations of historical understanding by limiting questions to available numerical answers, by endowing with a spurious rigor claims that have no basis in fact, and by diverting attention from the central themes of an evolving inquiry.¹⁴ But, beyond all of that, the innovations that are claimed for quantification are exaggerated. Historians have always used numbers, when they could get them; they have always attempted to convey magnitudes in numerical as well as verbal terms. Yet there *is* something in the current euphoric development of quantification in history that is new and that will, I think, greatly affect the future evolution of historiography generally.

Some terms borrowed from Freud and the sociologists but used here in a somewhat different way may help one see the character of the development.¹⁵ It is reasonable, I think, to say that almost all history written before the twentieth century was essentially *manifest* history.

¹³ Herlihy, "Numerical and Formal Analysis in European History," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 12 (1981): 115–19.

¹⁴ Handlin, "The Capacity of Quantitative History," *Perspectives in American History*, 9 (1975): 7–26, expanded in Handlin, *Truth in History* (Cambridge, Mass., 1979), chap. 8.

¹⁵ Freud's use of "manifest content" in dream analysis has been taken to mean "the descriptive narrative that the subject puts forward at a time when he does not have the full meaning of his dream at his disposal"; "latent analysis" for Freud was "a description for everything that analysis gradually uncovers"; J. Laplanche and J.-B. Pontalis, *The Language of Psycho-Analysis*, trans. D. Nicholson-Smith (London, 1973), 243, 235. Cf. Robert Merton, "Manifest and Latent Functions," in *Social Theory and Social Structure* (Glencoe, Ill., 1949), chap. 1, esp. pp. 51, 61–81.

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That is, history was the story of events that contemporaries were clearly aware of, that were matters of conscious concern, were consciously struggled over, were, so to speak, headline events in their own time even if their causes and their underlying determinants were buried below the level of contemporaries' understanding. And this could hardly have been otherwise since, quite aside from what historians might have thought was important, the available documentation was derived largely from public records, from the personal archives of great men much involved in the headline events of their own time, and from literary accounts of other kinds variously focused on manifest events. Underlying circumstances, however skillfully and imaginatively described, were secondary concerns introduced as prefatory matter or interleaved here and there to help explain the main events, which formed the structure of the story, or to help create a realistic picture of the era in which the events took place. Sometimes these prefatory or contextual descriptions were remarkably effective: Macaulay's third chapter, for example, or Henry Adam's opening six chapters of his *History of the United States*, or David Cecil's fourteen-page pointillist depiction of the social world of the eighteenth-century Whig aristocracy with which he began his *Melbourne*—one of the most effective vignettes of social history ever written. But, however effective these passages may be, they form an accompaniment to, a commentary on, a background for, the essential foreground, which remains the story of manifest events.

What is new, it seems to me, about the current work in quantitative history is not that numbers as such as being introduced, or more precise numbers than we have had before, but that the kind of numbers being introduced is making possible a new range of inquiry into what might be called *latent* events—that is, events that contemporaries were not fully or clearly aware of, at times were not aware of at all, events that they did not consciously struggle over, however much they might have been forced unwittingly to grapple with their consequences, and events that were not recorded as events in the documentation of the time. No one in the seventeenth-century Chesapeake colonies knew that population growth was slowing in Britain and that labor markets were shifting in ways that contracted the flow of white indentured servants to the colonies; the planters only knew that they found themselves relying more and more on the labor of black slaves. The latent history of population growth in seventeenth-century Britain was uncovered by twentieth-century students of population history using quantitative analysis, who also established the fact that it was only in the mid-1680s, and not before, that blacks formed the majority of the

Chesapeake region's labor force.¹⁶ Similarly, no one in the Tuscan countryside ravaged by the Black Death in the mid-fourteenth century associated that fearful manifestation of God's wrath with an earlier population decline that had been in motion for a century before the plague struck Europe. It was David Herlihy who uncovered this latent event, entered it, so to speak, into the record, and associated it with the manifest devastation of the plague; and he could discover this earlier decline only in statistics which he created out of the manuscript tax records of the countryside of Pistoia and the great Florentine survey, the Catasto, of 1427.¹⁷

Other examples easily came to mind, especially in connection with population history: shifts in sex ratios, in age at marriage, in birth rates and death rates, in age distributions, and in mobility patterns. But such key events in population history are only the most obvious of this new range of historical episodes. Events of the same order are now being discovered frequently by historians working on quite different questions: occupation and wealth distributions, church membership, patterns of landholding and types of land usage, living arrangements. It is not simply that quantification is making possible a more precise description of these events. The events I am referring to were known, if at all, only vaguely by contemporaries or by previous historians to have *been* events; they are being discovered as particular happenings now for the first time. Taken together, they form a new landscape—a landscape like that of the ocean floor, assumed to have existed in some vague way by people struggling at the surface of the waves but never seen before as actual rocks, ravines, and cliffs. And like the newly discovered ocean floor—so rich, complex, and busy a world in itself—the world of latent events can be seen to be part of, directly involved with, the manifest history of the surface world itself. And that is my point.

One of the most important developments in current historiography, it seems to me, is the emerging integration of latent and manifest events. I do not mean simply that a deeper picture of the context of public

¹⁶ Russell Menard, "From Servants to Slaves: The Transformation of the Chesapeake Labor System," *Southern Studies*, 16 (1977): 355–90; and H. A. Gemery, "Emigration from the British Isles to the New World, 1630–1700: Inferences from Colonial Populations," in Paul Uselding, ed., *Research in Economic History*, 5 (1980): 179–231.

¹⁷ Herlihy, "Population, Plague, and Social Change in Rural Pistoia, 1201–1430," *Economic History Review*, 2d ser., 18 (1965): 225–44.

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events is appearing, although that is indeed happening, but that events of one order are being brought together with events of another order. The resulting conflation is beginning to produce the outline of a general history different from what we have known before. Major public events will, of course, remain in their key locations, but when seen in connection with the clarifying latent landscape they appear to occupy rather different positions than heretofore. The American Revolution, for example, transformed American life and influenced the course of events elsewhere in the world. That manifest event will not be obscured by discoveries of events of another order, but explanations of the origins, development, and consequences of the Revolution are beginning to take on quite different forms in the light of latent events that are now being uncovered. For the extraction of quantitative information from records that were never intended to provide such data makes it possible to detect events in the population and migration history of the pre-Revolutionary years that profoundly affected government policy, settlement patterns, and attitudes to authority, all of which helped shape the origins and outcome of the Revolution. How could the treatment of slavery have been uniform throughout the newly independent American states given the different balances of Creoles and Africans that we have recently discovered existed and given the different degrees and forms of assimilation that we now know developed and that have only recently been located with some precision on the chronological map of American history?¹⁸

THE INTEGRATION OF LATENT AND MANIFEST EVENTS was not planned. It was no one's "research design." It is emerging from the inner logic of historiography itself, which is to say, from the convergence of the efforts of many historians working on different problems and with different kinds of materials. Similarly, there is nothing preconcerted or designed in a second general tendency that is now rapidly developing. It concerns spatial relationships rather than the relationship between different orders of events, and it may be approached historiographically.

¹⁸ William W. Freehling, "The Founding Fathers and Slavery," *AHR*, 77 (1972): 81-93; Ira Berlin, "Time, Space, and the Evolution of Afro-American Society in British Mainland North America," *ibid.*, 85 (1980): 44-78.

One of the most remarkable aspects of recent historical scholarship is the speed with which certain key developments have swept through centers of research and among individual scholars throughout the Western world. The study of family history in its modern form is usually thought to have originated with French scholars building on a long tradition of research in demography. The subject was picked up in England, where David Glass and others had been studying population trends in early modern history but without focusing on the sociological questions probed by the French, and was then developed with remarkable enterprise and imagination—promoted, indeed, with missionary zeal—in Cambridge University. From there it spread to the United States, where some of us had already been considering the same questions of structure and magnitudes and what might be called the social psychology of the family. But lacking quantitative measures or a technique for developing them, we had relied on the earlier, prestatistical writings of the British historians (which they themselves soon thereafter rejected, along with the work of those of us who had been so naive as to believe them) and on studies done by sociologists who had no idea of what had actually happened in the past.¹⁹ Once the signals from abroad became more reliable and a technique for assembling statistical information became available, research in the history of the family took off in America and has now developed, in typical American fashion, into a decentralized, undisciplined, highly idiosyncratic, but creative academic industry.²⁰ All of this cumulating work in family history has most recently reached Germany, whose records—especially the excellent genealogical records, enhanced by the Nazis' extraordinary *Ortssippenbücher* written to document "pure Aryan" blood lines—will make possible a new level of accomplishment in this kind of study.²¹

¹⁹ Bailyn, *Education in the Forming of American Society* (Chapel Hill, 1960), 15–17, 21–29; Peter Laslett, *Household and Family in Past Time* (Cambridge, 1972), 10–11, 11n.

²⁰ For an effort to summarize and interpret the virtual library of writings on Anglo-American family life in the early modern period that has appeared in the twenty years since I attempted a "hypothetical" sketch, based on the information then available, in *Education in the Forming of American Society*, see Vivian C. Fox and Martin H. Quitt, *Loving, Parenting, and Dying: The Family Cycle in England and America, Past and Present* (New York, 1980), pt. 1.

²¹ See Imhof, "Historical Demography as Social History." On the *Ortssippenbücher*, originally projected as thirty thousand volumes of local history tracing kin associations, to establish "pure" blood lines, from the sixteenth century to the present, see John Knodel,

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What happened in family history happened, too, in historical community studies, in the history of population trends, in the study of modernization, in the history of social structures, and in the excavation of the buried details of eighteenth-century political thought. Discoveries in one country, in one scholarly culture, quickly affected scholarship advancing in other countries.²² Students of American history have good reason, for their own proper work, to examine Pierre Goubert's history of the Beauvaisis, John Patten's studies of East Anglian towns, R. A. Butlin's survey of Irish towns, and Gerald L. Soliday's report on Marburg in Upper Hesse;²³ to compare local community controls in Germany, as described in Mark Walker's *German Home Towns*, with those of England described in Peter Clark and Paul Slack's volumes and in John Patten's book on the same subject; to consider Étienne

"Ortssippenbücher als Quelle für die Historische Demographie," *Geschichte und Gesellschaft*, 1 (1975): 288–324. An excellent example is the *Ortssippenbuch* of the Palatine village of Lamsheim: Heinrich Rembe, ed., *Lamsheim: Die Familien von 1547 bis 1800*. . . , volume 1 of the Heimatstelle Pfalz's *Beiträge zur Bevölkerungsgeschichte der Pfalz* (Kaiserslautern, 1971). Excerpts from this volume related to the American migration of the eighteenth century have been published in translation by Don Yoder in *Pennsylvania Folklife*, 23, no. 2 (1973–74): 40ff.

²² Communication has become almost instantaneous. So Peter Laslett, visiting the United States after having completed the manuscript of his *Household and Family in Past Time*, was shown the draft of an imaginative monographic article by an American graduate student on the life cycles of Austrian households in the 1760s. He saw the article's relevance immediately, and hastily amended his manuscript to take account not merely of the new information but of a new point of view, a new dimension of the subject, which thereupon became built into the literature in a permanent way. See Laslett, *Household and Family in Past Time*, 21, 71, 150–51. The manuscript was that of Lutz Berkner, published as "The Stem Family and the Developmental Cycle of the Peasant Household: An Eighteenth-Century Austrian Example," *AHR*, 77 (1972): 398–418. Berkner, however, was by no means satisfied that Laslett incorporated into his thinking the main idea of that essay—the idea that, studied as dynamic, living organisms, families were neither extended nor nuclear in structure; at certain phases of their development they were nuclear, at others extended. The basic argument of *Household and Family in Past Time*, Berkner wrote, remained "that the family has been nuclear in most western societies in the past," but the evidence produced in the book proves "nothing of the sort." Berkner, "The Use and Misuse of Census Data for the Historical Analysis of Family Structure," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 5 (1975): 738.

²³ Goubert, *Beauvais et le Beauvaisis de 1600 à 1730*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1960); Patten, ed., *Pre-Industrial England* (Folkestone, Kent, 1979), chaps. 2, 6, and *Rural-Urban Migration in Pre-Industrial England* (Oxford University, School of Geography, Research Paper no. 6, 1973); Butlin, ed., *The Development of the Irish Town* (London, 1977), chap. 3; Soliday, "Marburg in Upper Hesse: A Research Report," *Journal of Family History*, 2 (1977): 164–68.

François's account of the lower classes and poverty in the Rhenish court towns together with Olwen Hufton's *The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France* when assessing Alice Hansen Jones's *Wealth of a Nation to Be*,²⁴ to examine as a basis for comparison with their own materials both the publications of Sunne Åkerman and others in Uppsala on migration patterns in Scandinavia and the essays on Spanish migration by Magnus Mörner, Peter Boyd-Bowman, and Gilbert Din;²⁵ and to ponder Franco Venturi's many writings on Beccaria's *On Crimes and Punishments* (1764), so popular and somehow "relevant" in late-eighteenth-century America, though it originated as a polemic in the altogether different world of Habsburg Milan, dominated by a hereditary patriciate allied to the nobility and the Catholic Church.²⁶

There is nothing new in kind in this transnational communication and interaction. Historical scholarship has always been an international enterprise. But seldom has communication been as direct and continuous as it now is. And, more important, never, as far as I know, has the availability of comparable information from far-distant areas in itself reinforced so naturally a major analytical concept. For what is emerging from all of this transnational communication of parallel information is not merely a catalogue of differences and similarities and not simply a progressive sophistication of technique by the application of many minds working in different traditions on similar problems, but something more important: the sense of large-scale systems of events operating over various areas. A rescaling of perspective has begun to

²⁴ Walker, *German Home Towns: Community, State and General Estate, 1648–1871* (Ithaca, N. Y., 1971); Clark and Slack, eds., *Crisis and Order in English Towns, 1500–1700* (London, 1972), and *English Towns in Transition* (Oxford, 1976); Patten, *English Towns, 1500–1700* (Hamden, Conn., 1978); François, "Unterschichten und Armut in rheinischen Residenzstädten des 18. Jahrhunderts," *Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 62 (1975): 433–64; Hufton, *The Poor of Eighteenth-Century France, 1750–1789* (Oxford, 1974); Jones, *Wealth of a Nation to Be: The American Colonies on the Eve of the Revolution* (New York, 1980).

²⁵ Harald Runblom and Hans Norman, eds., *From Sweden to America: A History of the Migration* (Minneapolis, 1976); Mörner, "Spanish Migration to the New World prior to 1810: A Report on the State of Research," in Fredi Chiapelli, et al., eds., *First Images of America: The Impact of the Old World on the New*, 2 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1976): 737–82; Boyd-Bowman, "Spanish Emigrants to the Indies, 1595–98: A Profile," *ibid.*, 723–35; Din, "Spanish Immigration to a French Land," *Louisiana Review*, 5 (1976): 63–80.

²⁶ On the circulation and reception of Beccaria's essay, see note 39, below.

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take place in which the basic unit of discussion is larger than any of the traditional units within which research began. Large-scale orbits developing through time have become visible, and within them patterns of filiation and derivation.

Since my interests focus on the Anglo-American world in the early modern period, I naturally became aware of this kind of configuration in that connection. My first inkling of what would develop in this aspect of historical study came over twenty-five years ago in casual conversations with a colleague expert in the Scottish Enlightenment. It became apparent to us as we talked not simply that the leaders of Revolutionary America and of Enlightenment Scotland shared certain ideas but that the distinctively developing cultures in the two countries were fundamentally shaped by similar relationships to a single, central cultural core, in London. This common marginality—a similar distance from and involvement with the same central core—was a shaping element in the growth of each of these provincial cultures and was necessary to explain both. We tried, rather too ambitiously, to draw out the implications of this observation in an essay entitled “England’s Cultural Provinces: Scotland and America.”²⁷ We were convinced that the formulation was correct, but we did not then realize the magnitude of the issues. We did not know how our literary data related to an overall British Atlantic social system or what other kinds of events and documentation might be seen to be involved in this system. Indeed, we did not know what kind of a system, one small corner of which we were examining, this really was.

At about the same time David Quinn began publishing some unusually suggestive studies of England’s overseas expansion and settlement in the sixteenth century. In them he noted, first, that many of those who were involved in settlements in Ireland were also involved in settlements in America; and, second, that the attitude of the English to natives encountered in these two colonial areas was remarkably similar, and that experience gained in one area was automatically applied in the other.²⁸ From Quinn’s writing alone one began to see that the

²⁷ John Clive and Bernard Bailyn, “England’s Cultural Provinces: Scotland and America,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 11 (1954): 200–13.

²⁸ Quinn, *Raleigh and the British Empire* (London, 1947), esp. chap. 5, and *The Elizabethans and the Irish* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1966). For later developments of this theme, see Nicholas P. Canny, “The Ideology of English Colonization: From Ireland to America,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 30 (1973): 575–98, and “The Permissive Frontier: The Problem of Social Control in English Settlements in Ireland and Virginia, 1550–1650,” in K. R. Andrews *et al.*, eds., *The Westward Enterprise: English Activities in Ireland, the Atlantic, and America, 1480–1650* (Liverpool, 1978); James Muldoon, “The Indian as Irishman,” *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 111 (1975): 267–89.

origins of England's overseas empire were part of something more comprehensive, which included the British Isles themselves as well as overseas territories. What was involved was an expansion of the English, later British, world from its core in southeastern England out into a series of expanding alien peripheries—Wales and the North Country of England in the sixteenth century, Scotland, Ireland, and North America in the seventeenth century. Phrases linking various British overseas territories, scarcely noticed before, suddenly took on heavy meaning: Ireland was described in a travel book of 1617, for example, as “this famous island in the *Virginian* sea.”²⁹ One could envision a huge, outwardly expanding peripheral arc sweeping north and west from London and the Home Counties into Wales and Lowland Scotland, across Ireland, southwest through Newfoundland, then down the North American coast through Nova Scotia, New England, the Chesapeake, and the Carolinas, and ending in the many Anglo-American settlements in the Caribbean. This arc was nothing so simple as the trade route of an empire in the traditional sense, commercial or territorial. Nor was it merely an expanding frontier line. It was not a line, an edge, comprehensible in Turnerian terms as such, but a ring of territories, of marchlands, separated in important ways from the territories on either side of it.³⁰ In these linked territories a central culture encountered a variety of different human and physical environments and formed a variety of new subcultures, all of which were contained within a single overall system that might be designated “British.” But, even broadened out to all of these magnitudes, one's vision proved to be too restricted. It remained for J. G. A. Pocock, a New Zealander educated in England and long resident in the United States, to suggest that this entire interactive Atlantic culture system, this huge band of variant marchlands, was in itself only a segment of a global system that ultimately reached Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the Pacific world as well.³¹

²⁹ Fynes Moryson, *An Itinerary* (London, 1617), as quoted in Quinn, *The Elizabethans and the Irish*, 122 (italics added).

³⁰ Denys Hay made this point precisely in his essay on the Scottish marchlands, “England, Scotland, and Europe: The Problem of the Frontier,” *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 5th ser., 25 (1975): 77–91, esp. 80.

³¹ Pocock, “British History: A Plea for a New Subject,” *Journal of Modern History*, 47 (1975): 601–21. Cf. Michael Hechter, *Internal Colonialism: The Celtic Fringe in British National Development, 1536–1966* (London, 1975), and the exchange of views between Pocock and Hechter following Pocock's article, pp. 626–28.

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The ramifications of such a view—applicable to far more than the British world or to the other world empires—are extensive and important. Issues arising in various locations within the periphery, which once seemed disparate and discrete, can now be seen to be closely related, and the relationships help explain the course of events. In this perspective, for example, it becomes apparent that official British policy, promulgated in London, restraining the settlement of the trans-Appalachian west in America was shaped in part by attitudes to Scotland and Ireland—the fear of Scottish and absentee Irish landlords in high office in London that their lands would be depopulated by the extension of settlement in America and, hence, that the economic stability of their lives would be threatened as Americans migrated west into areas four thousand miles from Whitehall.³² One suddenly understands the reach and penetration of Dr. Johnson's imagination when he observed, on his tour of the western Scottish islands in 1773, that the attraction of the American frontier to discontented Highlanders on the Scottish frontier was a threat to the survival of British culture. Highlanders relocated on the far western British periphery, he said, will simply be lost to the nation: "For a nation scattered in the boundless regions of America resembles rays diverging from a focus. All the rays remain but the heat is gone. Their power consisted in their concentration: when they are dispersed, they have no effect."³³ Was such a dispersal outward from the center to the margins, with its attendant loss of "concentration," wise? Could it be stopped? Could British law be used to prevent the circulation of British people along the peripheries of British territory? What should be the proper relationships of the outer boundaries to each other and to the core? These problems, which take on meaning only insofar as one grasps not just the eighteenth-century American frontier but the British world system in its entirety, were being discussed actively at the highest level of the British government in November and December 1773 and were at the point of resolution in a controversial proposal that Parliament prohibit further

³² Bailyn, "1776: A Year of Challenge—A World Transformed," *Journal of Law and Economics*, 19 (1976): 458–59.

³³ Samuel Johnson, *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, ed. Mary Lascelles (New Haven, 1971), 94–99, 131.

British migration to America, when the conflict between Britain and the colonies put an end to the discussion.³⁴

Migration and the problem of the imperial constitution are two aspects of the general issue of core-periphery relations in the early modern British world; there are others. Political institutions and political ideas whose origins lay in the heartland took on different forms in the differing peripheral settings. It was the peculiar impact of American circumstances on political forms and ideas emanating from the metropolitan culture of Britain that determined the shape of public institutions in the United States.³⁵ But this pan-Atlantic British system of the early modern period cannot be understood in isolation from certain other large systems of the time. Essential to it are intersections with other systems moving discretely within their own patterns.

An explanation of the population history of British North America in the preindustrial period also involves the depiction of a Central European system concentrated in the upper Rhineland but spreading out northeast to the Danish border, east to Bohemia, and southeast through the Danubian basin to southern Russia. Spinoffs from that distinctive and independently evolving system, whose major flows were eastward into Prussia, the Habsburg lands, and Russia, entered directly into the

³⁴ Rumors circulated continuously in 1773 that parliamentary legislation was being drafted to prohibit all further emigration to America, and in November 1773 two London newspapers (*Lloyd's Evening Post*, November 15–17, and the *Public Advertiser*, November 16) finally carried the supposed text of a radical seven-point plan "to be proposed at the next meeting of Parliament to prevent the emigration of our people to America." Issued, no doubt, as Franklin surmised "to feel the pulse of the public," it elicited from Franklin a carefully reasoned reply, which he apparently never published, and touched off heated public debates not only in the metropolitan areas of Britain but in some of the provinces as well. [Franklin] *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, 20, ed. William B. Wilcox *et al.* (New Haven, 1976): 522–28. Although a prohibitory bill was never enacted, actions of other kinds were undertaken. Some of the most powerful men in Ireland (including Franklin's *bête noir*, the former secretary of state for the colonies, Lord Hillsborough), who were supporting prohibitory legislation, formed an association to lower rents where they were felt to be oppressive. And in Scotland, the Lord Justice Clerk, Thomas Miller, began a parish-by-parish survey of the magnitude of the exodus, an inquiry that was eventually extended by the British government to the registration of every British subject who left Britain from December 1773 to March 1776. The subject is discussed in general and a statistical analysis of the resulting register of English and Scottish emigrants is presented in my forthcoming *Voyagers to the West*.

³⁵ Bailyn, *Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* (Cambridge, Mass., 1967), esp. chaps. 5, 6; Gordon S. Wood, *Creation of the American Republic, 1776–1787* (Chapel Hill, 1969), pt. 2.

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British galaxy of the eighteenth century as the first of some seventy-five thousand "Germans" (in fact, Swiss and French Protestants from the region of Montbéliard as well as subjects of the German princes) began moving down the Rhine, transshipping at Rotterdam and Cowes to reach the *Insel*, as it was sometimes called in the Rhineland, of *Bintzel-vannier* (Pennsylv-ania).³⁶ Not only can one plot the intersection of the central European population system with the British, but one can identify individuals whose role it was to forge links between the two independently moving orbits. Benjamin Furly, William Penn's friend and agent, long resident in Rotterdam—merchant, intellectual, land developer, and defender of liberal causes—was the first of these key figures. But the intersections were not limited to Europe; they involved West Africa as well. For the West African population system, too, spilled over into segments of the British Atlantic world, which was spreading deep into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, along the Florida coasts, and within the maritime provinces of Canada.³⁷ To see the whole of the entire set of interrelated systems that impinged on preindustrial America one would have to circle the globe like a satellite and note the simultaneous movement of peoples and cultures across a vast area—an area stretching from the Elbe to the Mississippi and from the North Sea to the Congo.

Such a synoptic view develops most readily from the study of population movements. But the concept of inclusive systems with centers and margins, whose integrity as systems is essential to understanding the individual parts within them, is applicable in many spheres. The heart of the transformation of the Roman state and society that Syme narrated in *The Roman Revolution* lay in the reconstitution of the governing class by recruitment from the provinces. "The strength and vi-

³⁶ Otto Langguth, "Pennsylvania German Pioneers from the County of Wertheim," [*Yearbook of*] *The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society*, 12 (1947): 169–70. There is no comprehensive account of the Central European population movements. For a brief sketch of these flows as they relate to the migration to Pennsylvania and for references to a few of the many German writings on the subject, see Marianne Wokeck, "The Flow and Composition of German Immigration to Philadelphia, 1727–1775," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 105 (1981): 274–78.

³⁷ William I. Hull, *Benjamin Furly and Quakerism in Rotterdam* (Swarthmore, Pa., 1941), and *William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Migration to Pennsylvania* (Swarthmore, Pa., 1935), esp. 328–45; Philip D. Curtin, *Economic Change in Precolonial Africa: Senegambia in the Era of the Slave Trade* (Madison, Wis., 1975), chaps. 2–4.

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tality of an empire," Syme wrote, "is frequently due to the new aristocracy from the periphery." From Roman Spain, he explained, local notables

migrate to the capital in permanence; they purchase mansions at Rome, villas and estates in the fashionable vicinity; they invade the high strata of society; they contract marriage alliances with Italian families, and even with the old Roman aristocracy; and also, and naturally, with similar groups of rising families from other provinces. . . . They began as clients of the Caesars and they end by supplanting them.

And, in an interesting sketch, Syme discussed the failure of this recruitment, reinforcement, and freshening from the overseas peripheries in the case of the Spanish and the first British empires.³⁸

A similarly synoptic view has proved effective in intellectual history as well, most notably in two series of distinguished publications. The first is Franco Venturi's sensitive description of the radiations of the Enlightenment from its center in Paris to the near peripheries in Western Europe—Spain, Italy, Corsica, Austria, Germany, and England—and then to the outer margins in Eastern Europe, Russia, and North America. With his exceptional linguistic ability and his broad vision, Venturi has been able to show not merely the general penetration of reform ideas into the remote provinces of the Western world but also the specific adaptations of these ideas that were made in different cultures. His elaborate tracing of the circulation of Beccaria's *On Crimes and Punishments* from its origins in Milan through the whole of Europe shows the possibility of this kind of study. The second is J. G. A. Pocock's elaborate tracing of a single body of political thought—the peculiar language and grammar of "civic humanism"—from Florence to England, Scotland, and America. "A 'language' is uncovered in sixteenth-century Florence," Pocock wrote in a recent summary, "and shown becoming first Puritan, then Whig, then American" as it circulated "away from Europe, towards what is least European in the Anglophone (or 'Atlantic') world."³⁹

³⁸ Syme, *Colonial Élités: Rome, Spain, and the Americas* (London, 1958), 4, 13.

³⁹ Much of the argument of Venturi's three-volume *Settecento riformatore* (Turin, 1969–79), which traces the spread of Enlightenment ideas throughout the Western world, is summarized in his *Utopia and Reform in the Enlightenment* (Cambridge, 1971) and in his "Church and Reform in Enlightenment Italy: The Sixties of the Eighteenth Century,"

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In a different vein, closer to the approach of François Furet and his collaborators in the collective inquiry *Livre et Société*, is Robert Darnton's book on the publishing history and distribution of the *Encyclopédie*. Through an exhaustive examination of the marketing of the quarto edition of the *Encyclopédie*, Darnton traced the distribution of this key work of the Enlightenment—and, hence, to a significant degree the diffusion of the Enlightenment itself—from the center in Paris to the French provinces and then out to the Low Countries, the Rhineland, “the north European plains to the Scandinavian fiords and the Russian steppes until finally it reached remote outposts like Lex's bookshop in Warsaw and Rüdiger's in Moscow.” Through Darnton's eyes we can picture volumes being “hailed across the snow from Leipzig [to St. Petersburg] by sled,” and moving up the Elbe and the Moldau, across the Alps to Turin, down the Rhône to Marseilles and Genoa, and along the Danube to Pest, “where,” Darnton wrote, “Paris seemed centuries away in contrast to the immediacy of the Ottoman Empire and the unremitting warfare on the eastern front of western culture.”⁴⁰ A similarly comprehensive view enabled Robert Palmer and, to a lesser extent, Jacques Godechot to grasp as a singular concatenation of events the pan-European and American explosions of “democratic revolutions” of the late eighteenth century. The possibilities have been shown to be rich in other spheres as well—in analyzing the history of domestic politics (notably American Populism) and a wide range of contemporary phenomena: international relations, political geography, the value systems of organized society, urban en-

Journal of Modern History, 48 (1976): 215–32. He began his tracking of the circulation of Beccaria's ideas in a report to an international conference on Beccaria convened by the Academy of Sciences of Turin in 1964 (the proceedings of which were published by the academy in 1966) and brought his work together in an edition of Beccaria's treatise, which reprints the work itself in 104 pages and then presents as a 547-page appendix a documentary history of the origins of the book in Milan and its reception in Italy, France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. Cesare Beccaria, *Dei delitti e delle pene* (1764), ed. Franco Venturi (Turin, 1965; 3d edn., 1973); for a summary, see Venturi, *Utopia and Reform in the Enlightenment*, chap. 4. Pocock, *The Machiavellian Moment: Florentine Political Thought and the Atlantic Republican Tradition* (Princeton, 1975), and “*The Machiavellian Moment Revisited: A Study in History and Ideology*,” *Journal of Modern History*, 53 (1981): 71.

⁴⁰ Darnton, *The Business of Enlightenment: A Publishing History of the Encyclopédie, 1775–1800* (Cambridge, Mass., 1979), 530, chaps. 6, 10, apps. B, C, and “*The Encyclopédie Wars of Prerevolutionary France*,” *AHR*, 78 (1973): 1346–52. Cf. François Furet et al., *Livre et société dans la France du XVIII^e siècle*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1965–70).

vironments, and the dissemination of art forms, both fine and applied. And other orbits can be envisioned in other connections: news dissemination, technical expertise, literary forms, business practices.⁴¹

THUS, IT SEEMS TO ME, IN THE WELTER of historical publications, there are not only signs of a deepening interpenetration of latent and manifest events but also the outlines of systems of filiation and derivation among phenomena that once were discussed in isolation from each other. And, third, there is also in motion in current historical writing an intensifying effort to relate the world of interior, subjective experiences to the course of external events.

