

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT • 1982

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

City of Washington

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1983

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 1982.

Respectfully

S. Dillon Ripley, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1983

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 1982.

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 commer-

cial 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.]

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*, *AHA Perspectives*, the *Program* of the annual meeting, and, upon request, the *Annual Report*, as well as the right to vote for nominees for AHA offices. The annual membership fee is based on a graduated scale according to income; joint and life memberships are also available.

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

PUBLICATIONS

The *American Historical Review*, published five times a year, is the major historical journal in the United States. It includes scholarly articles and critical reviews in all fields of history. *AHA Perspectives*, published nine times a year, is the association's monthly newsletter. It contains articles and announcements of general interest to the profession, EIB classified advertising, and news of AHA activities.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In February 1974 the membership ratified a new constitution, thereby

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

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

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

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

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

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

Profession. The constitution mandates that the Professional Division "collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities for all historians regardless of individual membership in the association." The division is especially concerned with the job crisis, alternative careers, and the rights of historians.

BACKGROUND

The association solicits information on employment opportunities for historians and publishes job announcements in its monthly newsletter, *AHA Perspectives*. 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 *Guide to Departments of History*, *Directory of Women Historians*, *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians*, *Women's History: A Resource Book and Teaching Guide*, *A Survival Manual for Women (and other) Historians*, *Doctoral Dissertation Lists*, *Annual Report*, and *Program*. 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 at the Council and at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for presentation to the Council to fulfill the chartered obligations and purposes of the association.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1: There shall be a council constituted as follows:

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

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(b) Elected members, six in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VIII. These members shall be elected for a term of three years, two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI

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

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 the president-elect is vacant, nominate for the office of president the incumbent president-elect and shall make no other nomination for president.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(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 1983

OFFICERS

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

President-elect: Arthur S. Link, *Princeton University*

Vice-Presidents: Mary F. Berry, *U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
and Howard University*

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

John A. Garraty, *Columbia University*

Executive Director: Samuel R. Gammon, *American Historical
Association*

Editor: Otto Pflanze, *American Historical Review*

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

COUNCIL

Philip D. Curtin

Arthur S. Link

Gordon A. Craig

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

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

John A. Garraty, vice-president, Teaching Division (85)

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

Elizabeth Eisenstein, *University of Michigan* (84)

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

Joyce O. Appleby, *University of California, Los Angeles* (85)

Katherine Fischer Drew, *Rice University* (85)

Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., *University of California, Berkeley* (85)

Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee

Philip D. Curtin
Arthur S. Link
John A. Garraty
Elizabeth L. Eisenstein
Robert M. Warner

Finance Committee

Philip D. Curtin
Arthur S. Link
Gordon A. Craig
Mary F. Berry
Katherine Fischer Drew

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Alfred J. Rieber, *University of Pennsylvania, chair* (83)
Larry E. Tise, *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission* (83)
Alonzo L. Hamby, *Ohio University, Athens* (83)
Theodore K. Rabb, *Princeton University* (84)
Elizabeth H. Pleck, *Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College* (84)
Herbert S. Klein, *Columbia University* (84)
Grant K. Goodman, *University of Kansas* (85)
Frances Richardson Keller, *San Francisco State University* (85)
Pauline R. Maier, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology* (85)
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Arthur S. Link, *Princeton University, chair* (83)
Barbara Sicherman, *Trinity College, Connecticut* (84)
William Keylor, *Boston University* (84)
G. Wesley Johnson, *Public History Program, University of California, Santa Barbara* (84)
John Morrow, Jr., *University of Tennessee, Knoxville* (85)
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Julian K. Roosevelt, *Centre Island, Oyster Bay, New York, chair* (84)
Douglas Williams, *Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.* (84)
John C. Hanson, *Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.* (86)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*George von Hassel, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (83)

*Roger Liddell Tucker, *Anthony & R.L. Day* (83)

*Terms to be ratified.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

**The Historian
and the Study of International Relations**

GORDON A. CRAIG

THE CUSTOM OF INVITING DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN SCHOLARS to become honorary members of the American Historical Association goes back to the year 1885; and the first of them were Leopold von Ranke, William Stubbs, Samuel Rawson Gardiner, and Theodor Mommsen. This was a formidable quartet, and their names are still capable of causing an involuntary nod of respect when they are mentioned; but I should be surprised to learn that their works were much read now. The importance of reading the older works even in one's special field seems to have diminished as a result of the great expectations of new discoveries engendered by the invention of scientific techniques for exploiting the archives,¹ and, as for general reading, so many books roll off the presses every year that it is easy to conclude that there is no time for reading the classics, which are, in any case, old-fashioned and out of date.

This prejudice, for that is what it is, sometimes makes our critical judgments unbalanced, if not naive. It was surprising to find, in the special issue of the *Journal of Modern History* devoted to Fernand Braudel's *The Mediterranean*,² no mention of Mommsen's *Roman His-*

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¹ See H. Stuart Hughes, "Contemporary Historiography: Progress, Paradigms, and the Regression toward Positivism," in Gabriel A. Almond *et al.*, eds., *Progress and Its Discontents* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1982), 240–48. On some negative effects of reliance on such techniques, see Konrad Repgen, "Methoden- oder Richtungskämpfe in der deutschen Geschichtswissenschaft," *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht*, no. 10 (1979): 603.

² "History with a French Accent," *Journal of Modern History*, 44 (1972): 447–539.

tory, although it too dealt with the Mediterranean as a physical and human unit and discussed such questions as overlapping civilizations, the Jews as a separate civilization, and the extension of Mediterranean culture to the Western world, and although it included descriptions of religion, money, industry, agriculture, the institutions and economy of war, architecture, art and literature, public morality, crime, cuisine, and other aspects of Mediterranean life from Egypt to Spain that are as rich as, and perhaps more disciplined than, Braudel's.³

Our first four honorary members were political historians, and all were concerned with the State: Stubbs with the genesis and growth of its institutions, Gardiner with its travails in time of civil war (but also with its foreign relations), Ranke with its nature and its role in the world of States, and Mommsen with its growth to world power and the effect that that had upon its culture and institutions. This preoccupation may be another reason for their relative neglect. In recent years political history has not been the liveliest of fields—ten years ago, Jacques Le Goff described it as “a corpse that has to be made to lie down”⁴—and diplomatic history in particular has failed to engage the attention of the profession, whose prevailing attitude has varied between condescension and antipathy. The chief reason for this aversion is probably a pervasive feeling that its methods are outmoded and that, in comparison with some of the newer fields of specialization, it is unlikely to yield anything very new in the way of results, although what Charles S. Maier has called “a bad conscience about the legitimacy of American power”⁵ since Vietnam has, no doubt, also made the study of the relationships and rivalries and conflicts of the Great Powers distasteful to many scholars.

The decline of the study of international relations is, in any case, palpable. It is reflected in the diminished attention given to political and diplomatic history in professional and scholarly journals (in 1970, when *Daedalus* planned an issue on “The Historian and the World of the Twentieth Century,” the decision to include an article on political and diplomatic history was very belated), in its modest representation in the programs of the annual meetings of this association (for the

³ Mommsen, *Römische Geschichte* (1854–56, 1885), 8 vols. (reprint edn., Munich, 1976), esp. 1: 446–69, 2: 321, 356–89, 3: 275–315, 4: 291, 5: 178–217, 232–34, 6: 158–79, 230–94, and 7: 188–248.

⁴ Goff, “Is Politics Still the Backbone of History?” in Felix Gilbert and Stephen R. Graubard, eds., *Historical Studies Today* (New York, 1972), 348.

⁵ Maier, “Marking Time: The Historiography of International Relations,” in Michael Kammen, ed., *The Past before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1980), 356.

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years 1976–82 inclusive, the study of international relations very broadly conceived has averaged 5 sessions out of 128), and in its shrunken share in university history departments and curricula. The great luminaries of our profession are no longer diplomatic historians, as they were in the 1930s and 1940s and even the 1950s, and some departments have none at all.

This trend confronts us with a paradoxical situation. There have been, depending on how one counts, five wars in the Far East since 1945, six in the Middle East, one in the South Atlantic, and any number of bloody conflicts in Africa. The world we live in is just as filled as it was in the 1930s with combustible materials, and their potential for destroying us if we don't bend our collective intelligence toward preventing annihilation is infinitely greater. And yet, in the face of this harsh truth, our interest in, and commitment to, the study of international relations has shown no sign of increasing.

It is hard to justify this or to believe that it does not represent a disservice to the lay audience from which we ultimately derive our legitimacy.⁶ That audience *is* interested in foreign affairs, as can be seen from many signs and portents, ranging from its continuing fascination with diplomatic memoirs to the nuclear freeze movement, and not excluding the revival, on some campuses, of international relations programs outside and at the expense of history departments. The general public has a right to feel that our work should bear some relevance to its concerns, to expect the historian to do what Friedrich Schiller, in his inaugural lecture at Jena in 1789, said he should do—namely, “select from the stream of events those that exercise an essential, unmistakable, and easily comprehensible influence on the *present* shape of the world and the situation of the contemporary generation.”⁷ Unless we are prepared to ignore that feeling, and to close our ears to poet Roy Fuller's warning that

The treason of clerks is when
They make a fetish of the pen,
Forget that art has duties to—
As well as to the “I”—the “You,”
And that its source must always be
What presses most, most constantly.

⁶ H. R. Trevor-Roper, *History: Professional and Lay*, Inaugural Lecture Delivered on November 12, 1957 (Oxford, 1957).

⁷ Schiller, “Was heisst und zu welchem Ende studiert man Universalgeschichte?” in *Schillers Werke*, 6 (Munich, 1912): 270.

then we should perhaps think about directing more attention and a greater proportion of our resources to what has become—incongruously, given the state of the world—a neglected field.