⁴¹ R. R. Palmer, *The Age of the Democratic Revolution*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 1959–64); and Godechot, *La Grande Nation: L'Expansion révolutionnaire de la France dans le monde, de 1789 à 1799*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1956). On Populism as a movement "on the fringe of the metropolitan culture," see James Turner, "Understanding the Populist," *Journal of American History*, 67 (1980–81): esp. 370–71. For twelve wide-ranging essays applying this concept, covering political geography in general, America's place in the world, the regionalism of social change in Italy, nation-building in southeastern Europe, newly independent island clusters, bilingualism in Montreal, a "geoethnic-geoeconomic-geopolitical model of differentiation within western Europe," and the splintering of states in Eurasia, see Jean Gottmann, ed., *Centre and Periphery: Spatial Variations in Politics* (Beverly Hills, 1980). On value systems and social organization, see Edward Shils, "Centre and Periphery," in *The Logic of Personal Knowledge: Essays Presented to Michael Polanyi on His Seventieth Birthday, 11th March 1961* (London [1961]), 117–30. For an attempt to use this concept to explain "capitalist agriculture and the origins of the European world-economy in the sixteenth century," see Immanuel Wallerstein, *The Modern World-System, I* (New York, 1974); in the second volume (New York, 1980), the same scheme is used in an effort to explain "mercantilism and the consolidation of the European world-economy, 1600–1750." For orbits of cultural dissemination, see, for example, Milton Newton, "Cultural Preadaptation and the Upland South," in H. J. Walker and W. G. Haag, eds., *Man and Cultural Heritage*, volume 5 of *Geoscience and Man* (Baton Rouge, La., 1974), 143–54; Robert D. Mitchell, "The Formation of Early American Culture Regions: An Interpretation," in James R. Gibson, ed., *European Settlement and Development in North America: Essays on Geographical Change in Honour and Memory of Andrew Hill Clark* (Toronto, 1978), 66–90; C. Lee Hopple, "Spatial Development of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Plain Dutch Community to 1970," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, 21 (1971–72), no. 2: 14–40, and no. 3: 36–45; E. Estyn Evans, "The Scotch-Irish: Their Cultural Adaptation and Heritage in the American Old West," in E. R. R. Green, ed., *Essays in Scotch-Irish History* (New York, 1969), 69–86.

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Long before it became fashionable to talk about the study of *mentalité*, and well before William Langer had challenged historians to take as their next assignment the application of psychoanalytic principles to historical problems,⁴² historians had attempted to describe the state of people's awareness. They had sought to depict, however crudely, not only people's ideas and beliefs as expressed in formal discourse but their deeper, interior life: the assumptions, attitudes, fears, expectations, and aspirations that together formed people's private construction of the world, their personal map of reality, their system of ordering life, of imposing meaning on the stream of experience. But it has always been extremely difficult to probe the strange interior worlds of the past, partly because the historian has no means of inquiring directly into the condition of people's awareness, partly because in the end historians are more interested in communities of people than in unique individuals. The characterization of a community's interior life, even when its members stand alive before one, available for interviewing, polling, and participant observation, is problematic for the anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists who design methods precisely for such studies. For historians, lacking living subjects and dependent on random documentation, all of the difficulties are compounded.

Occasionally there has been a Huizinga capable of painting a more or less convincing picture of a great transition in a society's perception of the world by an impressionistic study of art forms and by imaginative projection into the likely experiences of everyday life. And there have been books like Oscar Handlin's *The Uprooted* (1951) that trace, through empathy and intuition as well as through documentation, the inner lives of generations of people adjusting to new environments. But most such efforts turn into a vague literary impressionism that reveals as much about the author as about the past, or into a study of formal texts that are supposed somehow to add up to a picture of the "mind of the Middle Ages," *l'esprit laïque*, or *l'esprit bourgeois*. Even in what would seem to be the most manageable aspect of the problem—in the biographies of key historical figures whose individual actions unquestionably shaped events and about whom a great deal is known—the difficulties of exploring interior worlds of subjective experience are great. In any case, collective biography is most often the main question for historians, and to probe beyond what people did,

⁴² William L. Langer, "The Next Assignment," *AHR*, 63 (1957-58): 283-304.

wrote, and said to what they experienced, how they felt, and how they comprehended the world remains a major challenge to historical investigation.

In certain areas historical scholarship has shown great progress in recent years in reaching into subjective experience. While technical psychohistory is still more a matter of theoretical discussion by social scientists than of scholarly practice by historians, ways have been found to explore public opinion in the past, attitudes of various kinds, and the pervasiveness and circulation of certain key notions. The range of such studies has been broad. Political thought has provided an important entrée. Working out from the strict genealogy of ideas to the broader aspects of political thought where ideas connect with more general social assumptions and attitudes, historians have been able to enter private worlds otherwise closed to them. So Gordon Schochet's *Patriarchalism* is ostensibly a study in "political thought," but, in fact, it relates a key concept in political thought to deep-lying social attitudes shared as interior experiences by whole populations in the seventeenth century. W. H. Greenleaf's *Order, Empiricism, and Politics* is also explicitly a study in political thought; but in fact it explores certain presumptions concerning the nature of reality in the broadest sense, the "great hinterland" of beliefs, attitudes, ideas, and assumptions experienced by whole populations. So too, in different ways, do the books and articles of a whole squadron of writers on political "ideology" involved in the American, French, and Russian Revolutions.⁴³

And other, even more original and imaginative ways have been found to enter the realm of interior experience. Some of the most interesting have reached into nonverbal expressions of private experience and established subtle connections between nonverbal and verbal communication. Carl Schorske's *Fin-de-Siècle Vienna*, in which aspects of interior worlds are uncovered through examination of the connections among a variety of expressions of art forms, has set an attractive new style in scholarship. Schorske's deliberate fusings of urban architecture

⁴³ Gordon J. Schochet, *Patriarchalism in Political Thought* (New York, 1975), esp. chaps. 3, 4; Greenleaf, *Order, Empiricism, and Politics: Two Traditions of English Political Thought, 1500–1700* (London, 1964). For a review of such writings on American themes, see Robert E. Shalhope, "Toward a Republican Synthesis: The Emergence of an Understanding of Republicanism in American Historiography," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 29 (1972): 49–80.

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and political attitudes, of painting and "the liberal ego," and of the descriptive and metaphoric meanings of the garden—these connections among art forms and public life, constructed into a general picture of a community's "psyche," are already being emulated and seem destined to shape the work of many historians of culture seeking a deeper understanding of human experience than traditional historical analysis provides. Schorske's style was, in fact, influential even before his book appeared. Six years earlier his student William McGrath published *Dionysian Art and Populist Politics in Austria*, which not only demonstrates the common pan-Germanistic roots of both Viktor Adler's socialism and Gustav Mahler's music and "metamusical cosmos" (passages from the score of Mahler's Third Symphony precede a chapter on the Liberals' Linz Program) but locates the exact origins of all of these diverging lines of history in the shared outlook, the common interior world, of a particular circle of students in the 1870s, a circle that first formed in a single secondary school, Vienna's *Schottengymnasium*, and then in a political club at the University of Vienna.⁴⁴ These writings on the German-speaking world of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, writings that are beginning to form a genre of their own, may one day be brought into useful comparisons with accounts of similar circles in other cultures: Bloomsbury, Yeats' Dublin, or Herzen's world of Russian exiles in London, for example, circles with distinctive and highly articulated sensibilities, attitudes, and world views. And, indeed, it may be possible to depict the cultural history of an entire era in terms of key "circles" of shared feelings and outlooks.

Studies like Schorske's *Vienna* and McGrath's *Dionysian Art* have concentrated on art forms in probing perceptions of the world, orderings of reality. But the perceptions and orderings that they depict are those of highly cultivated individuals whose relation to ordinary experience may be remote. Efforts have also been made to compose pictures of the inner experiences of less cultivated people—to map the private worlds of ordinary people. Recent studies in popular culture based on nonverbal, behavioral expressions have been revealing—studies like those of Natalie Davis on the festivals of misrule in sixteenth-century France, of Rhys Isaac on the political theatre of eighteenth-

⁴⁴ Carl E. Schorske, *Fin-de-Siècle Vienna: Politics and Culture* (New York, 1980); William J. McGrath, *Dionysian Art and Populist Politics in Austria* (New Haven, 1974).

century Virginia, and of John Brewer on popular mock elections in Georgian England, a work whose main sources are satirical prints.⁴⁵ But the most extreme and impressive examples are found in two areas. The first is in nineteenth-century French history: in Theodore Zeldin's extraordinary account of "the common beliefs, attitudes and values of Frenchmen," their "unspoken assumptions," their "ambitions, human relationships and the forces which influenced thinking"; and in Guy Thuillier's exploration of the color, sound, taste, pace, and tactile feel of the life of ordinary people in Nevers—the *invisible quotidien* of existence, seen in the use of water, personal hygiene, the pattern of rising and retiring, the "archaeology of gestures," all of which he drew from a great mass of documents buried accidentally, like tiny chips of stone, in the vast landscape of the past. The second area lies in the exploration of religious sensibilities in the widest and subtlest sense, ranging from Norman Cohn's *Pursuit of the Millennium*, on medieval chiliastic movements, and Perry Miller's volumes on the anatomy of the New England mind, to the remarkable studies by Keith Thomas and Alan Macfarlane on the psychology and sociology of witchcraft and magic in early modern England. These are pathbreaking books, rich and carefully nuanced.⁴⁶

At the level, then, simply of the depiction of interior worlds—patterns of attitudes, beliefs, fears, and aspirations that together organize people's engagement with the exterior world—progress has been made, and there is no question, it seems to me, that we will see much more of this kind of history, ranging from further studies in political ideology to an expanded cartography of the *invisible quotidien* and of religious sensibilities. But in the end the question historians must answer

⁴⁵ Natalie Zemon Davis, *Society and Culture in Early Modern France* (Stanford, 1975), chap. 4; Isaac, "Dramatizing the Ideology of Revolution: Popular Mobilization in Virginia, 1774–1776," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 33 (1976): 357–85; Brewer, "Theatre and Counter-Theatre in Georgian Politics: The Mock Election at Garrat," *Radical History Review*, 22 (1979–80): 7–40.

⁴⁶ Zeldin, *France, 1848–1945*, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1973–77), 1: 2, 8; Thuillier, *Pour une histoire du quotidien au XIX^e siècle en Nivernais* (Paris, 1977); Cohn, *The Pursuit of the Millennium* (New York, 1957); Miller, *The New England Mind: The Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge, Mass., 1939), and *The New England Mind: From Colony to Province* (Cambridge, Mass., 1953); Thomas, *Religion and the Decline of Magic* (London, 1971); Macfarlane, *Witchcraft in Tudor and Stuart England* (London, 1970). See also Emmanuel LeRoy Ladurie, *Montaillou, village occitan de 1294 à 1324* (Paris, 1976), translated into English by Barbara Bray (London, 1978).

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is the relation of these interior worlds to the exterior world of palpable historical events. How is this area of private history, reflecting interior states of awareness, to be related to the external course of events in the past, events of a public nature? To leave these private worlds isolated from the public—to keep the internal separated from the external and to ignore the problem of the effects of the one upon the other—is to evade the central obligation of history, which is to describe how and explain why the course of events took the path it did.

There is no issue of principle here. Obviously what people did was related to what they carried about in their heads: their feelings, their attitudes, their construction of reality. This is obvious in studying individuals, but in studying “peoples” the question skitters off into “climates of opinion” vaguely, if at all, related to the determination of specific events. The problem is inescapable, however, and more and more, in the years ahead, historians will seek answers. They will, that is, seek connections between interior world views—shared attitudes and responses and “mind-sets”—and the course of external events. But, as responses to recent forays into this terrain at the rather obvious level of exploring the “ideological origins” of certain major political events have indicated, establishing the relation of outward events to the submerged world of private awareness is difficult and bound to be controversial.

THUS, WITHIN THE GREAT MASS OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORIOGRAPHY there are, it seems to me, at least three general trends in motion, three lines of development generated by the force of scholarship itself, which will in varying ways enrich, but also complicate, any comprehensive narratives that are written: the fusion of latent and manifest events; the depiction of large-scale spheres and systems organized as peripheries and cores; and the description of internal states of mind and their relation to external circumstances and events. None of this, of course, is wholly new. Each has anticipations and early formulations. The Marxists have always struggled to construe history as the manifestation of latent events. Toynbee’s construction of history, within his leading notion of challenge and response, is that of central and marginal orbits of world civilizations. And not only did Burckhardt in his *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860) examine world views, attitudes, and intellectual styles, but a century ago Karl Lamprecht, once a fiercely controversial figure and now largely forgotten, advocated a historiography explicitly and “scientifically” concen-

trated on collective psychology and internal states of awareness. Lamprecht's search for the "*Seelenleben*, the psychic life, psychic activity, psychic state" of the German *Volk* led him into studies of individual as well as collective consciousness and of external artifacts of all kinds as expressions of subjective experience.⁴⁷ But these anticipations of the present ferment in history were either isolated, programmatic, or metahistorical, or they were caught up in heady delusions about history becoming a "science"—a notion that has persisted, in

⁴⁷ Toynbee's sweeping perspective gave him range to perceive the existence of such orbits long before there was evidence with which to describe them accurately; his writing on this theme is, therefore, at times quite fanciful. See, for example, his discussion of "*Scotland—Ulster—Appalachia*," in *A Study of History*, 2 (London, 1934): 309–13, which is in general a perceptive sketch of the British marchlands of the early modern period but which contains such wonderful passages as the following: "the Appalachian 'Mountain People' at this day are no better than barbarians. They are the American counterparts of the latter-day White barbarians of the Old World: the Rifis and Kabyles and Tuareg, the Albanians and Caucasians, the Kurds and the Pathans and the Hairy Ainu." But, despite such analogies, Toynbee well understood the relation of the domestic British "*Völkerwanderung*" and interior marches to the North American frontier. He drew some remarkable insights from a book now long forgotten that anticipated with surprising clarity the ideas of Quinn, Canny, and Muldoon: William C. Macleod, *The American Indian Frontier* (London, 1928), chap. 13: "Celt and Indian: Britain's Old World Frontier in Relation to the New." Toynbee, *A Study of History*, 1 (London, 1934): Annex, pp. 465–67. Three decades later, Toynbee enthusiastically introduced a new edition of Walter Prescott Webb's *The Great Frontier* (Austin, 1964), a book in which Webb, magnifying Frederick Jackson Turner's interpretation of American history to global dimensions, wrote of the interplay between the Great Frontier in the colonial territories and the Metropolis in Europe as "the drama of western history." For Quinn, Canny, and Muldoon, see note 28, above.

On Lamprecht, see Karl J. Weintraub, *Visions of Culture* (Chicago, 1966), 167, chap. 4; and Annie M. Popper, "Karl Lamprecht," in Bernadotte Schmitt, ed., *Some Historians of Modern Europe* (Chicago, 1942), 217–39. Lamprecht's ideas, which created a storm in Germany, were rejected there and his prodigious efforts (including his twenty-one-volume *Deutsche Geschichte*) written off as a tissue of errors, hopelessly schematic and methodologically unsound. But he was honored by historians in the United States, who found—in the broadly based psychogenetic *Kulturgeschichte* he advocated and wrote—elements of the reform program that would become known as the New History. (The name itself seems to have originated in a favorable review essay: E. W. Dow, "Features of the New History: Apropos of Lamprecht's 'Deutsche Geschichte,'" *AHR*, 3 [1897–98]: 431–48.) Carl Becker was particularly intrigued and puzzled by Lamprecht's ideas. They seemed to support his interest in climates of opinion but yet to verge on sheer fancy. Lamprecht's concentration on the "one common underlying psychic mechanism" in the histories of nations and cultures, Becker wrote, threatened to transform the real substance of history into "social experience deposited in nerve centers." Becker, "Some Aspects of the Influence of Social Problems and Ideas upon the Study and Writing of History," *American Journal of Sociology*, 18 (1913): 673–74.

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varying forms, from Lamprecht's time and before through the New Historians of the early twentieth century to the more enthusiastic *Annales* scholars of our own time, to receive what one hopes will be its terminal apotheosis at the hands of our colleague, Robert Fogel.⁴⁸

What distinguishes the present developments I have sketched is that they are substantive, not methodological or merely exhortative. Further, the works involved are not isolated probes by uniquely imaginative individuals but the cumulating work of many scholars, most of whom are unaware that they are contributing to a general development. And, above all, they are rich enough in content to bear directly on the fulfillment, at a new level of sophistication, of the ultimate purpose of all historical scholarship, comprehensive narration. The greatest challenge that will face historians in the years ahead, it seems to me, is not how to deepen and further sophisticate their technical probes of life in the past (that effort will, and of course should, continue in any case) but how to put the story together again, now with a complexity and an analytic dimension never envisioned before; how to draw together the information available (quantitative and qualitative, statistical and literary, visual and oral) into readable accounts of major developments. These narratives will incorporate anecdote but they will not be essentially anecdotal; they will include static, "motionless" portrayals of situations, circumstances, and points of view of the past, but they will be essentially dynamic; they will concentrate on change, transition, and the passage of time; and they will show how major aspects of the present world were shaped—acquired their character—in the process of their emergence. No effective historian of the future can be innocent of statistics, and indeed he or she should probably be a literate amateur economist, psychologist, anthropologist, sociologist, and geographer. In the end, however, historians must be, not analysts of isolated technical problems abstracted from the past, but narrators of worlds in motion—worlds as complex, unpredictable, and transient as our own. The historian must re-tell, with a new richness, the story of what some one of the worlds of the past was, how it ceased to be what it was, how it faded and blended into new configurations, how at every stage what was, was the product of what had been, and developed into what no one could have anticipated—all of this to help us understand how we came to be the way we are, and to extend the poor reach of our own immediate experience.

⁴⁸ Robert W. Fogel, " 'Scientific' History and Traditional History," in L. J. Cohen *et al.*, eds., *Logic, Methodology, and the Philosophy of Science*, 6 (Amsterdam, 1980).

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

CONSTITUTION

(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.

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

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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.

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.

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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 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

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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.

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.

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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.

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 1–5:

(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.

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(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.

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.

(5) There shall be a quorum for the annual Business Meeting of one hundred members in good standing. (Adopted by Council, May 15-16, 1980).

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.

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(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 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

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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 biographical material on all nominees. Such ballots shall identify as such all nominations submitted by the Nominating Committee and all nominations submitted by petition. Ballots shall be marked clearly with a "due date" of November 1, and no ballot received after that time shall be counted.

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

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

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

Officers, Council, Nominating Committee, Committee on Committees, and Board of Trustees for 1982

OFFICERS

President: Gordon A. Craig, *Stanford University*

President-elect: Philip D. Curtin, *Johns Hopkins University*

Vice-Presidents: David D. Van Tassel, *Case Western Reserve University*

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

Gerhard L. Weinberg, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*

Executive Director: Samuel R. Gammon

Editor: Otto Pflanze, *American Historical Review*

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

COUNCIL

Gordon A. Craig

Bernard Bailyn

Philip D. Curtin

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

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

Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president, Research Division (84)

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

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

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

Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, *University of Michigan* (84)

Robert I. Rotberg, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology* (84)

Robert M. Warner, *Archivist of the United States* (84)

Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

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Executive Committee

Gordon A. Craig
Philip D. Curtin
Robert D. Cross
Stuart B. Schwartz
Robert M. Warner

Finance Committee

Gordon A. Craig
Philip D. Curtin
Bernard Bailyn
David D. Van Tassel
Mary F. Berry

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Betty M. Unterberger, *Texas A & M University, chair* (82)
Mollie C. Davis, *Queens College, NC* (82)
Daniel W. Y. Kwok, *University of Hawaii* (82)
Larry E. Tise, *Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission* (83)
Alfred J. Rieber, *University of Pennsylvania* (83)
Alonzo L. Hamby, *Ohio University* (83)
Theodore K. Rabb, *Princeton University* (84)
Elizabeth H. Pleck, *Wellesley College* (84)
Herbert S. Klein, *Columbia University* (84)
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Philip D. Curtin, *Johns Hopkins University, chair* (82)
Gabrielle M. Spiegel, *University of Maryland* (82)
Barbara Sicherman, *Harvard University* (84)
William R. Keylor, *Boston University* (84)
G. Wesley Johnson, *University of California, Santa Barbara* (84)
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Maurice D. Stack, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (84)
Douglas Williams, *Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.* (84)

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

Last year the council asked the Professional Division to form a special advisory task force to examine the state of the professional opportunities available to historians, and to report with recommendations on the ways in which the association has responded and might respond to the problem of strengthening these opportunities. At the December 1980 meeting, the vice-president of the Professional Division reported that this fifty-page document—the work of a task force appointed by the division: William Joyce, from the American Antiquarian Society, and David Clary, an active historian in both the public and private sectors (two members of the division); Emiliana P. Noether, professor of history at the University of Connecticut; and Robert Stegeman of St. Andrew's School in Delaware—was available to association members. The task force made a number of recommendations which were considered by the council at the December 1980 meeting. The Professional Division noted that over half of the recommendations involve activities that the association was already engaged in, recommended that expansion take place in some of these activities, and proposed the review of some nine or ten new activities. The Professional Division responded to each of the thirty-seven recommendations of the task force and made suggestions of its own to the council.

The council last December referred these proposals to the 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. Some of the recommendations were referred to the Professional Division as being appropriately within its purview, and we considered them. The division endorsed AHA efforts to identify and explore job opportunities for historians (recommendations 1, 2, and 3), in conjunction with the recommendation that federal activities related to historical interests be publicized to the membership (recommendation 34).

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While the division found that recommendation 4 to the council to draw up a code of ethics for the profession poses a number of difficulties—as others have found in the past—it was interested in the ethical questions which may face public historians and would like to consider such problems as they arise on a case-by-case basis.

The division was also concerned about the issue of multiple submission of manuscripts and the burden which publishers' policies and practices place on historians faced with long waiting periods while publishers consider their manuscripts. We proposed the following guidelines to protect both the authors and publishers for the council's consideration: (1) on receipt of a submission, the editor should reply promptly and indicate when the author can expect to receive a response; (2) at every stage of the transaction an effort should be made on the part of the editor to communicate some positive intention to prevent authors from succumbing and submitting the manuscript to another publisher; (3) no more than three months should elapse without informing the author of progress; (4) the author should be encouraged to keep in touch with the editor.

The division also endorsed recommendations 5, 6, and 7 of the task force report concerning membership in fund raising and suggested that the council explore more aggressive means of membership development including, among other approaches, the use of membership marketing firms and promotion consultants both as a means of increasing membership numbers and raising money for the support of association programs. In connection with the effort to attract new members, the division recommended that the Washington staff focus particularly on association publications: their design, cost effectiveness, dissemination, and content.

The division endorsed the format suggested by the task force for *EIB* listing (recommendation 19) and urged the Washington staff as funding becomes available to develop information on jobs in educational, government, and business sectors. The division also recommended that the *EIB* editor develop data linking graduate enrollment and degrees by field with patterns of job listings in the *EIB*. The division also urged that contacts with other professional groups which are history-related (recommendation 36) should be encouraged along the lines of the activities of the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists.

The division approved recommendation 37 relating to the establishment of training programs in applied history and urged that history departments be made aware that both students and faculty will profit if faculty members teaching in these programs with appropriate experi-

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ence serve on committees and enjoy full rights and privileges of the department.

In connection with the report of the Committee on Women Historians which was presented at the December 1980 meeting, and its ten-year update on the status of women historians, the Professional Division's vice-president worked closely with the chair of the Committee on Women Historians, Kathryn Kish Sklar, to develop some guidelines concerning the effort to gain parity in hiring women. The resulting report was presented to the division at its spring meeting, and the division recommended to the council that it inform departments of history that if parity in hiring women is to be achieved by 1986, these guidelines provide useful information by which to measure departmental progress. The information we recommended would be presented to the departments as a useful service in their efforts to achieve parity. The division also suggested that we add a statement to the report that it recognizes the serious problem which exists for minority males as well and hopes that history departments share this understanding. Upon recommendation of the division, the council endorsed the Committee on Women Historians' proposed *Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia*, and the *Guidelines* have now been sent to history departments and to chief executive officers of institutions as valuable information on how they might proceed when making their appointments, and we have received some favorable responses. In connection with this activity, the vice-president of the Professional Division gave a paper at the December 1980 meeting concerning opportunities for women historians which, after revision, was published in the October 1981 *Newsletter* as an effort to provide useful advice to the profession.

In reviewing two instances of the fate of history faculty during retrenchment at a university, the division recommended that the association urge academic institutions considering retrenchment of history programs to consult the departments involved before decisions are made to drop history courses. The division also expressed the view that departments, when faced with the need to cut back, should carefully analyze not only enrollment figures but also national and local needs, looking at course offerings by other area institutions, strengths and weaknesses of the department's programs, equity and the need to protect gains in the representation of underrepresented persons. In addition, the association should encourage departments to undertake long-term planning to avoid hasty decisions which could damage programs in the future. We proposed that the association make available to departments facing these issues information from sources such as the Survey of the Historical Profession undertaken by the AHA, and data

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pools available from government sources which would make such long-term planning possible and effective and perhaps ward off the worst effects of retrenchment.

In response to a council charge to the division, we reviewed the status of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and the public service role of the AHA. After a review we proposed that instead of an expanded involvement in a number of coordinated lobbying efforts that are ongoing in Washington, the AHA should pursue strengthening the role of the NCC, which has been very effective in this area. Because the Organization of American Historians has expressed a strong interest in expanding this role, we encouraged the AHA to request additional financial support from the OAH in expansion of this effort. We would continue to participate in other Consortium lobbying efforts, lending our membership strength but not financial support. We also proposed that the NCC reduce emphasis on certain areas of its activities including the *Supplements* to allow the project director to work more closely with the lobbying groups and to keep the membership informed of legislation pertinent to the interests of the profession. We strongly recommended that the NCC legislative progress reports be published in the *AHA Newsletter* and that updates on urgent governmental decisions be published and distributed in some simplified form to the membership when quick reaction is necessary to gain influence in an agency or legislative decision which is under discussion.

We considered the problems of unemployed and unaffiliated historians in keeping up their scholarly activities and research. We proposed that all the graduate departments of history and those that reply to the Survey of Departments of History be urged to review opportunities to assist such historians and that in addition we should request that museums, archives, and other governmental agencies employing historians be prepared to provide office space and whatever other support they can.

We fully reviewed the association's policy concerning the violation of rights of foreign historians in connection with the plight of the Yugoslavian historian, Dr. Franjo Tudjman. We had requested and received the recommendations of the Committee on International Historical Activities and the comments made by Professor Arthur Schlesinger, jr. and others on the subject. The council had requested that we make a recommendation after review. We decided that the present policy concerning the violation of the rights of foreign historians be retained and utilized in cases of widespread violations of historians' rights under the present criteria, but we felt that the present

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policy was inadequate in episodic incidents or cases involving one historian who may have other affiliations, as in the case of Dr. Tudjman. We decided to recommend to the council that we keep the present policy in cases of widespread violations but augment the policy by the following procedure:

When the AHA, any of its officers or officials, becomes aware of a case involving a single historian or a single episode involving historians, which is validated by an organization such as Amnesty International or another verifiable, corroborated source, the executive director and the president, in consultation with the Executive Committee, will immediately send a letter to the government involved expressing the association's concern especially insofar as the rights of the person are being interfered with because he/she is an historian. The letter will be released to the media and other organizations concerned with these issues. The executive director and/or president will report all such incidents to the Professional Division and the Committee on International Historical Activities as they come to his/her attention and inform the membership in the *Newsletter* and at the annual meeting.

The division also reviewed *Careers for Students in History* which was first published in 1977. We decided to encourage the revision of this document which has been very useful, but recommended that before final editing it be reviewed by individuals working in the areas covered in the pamphlet.

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Mary F. Berry, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The members of the Research Division in 1981 were Lois Green Carr, Joan Hoff-Wilson, Russell Major, Eugene Rice, and Mary Young. Eugene Rice resigned at mid-year. We met in April and October in Washington. Under the direction of the council and with the guidance of the executive director, the division is charged "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."

This year the association decided to resume the practice of inviting distinguished foreign scholars to honorary membership. A notice in the *Newsletter* resulted in a dozen nominations, and the division recommended four of these, Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Ragnild M. Hatton, and J. H. Plumb, for honorary membership. The council approved these recommendations, and all four persons accepted the proffered membership.

Following last year's decision to use income from the Beveridge Fund for small research grants, the division awarded a total of \$10,000 to sixteen applicants:

John Bodnar, Indiana University: Family Life and Work Life

John Whiteclay Chambers III, Barnard College: History of the Draft in World War I

George Cotkin, California Polytechnic Institute: Domination of the Language of Social Science Among American Socialist Intellectuals

Lowell K. Dyson, editor, Encyclopedia of Farm Organizations: The Great Bindlestaff Revolt: A History of the Agricultural Workers '400'

H. Roger Grant, University of Akron: The Chicago Great Western Railway Company

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- Janet S. Herman, University of California, Berkeley: A Biography of Joseph E. Davis
- Glen Jeansonne, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee: Biography of Gerald L. K. Smith
- Daniel B. Karin, SUNY-Buffalo: The New York Jeffersonians, 1800–1815
- Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland: Economic History of the Occupation of Japan
- John J. McCusker, University of Maryland: A Finding List for Price Currents, Money Currents, and Exchange Currents Published in America and Europe During the Colonial Period
- John O'Sullivan and Heather Frazer, Florida Atlantic University: Conscientious Objectors in World War II
- Jane M. Pederson, Columbia University: Family and Community in Rural Wisconsin
- Mark H. Rose, Michigan Technological University: New Energy Technologies and the Design of Kansas City and Denver, 1920–1950
- Dennis C. Rousey, Arkansas State University: Social History of the New Orleans Police, 1805–1889
- Carolyn Stevens, University of Rochester: The Feminist Movement Through the Biographies of Three Feminists
- Athan Theoharis, Marquette University: Publication of FBI Files Seized Under the Freedom of Information Act.

The division received nearly four times as many applications for Beveridge Fund research grants as it was possible to fund; we are recommending to the council that more of the income from the Beveridge Fund be devoted to these grants.

The division has encouraged the executive director to make the list of books submitted to the First Books Program available to interested commercial publishers after the participating university presses have accepted the winning manuscripts. In 1981, seven persons submitted manuscripts to this competition.

The division has endorsed the report of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation on clearance of government documents for publication and urged that the AHA continue its efforts to expedite declassification and publication of the foreign affairs volumes. We have welcomed reports by the executive director that archivists in charge of the disposal program for FBI records are making good use of their advisory committee and the suggestions of other historians. We continue to support the efforts of the association to encourage the formation of Historical Offices in the office of the Clerk of the House of

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Representatives and in the Agency for International Development.

In response to an invitation from Kenneth Prewitt, president of the SSRC, Mack Thompson, Eugene Rice, and David Rothman met in February in New York with Prewitt and members of his staff. Encouraged by the impression that the SSRC wishes to encourage greater participation by historians in its management and programs, the division determined to appoint a small subcommittee to consider what forms that participation might take.

The division has also reviewed and discussed the report of the special advisory task force on new employment opportunities for historians, and plans for a journal of popular history. We have received information from the executive director on the various international programs—funded and unfunded—being undertaken by the association. We have received and discussed reports relating to the current situation of the National Archives and the AHA's response to government budget policies as they affect historians.

December 1981

Mary Young, *Acting Chair*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

Last year, I began my annual report with the rather awesome statement that the historical profession faced an unparalleled challenge in the coming decade, which was 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 schools and colleges. I went on to say that historians stood alone with no outside constituency to help promote history, since business would continue to push for economic education in the schools, welfare reformers and concerned citizens would continue to exert pressure for sex education and domestic relations courses, while ethnic groups would push for a place for their own heritage in cultural courses. The situation is no less critical, but I am optimistic in that more and more Americans are recognizing the inadequacy and the continuing descent to mediocrity of the basic requirements in our secondary education. Recently, I was struck by a newspaper article which began, "The dumbing of America goes on. . . ." The author, Pete Hamill, had been interviewing young men looking for jobs as reporters and discovered they had never read Charles Dickens or heard of Joseph Conrad—they didn't even know who Aesop was and, when asked a simple question about numbers, they reached for their pocket calculators.

Just recently, the Teaching Division has been asked to comment on the College Board's History Committee statement of substantive and skill goals for a sequential program in the schools. While the draft is not for publication, if approved it represents a very strong pressure toward both a conceptual framework within which to house the new social history and utilization of some of the social sciences that are, willy-nilly, included in the social studies curriculum. It does make sense of a social studies curriculum sequence, both in content and in

concept. But this is not all. The Council for Basic Education, headed by a distinguished historian, Thomas Mendenhall, has completed a report begun in 1979 by its Commission on History in the Schools. It is now being revised for publication. The report not only asserts, with a good deal of data to back it up, that history is undergoing continuing decline in the secondary schools, but also concludes that history is not only basic to the social studies, but is also *sui generis*: though it, like the social sciences, is analytical, its great power comes through its narrative dimension which demands a comprehensive framework that will make sense of the many intricacies of the human story as it unravels over time. "Through narrative, human experience is made understandable. Seen in this light, history is much more than the memorizing of facts and dates which so often the students dismiss as boring. Remembering is not knowing. . . . In the last analysis, no one actually learns history, but everyone learns from narrative that is history. Narrative, of course, must move through time, and the commission sees perspective, heritage, citizenship and mental discipline not only as ends for education, but among the chief benefits of history."