EVEN DURING ITS DECLINE, the historical study of international relations has grown in scope and sophistication. We are a long way from the time when the standard monograph in diplomatic history was literally copied out of the bound volumes of the Foreign Office papers in the Public Record Office, tricked out with Latin tags and formidably arcane footnotes, and set forth to grace the lower shelves of university libraries. In recent years, diplomatic history has embraced more general questions, like the moral and intellectual roots and assumptions of national policy, domestic factors as determinants of policy, interagency competition in decision making, public opinion and the way in which it is influenced by the media, comparative political systems and ideological convergence, and much else. This broad scope is commendable but, like many good things, has tended to become excessive and to lead to a kind of reductionism in which the State as an independent actor has disappeared and diplomatic history has been subsumed under social history. German historians, for example, inspired by Thomas S. Kuhn's book on scientific revolutions,⁸ have for some time been arguing that traditional paradigms like the national state and the concepts of hegemony and balance are no longer satisfactory and that the great movements of modern politics must be regarded as functions of the process of modern industrialism.

Works of this sort, and the varied attempts to assert *Primat der Innenpolitik*, have been less than satisfactory. The impressive amount of scholarship devoted to structural explanations of German foreign policy before 1914, for example, have succeeded at best in giving an undifferentiated and static account that fails to explain why particular decisions were made, rather than quite different ones, and why they had the results they had.⁹ Such things, it becomes ever clearer, cannot be explained without analysis of the international system and its dy-

⁸ Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (Chicago, 1962).

⁹ On such structural explanations, see Klaus Hildebrand, "Geschichte oder 'Gesellschaftsgeschichte': Die Notwendigkeit einer politischen Geschichtsschreibung der internationalen Beziehungen," *Historische Zeitschrift*, 223 (1976): 328–57; and Paul Kennedy, "The Kaiser and German *Weltpolitik*: Reflections on Wilhelm II's Place in the Making of German Foreign Policy," in John C. G. Röhl and Nicolaus Sombart, eds., *Kaiser Wilhelm II: New Interpretations* (Cambridge, 1982), 143–48.

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namics. Or, for that matter, without reference to something that Ranke understood but that we have either forgotten or sought to depreciate—namely, the autonomy of the State and its tendency to go its own way and resist pressures upon it.

Ranke put this in terms that we would doubtless reject as mystagogical when he talked of States as individuals with their own lives, “progressing amid all the turmoil of the world . . . , each in its own way, . . . celestial bodies, in their cycles, their mutual gravitation, their systems!”¹⁰ But Eric A. Nordlinger has said very much the same thing in a recent book in which he has rejected the society-centered perspective that, he said, has “a pervasive grip upon citizens, journalists and scholars alike,” and has argued persuasively that even the democratic State “is not only frequently autonomous insofar as it regularly acts upon its preferences, but also markedly autonomous in doing so even when its preferences diverge from the demands of the most powerful groups in civil society.”¹¹

How the State asserts its authority in foreign affairs has been described by Stanley Hoffmann in a passage that emphasizes the degree to which its sphere of action is composed not of determinable but of uncertain factors that it is the duty of statecraft to assess, shape, and exploit. Statecraft, Hoffman has claimed,

emanates from a milieu—the domestic society—whose values, political and social institutions, experiences, and patterns of authority are never entirely fixed or coherent, never point only in one direction, and, while ruling out certain choices, leave a considerable margin for maneuver . . . ; and statecraft operates in a milieu—the international system—that has repeatedly been defined as an arena for competition for multiple stakes, with uncertain rules which the players . . . hammer out by trial and error, and characterized by moves which, however cleverly calculated, are more like wagers than rational adaptations of means to ends.¹²

In this realm of ambiguity, the statesman must ask himself repeatedly, How much choice do I actually have? How compelling are the domestic and foreign considerations that I must bear in mind? How much freedom do I derive from, or to what extent am I limited by, the sta-

¹⁰ Ranke, “A Dialogue on Politics” (1836), in Theodore H. Von Laue, *Leopold von Ranke: The Formative Years* (Princeton, 1950), 168, 180.

¹¹ Nordlinger, *On the Autonomy of the Democratic State* (Cambridge, Mass., 1981), 1, 7, 203–19.

¹² Hoffmann, *Gulliver's Troubles: or The Setting of American Foreign Policy* (New York, 1968), xvi.

bility and effectiveness, or the unsteadiness and incompetence, of my political system compared with my opponent's, our relative physical and moral resources, and the momentum of events? And he must at the same time remember that the game does not end when he makes up his mind to act or not act, for once decisions are implemented they assume a life of their own, producing reactions and counterreactions among the other players and creating situations that may confound original expectations. The decision of the German government in 1890 not to renew its alliance with Russia was intended to give greater coherence to the German alliance system and to encourage the British to join it. It had quite the opposite effect, for Germany's junior partners were tempted to raise the price of their collaboration, while the British, no longer having to worry about coordinated pressures from Berlin and Petersburg, became more aloof. Disconcerted, the German government, after what Ambassador Paul von Hatzfeldt called a period of "hysterical vacillation,"¹³ tried to regain the initiative by a policy of colonial blackmail, which elicited rather firmer responses than it had expected and further contributed to the deterioration of Germany's position.