The commission claims that teachers are too often inadequately prepared to teach their basic subject, largely because of insufficient study of history and meaningless certification requirements. The report will recommend a whole course of study, from K through 12, which may stir discussion, but will undoubtedly have an impact.

History professors and teachers themselves are organizing powerful liaison and oversight groups, such as the Texas affiliate of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, now incorporated as the Texas Association for the Advancement of History. It is specifically designed as a liaison and oversight group with the Texas legislature as well as the state Board of Education. A similar organization has just been formed in Illinois, and others will be coming along. Here, I am happy to report, the AHA has taken (or may soon take) a stand on minimal guidelines for teacher certification, and through the updated and revised pamphlet, *Preparation of Teachers of History*, details the content of courses that should equip the classroom teacher to handle his or her material in a competent and professional way.

Nevertheless, there is before us a problem which, until solved, will continue to contribute to the chaos in history in the schools. And that is the problem of synthesis. So much has been published recently in the new social history that it has created problems of integration into the mainstream of what used to be known as traditional history of such subjects as women's history, for example. Such a synthesis and/or integration can engender very dull reading unless it is carefully and truly

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incorporated into what Mendenhall calls the "power of narrative." Because, while women's history, black history, ethnic history, family history all can be studied separately as units, they must make sense within a larger context. One such synthesis has already been proposed at this meeting in the teaching panel which will take as its model modernization theory. There are many others, but good minds must set themselves to bring together a conceptual framework that will contain facts of the new social history in concert with such large events as the American Revolution, the War of 1812, westward expansion, the Depression, and so on.

In any case, the scene is still bad, but the fact that so many groups with power have recognized this situation is encouraging, and historians themselves must do all that they can to support and push the movement forward.

Like many other activities of the association, those of the Teaching Division were slowed or interrupted by the thorough search for a new executive director and then by the pleasantly short interregnum between the departure of Mack Thompson and the learning period of Sam Gammon, who apparently is a quick study. We wish to welcome him as a colleague and a coworker. Sad to say, during the summer we lost the services of Charlotte Quinn, assistant to the executive director, to a government agency. Charlotte worked very closely with the Teaching Division, particularly in developing grant proposals. I am also sorry to announce that, after having lost Mike Marty, coeditor and founder of the "Teaching History Today" column of the *Newsletter*, to high office at the NEH, Henry Bausum, also coeditor, has after long and dedicated service to the column asked to resign. We are, however, fortunate in acquiring the services of one of the most energetic and inspired members of the Teaching Division, Millie Alpern, who will join Jeannette Lauer as coeditor of "Teaching History Today."

We continue to encourage the improvement of teaching on the secondary and college levels through the sponsorship of AHA regional teaching conferences. Some, as in Georgia and Virginia, have launched on their own annual conferences without the support offered by the AHA, which includes a regional mailing list, a representative of the Teaching Division and expenses for a speaker. Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, ran a highly successful conference. Professor Michael Ebner of Lake Forest College, president of the Illinois Council for the Promotion of History, orchestrated no less than seven different conferences across the state of Illinois during October and November 1981. I attended the one specifically sponsored by the AHA at Lake Forest on October 23, also highly successful in that Professor

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Ebner managed to persuade the local superintendents to declare the conference an in-service teaching affair; consequently, the conference was held on a Friday, and over 80 teachers (twice the number expected) attended. The Women Historians of Greater Cleveland, in association with the Greater Cleveland Council for the Social Studies and the department of history of Case Western Reserve University, ran a conference on "Integrating Women's History into the General Curriculum." Professor Robert Remini ably represented the Teaching Division at that conference, while Mikiso Hane represented the division at a conference at the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point on November 13-14.

We have constantly noted in addition to the benefits a limitation of these regional teaching conferences during the five years that these conferences have been held. That is, these exciting ideas are presented to those in attendance and may not be disseminated any further. Consequently, at its meeting in October, the Teaching Division agreed to rewrite the guide to organizing AHA regional conferences, both to include our added experience and to require a report from the organizers of the division through the headquarters staff, as well as a description and syllabus of some of the more outstanding presentations. These will eventually be included in the booklet, *Directory of Teaching Innovations in History*, to be published by Studies in Higher Education.

The funded conferences on teaching history have not fared so well. The Program of Study and Travel in Africa has been funded to a limited degree, and applications from American college and university teachers are now being taken by the headquarters office for the coming summer. The group will be based at the University of Yaounde in the capital of Cameroon. This is a program for teachers of introductory Western Civilization and world history courses to help introduce African history into the mainstream of world history through a case study of Cameroon history and general introduction to Islam, African geography, literature, and ethnography, as well as to obtain experience and understanding of Africa through travel in Cameroon.

The long-awaited report on the introductory history course at the college level has been completed, although it was delayed by the unexpected illness last spring of the project director, Warren Susman. It was the subject of a lively session at this annual meeting, and we hope it will continue to stir discussion of the objectives, content and organization of the introductory course, as well as of its role in the liberal arts curriculum.

A very exciting black history conference proposal that has been put together by Professors Darlene Hine and Harold Woodman is now in

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the hands of Sam Gammon, who is seeking funds to get it off the ground. Professor Robert Remini has supplied the material for the revised proposal of a funded conference on graduate study. Meanwhile, a conference on the future of public history, which had received great encouragement by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education at every level, was turned down for funding. However, I am sure that by scaling down the size and by giving the proposal a better focus, either Sam Gammon or I will be able to find funding to support this conference as well. The idea behind all of these funded conferences is to bring about intensive discussion of commissioned papers, and with experts, in order to produce a pamphlet report that will stimulate further discussion throughout the profession and, we hope, some consensus about these very controversial and important areas of our work.

National History Day continues to grow at a very rapid and satisfying pace. In 1980, the first national contest was held at Georgetown University, attracting over 500 students and as many adults, including parents, teachers, and siblings. This represented the winners of nineteen states across the country. In June 1981, the contest had outgrown any central Washington campus and was relocated to the University of Maryland at College Park. Over 1800 students and almost as many adults participated, plus some sixty judges drawn from the historians who work for government agencies, local members of the National Council for the Social Studies, and a few interested colleagues, such as Page Miller, Project Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. The highlight of this year's contest was the offer by the Greek Ambassador to give, as a prize for the best entry in Greek history, a one-month, all-expense-paid visit and tour to Greece. As it turned out, the prize went to a junior high school group from a small town in Missouri whose teacher, who also went on the tour, had taught world history for fifteen years and had never been abroad. This year we are assured, despite changes in government attitudes toward the U.S., that the embassy plans to increase the number of awards to twenty-five students and five teachers, representing as many states as possible in the spring of 1982. In the interest of increasing the number of these exciting options, Sam Gammon has offered to contact his friend, the Italian Ambassador, about the possibility of a similar award to be presented by the Italian government. The executive director of National History Day, Dr. Lois Scharf, is working on other embassies and contacts.

Meanwhile, *Newsweek* is very interested in sponsoring National History Day by publishing a student-teacher guide for the 150,000 teacher

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subscribers to its education program, and even to the extent of offering college scholarships as awards at the national level. An expanded Board of Trustees has been extremely successful in raising funds from corporations and foundations, primarily in the Cleveland area. Due to the hard work of Dr. Scharf, the number of states organized this year is thirty-five, and we hope by 1985 to have representation from all fifty states. This activity has its critics, who are, however, far outnumbered by its supporters. It is something that you should be involved in, if you are not now, for it is a very positive experience for most students, teachers, and parents and is a way of bringing history home to them. The theme for next year will be "Turning Points in History: People, Places, Events and Things."

Another way the profession is attempting to strengthen the hand of teachers in school districts and colleges in the states across the country is to announce unequivocally and with some sense of confidence strong guidelines for state teacher certification requirements in history. Professor Will Cartwright has drafted such a document which has won the approval of the members of the Teaching Division and with the approval of council will be circulated to state boards of education. This statement of the guidelines in no way commits the association or its members to a single course or set of courses which suggest a consensus on what every teacher of history should know before being let loose in the classroom. It is, instead, this profession's statement of minimal standards and should be coupled with the revision of the pamphlet by Donald Cole and Thomas Pressly, *Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers*, which will be ready for sale and distribution sometime later this spring. Other new pamphlets in this series are in the planning or writing stage, including one on historical methodology, another on the Holocaust, and another on the Middle East.

A greater degree of communication and cooperation may be hoped for between the AHA and the OAH's Teaching Committees by assigning delegates as representatives to attend each other's meetings. The details of this have yet to be worked out, but both committees are sympathetic.

As you can see on your program, the Teaching Division is well represented by eleven teaching sessions scattered throughout the duration of the meeting. Some of this came about through greater cooperation between the Teaching Division and the Program Committee. The Teaching Division has worked out full sessions on teaching for the full consideration of the Program Committee. This year, we have developed and endorsed at least seven such proposals for 1982, including the annual evening session December 27. Unfortunately, due to the magni-

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tude of the program, many of these sessions run concurrently. We hope that with the cooperation of the headquarters staff and the Program Committee that next year we can spread those sessions more widely throughout the program.

A new item on our agenda for the coming year will be consideration of means for reviewing secondary and college textbooks in history and social studies. There seems to be a continuing demand on the part of teachers for substantial help in reviewing new and revised textbooks for secondary school use. High school textbook selection committees receive large numbers of new and revised books, but very little guidance as to the soundness of the content. This is a complex issue with many pitfalls and will take some time to work out.

Another item to be discussed is a critical history and thorough examination of the development of new teaching techniques which have been tried, worked, failed or been forgotten. We, in our wisdom, do not know what is old and still workable or what is worthwhile in the new trends, from inquiry to discovery to value clarification. The regional training conferences often reveal that we are still reinventing the wheel.

In any case, it has been a very active year and the year ahead promises to be even busier, at the end of which I hope to be able to report a good deal more positive progress in my annual report as vice-president of the Teaching Division.

December 1981

David D. Van Tassel, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

The most important event of the past year, and one I am pleased to report on, was the appointment of Dr. Samuel R. Gammon as chief executive officer of the association following an exhaustive search by a committee appointed a year ago after I told the council that I wished to retire effective June 30, 1981.

Dr. Gammon comes to the association after a long and distinguished career in the United States foreign service, during which he demonstrated those qualities of administrative skill, energy, common sense and civility that the council felt the association's executive director must possess.

Since the announcement of his appointment in April, Dr. Gammon has been informing himself about association activities by meeting with me and members of the staff, attending the annual Finance Committee meeting and the May 15-16 meeting of the council. On June 15 he began working in the Washington office full time. When he assumes his duties on July 1, he will be well informed about association affairs and will be able to take charge of the administration of the association quickly. I have enjoyed working with Dr. Gammon and I am confident that he will serve the association and the historical profession with the same dedication and professional skill that characterized his diplomatic service.

I am also pleased to report that the council has reappointed Dr. Otto Pflanze, editor of the *American Historical Review*, to a second term. This action was taken by the council on the unanimous recommendation of a special committee appointed to review Dr. Pflanze's service as editor. In its unanimous approval of the review committee's recommendation, the council commended Dr. Pflanze generally for his service as editor and particularly for the significant progress he has made in the articles section of the *Review*.

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Dr. Pflanze's reappointment coincides with the extension of the agreement between the association and Indiana University, and I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Indiana University department of history, President Ryan, and other administrative officers at Indiana University for their support. The association can look forward to another five years of harmonious and beneficial relations with Indiana University.

In the remainder of my report I will review the status of association activities in the major divisions of research, teaching, and the profession.

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities: The association, through a number of bibliographical services, has continued its effort to provide much-needed support for historical research and writing.

Recently Published Articles. This publication, edited by Cecelia Dadian, has undergone few changes since the last report, and those chiefly in the roster of section editors. Cheryl Walker, Brandeis University, has replaced George Houston, University of North Carolina, in compiling the ancient list. Jo Ann Hoepfner Moran, Georgetown University, has taken over from Bernard Holm, Wartburg Theological Seminary, who compiled the medieval list for thirty-four years. The RPA staff processes about 15,000 titles annually and has a readership of 20,000. Arnold Price, who joined the staff in 1980 on a part-time basis as bibliographer, has instituted systematic controls for covering journals not received in the Washington office. Plans are being discussed for revising some of the subject categories.

Writings on American History. It is with regret that I note the death, on April 1, 1981, of Dr. James R. Masterson who edited the *Writings on American History* for more than two decades. His last volume of *Writings* was completed in 1961.

The seventh edition of *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles, 1979-80*, was published early in 1981.

To complete the work on the *Writings* conceived by Dr. Masterson, a companion research aid entitled *Writings on American History, 1962-73: A Subject Bibliography of Books and Monographs*, is currently in preparation and scheduled for publication in 1982. It will cite 50,000 book-length works published between 1962-73 in the field of United States history from prehistory to modern times. Comprising ten volumes, 125,000 entries will be arranged according to subject, supplying full information, including Library of Congress catalog num-

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bers. It will be an invaluable tool for reference libraries and scholars.

ii. J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship: This joint program with the Library of Congress is in its fifth year and is designed to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library by young historians. The 1981-82 fellowship was awarded to Eduard Mark, an instructor at Mohegan Community College in Norwich, Connecticut. Dr. Mark will use the resources in the Library of Congress to complete a study of the American response to the Soviet Union between 1917 and 1950.

iii. First Books Program: This program, now entering its fifth year, aims to assist younger historians further their research careers. Developed in cooperation with the Association of American University Presses, the program helps young scholars find publishers for their first books.

In 1980, eleven manuscripts were submitted. The committee, chaired by Hugh D. Graham of the University of Maryland Baltimore County, referred these manuscripts to specialists who appraised them for the committee. The committee recommended Edward H. Judge's *The Russia of Plehve: Repression and Reform in Imperial Russia, 1902-1904* to the AAUP for publication. Professor Judge is an assistant professor of history at LeMoyne College.

iv. Congressional Fellowship Program: The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation 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, chaired by Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University, awarded the second-year fellowships to Edward Abrahams, Brown University, and David Reinhard, Pennsylvania State University.

v. Beveridge Fund Research Grants: These research grants were established by income from the Albert J. Beveridge Fund. Under the terms of the program, members of the association are eligible to receive modest stipends of up to \$1,000 to support their research in American history. At its April meeting the Research Division awarded grants to the following members: Lowell Dyston, Alexandria, Virginia; Roger Grant, University of Akron; Janet Hermann, University

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of California, Berkeley; Daniel Karin, State University of New York at Buffalo; John McCusker, University of Maryland, College Park; Mark Rose, Michigan Technological University; and Athan Theoharis, Marquette University.

vi. Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians, 1981–82: The 1981–82 edition of *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians* was published in June. This edition includes over 180 entries describing programs in research, teaching, and education, as well as an expanded listing of book awards and prizes. This directory is a comprehensive source of grants and fellowships information of interest to historians.

vii. AHA Pamphlet Series: Several new pamphlets have been commissioned in this series. The first, *Italy in the Twentieth Century*, by Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University, is now off press. This is a new edition of his earlier pamphlet, *Italy in Modern Times: An Introduction to the Historical Literature in English* which covered the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. With so much new literature coming out in the past sixteen years the current pamphlet focuses primarily on the twentieth century.

viii. Honorary Members: Wishing to revive the practice of appointing foreign historians each year as honorary members of the association, the council invited nominations from the membership through the *Newsletter* and at its spring meeting approved the recommendations of the Research Division to appoint Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, Institut catholique de Paris; Ragnhild Marie Hatton, University of London; Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, École Pratique des Hautes Études; and J. H. Plumb, University of Cambridge, to honorary membership. It is the intention of the council to honor distinguished scholarship in any field of history by foreign historians who, in the course of their careers, have notably aided in the work of U.S. scholars.

ix. International Activities: The XV International Congress of Historical Sciences met in Bucharest, Romania, August 10–17, 1980. It was attended by over 2,300 historians from more than forty countries. The U.S. presence (130 historians) was not only large, but of high quality. President David Pinkney was present as head of the U.S. national delegation. Our eighteen participants in the program were enthusiastic and well-prepared, and their openness and informality of style was especially appreciated. Measured by previous congresses, it

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was an undoubted success. The program was more extensive and interesting, and more representative of contemporary trends in historical scholarship, than at the congress held in San Francisco in 1975. The sessions on both the major and methodological themes and the meetings held by the affiliated international commissions that were represented in the program were well attended and the level of discussion was high. The papers were published before the sessions began, making it possible to move immediately to the comment and discussion. The Romanian organization was excellent in all respects, and our hosts were most solicitous of Americans throughout their stay.

During the Congress Robert Forster, chair of the Committee on International Historical Activities and U.S. member of the assembly of ICHS, and I met informally, but systematically, with various delegations in order to propose bilateral exchanges of historians, research, sources, and translations with U.S. historians. We had useful discussions with delegates from several countries, among them Japan, the People's Republic of China, Romania, Italy, and the Soviet Union. We hope that these discussions will provide the basis for more substantive programs to promote historical scholarship.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

i. *Newsletter*: The council, on the recommendation of the *AHR* editor and the Professional Division, has transferred obituary notices from the *Review* to the *Newsletter*. Notices have appeared in the November 1980, December 1980, and April 1981 issues. Henceforth, obituaries will appear twice yearly in the October and April issues of the *Newsletter*.

Another addition to the *Newsletter* is the revival of personals notices. Following the recommendation of the Professional Division, the *Newsletter* carries notices concerning career and professional activities of AHA members. The personals column appears twice a year.

ii. *Employment Information Bulletin* and Related Activities: After ten years as an independent publication (the *EIB* was begun in 1971), the editor of the *EIB* and *Newsletter* has undertaken a preliminary study to reformat the *EIB* and combine it with an expanded *AHA Newsletter*. In the fall the study will be referred to the Professional Division for review.

The *EIB* employment statistics for 1980-81 indicate that although the total number of positions listed in the *EIB* declined slightly from the previous year, the job market did not deteriorate. The number of

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positions has remained steady for the past three years. This past year the *EIB* published listings of 585 positions. Of the total positions listed, 376 were for full-time employment, 72 were for nonteaching positions, and 137 were temporary appointments of three years or less.

The Job Register at the annual meeting was a successful part of the association's employment-related activities. The total number of positions posted was 189, an increase of 39 positions from the previous year. Of those vacancy notices, 82 were for interviewing positions, and 107 were for noninterviewing positions.

An analysis of the teaching positions listed in the *EIB* for 1977 and 1980 reveals a marked increase in the tenure-track positions listed in 1980. Of the 506 total openings in teaching in 1977, 411 (81 percent) were temporary appointments while 95 (19 percent) were tenure-track positions. In 1980, of the 500 total openings in teaching, 265 (53 percent) were temporary with 235 (47 percent) tenure-track. It should be noted that there were eight issues of the *EIB* in 1977 and only seven in 1980.

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 744 in 1980. Coupled with stabilizing in the number of job vacancies announced in the 1980-81 *EIB* and Job Register, this decline of doctoral degrees awarded seems to indicate 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 "Balance" column reflects the difference between new PhD's and job vacancy notices in a given year:

Year	PhD's	Positions Listed	Balance
1973	1,213	746	467
1974	1,183	660	523
1975	1,184	711	473
1976	1,093	747	346
1977	961	594	367
1978	853	599	254
1979	829	734	95
1980	744	705	39

iii. **The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History:** The NCC, a consortium of thirty constituent and institutional members, serves as a clearing house of information on the historical profession and provides organizational and resource assistance to twenty state coordinating committees.

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In September 1980, Page Putnam Miller assumed the duties of NCC project director. She has expanded the state committee network by maintaining frequent contact with committee heads, encouraging the formation of new committees, and serving as an advisor for program and organizational development. During the past year the state committees have initiated a number of significant projects ranging from the sponsorship of state history day programs, on-site seminars on careers in history, regional teaching conferences, the study of history curriculum, and the certification of history teachers in the public schools to the organization of a center for independent historians, the establishment of a historian consultant program for local historical societies, and the sponsorship of an institute to develop much-needed secondary curricula for the teaching of state history. The NCC Washington office serves as a depository for copies of grant proposals and reports on model programs and projects. In addition to promoting history through specific programs, the state committees have encouraged communication between academic historians and those practicing history in historical societies, state and local government, historic preservation, archives and elsewhere. State committees are also in an advantageous position for developing strategies to deal with particular problems and needs of the profession such as issues related to state boards of education and career development for historians.

The NCC project director has continued to update and expand the NCC publications program. There are presently twenty-two NCC supplements that deal with subjects such as historians skills and the needs of business and legal aspects of historic preservation. Five new supplements were released in 1981: "Historians' Résumés: An Introductory Guideline;" "Historians' Preparation of Civil Service 171 Forms;" "Wells Fargo and Company: Banking on the Past;" "Uses of History in the Public Sector: Report of the Michigan Committee for the Promotion of History," and "Jobs for Historians in Historic Preservation." The recently revised "Career Alternatives Bibliography" includes over one hundred entries of books and articles which may be helpful to historians who are interested in transferring historical skills to use outside of the traditional areas of historical employment. A new edition of "A Survey of New Training Programs for Historians" provides mailing addresses and basic information on sixty-three graduate history programs offering training in fields such as historic preservation, archives, applied history, editing, and public policy.

Project Director's Reports are issued bimonthly. They circulate information on the work of state committees, significant developments in the teaching and application of history, recent publications, and legis-

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lative issues that impact the profession. The Project Director's Report and the state committee network, functioning in tandem, provide a useful structure for disseminating legislative information.

Page Miller and chairs of several state coordinating committees have organized sessions and made presentations on the work of the NCC at the annual meetings of professional associations and special conferences. The NCC sponsored four sessions at the 1980 AHA annual meeting on the work of state committees and career opportunities for historians. Five such sessions are planned for the 1981 meeting.

A major undertaking of the NCC during the past year was the compilation and publication in April of the *Directory of Historical Consultants*. This ninety-seven page directory includes information on thirty firms and seventy-three individual consultants. For each entry there is a summary of qualifications and consulting experience and a list of fields of specialization. The NCC hopes that this directory will draw attention to the wide range of projects undertaken by historical consultants and the number of firms and individuals involved in this work.

Through the wide distribution of its publications and monthly articles in the *AHA Newsletter*, the NCC publicizes the value and use of historians and of promoting historical activities, and assists history departments with information on careers for historians in the public and private sectors. The NCC has made important strides this year in the development and continuing growth of the state committee network and the expansion of the NCC's role as a clearing house of information on the historical profession.

During the first two or three years of the NCC's existence members of the constituent societies were for the most part only mildly interested in or indifferent to the work of the NCC. Three fund drives by the AHA, OAH and SHA raised only small amounts of money to support the NCC, and the major source of support has been the contributions by the AHA and OAH from general funds. An NEH Chairman's grant has provided much-needed support during fiscal year 1980-81.

In the last two years, however, officers and an increasingly larger number of members of the constituent societies have taken a greater interest in the NCC and have begun to press for wider involvement in its administration and to urge that it expand its activities into lobbying in Congress, in searching for nonacademic employment for historians and in job placement. The OAH Executive Council would like to see the NCC become a lobbying organization for historical societies distant from Washington. Nonacademic historians urge that the NCC pay

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particular attention to their interests, and federal government historians see the NCC as a convenient agency to serve their needs.

The NCC staff associate has been under increasing pressure from these and other groups to respond to their requests for new services but, because of policy constraints arising partly out of limited resources, has not been able to satisfy these demands.

At its meeting on May 15–16, 1981, the council discussed the role of the AHA in the NCC and requested the executive director and the Professional Division to review the NCC and to report the results of their review to the council in December.

iv. Women's and Minority Interests: In December 1980, Carol A. Keller was appointed special assistant to the executive director for the promotion of minority and women's scholarly and professional interests. In addition to supporting the association's professional services the special assistant provides staff liaison for the Committee on Women Historians. Staff support for CWH this year has been directed primarily toward the implementation of the recommendations of the 1980 CWH report *The Status of Women in the Historical Profession*. In response to the report's recommendation to increase female representation in history departments, *Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia* were prepared by CWH in consultation with the Professional Division. The *Guidelines* were endorsed by the council, and are designed to provide useful information by which departments of history may measure their progress in providing equity for women historians. The *Guidelines* were distributed in June to eighteen hundred history departments and to university chief campus officers.

CWH staff work includes implementing action taken by CWH and the association to help secure the passage of the National Women's History Week Resolution. Information packets explaining the significance of the bill for historians and identifying possible cosponsors were distributed to eighty-three institutions in twenty states. Catherine Cox and Nancy Drennen, interns from Saint Francis College, were competent assistants for this project.

Resource files are maintained on projects and material of interest to women and minority historians. Some of these include development of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls and projects on women and community history associated with the Park: projects related to national, state, local, institutional and organizational celebrations of Women's History Week; shared academic appointments and associated policy statements; current National Research Council statistics and AHA departmental survey data on minority and women

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historians; and affirmative action and discrimination in employment information.

Programs scheduled for reduction or consolidation in the administration's proposed budget which affect women's and minority interests are also addressed by the special assistant. Written testimony supporting the Women's Education Equity Act program was submitted to the appropriate senate committee as part of the AHA's commitment to respond on behalf of its members to reductions in programs which affect them and their institutions.

The office of the special assistant provides an important professional service to members in communicating with other professional organizations, women's and minority networks, circulating employment and career information, answering requests from affirmative action officers, and working with the publications staff to promote AHA publications of particular value to women historians and women's studies programs. The two most recent publications, Gerda Lerner's *Teaching Women's History* and the 1981 *Directory of Women Historians* are essential resources. Professor Lerner's pamphlet provides a much-needed overview of the field of women's history. The *Directory* is a major resource for information on women in the profession, and will be used to implement a CWH plan to increase the representation of women historians in the 1983 edition of the *Directory of American Scholars: History*.

The association's interest in women historians and support of their professional activities have yielded significant results in the past decade. Within the association, as indicated in the CWH tenth anniversary report, there has been a dramatic increase in the representation of women at all but the very highest administration level—the executive directorship. In 1980 women filled approximately thirty percent of elected and appointed offices and constituted almost thirty percent of all new members. As an action plan for the 1980s, the CWH and the special assistant will focus on implementing the recommendations of the *Status Report*, updating the *Guidelines*, conducting summer women's equity orientations, seeking ways to improve employment, examining needs of unaffiliated scholars and promoting long-term responsibilities of departments to graduate students.

TEACHING

This has been an especially active year for the association in the area of teaching. Regional conferences have been sponsored to draw large numbers of teachers together at the secondary and postsecondary levels

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to discuss subjects of mutual interest. As in past years, officers and members of the association participated extensively in these conferences which focused on regional and community history, ethnic studies, world history, women's studies, graduate education, and teacher education and certification, among a great variety of topics.

A national conference on the introductory history course brought college and university teachers together at Annapolis to consider a number of course models and themes. Publications of the results of the conference, which is planned for the coming year, will incorporate the models and conference discussion.

The association is organizing a major Conference on the teaching of public history in the 1980s. One of the major themes of such a conference will be the preparation of historians for work outside academic teaching during the coming decade. Despite the great increase in courses offered at the university level there is little information about curricula available. A national conference to discuss priorities, establish definitions and plan for future curriculum development has seemed to many to be an urgent necessity. Preliminary approval of the proposal has been received from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and supplementary funding is being sought. The conference is planned for the summer of 1982.

Plans for a national conference on the teaching of black history are also in preparation and a proposal for a conference on graduate education has been drawn up and a search for funds is under way.

A program in Africa for American teachers of Western and World Civilization courses at the college and university level has been organized for the summer of 1982 and has been funded by the Department of Education. The purpose of the program is to assist teachers to incorporate African materials into the curricula of postsecondary educational institutions. It will be an experiment to internationalize history curricula within the framework of existing disciplinary study.

History Day, which the association has sponsored from its beginnings, continues its unbroken record of success with two national contests held in Washington. By the end of 1980 thirty states had developed History Day programs involving some 20,000 high school students and their teachers in active historical research and its presentation in a variety of forms and efforts will be made to expand the program into the remaining states.

Two new publishing ventures of benefit to teachers have been launched this year. The AHA and Studies in Higher Education will publish *The Directory of Teaching Innovations in History* this fall with a grant from the Exxon Education Foundation. The directory will sur-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

vey innovative undergraduate teaching in history—methods, courses, and programs—and will publish a compendium of the findings.

A new pamphlet series on teaching is being published with three titles commissioned on *Italy in the Twentieth Century*, modern European history, and the Middle East. Several other pamphlets, including a revision of Cole and Pressly's *Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers*, are in the planning stages.

The Teaching Division presented a panel on "History Teaching in the 1980s" to a packed audience on the first night of the 1980 annual meeting. This and eleven other sessions on teaching held during the meeting are evidence of the concern felt by members of the association about what is being done, and done well, in the teaching of history today.

In this my seventh and final report I want to acknowledge my debt to members of the council and association committees, to my staff in the Washington office, to the many members who worked for the association, and to all those nonmembers who have contributed in one way or another to the welfare of the association and to the historical profession. I have been privileged during the past seven years to serve a profession that has been good to me. I hope I have made at least a small contribution to its advancement.

June 1981

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

Supplementary Report of Executive Director Samuel R. Gammon

In making this year's report of the executive director, I refer you first to Dr. Mack Thompson's printed report covering the period through June 30, 1981, the date of his relinquishment of that position. Before adding my own comments to update his report, I should like to pay tribute to Dr. Thompson's invaluable work during his seven years as executive director.

Perhaps the best way to state the magnitude of his accomplishment is to note that when he became executive director the association was living far beyond its means and bets were being taken among Washington-based learned societies on how soon the AHA would "go under!" Today I am pleased to report to you that the association's house is in order and its finances as sound as any nonprofit society's can be in this inflationary era, when faculty salaries have lagged further and further behind the consumer price index. Let us therefore praise Mack Thompson as a tough manager, an able fund-raiser, and a single-minded advocate of history; his real monument is a sound and viable association.

I will update Mack Thompson's report in those areas where activity has taken place during the past six months.

RESEARCH

Jameson Fellowship: Dr. Eduard Mark resigned the fellowship shortly before his term as fellow would have begun, in order to accept a full-time appointment in a public historian's program of the U.S. government. Dr. Priscilla Roberts, the committee's alternate choice, accepted the appointment as J. Franklin Jameson Fellow and will use the Library of Congress to continue her research into the U.S. foreign policy establishment on the eve of World War I. The council on December 27

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approved my recommendation that we explore with the Library of Congress a modest increase in the jointly paid stipend to reflect several years of immodest inflation.

First Books Program: For the 1981 Program seven manuscripts were submitted.

Congressional Fellowship Program: Dr. Abrahams and Dr. Reinhard have begun their work on the Hill. Dr. Abrahams is serving with the Oversight and Investigation Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Dr. Reinhard is serving as an assistant in the office of Congressman Joseph M. McDade.

Beveridge Fund Research Grants: A further nine awards of Beveridge Fund Research Grants were made by the Research Division in its fall meeting. Those chosen are the following: John Bodnar, Indiana University; John Whiteclay Chambers, currently a Rockefeller Humanities Fellow; George Cotkin, California Polytechnic State University; Heather Turner Frazer and John O'Sullivan, Florida Atlantic University; Glen Jeansonne, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Marlene Mayo, University of Maryland; Dennis C. Rousey, Arkansas State University; Jane M. Pederson, graduate student at the University of Rochester.