It is these aspects of international relations to which—if we can only moderate our absorptive interest in the domestic influences on policy—we should direct our attention: the story of how nations deal with each other, their actions in specific cases, the modalities they employ and the combinations they form in order to protect and advance their interests, their disputes and the ways in which they are or are not resolved, and the ways they get in and out of wars.

IN A SADLY NEGLECTED BOOK, D. P. Heatley wrote in 1919 that, before the diplomatic historian embarks upon his special research, he must try to acquire "the habit of mind that is required for appreciating questions of foreign policy," and he went on to say, "We must never separate the study of policy . . . from the appreciation of the instruments on the understanding and use of which success depends, and we must test the character of the instruments by the work they have to do."¹⁴ Heatley thought it unlikely that historians could acquire all this

¹³ Hermann von Eckardstein, *Lebenserinnerungen und politische Denkwürdigkeiten*, 2 (Leipzig, 1920): 161.

¹⁴ Heatley, *Diplomacy and the Study of International Relations* (Oxford, 1919), 86–87, 4–5.

from practical experience but suggested that they could at least profit from reading in the specialized literature on the art and technique of negotiation. This remains good advice. Indeed, the great handbooks on diplomacy from Wicquefort and Callières to Martens and Satow are an indispensable source for the writer on international relations, not merely for technical knowledge but for a sense of the continuity of problems in foreign affairs, the limitations on policy, and the very feel of the diplomatic process.¹⁵ The neglect of this literature has contributed to the foreshortening and one-dimensionality of much recent diplomatic history.¹⁶

The contemporaneity of these works is startling. Consider the remarkable memoirs of the Flemish soldier-diplomat Philippe de Comynnes, who served both Charles the Bold of Burgundy and Louis XI of France, accompanied Charles VIII during his invasion of Italy in 1495, and went on two missions to Venice to try to forestall the formation of the Sainte Ligue that turned that adventure into a fiasco. Comynnes, though not a very successful diplomat, was observant, and his memoirs are filled with incisive, if melancholy, reflections on the politics of his day and the art of diplomacy that are not without a piquant modern relevance, like his repeated insistence upon the predictably disastrous effects of summit conferences.¹⁷ Particularly striking is his conviction that the anarchic individualism of Europe's rulers, imperfectly restrained by the fear of God's wrath, might be curbed (and this is suggested rather than said) if men built upon the rudimentary elements of equilibrium that the state system provided. These he described, quaintly enough, by saying that God had given to every nation

quelque aquillon. Car au royaume de France a donné pour opposer les Angloys; aux Angloys a donné les Escossoys; au royaume d'Espagne Portugal. . . . Il pourroit donques sembler que ces divisions fussent nécessaires pour le monde et que ces

¹⁵ Wicquefort, *L'Ambassadeur et ses fonctions par Monsieur de Wicquefort, Conseiller aux Conseils d'Estat et Privé du Duc de Brunsvic et Luneburg Zelle, etc.* (Cologne, 1690); Callières, *On the Manner of Negotiating with Princes by Monsieur de Callières* (1716), trans. A. F. Whyte (1919; reprint edn., South Bend, Ind., 1963); Charles de Martens, *Le Guide diplomatique; Précis des droits et des fonctions des agents diplomatiques et consulaires*, ed. M. F. H. Geffcken, 2 vols. in 3 (Leipzig, 1866); and Ernest Satow, *A Guide to Diplomatic Practice*, 2 vols. (London, 1917).

¹⁶ Gordon A. Craig, "On the Nature of Diplomatic History: The Relevance of Some Old Books," in Paul Gordon Lauren, ed., *Diplomacy: New Approaches in History, Theory, and Policy* (New York, 1979), 21-42.

¹⁷ Comynnes, *Mémoires*, ed. Joseph Calmette, 3 vols. (Paris, 1924), 1: 87, 135, 138-39, 141.

esquillons et choses opposites . . . sont necessaires . . . et principalement pour la bestialité de plusieurs princes et aussi pour la mauvaistié d'autres qui ont sens assez et experience, mais ilz en veulent mal user.¹⁸

For the political mores of his time, Commynes had a deep aversion, and he saw nothing glorious in the age's continuous warfare, regarding the new weaponry, the artillery that Charles VIII brought into Italy, with the same repugnance as his contemporary Ludovico Ariosto, who called it a

hellish instrument . . .
the worst device, in all the years
of the inventiveness of humankind,
which e'er imagined was by evil mind.¹⁹

More clearly than any of his contemporaries, Commynes realized what was at stake in the unremitting competition of the European states. He saw that these rivals were dependent upon each other whether they liked it or not ("Car nulle mutation ne peult estre en ung royaulme qui ne soit douloureuse pour la pluspart; et combien que aucuns y gaignent, encore il y eu a cent foiz pluz qui y perdent");²⁰ he feared that their tendency toward "bestiality" would destroy them all if it continued to be uncontained.

These concerns are still our concerns, and the attempts, since Commynes's time, to devise means to restrain international violence and check the hegemonial ambition of single powers have been among the great themes of modern diplomatic history. Since A. H. L. Heeren's *History of the Political System of Europe* appeared in 1809 and Ranke's essay *The Great Powers* in 1833,²¹ efforts to devise viable international systems have intrigued the historical imagination, and in this century a long line of distinguished practitioners—one thinks of Webster, Temperley, and Sumner, of Renouvin, Woodward, Taylor, and Medlicott, of Chabod, Langer, and Sontag—have written of the

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2: 208, 211.

¹⁹ Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, trans. Barbara Reynolds, 1 (Baltimore, 1975); 350–51.

²⁰ Commynes, *Mémoires*, 3: 299–300. Compare Callières: "No considerable change can take place in any one [of the states of Europe] without affecting the condition, or disturbing the peace, of all the others"; *On the Manner of Negotiating with Princes*, 11.

²¹ Heeren, *Handbuch der Geschichte des europäischen Systems und seinen Kolonien* (Göttingen, 1809). For a translation of Ranke's *Die Grossen Mächte*, see Laue, *Leopold von Ranke: The Formative Years*, 181–218.

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emergence and elaboration of the nineteenth-century system, its working assumptions and operating rules, its mutations and transformations, and its eventual collapse. The time has now come to extend that investigation to the attempts at system-building in our own time, to the effects of the expansion of the international community and the breakdown of its ideological homogeneity, to bipolar and tripolar systems, to systems that exist on the basis not of agreement but of tacitly defined disagreement (the Cold War, for example, as a political system), and to the changed relationship between force and statecraft, which has diminished the reliability of the former as an instrument of the latter and led to the paradoxical situation that military force is now useful only as long as it is not used.²²

Even the best of the older diplomatic histories tended to be descriptive rather than analytical, particularly when dealing with the modalities that supported systems, like alliances, the crises that threatened them, and even the perennial process of negotiation. Roger V. Dingman has pointed out with respect to alliances that for any very extensive discussion of the unstable combinations of passion and reason and fear that inspire and sustain them and of the way they actually work, one must return to Thucydides, particularly to his discussion of the debate between Corcyra and Corinth over the former's request for an alliance with Athens and his account of the unhappy course of the alliance between Athens and Mytilene.²³ Modern historians have often been imprecise in their terminology, making no distinction between alliances, alignments, ententes, and coalitions and—unlike Thucydides—generally regarding alliances from a legal or operational point of view rather than seeing them as quasi-organisms, composed of complex linkages and existing in a multilayered environment that itself changes over time. Dingman has suggested that diplomatic history would profit from a more analytical and differentiated approach that would pay attention to the nature of the binding elements between partners (whether the alliance is sustained by ties between individuals, political agencies or military services, private agencies, or peoples), to the effect of changes of leadership (like the fundamental change in Anglo-American relations when John Foster Dulles succeeded Dean Acheson as secretary of state), and to the inner dynamics of change

²² Richard J. Barnet, "The Search for National Security," *New Yorker*, April 27, 1981, esp. pp. 105–34.

²³ Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War*, trans. Rex Warner (Baltimore, 1972), esp. 54–67, 197–200.

that operate in long-term alliances and confront the alliance managers periodically with the necessity of making adjustments, perhaps in purpose and structure, if the alliance is to retain its vitality.²⁴ This seems reasonable enough. Indeed, it cannot help but be instructive to restudy the history of older alliances in the light of the life cycle of the NATO alliance, which itself validates the usefulness of Dingman's analytical scheme.

Much of what has been said of alliances may also be applied to crises, the purple passages of diplomatic history, exciting recent examples of which await the pen of the historian. The fact that, for the post-1945 period, all of the documents are not available and that the Soviet diplomatic records are probably going to remain so should not discourage historians from tackling these subjects, and Robert M. Slusser, in his study of the Berlin crisis of 1961, has shown what can be accomplished by the artful use of memoirs, official releases, and press coverage.²⁵ The Slusser study suggests the need for an investigation of the broader complex of which the Berlin crisis was a part—the whole sequence of events that began with the Khrushchev ultimatum on Berlin in November 1958 and ended with the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.²⁶ In retrospect, this appears as a series of linked crises of mounting intensity, which were generated, on the one hand, by Soviet concern over unrest in the satellite states and ideological sniping from Peking and, on the other, by changing Soviet perceptions of American leadership; and its final resolution proved to be the turning point from the Cold War to the detente period, reminding us that the Chinese character for crisis also means opportunity.²⁷ It is possible that crises, like alliances, should be regarded metaphorically as organisms whose nature changes in response to mutations in the international environment and that pass through a perhaps predictable sequence of transitions—that there is, in fact, an anatomy of crisis that it would be use-

²⁴ Dingman, "Theories of, and Approaches to, Alliance Politics," in Lauren, *Diplomacy: New Approaches*. 245–66.

²⁵ Slusser, *The Berlin Crisis of 1961* (Baltimore, 1973).

²⁶ Slusser himself has made a start on this: "The Berlin Crises of 1958–59 and 1961" in Barry M. Blechman and Stephen S. Kaplan, eds., *Force without War: The U.S. Armed Forces as a Political Instrument* (Washington, 1978), 343–439, which is, however, largely a rather speculative account of Soviet policy that is very sparse on the policies of other powers. Also see Jack M. Schick, *The Berlin Crisis, 1958–1962* (Philadelphia, 1971), an excellent chronological account but analytically cautious.