International Activities: We are continuing to pursue the funding for a possible exchange of visits and historical conferences with professional groups in Japan and Italy. We have a firm invitation to a conference sponsored by the Japanese National Committee for October 1982 and an invitation to meet with the Italian Society of Historians to explore a program of conferences between our two memberships.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Newsletter and the Employment Information Bulletin: I should like to discuss briefly a joint item relating to both the *Newsletter* and the *Employment Information Bulletin*. As you know, the *Employment Information Bulletin* has been a very successful means of communicating and relating the job market openings to the jobseekers. In order to attract the maximum of vacancy listings, when the *EIB* was founded the practice was adopted of providing free listings to hiring authorities. The expenses of the *EIB*, except for a substantial association subsidy of its costs, have been met by charging subscribers, most of whom are

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jobseekers. This has struck us in the Washington office as an undesirable burdening of the needy, and we have proposed to the Professional Division and to the council of the association a merger of the two publications, which would provide free vacancy information to all members in their *Newsletter* and meet the incremental cost of the vacancy additions by charging departments and other vacancy listers a modest fee for the listing of their openings. We note that every other learned society except one follows this practice. The council on Sunday approved in principle our bringing about this merger, shifting the financial burden from the job hunter to the headhunter.

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History: As Mack Thompson points out, there are strong pressures for the NCC to play a more active role in advocacy and in information-sharing regarding federal government actions which impinge on agencies and programs of importance to our profession. The Professional Division, reviewing the broad issue of the proper role of the association as a whole in this area, has commended the work which the NCC and its invaluable director, Dr. Page Miller, have been doing in the field of lobbying and information exchanging. It recommended to the council that this aspect of NCC work be strengthened.

Regarding the NCC, I should also add that one aspect of its work in the promotion of history outside of academia has been a very important joint effort with the National Council for Public History to survey public historians, in much the same way that we have surveyed the departments of history within academia for the last two years. This companion survey should shed a great deal of light on the practitioners of public history, since we have received over 2500 completed survey questionnaires from this important component of our profession.

Women's and Minority Interests: I regret to announce the departure of our special assistant, Carol Keller, in late September, but I am pleased to announce the appointment as her successor of Noralee Frankel, who is eminently qualified for this position. Ms. Frankel has a long background of participation in women's activities of this and other historical groups, having served as the national graduate student coordinator of the CCWHP a couple of years ago.

The Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia appear to have been well received by the eighteen hundred colleges and universities which received copies, according to early feedback. The Committee on Women Historians is planning to survey selected schools for additional information.

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The bill establishing National Women's History Week was passed in July and it will hereafter be celebrated the week of March 7.

TEACHING

I regret to have to add a note of gloom to Mack's report on our search for funding for a major conference on the teaching of public history. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education turned down our proposal for funding, largely because one of the evaluators took a negative view, while the other was very positive. We have re-worked the proposal to take account of the critic's comments and have resubmitted an improved version. Meanwhile, our able vice-president for the Teaching Division is investigating the possibility of a Cleveland site for the conference.

On the program in Africa for American teachers of Western and World Civilization courses, we have obtained full funding for it. The Exxon Education grant and the program will go ahead this coming summer. The cooperation of the University of Cameroon in Yaounde has been secured to ensure a successful and productive six-week field trip to that African country.

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Acting Editor

In the January 1981 issue of the *Newsletter* the editors asked readers of the *Review* to send us their assessments of theme-centered issues and the AHA Forum. Responses were not numerous but all were helpful. Most of those who wrote to us felt that both the Forum and the various theme-centered issues we have published in recent years were worthwhile endeavors. A few writers dissented, arguing that the issues raised were contrived and represented, in one writer's words, whatever the editors "find yourself stuck with." Almost every respondent hoped that the diversity of articles which has marked the *Review* traditionally would not be lost. The editors would like to thank those of you who took the time to write and assure you that, while both Forums and theme-centered issues will appear in future issues, we will continue to publish articles in all fields of our discipline as well as articles with unusual breadth and substance. To accomplish the latter, however, we will need the help of our readers. During 1980 the *Review* received 143 article manuscripts. Of these, 56 were sent to referees outside the *Review* staff and 12 were accepted for eventual publication. While both the number of manuscripts received and the number accepted for publication fell below the figures reported by Otto Pflanze in last year's report, what really concerns the editors of the *Review* is that we received few or no manuscripts from scholars in several fields where we know important research is taking place. The editors recognize that competition for good articles among scholarly journals is intense but we want to remind our readers that diversity is a difficult goal for the *Review* to achieve if large numbers of our subscribers do not bother to send us the fruits of their research and writing.

On January 1, four members of the Board of Editors retired: Dauril Alden, University of Washington, Latin American history; Eugene Genovese, University of Rochester, U.S. history; Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, African history; and Marius B. Jansen,

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Princeton University, Japanese history. At the Board's meeting in Washington in December 1980, the editors thanked these members for three years of excellent service. They were replaced by James Scobie, University of California, San Diego, Latin American history; Harold Woodman, Purdue University, U.S. history; Leonard Thompson, Yale University, African history; and Frederic Wakeman, University of California, Berkeley, Chinese history. Tragically and unexpectedly, one of the new Board members, James Scobie, died at his home in San Diego in June. A specialist on Argentina and urbanization in Latin America, Jim was one of the most capable members of our profession. He was also an old and good friend.

During the past year several of the *Review's* editorial assistants resigned their positions to continue work on their dissertations. Rosemary Orthmann received awards from the International Research and Exchanges Board and the Social Science Research Council for research in East and West Germany. Ann Higginbotham won a John Edwards Fellowship from Indiana University for research in England. John D. Rusk was awarded grants from the American Antiquarian Society and the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies, and Catherine Albrecht received a joint Fulbright and International Research and Exchanges Board grant for research in Czechoslovakia. Richard Sutton became the administrative assistant for the Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University, while Mark Grover returned to his position as Latin American Studies librarian at Brigham Young University. New editorial assistants are James Goode, U.S. history; Sue Factor, Russian history; Sarah Kent, East European history; and Moureen Coulter and David Hiebert, Western European history. Michelle Mannering continues as editorial assistant, U.S. history. In addition, John O. Norman has assumed responsibility for the *Review's* annual index.

In August 1981, the *Review* will leave Ballantine Hall and occupy new quarters in an Indiana University-owned house at 914 Atwater Street, Bloomington. The new location will double the amount of space available to the *Review*. The *Review's* transfer also marks the end of my year as acting editor and four years as a member of the editorial staff. They have been very good years.

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1981, amounted to \$1,337,402.00 as compared to \$1,462,414.00 in 1980. This amount is the sum of the three major funds:

- a) *General Fund*—cash, temporary and permanent investments (the use of which for the purposes of the association is controlled by a resolution of the Council in 1960 as amended in 1975), \$292,745.00.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income and grants, \$912,130.00.
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$132,527.00.

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 1981, 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 1980–81 as adopted by the council projected a deficit of \$35,850.00. Actual deficit was \$54,241.00 which included, though not anticipated, additional expenses associated with the selection of the new executive director of the association and legislative support material required in the promotion of the interests of the association. This expense is included in the two variances of House operating expense and Travel and related meeting expense.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Operating revenue declined from anticipated projections by \$22,278.00 or 2.5%. Membership and subscription income failed to meet budget expectations by 1.4% and 3.2% respectively. Operating sales revenue variance was \$12,842.00 or 25.7% and represented pamphlet and publication sales as well as mailing label sales which generally reflect the present economic condition of the publishing and academic areas. The unanticipated gain on security sales was occasioned in funding of the renovation expenses of association real estate and resulted as a transfer of general fund asset to plant fund asset.

Operating expense exceeded budget by \$17,823.00 or 1.9%. Significant savings occurred principally in the controllable areas of salaries \$13,861.00 or 4.0%, fringe benefits \$7,486.00 or 11.5%, and publication printing \$19,534.00 or 6.6%.

The viability of the association, amid ever-increasing cost of goods and services, will require stringent cost control, revenue-producing programs and management evaluation of additional computer services, which I understand are contemplated in the forthcoming fiscal year.

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

August 20, 1981

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

MAIN HURDMAN
Certified Public Accountants

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, 1981 and 1980, and the related statements of revenue and expenses and changes in fund balances for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions, and the recognition of depreciation, of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1981 and 1980, and the revenue collected, expenses paid, and changes in fund balances, on the basis of accounting previously described, which basis has been consistently applied.

August 3, 1981

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun

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

JUNE 30, 1981 AND 1980

	<i>ASSETS</i>	
	1981	1980
General Fund		
Cash	\$ 55,443	\$ 91,723
Deposits	1,425	1,625
Accounts receivable	-0-	2,155
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$243,207 and \$275,381)	235,877	264,925
Total General Fund	292,745	360,428
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash	490,658	547,278
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$316,989 and \$308,619)	311,577	297,793
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$127,359 and \$127,196)	109,895	118,231
Total Special Funds and Grants	912,130	963,302
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	264,716	264,178
Accumulated depreciation	132,189	125,494
Total Plant Fund	132,527	138,684
	<u>\$1,337,402</u>	<u>\$1,462,414</u>

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

JUNE 30, 1981 AND 1980

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

	1981	1980
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,468
Tenant deposits	834	1,209
Other		65
	<u>2,328</u>	<u>2,742</u>
Fund balance	290,417	357,686
	<u>292,745</u>	<u>360,428</u>
Total General Fund		
	292,745	360,428
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	912,130	963,302
	<u>912,130</u>	<u>963,302</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants		
	912,130	963,302
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	132,527	138,684
	<u>132,527</u>	<u>138,684</u>
Total Plant Fund		
	132,527	138,684
	<u>\$1,337,402</u>	<u>\$1,462,414</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, 1981 AND 1980

	1981	1980
Operating revenue		
Dues	\$401,831	\$386,759
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	164,489	158,255
Advertising	119,300	117,492
Sales	37,958	46,529
Royalties and reprint fees	15,375	11,509
Registration fees	62,035	60,011
Rentals	51,898	51,084
Administrative fees	13,507	21,933
Other	6,929	989
	<u>873,322</u>	<u>854,561</u>
Operating expenses		
Salaries	330,639	289,953
Employee benefits	57,514	54,934
House operating expenses	21,508	19,153
Office supplies and expense	91,475	78,147
Equipment rentals and maintenance	38,017	33,823
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	987	3,887
Publication printing and distribution	278,466	267,100
Travel and related meeting expenses	119,085	94,665
General insurance	4,200	3,862
Audit and legal fees	10,750	9,800
Dues and subscriptions	4,079	4,858
Executive Director Contingency Fund	11,273	2,353
Other	7,580	7,231
	<u>975,573</u>	<u>869,766</u>
Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue	<u>102,251</u>	<u>15,205</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expense)		
Investment income, net of management fees	33,167	18,358
Gain on security sales	13,536	10,243
Income taxes	1,307	(2,522)
	<u>48,010</u>	<u>26,079</u>
Excess of revenue over expense (expense over revenue) ..	<u>\$(54,241)</u>	<u>\$ 10,874</u>

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, 1981 AND 1980

	1981			1980		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year	\$357,686	\$ 963,302	\$138,684	\$404,414	\$ 823,673	\$142,207
Additions						
Excess of revenue over expenses				10,874		
Contributions, grants and contracts		274,842			414,883	
Interest and dividend income		57,628			64,591	
Gain on security sales, net		8,315			20,681	
Other income		6,668			11,661	
Transfer from General Fund for renovation of rental properties			13,184			66,704
Transfer from General Fund to offset deficit balance of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History		9,865				
Transfer of net income from Endowment Fund permanent investments	10,021			9,102		
Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from General Fund operations)			987			3,887
	<u>367,707</u>	<u>1,320,620</u>	<u>152,855</u>	<u>424,390</u>	<u>1,335,489</u>	<u>212,798</u>
Deductions						
Excess of expenses over revenue	54,241					
Expenditures		398,469	13,184		363,085	66,704
Transfer to Plant Fund for renovation of rental properties ..	13,184			66,704		
Transfer to offset deficit balance of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	9,865					
Transfer of Endowment Fund investment net income to General Fund		10,021			9,102	
Carrying value of assets disposed of			227			
Depreciation						
Buildings			4,842			4,993
Furniture and equipment			2,075			2,417
	<u>77,290</u>	<u>408,490</u>	<u>20,328</u>	<u>66,704</u>	<u>372,187</u>	<u>74,114</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$290,417</u>	<u>\$ 912,130</u>	<u>\$132,527</u>	<u>\$357,686</u>	<u>\$ 963,302</u>	<u>\$138,684</u>

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 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:

	1981	1980	Rates
Buildings	\$4,842	\$4,993	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	2,075	2,417	10%
	<u>\$6,917</u>	<u>\$7,410</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, 1981 and 1980 amounted to \$20,246 and \$19,844, respectively.

UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1981, the association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$33,000, arising principally from the cost of publishing the June, 1981 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 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 association properties. The amounts required, \$13,184 and \$66,704 in 1981 and 1980, respectively, are reflected as transfers from the General Fund to the Plant Fund in the Statement of Changes in Fund Balances.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our examinations of the basic financial statements presented in the preceding section of this report were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on such financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying information shown on the following pages is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Washington, D.C.
August 3, 1981

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun
Certified Public Accountants

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1981

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1980	Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1981
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitution— Project 87								
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Grant	\$	\$ 37,500	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant								
National Endowment for the Humanities Grant		55,100						
The Rockefeller Foundation Grant		100,000						
	29,307	192,600					209,384	12,523
Andrew Mellon Foundation Termina- tion Grant		25,000					7,706	17,294
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	9,284		1,509		12		413	10,392
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	15,724		932	460			113	17,003
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	245,984		16,469	7,644	179		7,864	262,412
Bibliography of Writings on British History Project—AHA						1,300		1,300
Albert Corey Prize Fund	12,306		742	461				13,509

(Continued)

John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,914		591	336			122	10,719
Endowment Fund	120,304	1,178	6,932	3,089	3,412	(10,021)		124,894
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	12,365		750	428			113	13,430
Feature Films Project—AHA	8,253*							8,253 *
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	12,971		2,242				113	15,100
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	4,854		287	140			280	5,001
Institute of International Education Grant for the Short Term Enrichment Program		1,300					1,300	-0-
International Research and Exchange Board Grants for the US-USSR Historians' Col- loquiums	2,381*	3,637					32,973	31,717 *
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	10,954		629	242			168	11,657
Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment	510							510
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants								
Conference and Publication on the Intro- ductory History Course.....	18,770						16,623	2,147
Feature Film Project	2,171							2,171
Littleton-Griswold Fund	95,325		7,372	2,643			4,904	100,436
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	7,225		442	316			613	7,370
David M. Matteson Fund	196,077		14,712	(7,543)			15,107	188,139
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant in Support of a Congressional Fellowship Program for Scholars in History	141,905		3,774				37,767	107,912
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	9,865*	14,422			1,247	9,865	7,518	8,151

(Continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1981

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1980	Contribu- tions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1981
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grants								
Bibliography of Writings on British History		5,920				(1,300)	4,620	-0-
Proposal to Promote Women's History and Historical Studies in Secondary Educa- tion	5,500	3,377				(6,681)	2,196	-0-
Proposal for a Television Series on the Constitution		17,898					12,876	5,022
Review and Dissemination of Teaching Packets						6,681		6,681
Support of the National Coordinating Com- mittee for the Promotion of History ...	5,150	8,510					16,948	3,288*
US-USSR Exchange in Quantitative His- tory	22,044						14,897	7,147

(Continued)

The Rockefeller Foundation Grant for the
Fifteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences

Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund.....

Watumull Foundation Prize Fund

Andrew D. White Fund

945				1,818		2,763	-0-
1,219		72	33			113	1,211
25*	1,000					975	-0-
3,018		173	66				3,257
<u>\$963,302</u>	<u>\$274,842</u>	<u>\$ 57,628</u>	<u>\$ 8,315</u>	<u>\$ 6,668</u>	<u>\$ (156)</u>	<u>\$ 398,469</u>	<u>\$ 912,130</u>

*Deficit Balance

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
COMPARED WITH BUDGET—GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1981

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Operating revenue			
Dues	\$401,831	\$407,500	\$(5,669)
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	164,489	170,000	(5,511)
Advertising	119,300	117,000	2,300
Sales	37,958	50,800	(12,842)
Royalties and reprint fees	15,375	13,500	1,875
Registration fees	62,035	56,000	6,035
Rentals	51,898	57,600	(5,702)
Administrative fees	13,507	20,000	(6,493)
Other	6,929	3,200	3,729
	873,322	895,600	(22,278)
Operating expenses			
Salaries	330,639	344,500	(13,861)
Employee benefits	57,514	65,000	(7,486)
House operating expenses	21,508	19,250	2,258
Office supplies and expense	91,475	78,300	13,175
Equipment rentals and maintenance ...	38,017	30,800	7,217
Purchase of Plant Fund assets	987	1,800	(813)
Publication printing and distribution ...	278,466	298,000	(19,534)
Travel and related meeting expenses ...	119,085	81,200	37,885
General insurance	4,200		4,200
Audit and legal fees	10,750	13,000	(2,250)
Dues and subscriptions	4,079	3,900	179
Executive Director Contingency Fund .	11,273	6,500	4,773
Other	7,580	15,500	(7,920)
	975,573	957,750	17,823
Excess of operating expenses over operating revenue	102,251	62,150	40,101
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)			
Investment income, net of management fee	33,167	27,800	5,367
Gain on security sales	13,536	1,000	12,536
Income taxes	1,307	(2,500)	3,807
	48,010	26,300	21,710
Excess of expenses over revenue	\$ 54,241	\$ 35,850	\$ 18,391

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

JUNE 30, 1981

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
\$ 20,000	United States Treasury Note, 11.375%, due 4/30/82	\$ 19,494	\$ 19,420
25,000	United States Treasury Note, 7.875%, due 11/15/82	25,187	23,100
<u>\$ 45,000</u>		<u>44,681</u>	<u>42,520</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures		
\$ 25,000	4¾%, due 4/1/85	23,815	18,938
40,000	5¾%, due 8/1/95	38,922	22,000
	General Motors Acceptance Corpora- tion, Debentures, 4.875%, due		
25,000	12/1/87	17,841	16,094
	Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st		
50,000	Mortgage, 6½%, due 10/1/96	48,760	24,812
	Sears-Roebuck & Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8½%, due		
48,000	10/1/95	48,484	33,600
	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004		
25,000	Standard Oil Company of California, Sinking Fund Debentures, 4¾%, due		
25,000	7/1/83	24,139	21,250
	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%, due 5/1/95		
10,000		9,541	5,187
<u>\$248,000</u>		<u>235,975</u>	<u>153,350</u>

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

JUNE 30, 1981

(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK			
421	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	\$ 24,597	\$ 23,681
577	Burlington Northern, Inc.	17,046	30,220
900	Commonwealth Edison Company	25,530	17,663
500	Cooper Industries, Inc.	25,762	22,313
700	Exxon Corporation	6,703	23,975
750	H.J. Heinz Co.	22,555	41,906
450	Interco, Inc.	18,512	25,369
400	International Business Machines	16,836	23,150
800	Knight-Ridder Newspaper	13,486	30,600
600	Lincoln National Corp. (Ind.)	20,280	25,650
700	Mobil Corporation	12,358	21,000
	Northwestern National Life Insurance Company	19,188	14,250
600	PepsiCo, Inc.	14,706	21,225
500	Philip Morris, Inc.	18,208	24,875
350	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	11,788	19,206
		<u>267,555</u>	<u>365,083</u>
	Total securities	548,211	560,953
	Uninvested cash	(757)	(757)
	Total investments	<u>\$547,454</u>	<u>\$560,196</u>

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

PARTICIPATING FUNDS

JUNE 30, 1981

	Percentage Participation	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.6408	\$ 8,906	\$ 9,192
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	27.2772	149,532	152,806
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.6451	9,177	9,216
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	1.1994	6,684	6,719
Endowment Fund	11.0239	61,569	61,755
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.5267	8,286	8,553
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund ....	.4990	2,707	2,795
J. Franklin Jameson Fund .....	.8633	4,687	4,836
Littleton-Griswold Fund	9.4307	51,754	52,830
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	1.1275	6,367	6,316
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund ....	.1174	636	658
Andrew D. White Fund .....	.2343	1,272	1,313
	56.5853	311,577	316,989
General Fund	43.4147	235,877	243,207
	100.0000	\$547,454	\$560,196

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

JUNE 30, 1981

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY SECURITIES			
\$ 10,000	U.S. Treasury Note, 11.375%, due 4/30/82	\$ 9,747	\$ 9,710
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$14,000	General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90	14,553	10,622
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50%, due 9/1/2000 ..	24,990	15,600
\$38,000		39,543	26,222
COMMON STOCKS			
200	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	5,020	11,250
350	Continental Group, Inc.	10,164	12,775
300	CPC International, Inc.	9,053	9,788
472	Exxon Corporation	2,273	16,166
150	General Electric Company	9,305	9,281
350	Kroger Company	7,478	8,488
150	Eli Lilly and Company	9,673	9,150
300	Philip Morris, Inc.	8,035	14,925
		61,001	91,823
	Total securities	110,291	127,755
	Uninvested cash	(396)	(396)
	Total investments	\$109,895	\$127,359

Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1981

	1980	1981	Variance (Under)
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:			
Honorary	12	16	4
Life	438	430	(8)
Annual	11,338	10,725	(613)
Trustee	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	47	45	(2)
Addresses Unknown:			
Life	1	0	(1)
Fifty-Year	0	0	0
Honorary	2	2	0
Subtotal	11,843	11,223	(620)
Delinquent Membership	1,964	1,448	(516)
Total Membership	13,807	12,671	(1,136)
GAINS & LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP:			
GAINS:			
New Life Members	6	1	(5)
New Annual Members	1,023	872	(151)
Total Gains	1,029	873	(156)
LOSSES:			
Deaths—Honorary Members	1	0	(1)
Deaths—Life Members	5	8	3
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members	5	2	(3)
Deaths—Annual Members	33	31	(2)
Resignations	123	46	(77)
Drops	1,768	1,865	97
Total Losses	1,935	1,952	17
Net Gain (Loss)	(906)	(1,079)	(173)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1981

(Continued)

LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:	1980	1981	Variance (Under)
October	255	221	(34)
November	274	208	(66)
December	289	255	(34)
Total	818	684	(134)
Delinquents, January–September	1,146	764	(382)
TOTAL DELINQUENTS	1,964	1,448	(516)
Percentage of File in Deliquent Category			11.4%

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 16, 1980 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1981

STATUS TYPE:	1980	(W/Delinquents) Percentage	(W/O Delinquents) Percentage	1981	(W/Delinquents) Percentage	(W/O Delinquents) Percentage
Over \$30,000	1,127	8.2%	9.7%	1,411	11.5%	12.6%
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,265	16.4%	19.2%	2,335	18.4%	20.9%
\$15,000-\$19,999	2,083	15.2%	17.6%	1,835	14.5%	16.4%
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,963	14.3%	16.6%	1,549	12.2%	13.8%
Below \$10,000	3,555	25.8%	30.2%	3,198	25%	28.5%
Staff Members	5	.0	.0	4	.0	.0
Associate Members	256	1.9%	2.2%	297	2.3%	2.6%
Trustee	5	.0	.0	5	.0	.0
Honorary	12	.0	.0	16	.1%	.1%
Fifty-Year	47	.0	.0	45	.4%	.4%
Life	438	3.2%	3.7%	430	3.4%	3.8%
Joint	84	.7%	.8%	98	.8%	.9%
Address Unknown	3	.0	.0	0	.0	.0
Total	11,843			11,223		
Delinquent Members	1,964	14.3%		1,448	11.4%	
TOTAL	13,807	100.0%	100.0%	12,671	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP BY SEX CLASSIFICATION:						
Male	9,170	66.5%	77.5%	8,663	68.4%	77.2%
Female	2,576	18.7%	21.8%	2,489	19.6%	22.2%
Not Coded	94	.7%	.7%	71	.6%	.6%
Address Unknown	3	.0	.0	0	.0	.0
Total	11,843			11,223		
Delinquents	1,964	14.1%		1,448	11.4%	
TOTAL	13,807	100.0%	100.0%	12,671	100.0%	100.0%

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1981

MEMBER STATUS	Income Range	1980 Number of Members	1981 Number of Members	Percentage of Membership
Code 11 @ \$50.00	Over \$30,000	1,127	1,411	11.5%
Code 12 @ \$42.00	\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,265	2,335	18.4%
Code 13 @ \$35.00	\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,083	1,835	14.5%
Code 14 @ \$25.00	\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,963	1,549	12.2%
Code 15 @ \$15.00	Below \$10,000	3,555	3,198	25%
Code 03 @ \$15.00	Joint Members	84	98	.8%
Code 20 @ \$25.00	Associate Members	256	297	2.3%
Code 16	AHA Staff Members	5	4	0
Total Paid Members		11,338	10,727	
NONPAYING MEMBERS				
Code 05 Life Members		438	430	3.4%
Code 06 Fifty-Year Members		47	45	.4%
Code 07 Honorary Members		12	16	.1%
Code 08 Trustee		5	5	0
Total		502	496	
Total Paid and Nonpaying Members		11,840	11,223	
Delinquent Members		1,964	1,448	11.4%
Addresses Unknown		3	0	
TOTAL		13,807	12,671	

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1980 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1981

NEW MEMBERS BY SEX	1980	Percent	1981	Percent
Male	712	69.6%	585	67.1%
Female	311	30.4%	287	32.9%
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS	<u>1,023</u>		<u>872</u>	
NEW MEMBERS BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION				
Students:				
Graduate Students	244		207	
Undergraduate Students	<u>61</u>		<u>33</u>	
Total	305	29.8%	240	27.5%
College Administrators	9		10	
College Professors	<u>234</u>		<u>154</u>	
Total	243	23.8%	164	18.8%
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Researchers, Curators, Historians	64	6%	87	10%
Secondary School Teachers	44	4.3%	36	4.1%
Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not nec- essarily related to history				
Accountants	Defense Analyst		Military Officers	
Anthropologist	Disc-Jockey		Ministers	
Armed Services Personnel	Economist		Para-Legals	
Artists	Egyptologist		Park Technician	
Biochemist	Electronics Engineer		Printer	
Booksellers	Executive Directors		Program Manager	
Business Executives	Engineers		Sales Personnel	
Cartographer	Foreign Service Personnel		Secretaries	
Cataloguers	Government Employees		Social Workers	
Civil Servants	Homemakers		Surveyor	
Claims Representative	Insurance Agents		Systems Analysts	
Clerks	Journalists		Tour Guide	
Computer Programmers	Judge		Travel Agent	
Consultants	Lawyers			
Counselor	Manuscript Assistant			
Total	80	8%	265	30.4%
Unspecified Areas	<u>287</u>	28.1%	<u>80</u>	9.2%
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS	<u>1,023</u>		<u>872</u>	

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS FROM
DECEMBER 15, 1980 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1981

(Continued)

NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME LEVELS	1980	1981	Variance (Under)
Code 11 Over \$30,000 @ \$50.00	25	43	18
Code 12 \$20,000 to \$29,999 @ \$42.00	62	69	7
Code 13 \$15,000 to \$19,999 @ \$35.00	126	98	(28)
Code 14 \$10,000 to \$14,999 @ \$25.00	193	118	(75)
Code 15 Below \$10,000 @ \$15.00	547	460	(87)
Code 03 Joint—Spouse @ \$15.00	12	16	4
Code 20 Associate Member @ \$25.00	57	68	11
Code 05 Life Member @ \$1,000.00	1	0	(1)
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS	1,023	872	(151)

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1981

	1980	1981
Alabama	91	83
Alaska	13	12
Arizona	69	70
Arkansas	39	39
California	1,204	1,166
Colorado	120	108
Connecticut	322	289
Delaware	38	35
District of Columbia	322	312
Florida	189	185
Georgia	138	127
Guam	2	3
Hawaii	26	26
Idaho	25	24
Illinois	593	556
Indiana	261	244
Iowa	115	107
Kansas	103	96
Kentucky	88	82
Louisiana	92	95
Maine	72	68
Maryland	409	404
Massachusetts	648	614
Michigan	352	324
Minnesota	170	164
Mississippi	44	38
Missouri	167	163
Montana	16	15
Nebraska	58	61
Nevada	14	14
New Hampshire	57	57
New Jersey	470	439
New Mexico	39	42
New York	1,586	1,461
North Carolina	258	250
North Dakota	17	15
Ohio	412	391
Oklahoma	69	65
Oregon	81	72
Pennsylvania	599	556
Puerto Rico	12	9
Rhode Island	80	72
South Carolina	97	90
South Dakota	10	14
Tennessee	141	130
Texas	390	367

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1981

(Continued)

	1980	1981
Utah	32	36
Vermont	44	36
Virgin Islands	1	1
Virginia	510	503
Washington	167	151
West Virginia	51	49
Wisconsin	230	224
Wyoming	12	13
Canada	284	266
Other Countries	387	387
Addresses Unknown	7	3
Other	0	0
TOTAL	11,843	11,223

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1981

NEW ENGLAND:	1980	1981
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,223	1,136
NORTH ATLANTIC:		
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	3,424	3,207
SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,192	1,155
NORTH CENTRAL:		
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	1,848	1,739
SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	415	382
WEST CENTRAL:		
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,230	1,186
PACIFIC COAST:		
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	1,818	1,749
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES:		
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	15	13
Canada	284	266
Other Countries	387	387
Addresses Unknown	7	3
TOTAL	11,843	11,223

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1972 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Alabama	118	123	114	114	116	106	92	94	91	83
Alaska	20	20	13	12	14	14	18	15	13	12
Arizona	96	106	106	82	81	88	85	85	69	70
Arkansas	54	49	43	41	39	38	39	37	39	39
California	1,520	1,637	1,548	1,420	1,419	1,359	1,362	1,316	1,204	1,166
Colorado	169	171	159	142	136	135	135	125	120	108
Connecticut	494	474	429	363	365	356	353	334	322	289
Delaware	66	65	55	48	52	47	41	40	38	35
District of Columbia	433	440	375	333	355	324	339	323	322	312
Florida	249	271	245	224	224	212	213	198	189	185
Georgia	203	210	171	159	180	169	159	139	138	127
Guam	0	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
Hawaii	49	50	34	30	32	33	30	27	26	26
Idaho	27	30	32	27	26	29	29	27	25	24
Illinois	924	933	835	745	745	714	693	650	593	556
Indiana	389	424	350	317	325	319	306	281	261	244
Iowa	186	195	170	138	135	134	127	128	115	107
Kansas	156	165	137	124	128	126	124	112	103	96
Kentucky	150	165	136	116	114	113	105	97	88	82
Louisiana	142	156	119	101	108	104	97	99	92	95
Maine	104	110	94	91	79	79	82	74	72	68
Maryland	529	561	510	432	463	431	399	407	409	404
Massachusetts	1,019	1,035	909	819	796	729	696	683	648	614
Michigan	609	605	523	478	438	434	408	377	352	324
Minnesota	242	237	192	180	182	173	180	182	170	164
Mississippi	59	67	58	57	63	57	48	48	44	38
Missouri	303	304	262	219	206	201	207	180	167	163
Montana	28	33	35	30	30	29	27	21	16	15
Nebraska	63	101	80	72	77	62	63	57	58	61

(Continued)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nevada	24	20	28	22	20	15	13	15	14	14
New Hampshire	104	104	87	77	77	70	68	65	57	57
New Jersey	743	784	673	589	583	579	540	506	470	439
New Mexico	68	66	61	54	46	43	42	44	39	42
New York	2,470	2,483	2,224	1,959	1,912	1,849	1,688	1,659	1,586	1,461
North Carolina	375	380	332	303	309	309	305	271	258	250
North Dakota	16	14	12	13	17	17	12	11	17	15
Ohio	732	736	603	541	523	496	473	431	412	391
Oklahoma	74	85	75	84	89	99	80	68	69	65
Oregon	118	112	110	95	96	93	85	88	81	72
Pennsylvania	1,013	1,024	895	814	801	768	712	664	599	556
Puerto Rico	5	8	8	8	11	18	16	13	12	9
Rhode Island	148	152	130	102	101	92	92	92	80	72
South Carolina	119	119	118	123	129	110	104	97	97	90
South Dakota	39	34	19	22	23	26	13	10	10	14
Tennessee	186	208	184	174	165	162	160	153	141	130
Texas	453	485	430	405	415	455	443	431	390	367
Utah	49	55	40	40	44	38	42	44	32	36
Vermont	56	63	62	51	47	43	44	44	44	36
Virgin Islands	14	11	6	4	2	3	1	2	1	1
Virginia	652	664	580	534	550	549	537	510	510	503
Washington	206	217	207	198	194	185	187	172	167	151
West Virginia	94	97	77	68	72	67	58	56	51	49
Wisconsin	365	373	318	276	272	279	277	257	230	224
Wyoming	21	23	16	12	12	13	11	13	12	13
Canada	404	418	383	338	349	343	329	319	284	266
Other Countries	354	408	350	347	326	353	376	384	387	387
Addresses Unknown	272	199	53	15	12	2	0	8	7	3
Undetermined	0	0	0	7	14	0	0	8	0	0
TOTAL	17,575	18,082	15,819	14,192	14,142	13,693	13,167	12,593	11,843	11,223

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1980

LIFE MEMBERS:

Paul H. Buck, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Ruth S. Buffington, Charlottesville, Virginia
Susan Faye Cannon, Washington, District of Columbia
Lester J. Cappon, Chicago, Illinois
E. Merton Coulter, Athens, Georgia
Edward Rochie Hardy, Cambridge, England
Emil Oberholzer, Jr., Washington, District of Columbia
William M. E. Rachal, Richmond, Virginia

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Carl F. Brand, Stanford, California
William Stull Holt, Bellevue, Washington

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

George W. Adams, Cape Girardeau, Missouri
Christine L. Anderson, Speedway, Indiana
Andrew B. Appleby, San Diego, California
Ray A. Billington, San Marino, California
Maynard F. Brass, Marshall, Minnesota
Fawn M. Brodie, Pacific Palisades, California
Clyde E. Buckingham, Falls Church, Virginia
N. G. Dehnbostel, Warren, Ohio
Thomas Feher, Irving, Texas
Michael T. Florinsky, Vevey, Switzerland
James R. Floyd, Hallowell, Maine
Evangeline N. Gushaw, Chesterfield, Missouri
Joel L. Haines, Clarion, Pennsylvania
Chester Handleman, Fort Lauderdale, Florida
C. Alan Hutchinson, Charlottesville, Virginia
Robert Kann, Vienna, Austria
Bernard H. Lapo, Jr., Woodstock, New York
Arthur J. Marder, Montecito, California
James Raymond Masterson, Washington, District of Columbia
Stewart Irvin Oost, Chicago, Illinois
N. Merrill Rippy, Muncie, Indiana
John F. McDermott, Saint Louis, Missouri
J. Monaghan, Santa Barbara, California
H. M. Pachter, New York, New York
Sarkis S. Sarkisian, Peabody, Massachusetts
Catherine M. Scholten, Berkeley, California
James R. Scobie, Del Mar, California
Joshua C. Taylor, Washington, District of Columbia
John Leland Teall, South Hadley, Massachusetts
Helene S. Zahler, New York, New York

HONORARY MEMBERS

1981	Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny	1964	Arnaldo Momigliano
1966	Fernand Braudel	1964	Roland Mousnier
1967	Claude Cahen	1981	J. H. Plumb
1967	J. B. Duroselle	1964	Ronald Syme
1960	Keith Hancock	1965	Yasaka Takagi
1981	Ragnhild M. Hatton	1971	P. A. Zaionchkovskii
1981	E. Le Roy Ladurie	1958	Silvio Zavala

Minutes of the Council Meeting

May 15–16, 1981

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C., on May 15–16. President Bernard Bailyn presided and called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m. on May 15. Present were Gordon A. Craig, president-elect; David H. Pinkney, immediate past president; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; council members Robert D. Cross, Barbara Miller Lane, Robert V. Remini, Stuart B. Schwartz, Lacey Baldwin Smith, Mary E. Young; Mack Thompson, executive director, *ex officio*; and Charlotte A. Quinn, assistant executive director, by invitation. Samuel R. Gammon, executive director-elect, attended the meeting as an observer. Eugene F. Rice, vice-president for research, was unable to attend.