²⁷ Gordon A. Craig and Alexander L. George, *Force and Statecraft: Diplomatic Problems of Our Time* (New York, 1983).

ful, for general purposes of historical analysis, to discover. It is clear, moreover, that the catalytic effects of crisis deserve more systematic attention than they have received.

As for negotiation, it is perhaps enough to say that, although the basic principles of bargaining and compromise are much what they were in the classical age of diplomacy,²⁸ its forms and procedures have been modified as a result of the increased heterogeneity and expansion of the international community and of the revolution of communications, the increased influence of public opinion, and even the nature of military power in our time. Diplomatic historians have normally thought of negotiation as the province of the individual statesman, generally representing a Great Power, a Kaunitz or a Castlereagh, guided by the principles of *Staatsräson* and by a jealous regard for his country's interests, who masters the complexities of the issues at stake, confounds his rivals by his dialectical brilliance, and finally brings them to his way of thinking. *Pace* Henry Kissinger, this model fits few of the negotiating situations of our day. In the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), for example, the chief of the U.S. delegation did not play a central role in developing or even have any influence on the American negotiating positions, which were prepared in Washington, in the National Security Council and the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, and the Treasury, which intermittently sent experts to advise the delegation. Before the conference was over, its sessions had been attended by a number of congressmen, and it was being examined by several congressional subcommittees. This bureaucratization of the negotiating process left little room for diplomatic virtuosity or, for that matter, since the recommendations of the various agencies were not always perfectly coordinated, for a clear conception of the national interest.

Notable also at the CSCE was the heightened role of the lesser powers, not only in pressing successfully for the conference (against the wishes, in the first instance, of the U.S. government) but in sharing on equal terms in all decisions. In a way that would have been considered unthinkable either at Vienna in 1814–15 or at Paris in 1919, all thirty-five delegations participated in the negotiation of all parts of what became the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, and all decisions were made by consensus. This process of reaching accord may indicate that the reliance of the superpowers upon arsenals of nuclear weapons that threaten the whole community has increased the deter-

²⁸ See Fred C. Iklé, *How Nations Negotiate* (New York, 1964).

mination of the lesser powers to resist superpower dictation and insist upon the right to be consulted on all decisions that may affect peace or war, and that this new resolve may have profound effects on diplomacy in other contexts.²⁹ In any event, it is clear, from the Middle East crisis of 1973 and the Lebanon crisis of 1982, that the diplomatic historian is going to have to be prepared to deal with increasingly complicated forms of negotiation.

IN DEALING WITH THESE AND OTHER PROBLEMS of recent diplomacy, we may gain in analytical sophistication if we overcome our congenital distrust of theory and our insistence upon the uniqueness of the historical event. Thucydides once wrote of "events which happened in the past and which (human nature being what it is) will, at some time or other and in much the same ways, be repeated in the future";³⁰ and in this spirit some of our colleagues in political science have reminded us that one can, after all, on the basis of similarity, treat unique cases as members of a class or type of phenomenon, and, by appropriate methods of analysis, discover correlations among different variables that may have causal significance or, at the very least, serve as indicators of predictive values.³¹ By the use of case studies and what has been called the method of structured focused comparison, Alexander L. George and Richard Smoke have described the various ways in which deterrence has been used in U.S. foreign policy and the combinations of technique and circumstance that have made for success or failure in its employment, elaborating in the course of their analysis a theory of deterrence;³² and there is no good reason why this method should not be applied to the study of a whole range of diplomatic modalities and issues.

This enterprise can best be conducted by means of a collaboration between disciplines, to the benefit of both. Political scientists would profit from the fidelity to *milieu et moment* that historians would bring to case studies; they, in turn, might learn from the analytical techniques employed by their partners some new questions to ask in their individual research and some new ways to test the validity of their

²⁹ On the CSCE and its consequences, see Craig and George, *Force and Statecraft*, 166–71.

³⁰ Thucydides, *Peloponnesian War*, 48.

³¹ Alexander L. George, "Case Studies and Theory Development: The Method of Structured Focused Comparison," in Lauren, *Diplomacy: New Approaches*, 43–68.

³² George and Smoke, *Deterrence in American Foreign Policy: Theory and Practice* (New York, 1974).

hypotheses. And, at the very least, their comparative sense would be quickened.