1. *Approval of Minutes*: The minutes of the council meetings of December 27 and 30, 1980, and February 21, 1981, were approved after minor emendations.

2. *Report of the President*: The council reviewed and accepted the following action of the Executive Committee taken since the last council meeting: Approval of grant of \$25,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for Stage I of Project '87.

Mr. Bailyn announced that Mr. Rice had requested to be allowed to resign as vice-president for research for personal reasons. The council accepted Mr. Rice's resignation with regret. The council appointed Mary E. Young, council representative on the Research Division to serve *pro tem* as chair to fill out Mr. Rice's term, which will end December 31, 1981. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Rice for his almost three years as vice-president was approved unanimously.

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The association's policy on the Rights of Foreign Historians was reviewed and the council concluded that present policies and procedures were adequate and that the Professional Division will continue to review complaints in accordance with association policies and procedures.

Consideration was given to the letters received in response to the executive director's notice in a recent *Newsletter* on the issue of returning to the procedure for selecting a single candidate for the office of president-elect. The council was not persuaded to change the procedure, and observed in the responses some uncertainty about the role of the president. A report on the discussion will appear in the next *Newsletter*.

The council next considered the report of the review committee to reappoint the *American Historical Review* editor, Otto Pflanze. After discussion of the report the council agreed to reappoint Mr. Pflanze to a second five-year term. The council requested the president to notify Mr. Pflanze of this decision and to express the council's appreciation for his service as editor.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: Mr. Craig reported that one of the affiliated societies had requested that it be allowed to appoint its own member to the AHA Program Committee. The council declined the request on the grounds that it would set a precedent for representation on the program committee by other affiliated societies. A motion was passed that the Committee on Affiliated Societies review the qualifications for affiliation.

Mr. Craig also reported on the actions of the Committee on Committees in filling three vacancies on prize committees: Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University, has replaced George M. Fredrickson on the Albert J. Beveridge Award; Jessie G. Lutz, Douglass College, Rutgers University, has replaced Albert Feuerwerker on the John K. Fairbank Prize; and Fredrick Aandahl, The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University, has replaced Thomas R. Adams as chair of the Waldo G. Leland Prize.

4. *Professional Division*: The minutes of the spring meeting of the division were submitted to the council for information.

Ms. Berry, on behalf of the committee, recommended endorsement of the Committee on Women Historians' Proposed Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia; the guidelines would supply valuable information to departments on how they might proceed when making their appointments. The council endorsed the guidelines after modifying some of the language and the executive director was re-

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quested to send the document to history departments, to deans and presidents of institutions, and to publish it in the *Newsletter*.

5. *Teaching Division*: Mr. Van Tassel reported on the activities of the division. Several teaching conferences were planned for the fall and next spring and he hoped that some of the more imaginative techniques and materials produced at these conferences could be more widely disseminated. He gave a status report on the plans to publish an essay containing the elements of discussion and samples of different models that were offered at the recent Conference on the Introductory History Course. Preparations for conferences on the Teaching of Black History and Graduate Programs were complete and awaiting funding, and a conference on the use of film, videotape and television in history teaching was in embryonic form. He also reported on the progress of National History Day.

6. *Research Division*: The division recommended four new honorary members of the association and the council approved the appointment of Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, Institut catholique de Paris; Ragnhild Marie Hatton, University of London; Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes; and J. H. Plumb, University of Cambridge.

7. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Thompson presented for information reports on the Kissinger transcript suit; affiliation with and development of an academic program with the Italian Historical Society, and other international historical activities; lobbying activities for appropriations of the federal budget; ACLS travel grant awards for summer international meetings; the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship program; Congressional Fellowship program; First Books program; report of the 1980 Program Committee; report of the 1981 Nominating Committee; sites for the 1982 and 1983 annual meetings; report on second year of the departmental survey and survey of nonacademic historians; and plans for the administration of the association after June 30, 1981.

Submitted for action were i) Appointment of Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University, as parliamentarian for the 1981 annual business meeting: council approved the appointment; ii) Review of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History: A motion was passed that the executive director submit a report to the council about the NCC's activities, policies, governance and financial status which would serve as the basis for further discussion at the next council meeting; iii) Public role of the AHA: The council discussed the public

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service role of the AHA and decided it should be considered separately and concurrently by the Professional Division with the review of the NCC and its public service activities; iv) The membership of the 1982 Program Committee was approved; v) Annual renewal of the association's membership in the American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities was approved; vi) Council approved proceeding with the next stage of Project '87 as recommended by the joint committee; vii) In response to the recommendations of the special advisory task force on new employment opportunities for historians, the Professional Division endorsed AHA efforts to identify and encourage job opportunities for historians, requested the executive director to explore the cost of expanding the association's membership and fund-raising activities; viii) Plans for a Conference on the Teaching of Public History and a Teacher Training Program in Cameroon were approved subject to obtaining funds; ix) Watumull Prize in Indian History: A request from Mr. David Watumull, executive vice-president of the Watumull Foundation, that the criteria for selection include books of a wider appeal was referred to the prize committee. His suggestion that a trustee of the foundation be included on the prize committee was declined on the grounds that association rules require that members of prize committees be members of the association who are specialists in the area of the prize and that it would set a precedent for other prize committees.

8. *Journal of Popular History*: Mr. Smith gave a progress report on the proposed new journal. The executive director was requested to publish a status report in the *Newsletter* and to invite the membership to suggest ways of raising funds to support the journal.

9. *Date of next council meeting*: The next meeting of the council will be held on December 27, 1981, in Los Angeles.

10. *The council next went into executive session*: The council discussed the report of the Finance Committee for fiscal 1981-82 and approved the budget as submitted.

11. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at noon on May 16.

DECEMBER 27, 1981

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles on December 27, 1981. President Bernard Bailyn presided and called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

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Present were: Gordon A. Craig, president-elect; David H. Pinkney, immediate past president; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; Mary E. Young, acting chair for research; council members Lacey Baldwin Smith, Robert V. Remini, Robert D. Cross, Barbara Miller Lane, Stuart B. Schwartz; and Samuel R. Gammon, executive director. Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession, was unable to attend owing to absence abroad. The newly elected president-elect, Philip D. Curtin, and new council members Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, and Robert M. Warner, attended as observers.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the May 15-16 council meeting were approved as distributed.

2. *Report of the President:* The council approved the following actions of the Executive Committee: a) Appointment of Susan Socolow, Emory University, to complete the unexpired term of the late James Scobie on the *AHR* Board of Editors; b) Acceptance of the U.S. Department of Education grant for the 1982 summer study/travel program in Cameroon. A suggestion was made that funding for a further similar program be looked into.

Mr. Bailyn reported on the fall meeting of the Finance Committee with the Board of Trustees. The reappointment of Mr. John C. Hanson and Mrs. Karen Loud to a further five-year term on the Board of Trustees was approved by council and the recommendation will be presented to the Business Meeting for ratification.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* The recommendations of the Committee on Committees for filling vacancies on appointed committees were approved. Mr. Craig said that there had been difficulty in filling the vacancy on the Committee on Women Historians in that it assumed responsibility for filling its vacancies, but in subsequently accepting its recommendation it was made clear that in future this cooptive arrangement must cease.

Mr. Craig reported that the Committee on Affiliated Societies had approved affiliation of the Societa' degli Storici Italiani. In discussing the passive role of this committee it was suggested that the structural relationship between affiliated societies and the association should be reviewed. It was also recommended that affiliated societies be informed each year of the appointment of the new program committee chair to enable them to make suggestions for the composition of the committee.

Mr. Craig next reported on the meeting of the ICHS Bureau in Andorra last September. Secretary-General Ahweiler will be sending Mr.

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Gammon a report on the Bureau's suggested themes for the 1985 Congress, and it should be circulated to all members of the council as well as to the Committee on International Historical Activities. The General Assembly will meet next summer in either France or Delphi to approve not only the program but also the distribution of the roles in the program. The Committee on International Historical Activities should commence negotiations with the membership in preparation for this meeting. The association should also have a clear idea of the changes in the structure and operation of the organization.

4. *Report of the Vice-President for the Profession:* In the absence of Ms. Berry, Mr. Cross reported on the activities of the division during the year. The division recommended an amendment to council policy concerning violation of the rights of foreign historians to cover episodic incidents or cases involving historians, and the following procedure was approved to augment the association's current policy:

When the AHA, any of its officers or officials, becomes aware of a case involving a single historian or a single episode involving historians, which is validated by an organization such as Amnesty International or another verifiable, corroborated source, the executive director and the president, in consultation with the Executive Committee, will immediately send a letter to the government involved expressing the association's concern especially insofar as the rights of the person are being interfered with because he/she is an historian. The letter will be released to the media and other organizations concerned with these issues. The executive director and/or president will report all such incidents to the Professional Division and the Committee on International Historical Activities as they come to his/her attention and inform the membership in the *Newsletter* and at the annual meeting.

The council requested that this amendment be published in the next *Newsletter*.

5. *Report of the Vice-President for Teaching:* Mr. Van Tassel reported that the division had reviewed the revised version of the Pressly/Cole pamphlet *Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers* and with one minor change it was now ready for publication. He noted that there was a number of AHA-sponsored teaching conferences scheduled for the coming year and that the history day conferences continued to grow. In this context, Ms. Lane said that the National Council for the Social Studies, some of whose members were history teachers, was interested in joint membership with the AHA. Mr. Gammon said he would follow this through and obtain their mailing list.

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6. *Report of the Acting Chair for Research:* Ms. Young proposed a motion on behalf of the division that, given the widespread interest in the newly-established Beveridge Fund research grants, the amount currently allocated for these grants be increased by fifty percent or more. It was so moved and the council approved the increase, which would be at the discretion of the executive director.

In reply to a question concerning requests to open special House of Representatives' records or other collections, it was emphasized that the association should continue to support general policy rather than act on an *ad hoc* basis. The AHA would, however, continue its efforts to establish an historian's office within the House of Representatives and in the Agency for International Development.

A request from the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press for AHA to cosponsor a grant application to enable it to expand its FOIA Service Center was declined on the grounds that the major users were not historians.

7. *Report of the President of the Pacific Coast Branch:* Mr. Arrington, accompanied by John A. Schutz, secretary-treasurer, presented the annual report of the branch. The PCB was in good shape but campuses were beginning to charge fees for use of their facilities for its summer meetings which put a strain on its budget, but it was important to continue these meetings, particularly for those members in the mountain states and because of the cutback in travel funds. He said the AHA's subvention had not been increased for some eleven years and the council agreed to contribute a further \$500 per annum, bringing the annual subvention to \$2000.

8. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon presented the following items for action.:

a) Appointments to the AHR Board of Editors: Mr. Pflanze joined the meeting to discuss his recommendations for filling vacancies on the Board, which had been reviewed by the Research Division at its fall meeting, and the following appointments were approved: Walter L. Arnstein, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (English history); Katherine Fischer Drew, Rice University (medieval); Pauline R. Maier, MIT, (U.S. colonial); John Higham, Johns Hopkins University (modern U.S.).

b) 1983 Program Committee chair: The council's recommendations were discussed and after consideration of their fields and other criteria Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Case Western Reserve University, was selected, and he has agreed to serve.

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c) Site of the 1983 Annual Meeting: San Francisco was accepted as the site for 1983 on the understanding that New York or Chicago will be approached as the site for the 1984 hundredth anniversary meeting.

d) Local Arrangements chair for 1982: Avery Andrews, George Washington University, was appointed chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for the Washington, DC, meeting.

e) J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History: council approved increasing the stipend to \$10,000 effective September 1982, subject to the agreement of the Library of Congress which jointly sponsors the fellowship, it having remained fixed at \$7,000 since its inception five years ago.

f) Proposed joint Albert J. Beveridge Fund/Rockefeller Foundation award for historical activities in the public sector: The proposal was discussed at some length and the executive director was authorized to work with the Rockefeller Foundation and to bring a proposal to the spring council meeting.

g) Proposed administration of Polish American Historical Association prize: A letter from the Polish American Historical Association inquiring whether the AHA would administer the endowment and awarding of its newly established Halecki Prize was next considered, and council agreed to accept on condition that the capital be transferred to the association and that all costs involved in the administration of the prize be debited to the fund.

h) Proposed establishment of a Cowpens Prize on the early American period: No action was taken on a proposal from the South Carolina State Legislature that the AHA associate itself with this prize as no approach had been made to foundations for funds to support the prize.

i) Role of the AHA as an advocate for the profession: As no decision had been made on the proposed NCC charter, discussion of the matter was tabled until the new draft could be reconsidered by all concerned. The council expressed concern about the financial feasibility of the AHA becoming an advocacy agent.

j) John Augustus Bicentennial Year Project: A request from the American Probation and Parole Association to endorse this project was considered and the executive director was asked to transmit the council's interest and its wishes for every success.

k) Anglo-American Conference of Historians, July 1982: Walter L. Arnstein, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and currently in the United Kingdom, offered to serve as the association's delegate to this conference and council was pleased to accept his offer.

l) Election procedure for office of president-elect: A brief discussion ensued but no action was taken to change the present procedures.

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The following items were presented for information:

a) Merger of the *Employment Information Bulletin* and *Newsletter*: Mr. Gammon reported the plans to merge these two publications and his investigations into acquiring a word processing terminal with direct linkage to the printer. A suggestion was made that positions in the *EIB* be listed by field instead of by state.

b) Annual membership report: With a view to increasing the membership dues various suggestions were made to encourage retention of the present membership and promotion of a membership drive. The executive director was asked to look into the possibility of combining membership with a choice of thirteen or so other publications, with the exception of those published by other historical associations, and the effect it would have on other organizations in regard to dues, membership and publications. A sampling should be taken first, and recommendations brought to the council at its spring meeting.

c) International Historical Activities: Mr. Gammon gave a progress report on plans for scholarly exchanges with Japanese and Italian historians, the international conference on quantitative methods in history scheduled for March, the fifth U.S.-Soviet historians' colloquium to be held in the Soviet Union in spring 1983.

d) American Association of Museums: The council noted the creation by the AAM of an independent commission to study the future of museums.

9. *Annual Reports*: The annual reports of the executive director, controller, acting editor, Nominating Committee and other committee reports, were received and placed on file. The executive director was requested to write to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation to inquire about the lack of contact between the foundation and its AHA delegate.

10. *Popular History Journal*: On the expiration of his term on the council, Mr. Smith expressed the hope that the Washington office will be able to obtain the necessary funds to launch the market survey for the journal. Mr. Gammon said he would recommend a small committee to the council in May to pursue the matter.

11. *Adjournment*: At the conclusion of the meeting, retiring President Pinkney thanked the three council members who had served with him for their services during his term of office. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

DECEMBER 30, 1981

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles on December 30, 1981. President Gordon Craig presided and called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. Present were: Philip D. Curtin, president-elect; Bernard Bailyn, immediate past president; Gerhard Weinberg, vice-president for research; council members Robert D. Cross, Barbara Miller Lane, Stuart B. Schwartz, Robert I. Rotberg, Robert M. Warner; and Samuel R. Gammon, executive director. Unable to attend were David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; and council member Elizabeth L. Eisenstein.

1. *Annual Meeting*: There was general discussion on future meeting sites and the format of the program. With the recent decision to meet in San Francisco in 1983, following so soon after Los Angeles, Mr. Weinberg said it should be made clear to the membership that the association would not meet on the west coast for the next several years; cities such as Chicago and New York should be considered given the density of the membership in those areas. With regard to the content of the program, it was considered appropriate for the president or the executive director to look it over during the course of the year, it being understood that the program committee has autonomy over the content. A suggestion was made that the special presentations on the first evening include a panel comprising scholars in different areas of history who would discuss their respective scholarship and different viewpoints, the panels being repeated at intervals to keep up-to-date with one another. It was also suggested that every five years or so the membership be asked for its reaction to the annual meeting. The council approved appointing the program committee chair for two years' hence at its December 30 meeting, instead of December 27 as in the past, and that he/she be invited to meet with the council at its next spring meeting. The incoming chair will be asked to meet with the council at its December 27 meeting.

2. *Business Meeting*: A resolution on the National Archives brought to the attention of the business meeting for information was next discussed. Mr. Warner stated that he would not act officially or vote on any matters relating to the National Archives and Records Service. The council requested the executive director to draft a similar resolution for dissemination to the Archivist of the United States, the GSA Administrator, and members of Congress. The text should be published in the February *Newsletter* urging members individually or

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collectively to write in similar vein to their Congressmen, and that all departments of history should be notified.

At future business meetings, the vice-presidents will be asked to give a brief oral report on the activities of their committees. A full report should be submitted to the Washington office in the fall to allow time for it to be published and distributed at the business meeting.

3. *General Meeting:* For the awards ceremony prize committees will be asked to submit citations of no more than fifty words, which in future will be read by the executive director, and the names of the committee members will be omitted from a brief description of the prize.

4. *State Department Records:* The following resolution was adopted by the council with a request that it be forwarded to the Department of State: "The Council of the American Historical Association deplores the unconscionable delay in the accession of the Department of State Records for the 1950-54 period in the National Archives, which seriously impedes scholarly research in the field of diplomatic history."

5. *Council committee structure:* The president made the following appointments:

A) Executive Committee: Gordon A. Craig, Philip D. Curtin, Robert D. Cross, Stuart B. Schwartz, Robert M. Warner.

B) Finance Committee: Gordon A. Craig, Philip D. Curtin, Bernard Bailyn, David D. Van Tassel, Mary F. Berry.

Barbara Miller Lane was assigned to the Professional Division; Robert I. Rotberg to the Research Division; Elizabeth L. Eisenstein to the Teaching Division; and Stuart B. Schwartz to the Committee on Affiliated Societies.

6. *Date of next meeting:* The council agreed on May 21-22, 1982, for its spring meeting.

7. *Adjournment:* The meeting adjourned at 11:10 a.m.

Minutes of the Ninety-sixth Business Meeting

President Bernard Bailyn called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1981, in the Emerald Bay Room at the Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles. Paul K. Conkin of Vanderbilt University served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Report of the Executive Director:* Before updating the printed report of his predecessor, Mack Thompson, for the period through June 30, 1981, Mr. Gammon paid tribute to his invaluable work during his seven years as executive director.

Mr. Gammon reported that the council, at its December 27 meeting, had approved the following recommendations: 1) The merger of the *Employment Information Bulletin* with the *Newsletter*. As a result of the merger vacancy information will be provided free to all members and departments, and other vacancy listers will be charged a modest fee for listing openings to help offset the incremental cost, as is the practice with most other learned societies; 2) an increase in the annual subvention to the Pacific Coast Branch; 3) San Francisco the site for the 1983 meeting; and 4) the nomination for reappointment to five-year terms of two members of the board of trustees, Mrs. Karen Loud of Christie's, and Mr. John C. Hanson of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co. The nominations were moved and seconded and carried on a voice vote by the business meeting.

On international activities, Mr. Gammon said he was pursuing funding for a possible exchange of visits and historical conferences with professional groups in Japan and Italy.

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History has been playing an active role in advocacy and information-sharing of federal government actions which impinge on agencies and programs of importance to the historical profession. In this regard, Mr. Gammon said he would be recommending to the council, at its meeting on De-

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cember 30, continued lobbying to protest the proposed cuts in the National Archives' budget by writing to key congressional figures and testifying at the forthcoming hearings. Another aspect of the work of the NCC has been an important joint effort with the National Council for Public History to survey public historians.

Funding for a six-week field trip to Cameroon next summer for American teachers of Western and World Civilization courses has been received from the Exxon Educational Foundation and the Department of Education, and funding is being sought for a major conference on the teaching of public history.

Mr. Gammon announced that Noralee Frankel had succeeded Carol Keller as special assistant for women's and minority interests. With her long background of participation in women's activities of this and other historical groups, having served as the national graduate student coordinator of the CCWHP recently, she was eminently qualified for this position.

2. *Report of the Editor:* Mr. Pflanze announced that Helen Nader, Indiana University, had been appointed associate editor on the *AHR* to replace James Diehl. Susan Socolow was appointed to serve out the term of the late James Scobie in the field of Latin American history on the Board of Editors. The terms of Elizabeth Read Foster, C. Warren Hollister, Nathan I. Huggins, and Joan Hoff-Wilson were expiring at the end of December and he thanked them for their superb service. Succeeding them were Walter L. Arnstein, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (English history), Katherine Fischer Drew, Rice University (medieval), Pauline R. Maier, MIT (U.S. colonial), and John Higham, Johns Hopkins University (modern U.S.).

The *Review* will continue to be a mix of heterogenous and theme-centered issues, with at least two issues a year of a theme-centered character. In this connection the editors would welcome additional manuscripts for one of these issues on transatlantic migration and transatlantic commercial and cross-cultural relations. The editors would also like to receive more manuscripts on current women's history, a field in which there has been almost no submissions to date. The number of manuscripts submitted has been dropping in recent years but this was not an unusual phenomenon, and it was gratifying to the editors that the quality of those received has remained constant.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Betty M. Unterberger, in the absence of the chair of the Nominating Committee, reported the results of the ballot, 3,064 ballots having been cast. Gordon A. Craig and Philip D. Curtin stood elected to the offices of president and presi-

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dent-elect, respectively; Gerhard L. Weinberg had been elected vice-president of the Research Division; Robert I. Rotberg, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, and Robert M. Warner were elected to the council; Sam Wells was elected to the Professional Division, Walter LaFeber to the Research Division, and John Lerner, Jr., to the Teaching Division. Barbara Sicherman, William Keylor, and G. Wesley Johnson were elected to the Committee on Committees. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Theodore K. Rabb, Elizabeth Pleck, and Herbert S. Klein. (The full report of the committee appears elsewhere in the annual report.)

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* The three vice-presidents, Mary F. Berry (Profession), Mary E. Young (Research), and David D. Van Tassel (Teaching), reported to the meeting on the activities of their respective divisions during the course of the year. (See pp. 53–69 for the full reports.)

5. *Resolutions of Thanks to the Program and Local Arrangements Committees:* The executive director proposed resolutions commending Leon Litwack and Temma Kaplan for their excellent work in organizing a scholarly program of high quality and broad interest, and recognizing the outstanding efforts made by John Schutz, Terry Seip, and Lynn O'Leary-Archer of the Local Arrangements Committee, and the many 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 successful. The resolutions were approved by unanimous acclamation.

6. *Violation of Rights of Foreign Historians:* Mr. Bailyn reviewed the stance of the association over the years in protesting the violation of rights of foreign historians. The policy adopted in 1975 was inflexible in dealing directly and swiftly with these matters when they arose and the council, at its meeting on December 27, augmented the policy to cover episodic incidents or cases involving historians. Given the recent events in Poland the following telegram was sent to Prime Minister Jaruzelski via the Polish Embassy in Washington: "The undersigned on behalf of the American Historical Association protest the arrest and confinement of our Polish colleagues, notably historians Branislav Germek, Karol Modzelewski, Adam Michnic, Jacek Kuron, and in the name of freedom of inquiry and basic human rights request their immediate release. Signed: Bernard Bailyn, president; Gordon A. Craig, president-elect; David H. Pinkney, past president." The association will continue to monitor the political situation insofar as it affects individual historians.

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7. *Other Business:* G. Wesley Johnson, University of California, Santa Barbara, said it had been the intention of many historians concerned about the situation at the National Archives and Records Service to introduce a resolution for consideration by the association, but since there was no quorum and the executive director had remarked in his report that he was bringing the matter to the attention of the council the following day, the necessity for such a resolution was negated. He however read the proposed resolution for the record: "Whereas the recent budget cuts imposed on the National Archives will drastically weaken that institution's ability to preserve the nation's documentary heritage and will seriously impede the efforts of researchers to chronicle that heritage, be it resolved that the American Historical Association express its distress over this development and its unqualified support for restored funding for the National Archives. Be it further resolved that the executive secretary of the American Historical Association communicate this statement of concern and support to Congress, the White House, and the Administrator of GSA."

8. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, Mr. Bailyn declared the meeting adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1981

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to submit the results of the 1981 elections. A total of 3,064 ballots was received by the November 1 deadline. Abstentions were numerous, ranging from nine percent to twenty-one percent, depending on the office. The few spoiled ballots, mangled by the post office, were counted by hand at the computation center so as to keep the abstention and spoiled rate as low as possible. There were no write-ins this year. The tally of votes was made by computer. The ballots themselves are kept at the AHA office for a year. A few comments were written on the ballots. They were xeroxed and forwarded to the members of the committee. The results of the election are:

President:

Gordon Craig, Stanford University, 2,458 votes, ELECTED.
Abstentions, 516.

President-elect:

Philip Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, 1,655 votes, ELECTED.
John Hall, Yale University, 1,097 votes.
Abstentions, 312.

Vice-President, Research:

Donald McCoy, University of Kansas, 1,240 votes.
Gerhard Weinberg, University of North Carolina, 1,416 votes,
ELECTED.
Abstentions, 408.

The Council

Place I:

Robert Rotberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1,359
votes, ELECTED.
James Sheridan, Northwestern University, 1,297 votes.
Abstentions, 408.

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Place II:

Elizabeth Eisenstein, University of Michigan, 1,589 votes,
ELECTED.

Joan Scott, Brown University, 1,195 votes.

Abstentions, 280.

Place III:

Maurice Matloff, Center of Military History, U.S. Department of
the Army, 1,156 votes.

Robert Warner, Archivist of the United States, 1,442 votes,
ELECTED.

Abstentions, 466.

Divisional Committee Members

Professional:

Warren Kuehl, University of Akron, 1,203 votes.

Sam Wells, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholar-
ship, 1,321 votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 540.

Research:

Robert Divine, University of Texas, Austin, 1,269 votes.

Walter LaFeber, Cornell University, 1,400 votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 395.

Teaching:

John Lerner, Jr., editor, *The Papers of Carlos Montezuma*, Klein
Forest High School, TX, 1,451 votes, ELECTED.

Walter Schneller, The Hackley School, NY, 974 votes.

Abstentions, 639.

Committee on Committees

Place I:

Nancy Fitch, Hampshire College, 1,119 votes.

Barbara Sicherman, visiting scholar, Harvard University, 1,418
votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 527.

Place II:

Keith Bryant, Jr., Texas A & M University, 989 votes.

William Keylor, Boston University, 1,450 votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 625.

Place III:

G. Wesley Johnson, Public History Program, University of Cal-
ifornia, Santa Barbara, 1,397 votes, ELECTED.

Robert Pomeroy, Inter-American Development Bank, 1,013
votes.

Abstentions, 654.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Nominating Committee

Place I:

Keith Baker, University of Chicago, 1,039 votes.

Theodore Rabb, Princeton University, 1,599 votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 426.

Place II:

Constance Ashton Myers, University of South Carolina, Aiken, 1,263 votes.

Elizabeth Pleck, Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College, 1,297 votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 504.

Place III:

Richard Baker, Senate Historical Office, 1,075 votes.

Herbert Klein, Columbia University, 1,493 votes, ELECTED.

Abstentions, 496.

The Nominating Committee congratulates those elected to office this year and welcomes them to the leadership of the association. We also express appreciation to those who received fewer votes for their willingness to run for AHA office and remind the electorate that candidates can be nominated again after the lapse of a few years. Of the twenty-eight persons asked to stand for election this year, only two declined to do so.

The committee held its annual meeting on February 27–28 in Washington, DC. All members, four women and five men, were present. As in the past, the committee began its work with a group of names of potential candidates from several sources. The call for nominations which accompanied the 1980 ballot elicited 212 names, forty fewer than the previous year. While this still large collection of names is very helpful, it would facilitate discussion if the committee also received additional information about the persons proposed, whether letters describing their qualifications, vitae, or other biographical material. A few persons who responded to the call for nominations did offer information of this sort. If more did so, it would be most useful. In addition to these names, those of historians whom members of the committee had contacted or whom colleagues had suggested were presented. No historical societies affiliated with the AHA notified the committee of their preferred candidates. During the course of the meeting, many names not thought of beforehand came to the attention of the committee.