The future historian of the Nixon-Kissinger detente policy, for example, will certainly be struck by Kissinger's explanation of its failure. In the second volume of his memoirs, he argued that, since "detente is the mitigation of conflict among adversaries, not the cultivation of friendship," it was particularly hard for Americans to understand. "The American perception of international affairs," he wrote, "has traditionally been Manichean. Relations among states are either peaceful or warlike—there is no comfortable in-between." Kissinger hoped to change this. "We in the Nixon Administration . . . felt that our challenge was to educate the American people in the requirements of the balance of power," but Watergate made this impossible.³³

There is, of course, some truth in Kissinger's position. But, if one takes the trouble to study the terminology of the older diplomacy, one discovers that detente was generally understood to mean only the first stage in the process of mitigation of conflict. It was no more than easing of tension, which might be temporary or might, in the right circumstances, lead to a rapprochement between the powers in question. That, in turn, might or might not change their relationship into an entente, which might finally, if all went well, eventuate in a process of appeasement to remove salient differences between them, or even in an alliance. These terms were carefully differentiated and regarded as distinct stages in a difficult process, and transition from one to another was dependent upon clearly understood conditions and changes of climate.³⁴

A careful comparative analysis of the origins of the Anglo-French entente of 1904 and its subsequent development into an alliance, the appeasement policy of Neville Chamberlain, the *Ostpolitik* of Willy Brandt, and the Nixon-Kissinger detente policy indicates that both Chamberlain and Kissinger (the former certainly more rashly than the latter) anticipated the end result of what should have been a laborious process, without—and this contrasts with the measured approach of the British and French governments at the beginning of the century and of Willy Brandt when he turned east in 1970—proper attention to antecedent conditions. This suggests that the ultimate failure of the Kissinger

³³ Henry L. Kissinger, *Years of Upheaval* (Boston, 1982), 50, 753, 980–85.

³⁴ See Lord Haldane's distinction, in conversation with Paul Cambon in 1912, between detente and entente, in G. P. Gooch and H. W. Temperley, eds., *British Documents on the Origins of the War*, 6 (London, 1930); no. 506 p. 681.

policy of detente may have been due less to the reasons that he has adduced than to a not unjustified perception in this country that the Soviets were being given rewards that they had not earned, because there was no persuasive evidence that they had modified their behavior, although that was the point of the exercise.³⁵

Despite the advantages that collaboration with the political scientists can bring to the diplomatic historian, they should not, of course, be his principal concern. He has more than enough work of his own to do; not only is the history of the period since 1945 ripe for investigation, as John Lewis Gaddis has just shown in his masterful and comprehensive account of the evolution of containment policy from Kennan to Carter,³⁶ but many subjects that one might have thought to be finished and filed away are in reality waiting to be reawakened to new life by insight and imagination and a sense of relevance. These attributes inform Samuel R. Williamson's meticulous account of the origins of the Anglo-French alliance of 1914³⁷ and Paul Kennedy's study of the rise of Anglo-German antagonism in the last part of the nineteenth century, which combines incisive analysis of the changing context of international relations with a powerful narrative account of the role of individuals and elites in the decision-making process.³⁸ Works like these remind us that history is something more than a social science, intent upon structures and broad lines of development, that it must, as Ernst Schulin has written, "place an extraordinarily high valuation on the significance of the particular momentary situation, the concrete desires and decisions of individual persons, the surprising 'chance' events. No other discipline can take from it the task of balancing these great factors. It is precisely for this purpose that it is there."³⁹

THERE REMAINS, particularly if we wish to regain our credit with the lay audience, the question of style, which has, unfortunately, been one of the chief casualties of the increasing specialization of our discipline. Some time ago, when the Council was discussing the desirability of

³⁵ Craig and George, *Force and Statecraft*, chaps. 10, 17.

³⁶ Gaddis, *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy* (New York, 1982).

³⁷ Williamson, *The Politics of Grand Strategy: Britain and France Prepare for War, 1904-1914* (Cambridge, Mass., 1969).

³⁸ Kennedy, *The Rise of Anglo-German Antagonism, 1860-1914* (London, 1980).

³⁹ Schulin, "Die Frage nach der Zukunft," in G. Schulz, ed., *Geschichte heute, Positionen, Tendenzen, und Probleme* (Göttingen, 1973), 133.

founding a popular journal of history, it received a memorandum suggesting that it might be difficult to find writers for it, since there were now "few historians . . . who [could] speak to anybody except in the jargon of their specialty." The writer continued, "The profession must be taught to divest itself of the literature of pedantry, obscurity and boredom and to realize that . . . its economic survival may well depend upon an ability to communicate with those who support, with their tuition and endowments, our centers of scholarly research."

If there is any merit in this, we should be well advised to take as models for emulation our first four honorary members. Stubbs wrote in a clear and vigorous prose that at times rises to eloquence. Gardiner's style, if not graceful, is never prolix; he had the gift of sympathy and understanding when judging the virtues and the weaknesses of complicated persons like Strafford and Cromwell, and his accounts of military and naval warfare are clear and often stirring. Ranke's *History of the Popes*, which contains some of his most penetrating observations on foreign affairs, has been described as "not only a great achievement of historical research but a perfect work of art."⁴⁰ And Mommsen's *Roman History*, which fulfilled its author's desire "to make the ancients step out of their fantastic cothurnus and bring them into the real world for the reading public,"⁴¹ accomplished this objective without falsification or oversimplification; Mommsen indeed exemplified the qualities that he most admired in Polybius: "Truthfulness was second nature to him; . . . his eye was ever directed to the actual course of events; . . . [and] the manner of telling was a model of comprehension, simplicity, and clarity."⁴²

It was an unknown Roman, one of Mommsen's anonymous characters, who first uttered the words that in time became proverbial, *Stilus virum arguit* ("The style proclaims the man"). The saying is no less true when amended to read, *Stilus rerum scriptorem arguit* ("The style proclaims the historian"). It is to be hoped that the future historians of international relations, who will have so many things to remember and think about, will not be unmindful of this maxim.