The meeting was conducted according to the established procedures. We made every effort to choose the best qualified candidates who would also represent the increasingly diverse constituencies of the

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AHA. Geographical distribution, size of academic institution, graduate education, sex, field of specialization, and type of employment were taken into account. Serious and careful attention was given to all names proposed to the committee both before and during the meeting. No slate can mirror exactly, in any given year, the composition of the AHA. Since the trend of historians entering nonacademic employment continues, the committee tried to nominate more nonteaching historians. In 1980, fifteen percent of the AHA was comprised of nonteaching members. The committee nominated seven such persons this year. The committee continued the practice of requiring all candidates to be current members of the AHA. Unfortunately, a number of desirable potential candidates did not meet this prerequisite.

The choice of nominees for president-elect was the first order of business and one to which the committee devoted a great deal of time, thought, and discussion. Scholarly attainment, service to the profession, age, and field of specialization were carefully weighed in considering the many able and distinguished historians who could be nominated. Some members of the committee felt that nominations should not be limited, as they have been in the recent past, to senior members of the association, that is to persons between fifty-nine and sixty-five years of age. Perhaps the emphasis given to age by the committee will change in the future. This year, however, the prospective candidates deemed most meritorious in other respects did fall within this age bracket.

With regard to field, the committee followed the practice of alternating the president-elect between Americanists, Europeanists, and those with other fields of specialization. After five years of nominating either an Americanist or a Europeanist, it was felt that the time had come for the association to be led by a historian whose research interests lay in the so-called Third World. The committee decided to invite the scholars whom it considered best qualified to fill the office of president-elect to present themselves as candidates. We did not believe that their having run previously should prevent them from standing again. We were very pleased and appreciative that both graciously agreed to do so.

From the time the new constitution went into effect in 1974, the Nominating Committee has presented two candidates for the office of president-elect. Controversy over this procedure continues. Opponents believe it is undignified for two scholars generally acknowledged to be at the height of their profession to submit themselves to an election. Moreover, in the past, the defeated candidate has been prevented from leading the association at any time in the future. Unhappiness with the

COMMITTEE REPORTS

election of the president-elect was sufficiently widespread in the committee this year for the following recommendation to be passed: "We are less than satisfied with the procedure of electing the president-elect of the association and would like the Council to consider other procedures." The Nominating Committee report of 1978 also noted the reservations held by many members of the association about the president-elect contest and suggested that the council review the practice.

It is customary in Nominating Committee reports to lament the decline in AHA membership and the low voter participation in the annual elections. This year there is good news as well as bad news to present. The good news is that the decline in membership, which has proceeded inexorably from 1976 onwards, may be tapering off. (I thank Eileen Gaylard for providing me with the figures on which these conclusions are based.) At its worst in 1980, the association lost 750 persons or six percent of its members compared with the previous year. The situation improved in 1981, where three percent were lost, the smallest drop in the previous five years. It is hoped that within a few years it will be possible to reverse the trend of decline. While the vigor of a professional organization is not determined solely by its numbers, a stable or increasing membership is, obviously, to be preferred. The bad news is that voter participation continues to decline, from thirty-two percent of the membership in 1977 to twenty-seven percent in 1981. The rate of participation compares unfavorably with that of less well-educated electorates. Neither the inclusion of statements by candidates in the material accompanying the ballots nor the selection of candidates of considerable diversity has proven able to halt the trend. Suggestions from the membership with regard to the problem would, I am sure, be most welcome to future Nominating Committees.

During my three years of service on the Nominating Committee, I have been impressed repeatedly by the conscientiousness, good will, and judiciousness displayed by the members of the committee. A great deal of work goes into the preparation for, and the conduct of, the annual meeting. Even when differences of opinion occur, members have tried to be cooperative and fair. They sought, to the best of their ability, to present a slate of outstanding nominees, representative of the various constituencies of the association. I am confident that those members who continue on the committee, and those who have just been elected to it, will perform their responsibilities admirably. To them I extend my best wishes in their choice of the future leadership of the association.

Committee on Women Historians

Much of the committee's efforts this year were absorbed by the development and implementation of the *Guidelines for Hiring Women Historians in Academia*, which were based on information gathered for a ten-year update of the 1970 Rose Committee Report. The AHA council endorsed the guidelines and copies were mailed to U.S. history departments and selected presidents or chancellors.

CWH plans to monitor the successes and problems of selected departments as they attempt to implement the guidelines, and will publicize the results in the *AHA Newsletter*.

CWH continues to be concerned about the status of minority women historians and, in keeping with section III of the guidelines, will seek more adequate information (statistical and otherwise) for analyzing the status of minority women historians.

This fall the AHA staff person responsible for women's and minority affairs, Carol Keller, resigned when her family moved away from Washington. CWH assisted Mr. Gammon in the selection of her replacement, Noralee Frankel. CWH recommended to the Committee on Committees that Margaret Jacob replace Judith Lippmann, whose term is expiring, and that she succeed Kathryn Sklar as chair effective July 1, 1982.

This year the main AHA publication connected with CWH is *The Directory of Women Historians*, compiled by Maureen Murphy Nutting, and published in June. CWH is now reviewing the Stanford Institute in Women's History curriculum materials for possible publication by AHA. CWH has checked the proportion of women published in the *AHR*, particularly the number of women book reviewers, and communicated to the editor their hope for an increased proportion in the future. CWH continues to monitor the proportion of women appearing on the AHA Program, serving on AHA committees, and re-

ceiving AHA prizes. In recent years one out of every three new AHA members has been a woman.

As part of its continuing interest in promoting women's history week, the committee developed strategy to insure passage of the National Women's Week Resolution and the resolution was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in June. CWH recommended to the Department of the Interior three historians to serve on the Women's Rights National Park Advisory Commission, which supervised the Seneca Falls National Park. CWH was pleased that the AHA investigated the effects of proposed federal budget cuts on women's scholarly programs and that the AHA supported the Women's Equity Act Budget and the WEEA Program.

In response to the unemployment crisis in the historical profession, CWH urged the Professional Division to produce a study of the problem. This study is being drafted by the AHA-NCC staff. In response to the need of academically unaffiliated historians for institutional affiliation, CWH urged the AHA to endorse actions that might alleviate this problem and Mr. Gammon wrote to departments and other historical agencies on this issue.

CWH members have organized an important session on "Minority Women Historians: Views and Thoughts on Their Status Today," for the 1981 meeting. It includes black women historians, a Chinese-American woman historian, an American Indian woman historian, a Chicana historian, and is the first academic session devoted to the status of minority women historians.

An update of statistics on the status of women historians shows that among recent PhDs in history, 90% of the women and 90% of men have sought full-time employment, but among those receiving PhDs in 1979, 19% of the women and 5% of the men worked part time. These data and others reveal that this discrimination deprives the profession of the full benefit of the talents of an increasing proportion of its members, and it deprives women historians of their rightful place in the profession. The committee believes that the AHA and all agencies within the profession can make a meaningful contribution to affirmative action within our profession, particularly in this period of governmental retrenchment, and it expects its work to become even more important in the future.

Committee on Quantitative Research in History

The Committee on Quantitative Research in History met for its annual dinner session on December 27, 1980, under the chairmanship of Professor Konrad Jarausch in Washington, DC. Results of this session have been recorded by Professor Jarausch.

The major activity of the committee during 1981 has been to serve as a resource for the preparation of an International Conference on Quantitative History scheduled for March 4–5, 1982. The conference will meet in Washington and its participants will include historians from Europe and North America who are well acquainted with the problems associated with application of quantitative methods to historical study in their own countries. Objective of the conference is an assessment of quantitative history. Publication of conference papers is possible although not certain.

The next meeting of the committee is scheduled for December 27 in Los Angeles in conjunction with the meeting of the American Historical Association.

November, 1981

D. K. Rowney, *chair*

Committee on the Bicentennial Era

The special committee, which constitutes the history contingent of the Joint Committee of Project '87, met twice during the last twelve months, on November 17, 1980, and November 6, 1981, at the time of the meeting of the joint committee. Having earlier decided to focus its efforts on the development of a series of pamphlets on needs and opportunities in the general field of American constitutional history, the committee has been gratified by the progress made in that area. Professor Herman Belz of the University of Maryland, as editor-in-chief of that project, now has firm commitments from the following scholars to prepare pamphlets on the indicated topics and an equally firm arrangement with the American Historical Association to publish, distribute, and promote those pamphlets as they appear. Three general chronological pamphlets are now being produced: *The Colonial and Early National Period to 1803*, by John Murrin, Princeton University; *The Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century to 1917*, by William Wiecek, University of Missouri; *The Twentieth Century: World War I to the Present*, by Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota. The topic pamphlets will treat the following subjects: *Civil Rights and Civil Liberties*, by Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University; *Technology, Economic Change and Constitutional Law*, by Charles McCurdy, University of Virginia; *Federalism* by Harry Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley; *The Supreme Court and Judicial Review*, by Kermit Hall, University of Florida; *Bureaucracy, Administration and the Executive Power*, by Barry Karl, University of Chicago; *War Powers, Crisis Government, and National Security*, by Harold Hyman, Rice University; *Constitutional Dissenters and Varieties of Constitutionalism*, by George Dennison, Colorado State University.

In addition, Editor Belz is discussing with Morton Keller of Brandeis University the possible preparation of a pamphlet on *Congress: Political Parties and Public Policy*, and is pursuing the selection of an

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author to prepare a pamphlet specifically for secondary school teachers for use in high schools. In this endeavor, Belz is working with an advisory board, set up by the special committee, composed of James Kettner of the University of California, Kermit Hall, and Paul Murphy.

Again, as in previous years, the committee has continued to explore other areas. These have included ongoing cooperation with secondary educators, and particularly with the Agency for Instructional Television, to improve teaching of constitutional history and constitution related matters in the public schools. Committee members have also cooperated with the American Bar Association's Law-Related Education Program in assisting that group to inject a more clearly constitutional focus into their materials, especially with the Bicentennial emphasis affording an ideal opportunity for so doing. In addition, members testified before congressional committees, in regard to the general issue of federal support for the Bicentennial observance, stressing the need to keep scholarly focus strong, and keep the hand of the American Historical Association very much in the development of content and focus for that scholarly work.

November 1981

Paul Murphy, *chair*

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

The American and Canadian sections of the Joint Committee of the American and Canadian Historical Associations met at the AHA sessions in Washington, DC, in December 1980, at the CHA sessions in Halifax in June 1981, and at the AHA sessions in Los Angeles in December 1981. The committee published a notice on cross-border exchanges in the AHA newsletter early in 1981 and in the CHA newsletter in the late spring 1981. Fifteen scholars responded to the AHA notice, four to the CHA one. As a result, at the Halifax meeting the committee decided to rerun the notice in the CHA newsletter during this academic year, in order to augment the Canadian list. In the meantime, the chair of the AHA section has sent an interim memorandum to interested AHA members, outlining procedures to follow should they wish to find an exchange on their own.

The American section has arranged a session on Education and the Sexual Division of Labor for the 1981 AHA meeting.

December 1981

Joan N. Burstyn, *chair*

Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

At its meeting on October 24 the Littleton-Griswold Committee voted to approve the request of Peter Hoffer and William Scott for a small grant of \$800 to offset their costs of preparing copy for the edition of the Richmond County Criminal Trial Record. These involve out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the editorial work and a projected amount for the retyping of the editorial introduction which has undergone extensive revision.

Joseph H. Smith died in November after having completed most of the work he had undertaken with Peter Hoffer in regard to the Richmond Trial Record. Since the committee chairman was provided with a copy of their correspondence as it took place, he will be in a good position to finish this work and see the volume through this final stage of revision. The committee respectfully requests the council to pass a resolution noting Professor Smith's long and faithful service on the Littleton-Griswold Committee, both as chairman and member, and his outstanding contribution to the American Legal History Series with his Prince George's County Court Records.

National Archives and Records Service Advisory Council

This year the Advisory Council of the National Archives and Records Service met three times, in January, June, and December. The council had not met the previous year, apparently because the head of the General Services Administration had not authorized a meeting. The new head of the Archives, Robert Warner, was able to gain support for a revival of the council and conducted all three of the 1981 meetings. Delegate Sally Gregory Kohlstedt also worked with a special subcommittee on the issue of the court-ordered plan for handling of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The sense of crisis at the Archives continues. Financially the picture is bleak with budget cuts forcing a drastic reduction of both staff and services. Nearly half of the annual budget is absorbed by the cost of buildings and much of the rest goes for staff, leaving very little for preservation activities. In recent years the small annual increases have not been proportionate to ever larger user demands and the expanding record volume. At every council meeting the members have heard of the various areas being cut back: accessioning, interlibrary loan of microfilm, microfilming and other projects. The prospects for the coming years are no better and researchers can anticipate a relative decline in the amount of time and level of service accorded their queries.

Perhaps the major issue confronted by the Archives was that of the FBI records. In January of 1980 the Court ordered NARS and the FBI to prepare and submit a retention plan and disposition schedule for the records of the Bureau and, after a series of negotiations, the date for submission was set for November 9, 1981. A seventeen-member staff spent nearly six months working with records both in Washington and in selected field offices. Based on a record group by record group analysis, the final report suggested a complete preservation of some groups, a proportional sampling of others, and various other ap-

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proaches to determine exceptional or unusually important cases. Historians of varied background were called in as consultants and the archival task force itself was composed of those who had advanced degrees in history. The council also discussed other issues such as the plans for a Nixon Presidential Library and the possible effects of Executive Orders by President Ronald Reagan with regard to the Freedom of Information Act.

December 1981

Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, *delegate*

List of Prizes and Awards

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. Awarded annually for an author's first substantial book in European history, it includes a cash award of \$300. In 1981 the prize was awarded to William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Arizona, for *Work and Revolution in France: The Language from the Old Regime to 1848*, published by Cambridge University Press.

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 awarded to Sally J. Marks, Rhode Island College, for *Innocent Abroad*, published by the University of North Carolina Press.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin America), this \$1,000 prize was awarded in 1981 to Paul Clemens, Rutgers University, for *The Atlantic Economy and Colonial Maryland's Eastern Shore: From Tobacco to Grain*, published by Cornell University Press.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association, the \$2,000 prize is awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on Canadian-American relations or on a history of both countries.

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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.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on any subject pertaining to American history, the prize includes a cash award of \$300.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE. Awarded in odd-numbered years for the best book on East Asian history from 1800 to the present, this \$500 prize was awarded in 1981 to Conrad Totman, Northwestern University, for *The Collapse of the Tokugawa Bakufu, 1862-1868*, published by the University of Hawaii Press.

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, this \$1,000 prize was given in 1981 to Richard S. Westfall, Indiana University, for *Never at Rest: A Biography of Isaac Newton*, published by Cambridge University Press.

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. Presented every five years to a Latin American scholar for the best book on Latin American history, this \$500 prize was granted in 1981 to Manuel Moreno Fraginals of Havana for *El Ingenio: complejo económico social cubano del azúcar*.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON PRIZE. Awarded quinquennially for outstanding editorial achievement in the editing of historical sources, this prize initiated in 1980 will next be awarded in 1985.

WALDO J. LELAND PRIZE. This quinquennial prize, offered for the most outstanding reference tool in the field of history, was presented in 1981 to Stephen Thernstrom, Harvard University, for *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*, published by Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. Awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations, in 1981 this \$500 prize went to Richard Goldthwaite, Johns Hopkins University, for *The Building of Renaissance Florence: An Economic and Social History*, published by Johns Hopkins University Press.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. Offered triennially for the teaching aid that has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field, in 1981 this prize was awarded to Virginia V. Hamilton, University of Alabama in Birmingham, for *Your Alabama* and *The Story of Alabama*, published by Viewpoint, Inc.

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE SCHUYLER PRIZE. Awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the fields of modern British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history, this \$500 prize was presented to Martin J. Wiener, Rice University, for *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit, 1850–1980*, published by Cambridge University Press.

WATUMULL PRIZE. This \$1,000 prize is awarded in even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India published originally in the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR HISTORIANS. A 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 1981–82 to Edward Abrahams, who received his PhD in 1981 from Brown University, and whose research interests include cultural and political radicalism, ethnicity, popular culture, and the social aspects of the arts in twentieth-century America; and David Reinhard, Pennsylvania State University, whose thesis analyzes the right wing of the Republican Party since 1945.

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 \$7,000 stipend, went this year to Priscilla M. Roberts, who received her doctorate from the University of Cambridge for her dissertation, "The American 'Eastern Establishment' and World War I: The Emergence of a Foreign Policy Tradition," which she will expand upon in her research.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1982 OFFICERS

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

Vice-president: Donald C. Cutter, *University of New Mexico*

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

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:

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

Martin Ridge, *Huntington Library* (82)

Joan Hoff-Wilson, *Organization of American Historians* (82)

Alberto Camarillo, *Stanford University* (83)

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

David Stratton, *Washington State University* (83)

Gordon Dodds, *Portland State University* (84)

Robert L. Middlekauff, *University of California, Berkeley* (84)

Mary P. Ryan, *University of California, Irvine* (84)

The Seventy-fourth Annual Convention of the Pacific Coast Branch,

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American Historical Association, met at the University of Oregon on August 16, 17, and 18, 1981. Approximately 400 historians attended and enjoyed a variety of the forty-nine interesting sessions. Their enjoyment was stimulated no doubt by the beauty of Eugene. The summer heat wave had broken, a crisp breeze brought temperatures into the seventies, and the campus trees and grass had the green color of late summer in spite of the recent debilitating heat wave.

The meeting at Eugene suggested the theme of some sessions of the convention. One group appropriately asked, but did not completely answer, is there a Pacific Northwest? Stephen Beckham, George Frykman, and James Henderson divided up the northwest and applied theories of region and frontier to describe its significance and withstood much questioning from the audience. Another session examined the trials of laborers, and Rodman W. Paul, in his presidential address, compared the developments of San Francisco and Portland as western frontier cities. A popular session on western agitation during the post World War I era analyzed the anti-chain store agitation (David Horowitz), Montana's tax policy (Richard B. Roeder), and the opinions of Hiram Johnson on Prohibition (Robert E. Burke). Such critics as David Brody, Earl Pomeroy, and William Appleton Williams, who also served as chairman, stirred up questions and interest in the papers.

The Forest History Society appropriately held a session on forest conservation. Chaired by Ronald J. Fahl, the session examined conservation in the Philippine Islands from 1800 to 1915. Dennis M. Roth and Lawrence Rakestraw presented the insightful papers. Five other sessions also discussed topics of interest to specialists of the Northwest: "Water in the Arid Northwest," "Planning and Politics in Portland," "Political Culture in the Pacific Northwest," "Asian Labor in the Alaska Salmon Canning Industry," and "The Impact of White Values on Coastal Washington Indians."

On Wednesday morning, August 19, Rodman W. Paul presided over the business meeting. He gave a short tribute to Theodore Saloutos of UCLA, his predecessor, who died late in 1980 after only a few months in the presidency. Ted's unexpected death, the first in recent years of a president, brought the vice-president into office, and then Rodman Paul addressed the audience on the health of the association and profession. Finally, he asked the Secretary-Treasurer to report on the organization. John A. Schutz noted that the convention was well attended, that the Annual Program had more people participating than in any past year, and that sessions had drawn a large number of townsmen and students. Finances, too, were relatively solvent and cooperation of historians to make the convention a success was excellent. The Manag-

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

ing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* likewise pointed to a flourishing condition for the *Review*. Patron support was holding at former levels, articles were being submitted in good numbers, and the *Review* has a constant number of subscribers. While there was no rush of new subscribers in 1981, there was sufficient interest to renew old subscriptions so that the *Review* continues to have wide professional support across the nation and, indeed, in foreign nations.

With some discussion of both reports, the members of the association generally approved them, and the president then asked Donald H. Strattan to present the report of the Committee on Resolutions, for himself as chairman, and for A.P. Nasatir and Michael P. Malone, its members. The resolutions were read and accepted, with some additional remarks by the president:

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association assembled in its seventy-fourth annual meeting at the University of Oregon, Eugene, does hereby express its appreciation to the host institution and to the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Richard M. Brown, for their gracious hospitality.

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership also recognizes the outstanding contributions of Lawrence J. Jelinek and the Program Committee, of Norris Hundley and the Board of Editors of the *Pacific Historical Review*, of Richard M. Brown and the Award Committee, and of Robert W. Smith and the Nominations Committee. The members of these groups have helped immeasurably in making this meeting and the branch's affairs throughout the year run smoothly and successfully.

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership pays tribute to the memory of several colleagues in the profession who have passed away during the year: Theodore Saloutos of the University of California, Los Angeles, and Carl F. Brand of Stanford University (both former presidents of the Pacific Coast Branch); Ray Allen Billington of the Huntington Library; Fawn Brodie of the University of California, Los Angeles; James R. Scobie of the University of California, San Diego; John E. Merrill and Andrew B. Appleby, both of San Diego State University; Kenneth Porter of the University of Oregon; and K. Ross Toole of the University of Montana. These colleagues, as individuals and as a group, greatly enriched historical scholarship during their lifetimes.

The incoming president, Leonard Arrington, announces that Joseph

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Illick of San Francisco State University is the program chairman of the 1982 convention which will be hosted at the University of San Francisco, August 12, 13, and 14. He appointed Caroline Bynum of the University of Washington as the chairman of the Nominations Committee for 1981-82. With these announcements heard and a discussion on future conventions, the members then voted for adjournment.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1981

GENERAL FUNDS

Balance, December 1, 1980 \$ 7,714

Income:

American Historical Association subvention	1,500
Interest on bank deposits.....	175
Advertising in 1981 <i>Annual Program</i>	750
Convention receipts for Oregon meeting	<u>2,350</u>
Total Income	\$12,489

EXPENDITURES:

Printing 1981 <i>Annual Program</i>	\$2,271
Mailing 1981 <i>Annual Program</i>	1,025
Secretarial Assistance.....	345
Program Committee	100
Award 1981.....	200
Oregon Convention Expenses	125
Misc. expenses: postage, safety deposit box, etc.	55
Insurance of Accounts	58
Binding of <i>PHR</i>	20
Bank fees for transfer of funds	<u>200</u>
Total Expense	\$4,399
Total December 1, 1981	<u>\$8,090</u>

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

Balance, December 1, 1981	\$1,842
Income:	
Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds	248
Interest	<u>105</u>
Total Income, December 1, 1981	\$2,195

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Expenditures:	
The 1981 Koontz Award.....	\$ 200
Bank charges for transfer of funds.....	<u>33</u>
Total Expense	233
Total, December 1, 1981.....	<u><u>\$1,962</u></u>

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE *Pacific Historical Review*

Balance, December 1, 1980	\$6,000
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Income:

Interest on invested funds	200
Clio Press dividends	612
Pacific Gas and Electric Bonds	225
Patron support	1,825
Vermont Utility Bonds	96
Texas Utility Bonds.....	<u>91</u>
Total Income, December 1, 1981	\$9,049

Expenditures:

USC Press patron subscriptions	\$ 560
<i>Publishers Weekly</i>	72
Travel	453
Postage for Clio Press books	<u>3</u>
Total Expense	\$1,088
Total, December 1, 1981	<u><u>\$7,761</u></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 Chairman

Whatever one might think of the events and personalities dramatized in the motion picture *Reds*, it has generated a valuable and stimulating discussion of the relationship of film to history. That relationship, with obvious implications for both classroom teachers of history and scholars, was but one of several themes that came to dominate the American Historical Association annual meeting in Los Angeles, December 27–30, 1981. Filmmakers, some of them historians, discussed and displayed their works, and panels explored the history of the American film industry, Hollywood and the cold war, archival sources for film research, and the uses of film in the classroom. And rather than relegate the films themselves to closed-circuit hotel television or to late afternoon sessions, they were fully integrated into the regular program as sources of research and as a legitimate way of documenting and conveying to students the historical experience. On the night of December 29, the motion picture industry made its bid to historians by scheduling a special showing of *Reds* at the Samuel Goldwyn Theatre, the location of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. For visitors, the theatre was a unique introduction to the city itself. And the showing, along with the other sessions devoted to film and the media, seemed appropriate to the city in which the American Historical Association chose to hold its ninety-sixth annual meeting.

The AHA Council established the Program Committee for the 1981 meeting by approving the appointment of the chairman on December 27, 1979. The chairman, in consultation with the co-chair, recommended to the council the other members of the committee. The members, with their institutional affiliations and areas of primary responsibility in planning the program, were Linda Gordon, University of Massachusetts, Boston (United States, women, family, immigration, labor); Otis L. Graham, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (United States, twentieth century; public history; environmental studies; urban studies); Temma E. Kaplan, co-chair, University of Califor-

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nia, Los Angeles (Europe, early modern and modern; Africa); Marjorie Lightman, Institute for Research in History (Europe, ancient and medieval; historiography; teaching; professionalism); Leon F. Litwack, chair, University of California, Berkeley (United States, nineteenth century, Afro-American, labor, film); Murdo MacLeod, University of Arizona (Latin America; Caribbean; science, medicine, and technology; agricultural and environmental studies); Robert McGeagh, Northern New Mexico Community College (teaching; Chicano and Native American studies; religion); Richard Stites, Georgetown University (Russia and the USSR; Eastern Europe); Conrad D. Totman, Northwestern University (Asia; Near East); and Ronald Walters, Johns Hopkins University (United States, colonial and nineteenth century; family; women; film; popular culture). The committee displayed remarkable unity on the kind of convention it envisioned and on the proposals for sessions that would most effectively and imaginatively meet its objectives.

The committee met for the first time in November 1980 in Washington, DC. We decided at the outset not to impose an overriding theme on the 1981 meeting. We envisioned a program that would reflect the diversity of individuals and groups engaged in the study and uses of history and that would provide an opportunity to explore new approaches to historical study, research, and teaching. That seemed very much in the spirit of Bernard Bailyn's proposed presidential address on "The Challenge of Modern Historiography." In thinking about the kinds of papers we wished to attract, we were particularly anxious to encourage proposals from younger scholars and to provide examples of the most exciting and stimulating scholarship underway. At the same time, we needed to address ongoing issues of common professional concern, particularly the revitalization of history in the classroom. We were committed as well to generating sessions in women's, working people's, and ethnic history, as part of a continuing effort to explore hitherto neglected groups and social problems that have been an enduring source of tension and conflict. In recognition of where we would be meeting, we wanted sessions that reflected the heritage of Los Angeles. And in recognition of our need as historians to communicate our ideas and concerns more effectively to the general public, we decided to devote the opening session to the historical implications and impact of the Reagan presidency.

Having clarified the kind of convention we wanted, each member of the committee assumed primary responsibility for a field of historical study, with provision made for mutual consultation in several areas. To stimulate as much audience participation as possible, we resolved to

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

make every effort to limit sessions to no more than two papers—an effort that came undone in the months that followed. (Any future committee attempting the same limitation should make it absolutely clear in the initial call for papers. We failed to do so.) We also felt compelled to enforce the AHA Council's rule that no scholar take part in successive programs. (With the reduction in travel funds and the numerous withdrawals of participants, we had to make some exceptions to the rule, and there remains some question as to whether it should be applied to those who had served only as chairs in a previous meeting.)

The initial call for papers appeared in the *AHA Newsletter* of September 1980. In addition, we had conferred in our March meeting with the Teaching Division, committee members themselves initiated and encouraged papers and helped to organize panels, and the Conference on Latin American History was most helpful in generating, endorsing, and ranking a group of panel proposals. Before the Program Committee reassembled in March 1981 in New York, we had received some 280 proposals, most of them for entire sessions, some of them individual papers in search of sessions. Each proposal was carefully reviewed by one or more committee members before making a recommendation to the full committee. If questions arose during the discussion, any member could choose to reexamine a proposal. We based our judgments on the importance of the subject and the kind of discussion we thought it would generate compared to others in the same field of study. Unfortunately, some very good individual proposals were rejected because it proved impossible to organize an entire session around the topic. We received a large number of proposals in United States and European history, far fewer in Asian, African, and Near Eastern studies.

The task of selection is never easy, and the committee made decisions which some AHA members chose to question. That is very much a part of the experience of any Program Committee. In "rejecting" a proposal, we were not necessarily questioning its intellectual integrity or its scholarly value and promise. But we did need to reach a consensus on some 125 sessions, and a number of deserving panels and papers could not be accepted because of the number submitted in a particular field of study. Although we imposed no rigid quotas on fields, we did try to maintain a meaningful balance. The committee approved 25 proposals for joint sessions with various affiliated societies and the association. In judging those proposals, we applied the same criteria for acceptance as was applied to all other prospective participants. Considerable unanimity marked the committee's deliberations in making the final selection of papers for the 1981 meeting, in modifying

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proposals, and in recommending chairs and commentators.

The program included 128 sessions, 9 special media or film presentations, and the opening evening panels on "New Issues for the Teaching Division" and "The Reagan Presidency: A Preliminary Assessment." More than 615 scholars participated as chairs, presenters of papers, and commentators, 117 of them women. Attendance at individual sessions varied considerably, from 13 to several hundred with the average around 40. The program was particularly strong in social and cultural history, and there was a good representation in traditional fields, comparative history, ethnic, labor, film, and women's studies, and in teaching and professional concerns. The unusually large number of sessions in women's history reflected the rapidly advancing state of scholarship in that field. Some 47 scholars from abroad participated in the 1981 convention. The session on "Soviet Historians and American Political Parties," for example, featured a research paper by Professor Nikolai V. Sivachev, chairman of the department of European and American History at Moscow State University. It provoked a vigorous, frank, and scholarly exchange of views, with the audience fully participating in the discussion. Hopefully, this session will launch a continuing series of such exchanges between American and Soviet scholars.

The Program Committee of the 1980 meeting in Washington, DC, had sought unsuccessfully to invite "a major public figure" to address a plenary session. We chose instead to subject "a major public figure" to historical scrutiny. The session on the Reagan presidency provoked various responses, including some protests over the political imbalance of the panel and the dangers of "instant analysis." Actually, we had not tried for any particular balance; we had simply wanted five distinguished historians to offer a preliminary assessment of the new era in American politics, government, ideology, and social priorities. Much of the discussion during and after the session centered on the propriety of historians rendering judgments on matters so contemporary. To that question, C. Vann Woodward offered one response: "Historians have little reason to be impressed with the purifying effects of the passage of time. History on any period at any time is intrinsically a risk-taking enterprise." Several of the speakers dwelled on the uses, abuses, and "incredible ignorance" of history in the Reagan White House. In reporting the session, the *Los Angeles Times* headlined its story, "Historians Find Reagan Forgettable." But the concluding sentence in the article raised the equal possibility that Americans find historians forgettable.

This convention, like its predecessors, confronted procedural prob-

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

lems that have not yet been successfully resolved. Many of the complaints we heard sounded all too familiar: the failure to submit papers in time (or at all) to chairs and commentators; participants forced to withdraw at the last minute; rooms too small or too large for a particular session; concurrent scheduling of sessions likely to appeal to the same audience (we were quite conscious of this problem and did as best as we could); and, perhaps most critical of all, inadequate time for discussion. When we reluctantly approved sessions with more than two papers, we sought assurances that sufficient time would be made available to the audience. Unfortunately, in too many instances speakers and commentators monopolized the entire session. The most successful sessions are invariably those in which the audience is able to participate, and that simply does not happen as often as it should. To resolve this persistent problem, some future Program Committee will have to wield its authority far more ruthlessly than we did. The merits of dissertation sessions continue to be debated. We scheduled three such sessions, each one in "prime time" and around a particular theme—"Reconstituting French Society," "State Formation in Medieval Society," and "Class, Gender, and Ethnicity in American Society." Each session was limited to three papers, and they appeared to generate considerable interest and discussion. Louise A. Tilly, who presided over and commented in one of the sessions, offered this appraisal for future committees: "I would recommend that paper givers be requested explicitly to give a self-contained paper rather than a summary of an entire dissertation. My own view is that such sessions are less useful, and bound to be less focused, than the integration of recent dissertation research into topic-oriented sessions with more advanced scholars."

The two convention hotels—the Los Angeles Bonaventure and the Biltmore Hotel—offered sharply contrasting views of Los Angeles, its future and its past, and evoked very different moods. The Bonaventure may be a model of Los Angeles futurism but it stifled rather than encouraged any sense of community among the historian participants. The Biltmore, on the other hand, suggested by its age and restored grandeur that the past is worth preserving after all.

Each Program Committee is heavily indebted to the staff support provided by the Washington office of the American Historical Association. And we join many previous committees in praising Eileen Gaylard for her energy, patience, good humor, commitment, and sense of history. In addition, we should like to express our gratitude to Paramount Studios, Warren Beatty, and David McLeod for permission to show *Reds* and for the gracious hospitality they extended to the 400

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historians who were present that memorable night. To John Schutz, Terry Seip, and Lynn O'Leary-Archer of the Local Arrangements Committee, and to the staff that assisted them, we are highly indebted for their preparations and organizing talents. It is an often thankless task, and they performed admirably. To the more than 600 members of sessions, we are grateful for their role in creating a forum in which scholars, teachers, archivists, and filmmakers are able to share their works, views, and insights. Finally, I should like to express my appreciation to my co-chair, Temma Kaplan, and to each member of the Program Committee for their dedication, resourcefulness, imagination, and comradery.

December 1981

Leon F. Litwack, *chair*

Program of the Ninety-Sixth Annual Meeting December 27-30, 1981, Los Angeles, CA

Sunday, December 27

Theme Sessions

NEW ISSUES FOR THE TEACHING DIVISION

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

Members of the Teaching Division: Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School; William H. Cartwright, Duke University; Mikiso Hane, Knox College; Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

James MacGregor Burns; Joan Hoff-Wilson; Nathan I. Huggins; David Montgomery; C. Vann Woodward, chair

Monday, December 28

Sessions

MIDDLETOWN: THE CAMPAIGN: A Film Presentation (Peter Davis, Producer and Director) Dwight Hoover and C. Warren Vanderhill, Ball State University

THE JEWS AND THE AMERICAN FILM INDUSTRY Joint Session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Howard M. Sachar, George Washington University

Innocence and Sophistication: The Image of the Jew in American Films. Irwin R. Blacker, University of Southern California

Hollywood as Haven: The Film Industry and Refugee Artists from Nazi Europe. Michael Blankfort, screenwriter and novelist; past president, Writers Guild of America

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The Rise of Film Music: The Jewish Component. David Raksin, University of Southern California and University of California, Los Angeles; past president, Composers and Lyricists Guild of America

COMMENT: Walter Mirisch, The Mirisch Corporation; past president, The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

THE IMPACT OF WOMEN'S HISTORY

Joint Session with the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession

CHAIR: Catherine M. Prelinger, *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, Yale University

PANEL: Frances A. Kolb, *The Network*, Andover, Massachusetts; Joyce S. Pendery, University of Connecticut, Hartford and Stanford; Molly M. MacGregor, California State Department of Education; Barbara Haber, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College; Susan Stuard, State University College of New York, Brockport

COMMENT: The Audience

NORTH AMERICA AND THE POST-WAR REFUGEES, 1945-48: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Joint Session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University

Canada and the Displaced Persons, 1945-48. Irving Abella, York University, and Harold Troper, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

The United States and the Displaced Persons, 1945-48. Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Amy Zahl Gottlieb, University of Illinois; Sharon Lowenstein, University of Kansas

SOCIAL CONFLICT IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRITAIN

CHAIR: Thomas W. Laqueur, University of California, Berkeley

Forms of Conflict in the Age of Reform (circa 1828-34). Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

The Transformation of the Strike, 1870-1914. James E. Cronin, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

"Once in a Lifetime": The Blackburn Riot of 1878. John Bohstedt, University of Tennessee

COMMENT: Thomas W. Laqueur

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DEMOCRATIZING WORKING PEOPLE'S HISTORY: WORKSHOP

CHAIR: James R. Green, University of Massachusetts, Boston

The Projects of the Illinois Labor History Society, 1970-81. William J. Adelman, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

"Threads": The Labor History Education Program of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union. Miriam Frank, "Rosie the Riveter" Education Project, Emeryville

Publishing Worker Writers. Robert Miles and Stan Weir, Singlejack Books, San Pedro

Oral History and Chicano Labor History: A Democratic Approach. Devra Weber, University of California, Los Angeles

The History Workshop Approach to Working People's History. James R. Green, Massachusetts History Workshop

COMMENT: The Audience

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

CHAIR: Peter Hans Reill, University of California, Los Angeles

The University of Göttingen and the Transformation of Historical Studies, 1760-1800. Georg G. Iggers, State University of New York, Buffalo

The German Universities and the Historical Sciences in the Nineteenth Century. Rudolf Vierhaus, Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen

Otto Hintze and a Historical Typology of Western Historiography. Leonard S. Smith, California Lutheran College

COMMENT: Peter Celms, Wittenberg University; Jörn Rüsen, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

WHAT IS TO BE DONE? IMPORTANT BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA THAT STILL AWAIT THEIR AUTHORS

CHAIR: Joseph L. Wieczynski, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

PANEL: Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley; Donald W. Treadgold, University of Washington; George Yaney, University of Maryland, College Park

THE ASIAN FRONTIER IN AMERICA: CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND CLASS STRATIFICATION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

"An Entering Wedge": The Origins of the Sugar Plantation and a Multiethnic

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Working Class in Hawaii. Ronald Takaki, University of California, Berkeley
Los Angeles Chinatown: A Study in Cultural Adaption, 1870-1900. Raymond Lou, San Jose State University

Occupational Structure and Social Stratification in Chinese Immigrant Communities in Nineteenth-Century Rural California. Sucheng Chan, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Alexander Saxton, University of California, Los Angeles

REVISIONS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Joint Session with the Economic History Association

CHAIR: Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Misconceptions About the Economic History of Tokugawa Japan. William B. Hauser, University of Rochester

The Industrial Revolution, A Misnomer. Rondo Cameron, Emory University

How the Jacksonians Favored Industrialization, 1828-60. Paul McGouldrick, State University of New York, Binghamton

COMMENT: Stephen Vlastos, University of Iowa; Udo Heyn, California State University, Los Angeles; Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley

URBAN WORKING WOMEN OF THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A VARIETY OF APPROACHES

CHAIR: Laurence A. Glasco, University of Pittsburgh

"events of the sort that are notoriously beyond one's control." *Life Course: A Tragedy of Class, Boston, 1880-1900*. Carole Srole, University of California, Los Angeles

The Impact of Three Urban Environments on Working Women: San Francisco, Portland, and Los Angeles, 1880. Mary Lou Locke, University of California, San Diego

Outnumbered Two-to-one: Work and Family Experience of Seattle Women, 1852-1900. Janice L. Reiff, Newberry Library

COMMENT: Elaine Tyler May, University of Minnesota; Laurence A. Glasco

THE BOHEMIAN TRADITION

CHAIR: Robert A. Rosenstone, California Institute of Technology

Bohemia and the Boundaries of Bourgeois Society. Jerrold E. Seigel, Princeton University

Bohemians in the Making: New York, 1900-20. Carl Siracusa, Connecticut College

COMMENT: James Hoopes, Babson College; David James Fisher, University of Southern California

AFRICAN REACTIONS TO EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL PENETRATION, 1850-1920

CHAIR: Allen M. Howard, Livingston College, Rutgers University

Assikasso and Bonduku: Anglo-French Imperialism and African Resistance on the Ivory Coast—Gold Coast Frontier. Raymond E. Dumett, Purdue University

French Conquest and Economic Discontinuity in the West African Sudan: The Bamako Region, 1854-1908. B. Marie Perinbam, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Felix K. Ekechi, Kent State University; Leland Barrows, University of Constantine, Sidi-Mabrouk, Algeria

LOS ANGELES BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS

CHAIR: Norris Hundley, University of California, Los Angeles

"Where Shines Eternal Spring": The Photographic Promotion of Los Angeles in the 1920s—An Illustrated Lecture. Thomas Zimmerman, University of California, Los Angeles

The Poor Helping the Poor: The Los Angeles Mexican Consulate and the Comité Beneficencia Mexicana During the Great Depression. Francisco E. Balderrama, Texas Tech University

Jewish Antifascism in Los Angeles, 1933-34. Leonard Pitt, California State University, Northridge

COMMENT: Robert Winter, Occidental College; Juan Gómez-Quinones, University of California, Los Angeles

URBAN HISTORY IN THE EIGHTIES

CHAIR: Bruce M. Stave, University of Connecticut

PANEL: François Bedarida, Institut d'Histoire du Temps Present, Paris; Lutz Niethammer, Universität Essen; Anthony Sutcliffe, University of Sheffield; Bruce M. Stave

COMMENT: The Audience

STATE, CAPITAL AND IMMIGRANT LABOR IN FRANCE, 1889-1945

CHAIR: Michael P. Hanagan, Vanderbilt University

The Politics of Labor Migration: Migration to France Before World War I. Nancy L. Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

Regulating the Immigrant Worker During a Depression: The French Example in the 1930s. Gary S. Cross, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

The Immigrant Worker on the Job and in the Community: The Case of Mining and Metallurgy in France, 1919-45. Donald M. Reid, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Michael P. Hanagan

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THE SOCIALIZATION AND TRAINING OF HISTORIANS: A CRITIQUE

CHAIR: Benjamin F. Brown, Central Intelligence Agency and Institute for Research in History

PANEL: Romana Danysh, Center of Military History, Department of the Army; Lawrence P. Meriage, Cities Service Company; Paula S. Scalingi, Central Intelligence Agency; Clara M. Lovett, Baruch College, City University of New York, and Institute for Research in History

COMMENT: The Audience

RATIONALIZATION AND THE WORK EXPERIENCE: EUROPEAN REDEFINITIONS OF THE SCIENCE OF LABOR

CHAIR: Kendall D. Bailes, University of California, Irvine

The Human Motor: Energy, Fatigue and the Origins of the European Science of Work. Anson Rabinbach, Princeton University

Capital, Labor and the State: The Politics of Rationalization in Weimar Germany. Mary Nolan, New York University

Americanism After the crash: European Images of Late Capitalist Civilization in the 1930s. Victoria de Grazia, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Patrick Fridenson, Université de Paris, Nanterre

BACK TO BASICS ON GLOBAL SCALE: ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING WORLD HISTORY

CHAIR: W. Warren Wagar, State University of New York, Binghamton

World History as a General Education Course at a Liberal Arts College. Michael Gordon, Barry Keenan, and Donald Schilling, Denison University

Critical Issues of the Twentieth-Century World. John Rothney, Ohio State University

Alternative Teaching Strategies Used at Ohio State University. Carter Findley, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Irwin Wall, University of California, Riverside

SOCIAL BANDITRY IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAIR: E. Bradford Burns, University of California, Los Angeles

Banditry as a Response to Social Change in Mexico. Paul J. Vanderwood, San Diego State University

Banditry as a Response to Social Change in Brazil. Billy Jaynes Chandler, Texas A & I University

COMMENT: Peter Singelmann, University of Missouri, Kansas City; Richard W. Slatta, North Carolina State University

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RACE AND CLASS IN COLONIAL SPANISH AMERICA

CHAIR: Richard M. Morse, Stanford University

Caste, Class and Society in Durango and Parral. Robert McCaa, University of Minnesota; Michael Swann, University of Nebraska

Beyond the Occupational Hierarchy: Household and Social Order in Mexico City. Dennis Valdes, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: John K. Chance, University of Denver; Magnus Mörner, Institute of Latin American Studies, Stockholm

STRANGERS IN ZION: URBANIZATION AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION IN NEW ENGLAND, 1720-1820

CHAIR: Edwin Scott Gaustad, University of California, Riverside

Why Did the Heathen Rage?: Religious Dissent and Popular Protest in Eighteenth-Century Essex County. Christine Heyrman, University of California, Irvine

Benevolence in Colonial Boston: The Scots Charitable Society. Peter Virgadamo, University of Southern California

The Liberal Establishment and Its Neighbors: The Rise of Religious Dissent in Post-Revolutionary Boston. Anne Rose, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Daniel Walker Howe, University of California, Los Angeles; Robert L. Middlekauff, University of California, Berkeley

UNITED STATES-JAPAN TEXTBOOK STUDY PROJECT (GRADES 7 THROUGH 12): PERCEPTIONS IN THE TEXTBOOKS OF EACH COUNTRY ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE OTHER

CHAIR: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

The Japanese Textbooks. Tetsuo Najita, University of Chicago

The American Textbooks. Nagayo Homma, University of Tokyo

COMMENT: James Becker, Indiana University

HOLY TRANSFORMATIONS: SANCTITY IN THE EYES OF HAGIOGRAPHERS AND VENERATORS

CHAIR: Lester K. Little, Smith College

Hagiographical Rewritings in Carolingian Brittany. Joseph-Claude Poulin, Université Laval, Québec

A Saint for All Seasons: Ritual Innovation in the Cult of St. Martin at Tours, 1050-1200. Sharon A. Farmer, Harvard University

The Female Saint as a Hagiographical Type in the Later Middle Ages. John W. Coakley, Union Congregational Church, East Walpole, Massachusetts

COMMENT: Barbara H. Rosenwein, Loyola University of Chicago

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NATIVE AMERICAN RESISTANCE TO THE INDIAN NEW DEAL

CHAIR: Terry P. Wilson, University of California, Berkeley

The Iroquois Critique of the Indian New Deal. Laurence M. Hauptman, State University of New York College, New Paltz

Navajo Opposition to the Indian New Deal. Donald A. Grinde, Jr., California Polytechnic State University

COMMENT: Peter Iverson, University of Wyoming

STUDYING HISTORIOGRAPHY THROUGH ORAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Arvarh E. Strickland, University of Missouri, Columbia

The Contours of Afro-American Historiography, 1915–80. August Meier and Elliott Rudwick, Kent State University

COMMENT: David M. Katzman, University of Kansas; Arvarh E. Strickland

Luncheons

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDING: Bernard Wax, American Jewish Historical Society Inaugural Announcement of the National Center for the Jewish Film

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

From Pearl Harbor to San Francisco: The Peacemaking Process with Japan. Roger Dingman, University of Southern California

CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Michael Lutzker, New York University

The Churches and the Relocation of Japanese Americans. Sandra Taylor, University of Utah

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Peter F. Sugar, University of Washington

The Coming Crisis in the Soviet Union. R.V. Burks, Wayne State University

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MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, University of Michigan
Utopia and Anti-Utopia. Peter Stansky, Stanford University

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Thomas J. Napierkowski, University of Colorado
Invocation: Rev. Konrad Urbanowski, S. Ch., Pastor, Our Lady of the Bright Mountain Church
Awards Presentation: Stanley Cuba, chairman, Awards Committee
Presidential Address: *The Role of the Polish American Historical Association in the 1980s*. James Pula, St. John Fisher College

LOS ANGELES: A CITY APART: A Slide Lecture. David L. Clark, University of California, Los Angeles

PURSUIT OF THE MARVELOUS—THE PERSISTENCE OF SURREALISM: A Film Documentary. Jack J. Roth, Film Project Director and Script Co-Author, Case Western Reserve University

Sessions

HOLLYWOOD AND THE COLD WAR

CHAIR: Larry Ceplair, Los Angeles
PANEL: *The Communist Party in Hollywood*. Larry Ceplair
The Federal Government and the Entertainment Industry. Derek Richardson, University of California, Berkeley
Experiences of a Non-Communist Liberal in Hollywood. Philip Dunne, Malibu
Hollywood and Latin America: Politics and Profits. Dan Lund, University of California, Los Angeles
COMMENT: Victor Navasky, Editor, *The Nation*

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN LOCAL PERSPECTIVE: THE RADICAL RIGHT IN THIRD REPUBLIC BORDEAUX

CHAIR: Eugen J. Weber, University of California, Los Angeles
The Boulangerist Crisis and the Rise of the Radical Right in Bordeaux. Patrick H. Hutton, University of Vermont

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Fascism in the Provinces: The Faisceau Bordelais. Allen Douglas, University of Southern Mississippi

COMMENT: Peter Rutkoff, Kenyon College; Michael Burns, Mount Holyoke College

HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN THE ELECTRONIC AGE

Joint Session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: M. Joyce Baker, American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press

Primary Data for Historical Research: New Machine-readable Resources. Judith S. Rowe, Princeton University Computer Center

In Search of History: The Bibliographical Databases. Joyce Duncan Falk, University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: Chris D. Ferguson, University of Mississippi

GEORGE M. FREDRICKSON'S WHITE SUPREMACY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: James M. McPherson, Princeton University

PANEL: John W. Cell, Duke University; Winthrop D. Jordan, University of California, Berkeley; Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University

RESPONSE: George M. Fredrickson, Northwestern University

LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN MID-TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Peter Gregg Slater, Mercy College

The Scriptures of Modernism and American Intellectuals. David A. Hollinger, University of Michigan

A World Elsewhere, or Somewhere? The Movement to Detach American Literature from American Society, 1940-60. Cushing Strout, Cornell University

COMMENT: William M. Chace, Stanford University

JEWISH POLITICS AND THE WESTERN EUROPEAN POWERS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: GERMANY, FRANCE, AND ITALY

CHAIR: Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University

The Battle for Eastern Jewry: Zionists, Liberals, and Orthodox German Jews and Germany's Ostpolitik. Steven E. Aschheim, Reed College

Jewish Attitudes Toward France's Immigration and Refugee Policy. Paula E. Hyman, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Dante Lattes and Italian Politics. John A. Thayer, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: David Weinberg, Bowling Green State University; Marjorie Lamberti, Middlebury College

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

SCIENCE IN EAST ASIA: THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITION ON MODERNITY

CHAIR: Nathan Sivin, University of Pennsylvania

PARTICIPANTS: Laurence A. Schneider, State University of New York, Buffalo; James Bartholomew, Ohio State University

COMMENT: William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

ECONOMICS AND CULTURE IN RURAL AMERICA 1790-1860

CHAIR: Steven Hahn, University of California, San Diego

The Economics of the Market and Rural Culture in Massachusetts. Christopher F. Clark, University of York

Arts and Crafts in the Rural Northeast: The Itinerant Artisan. David P. Jaffee, Harvard University

COMMENT: Joyce Oldham Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; Michael Owen Jones, University of California, Los Angeles

POLICY EVOLUTION IN THE GREAT SOCIETY

CHAIR: Aaron Wildavsky, University of California, Berkeley

Short-circuiting the Bureaucracy: Policy Origins in Education. Hugh D. Graham, University of Maryland Baltimore County

Fiscal and Budgetary Policy During the Johnson Years. David C. Mowery, Harvard University; Mark S. Kamlet, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Carl M. Brauer, University of Virginia; Aaron Wildavsky

CLASS, GENDER, AND ETHNICITY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

CHAIR: Harold C. Livesay, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Mixed Blood: Studies in Inter marriage and Ethnic Identity in Twentieth-Century America. Paul R. Spickard, Bethel College

Steeple and Smokestacks: Class, Religion, and Ideology in the Polish Immigrant Settlements in Greenpoint and Williamsburg, Brooklyn, 1880-1929. John J. Bukowczyk, Wayne State University

Class Conflict and Class Cooperation Among Women During the Depression. Lois Rita Helmbold, Stanford University

COMMENT: William Tuttle, University of Kansas; Rosaline Rosenberg, Columbia University

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS IN THE AGE OF REFORMATION

Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: Paul J. Hauben, University of the Pacific

Toleration in Theory and Practice: Heretics and Jews. Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Reformation in Alien Eyes: Jewish Perceptions of Christian Troubles.
Jerome K. Friedman, Kent State University

COMMENT: E. William Monter, Northwestern University

THE INTRODUCTORY COURSE: ALTERNATE MODELS FOR THE 1980s: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SUSMAN REPORT

CHAIR: Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School

SUMMARIZER: Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

PARTICIPANTS: Carl Ubbelohde, Case Western Reserve University; Dennis S. Klinge, Norwich University

COMMENT: The Audience

VICTORIAN SPORT IN NORTH AMERICA: CANADIAN AND AMERICAN ADAPTATIONS

CHAIR: Roberta J. Park, University of California, Berkeley

The Emergence of a Victorian Counter Culture: The Sporting Fraternity and Sporting Spectacles. Benjamin G. Rader, University of Nebraska

"Muscular Christianity" in Colonial Canada, 1830-1912. Gerald Redmond, University of Alberta

COMMENT: William J. Baker, University of Maine

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REVOLUTIONS: LOOKING BEYOND STATES AND SOCIAL REVOLUTIONS

CHAIR: Michael Richards, Sweet Briar College

PANEL: *France:* William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Arizona; *Russia:* Ronald Grigor Suny, University of Michigan; *China:* Marilyn B. Young, New York University

COMMENT: Theda Skocpol, University of Chicago

**INFLATION AND DEPRESSION AS HITLER'S PACE MAKERS
Joint Session with the Leo Baeck Institute**

CHAIR: Gerald D. Feldman, University of California, Berkeley

Inflation, Antisemitism and the German Academic Community of the Weimer Period. Fritz K. Ringer, Boston University

Germany's Political Morale and Morals During the Great Depression.
Eckhard G. Wandel, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen

The Impact of Inflation and Depression on the German Jews. Donald L. Niewyk, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: Gerald D. Feldman

MOBILIZING THE MOVIES FOR WAR

CHAIR: Daniel J. Leab, *Labor History*

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

OWI, the Movies, and Race. Gregory D. Black, University of Missouri, Kansas City; Clayton R. Koppes, Oberlin College

COMMENT: David H. Culbert, Louisiana State University; Thomas C. Leonard, University of California, Berkeley

CARTOONS IN COMBAT: HOLLYWOOD ANIMATION DURING THE WAR YEARS, 1942-45

John C. Fredriksen, Motion Picture Screen Cartoonists

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRE-INDUSTRIAL SPAIN

Joint Session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: Helen Nader, Indiana University

Affairs of the Heart, Affairs of the Purse: The "Treason" of the Bourgeoisie in Seventeenth-Century Spain. Michael R. Weissner, University of South Carolina

Income and Investment in Madrid on the Eve of Modernization. David R. Ringrose, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Richard Herr, University of California, Berkeley

THE USE OF ORAL HISTORY IN WOMEN'S HISTORY

Joint Session with the Southern California Institute for Historical Research and Services

CHAIR: Alice Clement, Southern California Institute for Historical Research and Services

Women Workers in Defense Industries in Los Angeles During World War II. Sherna Gluck, California State University, Long Beach

COMMENT: Marsha Darling, Wellesley College; Karen Anderson, University of Arizona; Ronald Grele, University of California, Los Angeles

PEASANT REBELLION IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PERU AND MEXICO

CHAIR: John Murra, Cornell University

Modes of Exploitation and the Tupac Amaru Uprisings in Eighteenth-Century Peru. Jürgen Golte, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima

Soldiers of the Virgin: The Tzeltal Rebellion of 1712. Kevin Gosner, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Robert Wasserstrom, Columbia University; Heraclio Bonilla, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima; John Murra

THE POLITICS OF ENERGY IN LATIN AMERICA: NATIONALISM, NATIONAL OIL COMPANIES AND THE STATE

CHAIR: Michael Meyer, University of Arizona

The Politics of Energy in Argentina. Carl Solberg, University of Washington

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Politics of Energy in Brazil. John D. Wirth, Stanford University

The Politics of Energy in Venezuela. Edwin Lieuwen, University of New Mexico

COMMENT: Peter Seaborn Smith, St. Jerome's College, University of Waterloo; Alfred Saulniers, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin

THE NEW CHICANO URBAN HISTORY: RECENT PUBLICATIONS

CHAIR: Carlos Cortes, University of California, Riverside

A Chicano History Perspective. Pedro Castillo, University of California, Santa Cruz

A Southwestern History Perspective. David J. Weber, Southern Methodist University

An Urban History Perspective. Roger Lotchin, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Alberto Camarillo, Stanford University; Ricardo Griswold del Castillo, San Diego State University; Mario T. Garcia, University of California, Santa Barbara

POLITICAL MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL ORDER IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY TUSCANY

CHAIR: Gene Brucker, University of California, Berkeley

The Creation of a Tuscan Aristocracy: A Study in Medici Political Management. Judith C. Brown, University of Maryland Baltimore County

From Republican to Princely Symbols: Confraternities in Grand-Ducal Florence. Ronald F. Weissman, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Edward Muir, Syracuse University

ELITE AND POPULAR CULTURAL CONVERGENCES IN THEATER

CHAIR: Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles

Modernism as Convergence of Elite and Popular Culture: Theater in fin de siècle Munich. Peter C. Jelavich, Harvard University

French Grand Opera and the Quest for a National Image: The Transcendence of High and Low Culture. Jane F. Fulcher, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Theda Shapiro, University of California, Riverside; Robert Wohl

TRANSFORMATION OF LANDED ESTATES UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE WORLD MARKET

CHAIR: Robert Brenner, University of California, Los Angeles

The Crisis of Sugar Production and the Dissolution of Slavery in Martinique, 1830-48. Dale W. Tomich, State University of New York, Binghamton

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

Grain Production and the Emancipation of the Serfs in Nineteenth-Century Poland. Jacek Kochanowicz, University of Warsaw

The Abolition of Feudalism and the Organization of Latifundia in Nineteenth-Century Kingdom of Naples. Marta J. Petrusiewicz, Harvard University

COMMENT: Robert Brenner

**THE GREAT SONGWRITERS OF TIN PAN ALLEY'S GOLDEN AGE
(BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS): A SOCIAL, OCCUPA-
TIONAL, AND AESTHETIC INQUIRY**

Edward Pessen, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York

**GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIA-
TION**

PRESIDING: Samuel R. Gammon, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes: Herbert Baxter Adams Prize
George Louis Beer Prize
Albert J. Beveridge Award
John K. Fairbank Prize
Leo Gershoy Award
Clarence H. Haring Prize
Waldo G. Leland Prize
James Harvey Robinson Prize
Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize

Presidential Address: *The Challenge of Modern Historiography.* Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, December 29

Sessions

THE SCIENTIST AND POLITICS: J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER AND LEO SZILARD

CHAIR: Carroll Pursell, University of California, Santa Barbara

In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer. Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

Leo Szilard: "If I Do Not Call a Spade a Spade I Find It Difficult to Find a Suitable Name For It." Carol S. Gruber, William Paterson College of New Jersey

COMMENT: David Joravsky, Northwestern University; Lawrence Badash, University of California, Santa Barbara

TOWARD A FEMINIST POLITICAL ECONOMY, 1870-1920

CHAIR: Ellen DuBois, State University of New York, Buffalo

"A Republic of Women": Feminist Theory in the Gilded Age. Mari Jo Buhle, Brown University

Material Feminism: Socialized Housework as the Basis of a Feminist Political Economy. Dolores Hayden, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: William R. Leach, New York Institute for the Humanities; Ellen DuBois

EUROPEAN COMMERCE AND CHINA, 1644-1800

CHAIR: John E. Wills, Jr., University of Southern California

The Trade of the English East India Company at Canton During the Late Eighteenth Century. Hoh-cheung Mui and Lorna Mui, Memorial University of Newfoundland

European Country Traders and China: The Portuguese at Macao, 1644-1800. George B. Souza, University of Cambridge

COMMENT: John L. Cranmer-Byng, University of Toronto; Ramon H. Myers, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace

SOVIET HISTORIANS AND AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

CHAIR: Leon F. Litwack, University of California, Berkeley

The Two-Party System in the United States: Realignment During the New Deal. N. V. Sivachev, Moscow State University

The Two-Party System in the United States: Consensus and Alternative as Major Principles in the Interrelationship of Parties. I. Dementiev, A. S. Manykin, N. V. Sivachev, V. Sogrin, E. Yazkov, Moscow State University

COMMENT: Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara; Samuel T. McSeveney, Vanderbilt University

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

HISTORIANS CONFRONT THE MOVIES: ARCHIVAL SOURCES FOR RESEARCH

Joint Session with the Historians Film Committee

CHAIR: William T. Murphy, Motion Picture and Sound Recording Branch, National Archives and Records Service

Native Americans in Film: Documenting the Stereotype. John E. O'Connor, New Jersey Institute of Technology and *Film & History*

"It Happened in Springfield" (1946): Hollywood Liberalism Survives the War. Thomas Cripps, Morgan State University

COMMENT: Anne G. Schlosser, American Film Institute; Robert Rosen, Film, Television & Radio Archives, University of California, Los Angeles; James D'Arc, Arts and Communications Archive, Brigham Young University

COGNITIVE STYLES AND SOCIAL CHANGE: THE EARLY AMERICAN REPUBLIC

CHAIR: Richard Rollins, University of Southern California

The People Shall Count: Arithmetic and Antebellum Culture. Patricia Cline Cohen, University of California, Santa Barbara

Life Histories: Cognitive Mobilization and Political Mobilization. Daniel H. Calhoun, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Robert V. Wells, Union College

AGITATION AGAINST ALCOHOL: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF TEMPERANCE REFORM

CHAIR: Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Case Western Reserve University

Social Networks and Cultural Configurations of Nineteenth-Century Temperance Movements in Western New York. Nancy Hewitt, University of South Florida

Anti-Alcohol Mass Movements: The Cross-Cultural Perspective. Jed Dannenbaum, Georgia Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Robert Abzug, University of Texas, Austin; William J. Rorabaugh, University of Washington

DEMAND FOR SCIENCE IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Rio Howard, Summit, NJ

The Sources of Income for Scientists, 1400-1800. Alice Stroup, Bard College
John Dee and Applied Mathematics in Elizabethan England. Bert Hansen, University of Toronto

Physicians and the Incentive for Science. Theodore M. Brown, University of Rochester

COMMENT: Roger Hahn, University of California, Berkeley; Nina R. Gelbart, Occidental College

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THE EFFICIENCY OF EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADING IN WEST AFRICA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW

CHAIR: James A. Rawley, University of Nebraska

Dutch Slave Trade Practices on the West African Coast During the Eighteenth Century. Johannes Postma, Mankato State University

The Efficiency of English Slave Trading in West Africa in the Eighteenth Century: Estimates and Implications. David Richardson, University of Hull

COMMENT: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

LAND AND POLITICS IN EDWARDIAN BRITAIN, 1900-14

Joint Session with the Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Reba Soffer, California State University, Northridge

The Edwardian Crisis: English Landownership and Its Political Ramifications. David Spring, Johns Hopkins University

Irish Landlords and English Politics. Perry Curtis, Brown University

COMMENT: F. M. L. Thompson, University of London; Standish Meacham, University of Texas, Austin

CENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR: THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

Joint Session with the Southwest Labor Studies Association and the Pacific Northwest Labor Historians

CHAIR: John Henning, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

The American Federation of Labor and Technological Change. Irwin Yellowitz, City College, City University of New York

The American Federation of Labor and the Federal Government. William T. Moye, United States Department of Labor

COMMENT: David Brody, University of California, Davis; Sally M. Miller, University of the Pacific

PROTECTING INFANTS AND CHILDREN IN LATE NINETEENTH-EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Angus McLaren, University of Victoria

Child Labor Reform Under the Second Empire. Lee Shai Weissbach, University of Louisville

Protecting Infants: The Campaign for Maternity Leave in France, 1880s-1920s. Mary Lynn McDougall, Simon Fraser University

COMMENT: Kathryn Kish Sklar, University of California, Los Angeles

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

THE EFFECTS OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1956

Joint Session with the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History

CHAIR: Béla K. Király, Brooklyn College and the Graduate School, City University of New York

PANEL: *The Effect of the Hungarian Revolution on Soviet Intellectuals.* Joseph Brodsky, New York University

The Effect of the Hungarian Revolution on East Central Europe. Andrzej Korbonske, University of California, Los Angeles

The Effect of the Hungarian Revolution on the West. Bennett Kovrig, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Béla K. Király

LAW AND HISTORY: NEW APPROACHES FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING

Joint Session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

CHAIR: John Anthony Scott, Rutgers University

After Nuernberg: German Law and Nazi Crimes. Henry Friedlander, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

National and International Law in Tension: Politics, Diplomacy, and Human Rights. Paul Gordon Lauren, University of Montana

COMMENT: Dietrich Orlow, Boston University; William C. McNeil, Barnard College, Columbia University

THE PUBLIC HISTORY TRADITION IN NORTH AMERICA

CHAIR: Keith Berwick, NBC Television and USA Cable Network

The Decline of Public History: History and Policymaking in Canada in the Twentieth Century. John English, University of Waterloo

Reviving Public History: Competitive Strategies for the Historical Profession in the 1980s. James Reed, Boston Writing Associates

COMMENT: Michael C. Scardaville, University of South Carolina; Keith Berwick

BLACK CULTURAL HEROES AND AFRO-AMERICAN OPINIONS: FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND LESTER "PRES" YOUNG

CHAIR: Robert A. Hill, University of California, Los Angeles

Images of Frederick Douglass in the Afro-American Mind: The Civil Rights Revolution. Waldo E. Martin, Jr., University of Virginia

Lester "Pres" Young. Douglas H. Daniels, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Ishmael Reed, University of California, Berkeley, Robert A. Hill

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COHESION AND LOYALTY IN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

CHAIR: Raymond Callahan, University of Delaware

Cohesion and Control in the British Army During the French and Indian Wars. Arthur N. Gilbert, University of Denver

Structures versus Standards: Small Unit Cohesion in the Armies of Revolutionary France. John Lynn, University of Illinois

The Irish and the British Army, 1790–1920. Peter Karsten, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: M. D. Feld, Harvard University; Raymond Callahan

PATTERNS OF REFORM IN THE EARLY MODERN FRENCH CHURCH

CHAIR: Richard M. Golden, Clemson University

The French Episcopacy and the Implementation of the Decrees of the Council of Trent in France Before 1600. Frederick J. Baumgartner, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

The Counter Reformation and the Curés of the Diocese of Lyon. Philip T. Hoffman, California Institute of Technology

Contributions of Jansenist Clergy to Ecclesiology and Liturgical Theory. F. Ellen Weaver, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Ruth Kleinman, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Joint Session with the History of Science Society and American Society for Environmental History

CHAIR: Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara

Subsistence versus Science: Soil Ecology and Agriculture on the Eastern Seaboard. Carolyn Merchant, University of California, Berkeley

American Grassland Ecology: The Struggle for the Clementsian Paradigm. Ronald Tobey, University of California, Riverside

Hydraulic Society in California: An Ecological Interpretation. Donald Worster, University of Hawaii, Manoa

COMMENT: Harold Burstyn, United States Geological Survey

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND MENTAL STRUCTURES IN POSTCONQUEST MEXICO AND PERU

CHAIR: William A. Christian, Jr., Somerville, Massachusetts

The Indian Historian: Andean Spatial Symbolism in Postconquest Peruvian Chronicles. Rolena Adorno, Syracuse University

Some Nahua Concepts in Postconquest Guise. James Lockhart, University of California, Los Angeles

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

Socializing and Acculturating the Dead in Spanish America. Richard C. Trexler, State University of New York, Binghamton

COMMENT: William A. Christian, Jr.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN AN INDUSTRIALIZING REGION: THE RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN INDUSTRIAL AREA 1850-1920

CHAIR: Jeffrey Diefendorf, University of New Hampshire

Cities in Flux: The Social Physiology of the Rhenish-Westphalian Grossstadt. Steve Hochstadt, Bates College

The Shaping of Political Catholicism in the Ruhr Basin, 1848-81. Jonathan Sperber, Leo Baeck Institute

White-Collar Workers in the German Revolution: The Case of Düsseldorf, 1918-19. Elizabeth H. Tobin, Bates College

COMMENT: Jeffrey Diefendorf

CLASS FORMATION AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS IN EXPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMICS

CHAIR: Hobart A. Spalding, Jr., Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Red Viotá: Authority and Rebellion in a Colombian Coffee Municipality, 1928-38. Michael F. Jimenez, Harvard University

Labor Migration, Class Formation and Class Consciousness Among Peruvian Miners: A View from the Peasant Community. Florencia E. Mallon, Marquette University

COMMENT: Gilbert Joseph, University of North Carolina; Thomas Skidmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison

GEORGES DUMÉZIL AND THE IDEOLOGY OF KINGSHIP IN GREECE AND ROME

CHAIR: Kees Bolle, University of California, Los Angeles

Bifunctional Representation of Archaic Greek Kingship. Dale Sinos, Howard University

Indo-European King and Emperor in Rome. Michael S. Cheilik, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York

Imperium Solis Invicti: An Indo-European Ideology? Jay Bregman, University of Maine

COMMENT: Richard Hecht, University of California, Santa Barbara

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

STATE FORMATION IN MEDIEVAL SOCIETY

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

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

The City of Beziers and the Establishment of Royal Administration in Languedoc, 1226–47. Alan Friedlander, University of California, Berkeley

Bishop and Commune: Justice and Administration in Medieval Parma. Mary Louise Kenefick, University of California, Berkeley

Communal Identity in a Pluralistic Society: The Case of the Melkites in the First Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Richard B. Rose, Golden Gate University

COMMENT: Robert I. Burns, S.J.

MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN RUSSIA AND EUROPE: SOME COMPARISONS AND PARALLELS

CHAIR: Jo Ann Hoepfner Moran, Georgetown University

Ivan IV as a Carolingian Renaissance Prince. Daniel B. Rowland, University of Kentucky

The Inquisition in Russia and Europe. David M. Goldfrank, Georgetown University

COMMENT: Hugh F. Graham, California State College, Bakersfield

ETHNIC POLITICS IN A PLURAL SOCIETY: THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1500–1800

CHAIR: Roderic Davison, George Washington University

Venture and Faith in the Commercial Life of the Jews, 1500–1650. Benjamin Braude, Boston College

The Decline of Jewish Political Influence in the Ottoman Empire, 1550–1700. Mark Epstein, University of Munich

Armenian Merchants in Ottoman Society, 1600–1800. Arpi Hamalian, Concordia University

Greek Economic Activity According to Ottoman Customs Registers, 1500–1700. Halil Inalcik, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Bernard Lewis, Princeton University and Institute for Advanced Study

THE LOCAL CHURCH AS SLAVEHOLDER: TWO CASE STUDIES OF SLAVEOWNING BY AMERICAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Kenneth M. Stampp, University of California, Berkeley

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

"Splendid Paupers": Jesuit Slaveholding in Maryland, 1805-38. R. Emmet Curran, Georgetown University

"Necessity Knows No Law": Vicentian Slaveholding in Perry County, Missouri, 1818-60. Stafford Poole and Douglas Slawson, Saint John's College

COMMENT: Eugene D. Genovese, University of Rochester

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School

What Makes a "Balanced" AP Course? Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley

Essay Test Construction: Grabbing the Bull by the Horns of a Dilemma. Robert A. Blackey, California State College, San Bernardino

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

PRESIDING: James W. Wilkie, University of California, Los Angeles; past president UCLA chapter AAUP

Academic Freedom Revisited. Stanley Wolpert, University of California, Los Angeles; current president UCLA chapter AAUP

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Martin J. Havran, University of Virginia

The Catholic Ghetto and All the Other Ghettos. Martin E. Marty, University of Chicago

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa

Europe in the "American Century": A Retrospective View. Lawrence S. Kaplan, Kent State University

SOCIETY FOR SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORICAL STUDIES

PRESIDING: Ellen G. Friedman, Boston College

The Spanish Republic: Entity-Not Interlude. Joan Connelly Ullman, University of Washington

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Film Presentations

SEGUIN: *A La Historia* Film. Jesus Salvador Trevino, Producer and Director

THE WOBBLIES: A Documentary Film about the Industrial Workers of the World. Deborah Schaeffer and Stu Bird, Coproducers

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ROSIE THE RIVETER: Working-Class History and Labor Education. Connie Field, Producer and Director

COMMENT: Stephen Brier, The Working-Class History Project, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Sessions

TELEPHONE NOTES, OFFICIAL RECORDS, AND PERSONAL PAPERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

CHAIR: Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles

The Records of Henry Kissinger and Other Secretaries of State: Some Archival and Legal Anomalies. Milton O. Gustafson, National Archives and Records Service

Dulles's Telephone Transcripts: Diplomacy Under the Microscope. Richard H. Immerman, University of Colorado

COMMENT: George Herring, University of Kentucky

TRANSITIONS FROM SLAVERY TO FREE LABOR IN THREE SOCIETIES: EAST AFRICA, CUBA, AND JAMAICA

CHAIR: Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, College Park

The State and Labor After Slavery: The Case of Zanzibar. Frederick Cooper, Harvard University

Slaves into Freeman: The Political Economy of Free Jamaica, 1832–65. Thomas Holt, University of Michigan

Postemancipation Adaptations in Cuba, 1880–95. Rebecca Scott, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Sidney W. Mintz, Johns Hopkins University

SMALL TOWNS AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM, 1925–33: THE ACQUISITION OF AUTHORITY AND THE EXERCISE OF POWER

CHAIR: William S. Allen, State University of New York, Buffalo

The Struggle for Authority in Small Towns During the Late Republic. Robert F. Hopwood, Queen's University

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

Overture to the Third Reich: The Nazi Government in Eutin/Schleswig-Holstein, July 1932–January 1933. Lawrence Duncan Stokes, Dalhousie University

COMMENT: William S. Allen

NATIVE PEOPLES AND BRITISH RULE

CHAIR: Robert A. Huttenback, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Abolitionists and Indian Slavery. Mark Naidis, Northridge, California

Reactions to Conquest: Some Illustrations from the British Empire. John S. Galbraith, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Samuel C. McCulloch, University of California, Irvine

TEACHING HISTORY THROUGH MUSIC: A MULTI-MEDIA TEACHING SESSION

CHAIR: Robert M. Isherwood, Vanderbilt University

Early Polyphony and the High Medieval Intellect. John W. Barker, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Singing the City of Man: Music and Media in the Age of Democratic Revolution. Conrad L. Donakowski, Michigan State University

The Image of the Child in Opera. Jerome V. Reel, Clemson University

COMMENT: Robert Giesberg, University of Houston; Marion S. Miller, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

CULTURE AND CROWD BEHAVIOR IN THE AMERICAN CITY

CHAIR: Eric H. Monkkenon, University of California, Los Angeles

The Astor Place Riot and Jenny Lind. Peter G. Buckley, State University of New York, Stony Brook

New York's Welcome to Admiral Dewey. Mark Farber, University of Tulsa

COMMENT: Paul Boyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Lyn H. Lofland, University of California, Davis

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH INSTITUTES: SCHOLARLY ENTREPRENEURS

CHAIR: Carol Groneman, John Jay College, City University of New York, and Institute for Research in History

Difficulties of Establishing Independent Scholarly Organizations. Quinton Priest, National Fiscal Officer and Fiscal Officer, Tucson Branch, Organization of Asian Research Scholars

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Self-help, Public Service, and Entrepreneurship: An Emerging Synthesis. Paula Gillett, Institute for Historical Study, San Francisco

COMMENT: Bruce Fraser, Connecticut Council for the Humanities and Connecticut Center for Independent Historians; Carol Groneman

WATER AND POWER: LOS ANGELES, THE OWENS VALLEY, SACRAMENTO AND WASHINGTON: 1910-81

CHAIR: Judge George Grover, Superior Court, Riverside, California

Water and Power. William L. Kahrl, Carmichael, California

COMMENT: Abraham Hoffman, Los Angeles Valley College; Lawrence Lee, San Jose State University; Donald J. Pisani, Texas A&M University

CARING FOR THE CHILDREN: ORPHANS, FOSTER CHILDREN, AND ADOPTION IN FRANCE, ENGLAND, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Miriam Z. Langsam, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

Philanthropic Abduction: Kinship Management in Victorian Children's Shelters. Joy Parr, Queen's University

Foster Parentage: The Nineteenth-Century French Alternative to Adoption. Rachel G. Fuchs, Indiana University

The "Good" Family and the State: Adoption Policy and Practice in Twentieth-Century America. Regina L. Wolkoff, Purdue University

COMMENT: Christine Stansell, Bard College; Miriam Z. Langsam

CHINA DIPLOMACY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

V.K. Wellington Koo. Pao-chin Chu, San Diego State University

The China Question in Pre-Pearl Harbor Diplomacy. David Klein, Tokyo

The Rockefeller Foundation in China. Frank Ninkovich, St. Johns University

COMMENT: Kuo-kang Shao, Wilkes College

THE PEOPLE'S WILL: NEW PERSPECTIVES AFTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

CHAIR: Rose L. Glickman, Berkeley, California

The Origins of Terrorism: The Organization "Land and Freedom" in 1879. Deborah Hardy, University of Wyoming

Female Terrorists: The Personal and the Political. Barbara A. Engel, University of Colorado

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

The Fate of Narodnaia Volia and Terrorism After the First of March, 1881-91. Norman M. Naimark, Boston University

COMMENT: Philip Pomper, Wesleyan University

CONFLICT IN THE WOMAN MOVEMENT: NINETEENTH-CENTURY PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

CHAIR: Estelle Freedman, Stanford University

From Female Solidarity to Professional Opportunity: The Dilemma of Women Doctors. Virginia G. Drachman, Tufts University

The Limits of Sisterhood: Its Decline Among Clubwomen, 1890-1930. Karen J. Blair, University of Washington

The Emergence of the Quadrangle: Architecture in Women's Colleges. Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, Scripps College

COMMENT: Estelle Freedman

ETHNICITY AND CLASS: THE IRISH DIMENSION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

Joint Session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: James P. Walsh, San Jose State University

The Irish Adjustment to Urban California: Ethnic, Class and Religious Dimensions 1850-85. Patrick Blessing, University of Tulsa

Mid-Nineteenth-Century Pittsburgh: A Workshop of Divergent Irish Cultures. Victor Walsh, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: Olivier Zunz, University of Virginia; Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University

WARFARE AND SOCIETY IN EARLY MEDIEVAL EUROPE: THE CAVALRY QUESTION RECONSIDERED

CHAIR: Lynn T. White, Jr., University of California, Los Angeles

Roman Cavalry. David H. Miller, University of Oklahoma

Carolingian Cavalry. Bernard S. Bachrach, University of Minnesota

Cavalry and Social Organization in Ottonian Germany. Charles R. Bowlus, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Cavalry of the Spanish Reconquista: Maneuver versus Contact in the Eleventh-Century Peninsula. James F. Powers, College of the Holy Cross

COMMENT: Carroll M. Gillmor, United States Naval Academy

MINORITY WOMEN HISTORIANS: VIEWS AND THOUGHTS ON THEIR STATUS TODAY

Joint Session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Bettye Collier-Thomas, National Council of Negro Women

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PANEL: Nell Irvin Painter, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Evelyn Hu-DeHart, Washington University, St. Louis; Clara Sue Kidwell, University of California, Berkeley; Shirlene Soto, California State University, Northridge

COMMENT: The Audience

ORAL HISTORY AND VIDEOTAPING: WHY AND WHY NOT, WHEN AND WHERE: WORKSHOP

CHAIR: Joseph E. Illick, San Francisco State University

Videotaping from a Historian's Perspective: Why, How, and for Whom. Rosemary Levenson, Regional Oral History Office, Bancroft Library Documentary: *Lester Rowntree: Hardy Californian*

Videotaped Oral History as Place and Process. Steve Fisher, Chabot College. Selections from *The West on Videotape*, a collection of thirty videotapes deposited in the Bancroft Library

COMMENT: Joseph E. Illick; The Audience

BULGARIA PAST AND PRESENT, 681-1981

CHAIR: Dimitrije Djordjevic, University of California, Santa Barbara

Bulgaria's Place in the Medieval World. Peter Koledarov, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Bulgarian Identity During the Ottoman Period. Philip Shashko, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

The Establishment of the Modern Bulgarian National State. Thomas Meininger, York University

COMMENT: Dimitrije Djordjevic

REGIONAL INTERESTS, STATE HEGEMONY AND BOURGEOISIE: CUBA AND PERU AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

CHAIR: Frederick M. Nunn, Portland State University

Planters, Separatist Politics and the Client State in Cuba, 1895-1902. Louis A. Pérez, Jr., University of South Florida

Cotton Planters, The State and Rural Labor Policy in Peru, 1895-1908. Vincent C. Peloso, Howard University

COMMENT: Nelson Valdés, University of New Mexico; Thomas M. Davies, Jr., San Diego State University

LABOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN LATE COLONIAL MEXICO CITY

CHAIR: John Coatsworth, University of Chicago

Fear and Loathing in Mexico City: Controlling the Tobacco Factory Workers, 1788-1804. D. Lorne McWatters, University of Illinois

Work and Workers in the Obrajés of the Valley of Mexico in the Late Colonial Period. Richard J. Salvucci, University of California, Berkeley

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

COMMENT: Gabriel Haslip-Viera, City College, City University of New York; John Coatsworth

THE SECULAR IMPACT OF BLACK URBAN RELIGION: CHICAGO'S "OLD-LINE" CHURCHES, 1920-50

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Allan H. Spear, University of Minnesota

Choirs and Choruses: Forging the Ethos of Black Urban Worship. Michael W. Harris, Harvard University

The Black Church in the Years of Crisis: Junius C. Austin and Pilgrim Baptist Church, 1926-50. Randall K. Burkett, College of the Holy Cross

COMMENT: Albert J. Raboteau, University of California, Berkeley; St. Clair Drake, Stanford University

RECONSTITUTING FRENCH SOCIETY

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

CHAIR: Louise Tilly, University of Michigan

Population and Prosperity: The Demographers Challenge the Physiocrats, 1757-70. Frances Feinerman, University of Chicago

From Iron and Silk to Steel and Elastic: Family Formation and Proletarianization in Saint Chamond, 1815-80. Elinor Accampo, Denison University

Popular Education and Women Primary School Teachers in Nineteenth-Century France: The Écoles Normales Primaires d'Institutrices. Anne T. Quattararo, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Louise Tilly; Susannah Barrows, University of California, Berkeley

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS: POVERTY, CRIME, AND DRINK IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Joint Session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Konrad H. Jarausch, University of Missouri, Columbia

Urbanization, Ethnicity and Crime in Germany, 1890-1914. Eric Johnson, Central Michigan University

Drink and Industrial Society: Patterns of Consumption and Patterns of Control in Nineteenth-Century Germany. James Roberts, Stanford University

COMMENT: Konrad H. Jarausch

BRITISH LABOR AND THE COLD WAR

CHAIR: Peter Stansky, Stanford University

The Anti-Communist Campaign in the British Trade Union Movement. Peter Weiler, Boston College

The Tribune Group and the Cold War. Jonathan Schneer, Yale University

COMMENT: Paul Thomas, University of California, Berkeley; Peter Stansky

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University

The PCI and the 'Woman Question': The Formative Years of the Resistenza. Jane Slaughter, University of New Mexico

Contemporary Evolution of the Italian Communist Party. Norman Kogan, University of Connecticut

The Italian Communists and the Common Market: Eurocommunism Tested. F. Roy Willis, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Charles F. Delzell

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SPANISH SOUTHEASTERN BORDERLANDS: A NEGLECTED WEALTH OF INFORMATION IN NEED OF DISSEMINATION

CHAIR: Stanley Hordes, State Historian for New Mexico

Historical Archaeology and the Borderlands Historian. Light T. Cummins, Austin College

Current Archaeology: From Spanish Traditions to Plantation Culture Revision. T. Ray Shurbutt, Georgia Southern College

COMMENT: Stanley Hordes

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon; Mack Thompson's annual report for 1980-81 (p. 91)

Report of the Editor. Otto Pflanze, acting editor's report for 1980-81

Report of the Nominating Committee. Louisa S. Hoberman, Austin, Texas

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Teaching Division. David D. Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University

Professional Division. Mary F. Berry, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and Howard University

Research Division. Mary E. Young (acting chair), University of Rochester

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

REDS: THE LIFE OF JOHN REED. Produced and Directed by Warren Beatty. Warren Beatty as John Reed; Diane Keaton as Louise Bryant; Jack Nicholson as Eugene O'Neill; Maureen Stapleton as Emma Goldman; Ed Herman as Max Eastman; Jerzy Kosinski as Grigory Zinoviev.

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

Wednesday, December 30

HEARTS AND MINDS: A Film Presentation

SOCIETY AND DISTRIBUTION: AN ASSESSMENT OF AMERICAN INEQUALITY, A MACROECONOMIC HISTORY, BY JEFFREY G. WILLIAMSON AND PETER H. LINDERT

CHAIR: W. Elliot Brownlee, University of California, Santa Barbara

PANEL: Gary B. Nash, University of California, Los Angeles; Carl V. Harris, University of California, Santa Barbara; Jonathan H. Turner, University of California, Riverside

RESPONSE: Jeffrey G. Williamson, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Peter H. Lindert, University of California, Davis

AMERICAN COMMANDERS AND THE USE OF INTELLIGENCE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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

CHAIR: Carl Boyd, Old Dominion University

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and His Use of Intelligence in the Pacific Theater. E. B. Potter, United States Naval Academy

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Intelligence, and the War Against Japan. Alexander S. Cochran, Jr., United States Army Center of Military History

COMMENT: Harold C. Deutsch, United States Army War College

THE PHOKIS-DORIS CORRIDOR IN GREECE: INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

CHAIRS: E. W. Kase, Loyola University of Chicago, and Paul Wallace, State University of New York, Albany: *The Great Isthmus Corridor: Geographical, Topographical and Historical Hypotheses.*

The Pass at Thermopylae: A Geological Perspective. John C. Kraft, University of Delaware

Thermopylae and the Great Isthmus Corridor in Greek and Roman History. G. J. Szemler, Loyola University of Chicago

The Role of the Great Isthmus Corridor During the Slavonic Invasions. John Rosser, Boston College

Catalans and Ottomans in the Great Isthmus Corridor. Gladys Frantz-Murphy, Loyola University of Chicago

Strategic Role of the Great Isthmus Corridor During the Twentieth Century. Anthony Komjathy, Rosary College

COMMENT: Mortimer H. Chambers, University of California, Los Angeles; Halil Inalcik, University of Chicago

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

EDUCATION AND THE SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOR
Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIR: Joan N. Burstyn, Rutgers University

The Sexual Division of Labor in Teaching: Nineteenth-Century Ontario and Quebec. Marta Danylewycz and Alison Prentice, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Preparing for the Status Quo: Vocational Guidance for Women, 1910–40. Margaret W. Rossiter, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: B. Edward McClellan, Indiana University

BETWEEN REVOLUTION AND REACTION: EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS AND THE PROBLEM OF REFORM AFTER THE 1830–31 REVOLUTIONS

CHAIR: John W. Rooney, Marquette University

The Powers and the Reform of the Papal State: The Roman Conference of 1831. Alan J. Reinerman, Boston College

Metternich versus Bernstorff: The Debate over Constitutional Reform in Germany, 1831. Robert D. Billinger, Jr., Wingate College

COMMENT: Lawrence J. Baack, San Francisco; John W. Rooney

STATE POLICY AND THE WORKING CLASS: NEW RESPONSES TO LABOR UNREST IN THIRD REPUBLIC FRANCE

CHAIR: Joel Colton, Rockefeller Foundation/Duke University

Protection Against Labor Troubles: The Case of the Méline Tariff. Herman Lebovics, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Discovery of the Working Class: The Origins of French Social Reform Legislation. Judith Stone, Empire State College

The Third Republic as État-Patron: The State Confronts Its Fonctionnaires. Judith Wishnia, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: William Cohen, Indiana University

TWO APPROACHES TO COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY: FEMALE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ELITES IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Sharon Harley, University of Maryland, College Park

A New Female Elite: Educated Black Women, 1900–30. Lynn Gordon, Princeton University

The New Suffragists: Women Political Activists in the Early Twentieth Century, 1910–30. Christine Lunardini, Princeton University

COMMENT: Sharon Harley

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

THE STATUS AND FUTURE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORICAL STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Craig Lockard, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

Recent American Contributions to Scholarship on Southeast Asian History: An Assessment. William H. Frederick, Ohio University

In Memoriam: The Rise and Fall of Southeast Asian Historical Study in the United States. Craig Lockard

COMMENT: Carl Trocki, Thomas More College; Robert Van Niel, University of Hawaii, Manoa

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

CHAIR: George Hagglund, Wisconsin School for Workers

Pneumoconiosis and the Mines: The American and Canadian Experience. James C. Foster, University of Wisconsin, Parkside

Historical Perspective on an Industrial Disease: Byssinosis. Jacqueline Karnell Corn, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: J. H. M. Laslett, University of California, Los Angeles; George Hagglund

BETWEEN HOME AND FACTORY: WORKING MOTHERS OF THE NEW YORK TENEMENTS, 1900-14

Slide Presentation and Paper

CHAIR: Joyce Avrech Berkman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Slides Commentary: Susan Nuernberg and Cynthia Daniels, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

COMMENT: Gwendolyn Wright, Berkeley, California; Susan Porter Benson, Bristol Community College

THE GERMAN IDEA OF FEMINISM: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MIDDLE CLASS WOMEN'S WORK AND REFORM IN GERMANY FROM EMPIRE TO NATIONAL SOCIALISM

CHAIR: Renate Bridenthal, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Double Jeopardy: The Entry of Jewish Women into the Public Worlds of Work and Higher Education in Imperial Germany. Marion A. Kaplan, Institute for Research in History

The League of German Women Doctors: From Social Reform to Gleichschaltung. Atina Grossmann, Rutgers University and Institute for Research in History

Helene Stoecker: Left Wing Intellectual and Sex Reformer Between Empire and Republic. Amy Hackett, Institute for Research in History

COMMENT: Harold Poor, Rutgers University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PERSONALITY AND POWER: POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN THE GILDED AGE

CHAIR: H. Wayne Morgan, University of Oklahoma

The Political Leadership of Grover Cleveland. Geoffrey Blodgett, Oberlin College

Gilded Age Cato: The Ordeal of Walter Q. Gressham. Charles W. Calhoun, Austin Peay State University

The Politicos of the Gilded Age: A Social Analysis. Vincent P. DeSantis, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: John G. Sproat, University of South Carolina, Columbia

TEACHING ETHNIC STUDIES: ON PUTTING AN NEH SUMMER SEMINAR TO WORK

CHAIR: Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota

A Comparative Approach to Mexican-American History. David L. Brye, University of the Americas

The Immigrant Experience as Portrayed in American Literature: A Three-Dimensional Teaching Model. Raouf J. Halaby, Ouachita Baptist University

Clarifying the Concepts of Ethnicity, Community, and Culture. Barry V. Johnston and Vernon C. Allsup, Indiana University Northwest

Comparative Explorations of the Black and Immigrant Experience. Dmitri D. Lazo, Alverno College

COMMENT: Rudolph Vecoli

BLACKS AND YOUTH: POLITICAL PROTEST AND THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

CHAIR: J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology

The Voting Rights Act and the Second Reconstruction of the South. Steven F. Lawson, University of South Florida

The 18-Year-Old Vote and the Decline of the Youth Movement. Mark I. Gelfand, Boston College

COMMENT: Clayborne Carson, Stanford University; Abigail Thernstrom, Project Director, Twentieth Century Fund

THE POLITICS OF TEXTBOOK ADOPTION: A CASE STUDY

CHAIR: Bernard V. Burke, Portland State University

Mississippi: Conflict and Change. Charles Sallis, Millsaps College

COMMENT: Donald W. Robb; Marsha Farrow, Coordinator of Textbook Selection, Portland; Robert H. Jones, University of Akron

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

SETTLER SOCIETY AND OPINION IN AFRICA

CHAIR: Thomas G. August, University of the West Indies

Settler Hegemony in a British Protectorate: The Case of the White Settlers of Bechuanaland. Jack Bermingham, University of the West Indies, Mona

The Colon as the "New Man": Racial Rejuvenation Overseas. Thomas G. August

Black Settlers and Colonial Attitudes in Liberia. Peter Murdza, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

COMMENT: Bruce Fetter, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

NEW VIEWPOINTS ON SPANISH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

CHAIR: Mario Rodriguez, University of Southern California

Structural and Political Impediments to Spain's Settlement of the American Rebellions. Timothy E. Anna, University of Manitoba

New Viewpoints on the Mexican Independence Period, 1810-21. Brian R. Hamnett, University of Strathclyde, Scotland

COMMENT: Peggy K. Liss, Washington, DC

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA AND THE GREAT WARS

Joint Session with the French Colonial Historical Society

CHAIR: J. Dean O'Donnell, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Auguste Terrier and Moroccan Propaganda, 1912-20. James J. Cooke, University of Mississippi

Policy of Desperation: The British-de Gaulle Invasion of Morocco. Martin L. Mickelson, Floyd Junior College

COMMENT: Richard L. Smith, Ferrum College

SLAVERY AND EXPORT ECONOMIES IN LATIN AMERICA: A REVISIONIST VIEW

CHAIR: David L. Chandler, Brigham Young University

Rural Slavery and Racial Mixture in the Province of Cartagena. Adolfo Meisel, University of Illinois

Slavery and Economy in Nineteenth-Century Minas Gerais, Brazil: A Revisionist View. Amilcar Martins Filho and Roberto B. Martins, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

COMMENT: Robert W. Slenes, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Brazil

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION IN THE CHESAPEAKE COLONIES

CHAIR: Sean Wilentz, Princeton University

John Semple and the Industrialization of the Potomac Valley, 1757–73. David Curtis Skaggs, Bowling Green State University

Expansion of Philadelphia's Business System in the Upper Chesapeake. David E. Dauer, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Jacob M. Price, University of Michigan

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MUSCOVITE GOVERNMENT AND ELITES

CHAIR: Robert O. Crummey, University of California, Davis

Modernization, Social Control, and the Muscovite Government. Ann Kleimola, University of Nebraska

Muscovite Concepts of Bureaucracy. Peter B. Brown, George Williams College

Decision-making in Muscovite Government: The Slavery Chancellery. Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Robert O. Crummey

INTELLECTUAL ACCESS TO HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION IN AMERICAN ARCHIVES: A DIALOGUE AMONG HISTORIANS, ARCHIVISTS, AND INFORMATION SCIENTISTS

Joint Session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: Robert M. Hays, University of California, Los Angeles

PANEL: Historian: Jake V. Th. Knoppers, INFOMAN; Archivist: Charles Palm, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace Archives; Information Scientist: Eric H. Boehm, ABC-Clio, Inc.

COMMENT: The Audience

TEACHING WRITING AND REASONING SKILLS IN THE HISTORY CURRICULUM

CHAIR: C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

PANEL: Christine P. Naitove and Barbara Bartle, The Chapin School; Pierre-Henri Laurent, Tufts University and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; James J. Lorence, University of Wisconsin Center, Marathon

COMMENT: The Audience

THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON AMERICAN SOCIETY: THE SECOND AND THIRD INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS

CHAIR: Stanford S. Penner, University of California, San Diego

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

Energy Pasts and Futures. Stanford S. Penner

The Radical Impact of the Automobile, Photographic, Chemical Industries, 1890–1920. Joseph Finkelstein, Union College

New Technologies, Society, and Business: The Implications of Genetic Engineering and Microelectronics. John W. McKee, Henningson, Durham and Richardson Sciences Division, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Ronald A. Powell, Varian, Palo Alto

TRANSCENDENTAL GRACE: BIBLICAL THEMES IN THE NEW ENGLAND RENAISSANCE

CHAIR: Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley

Transcendental Grace: Biblical Themes in the New England Renaissance. Timothy L. Smith, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Larzar Ziff, University of Pennsylvania; David T. Bailey, Michigan State University; Alan Heimert, Harvard University

REAPPRAISALS OF THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION
Joint Session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: David C. Lindberg, University of Wisconsin, Madison

University and Court Cultures in the Scientific Revolution: Reflections on the Copernican Case. Robert S. Westman, University of California, Los Angeles

Natural History, Antiquarianism, and the Demise of the Sympathetic Cosmos. William B. Ashworth, University of Missouri, Kansas City

The Social Origins of Modern Science: An Historiographical Overview. James R. Jacob, City University of New York and John Jay College; Margaret C. Jacob, City University of New York and Baruch College

The Value of Tradition in an Age of Reappraisal. Richard S. Westfall, Indiana University

Luncheon

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY/AMERICAN MILITARY INSTITUTE

PRESIDING: Philip Lundeberg, Smithsonian Institution

Voltaire's Virtù: The Enlightenment's Soldier-Statesman. Theodore Ropp, Duke University