⁴⁰ G. P. Gooch, *History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century* (new impression, London, 1935), 87.

⁴¹ Alfred Heuss, *Theodor Mommsen und das 19. Jahrhundert* (Kiel, 1956), 64.

⁴² Mommsen, *Römische Geschichte*, 3: 465.

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

The division considered a number of issues important to the professional advancement of historians. The division asked that its guidelines for the multiple submission of manuscripts determined last year be conveyed to journal editors by Mr. Gammon who would invite them to include in the frontispiece of each journal a statement concerning the way in which manuscripts are evaluated and the length of time consideration usually takes. After a report from Mr. Gammon on responses from editors, the division has asked that the guidelines be publicized in *AHA Perspectives*. The division believes that it is important to publicize time limits that will be fair to the editors as well as scholars seeking publication in each journal.

The division spent a great deal of time and energy on the issue of whether historians should be paid honoraria for extensive reading and library research when they are asked to evaluate another historian's work in connection with tenure and promotion reviews. The issue arose as a result of a letter from Professor Jacob Price of the University of Michigan. The committee adopted a statement on "Fees for Tenure/Promotion Evaluations in History" that urges the payment of fees for such extensive evaluations when they take a great deal of time beyond a mere letter summarizing an already conceived view of the work of the scholar in question.

The committee considered a number of complaints from historians concerning job interviews and hiring decisions, as well as harassment of specific instructors, and has not yet inferred any specific wrongdoing on the part of any institutions. Such matters as the kind of questions asked during an interview, the nonpayment of travel expenses for visiting campus for an interview, among others, were considered and exploratory inquiries have been requested from involved institutions.

On the matter of the rights of foreign historians, the division took note of some criticism of the current AHA policy on the subject, but

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decided to recommend no change in the policy at this time. The case of a Zairian, a Yugoslavian, and an Afghan scholar were considered. The division did advise Mr. Gammon that the policy requires a remonstrance in the cases of all of those who are punished because of the ideas expressed in historical scholarship. We asked that Mr. Gammon keep in contact with Amnesty International in order to monitor carefully political reprisals against historians around the world. The division also recommended endorsement of an American Sociological Association statement protesting the withdrawal of academic credentials from Jewish scholars seeking to emigrate from Russia to Israel.

Pursuant to a charge from the Council, the division considered whether there are some structural problems in the Nominating Committee procedures that may result in disproportionate advantage to certain groups in candidacy for association offices. I prepared an analysis of the slates for all of the AHA offices since the adoption of the new constitution which showed no demonstrable advantage based on sex and race in elective association officeholding. The analysis did show that few nonteaching historians have been candidates. The division, based on this analysis, recommended that there should be no predetermined quotas based on any criteria including regional representation and affiliation (academic or other). In addition, the Nominating Committee should treat the development of candidates for the Nominating Committee and other offices with the same solemnity as selecting candidates for the Council and president with a view toward selecting persons who will bring distinction and commitment to their offices. The committee also suggested that the Nominating Committee poll affiliated societies for prospective candidates.

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Mary F. Berry, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The Research Division consisted this year of Lois Green Carr, Joan Hoff-Wilson, Walter LaFeber, Robert I. Rotberg, and Gerhard L. Weinberg. It met in April and October. The most urgent issue confronting the division has been and will continue to be the desire of the administration in Washington to get people off the government's back by closing American records to the greatest extent possible. The major effort which was made by the administration to limit the application of the Freedom of Information Act was happily stalled in the Congress, with the AHA and the National Coordinating Committee assisting as much as possible in the process. The general system of security classification, however, has been greatly changed by Executive Order 12356 and its implementing directive which both became effective on August 1, 1982. These dramatically reverse the policies of recent decades, threaten a reclosing of large quantities of records already opened, and are designed to lead to higher degrees of classification for longer periods of time on records created now and in the future. When this policy reversal is accompanied by a budget process which cuts the declassification review capability of the National Archives, the public's right to know is thwarted and the historical profession is faced with a crisis of vast proportions.

The division has recommended to the Council that the association push for new policies embodying the six changes which follow and urge other interested groups and individuals to join in their support:

1. That the presumption on records should be that they be open; in case of doubt, the public's right to know must prevail.
2. That all security classifications must include an initial date on which the document is automatically declassified unless reviewed prior to that date.
3. That the initial maximum classification period be reduced to twenty years.

4. That any authority to reclose records previously opened must be most severely circumscribed.
5. That the capability of the National Archives to implement systematic declassification review be guaranteed by allocation of positions to the archives geared to the volume of classified records generated, and charged to the budgets of the agencies generating them.
6. That the term "Foreign Government Information" be applied in the declassification process only to documents originating from foreign governments, as used to be the case, with documents originating with American agencies treated according to the general rules for all such records.

The division has been kept informed by the executive director and the director of the NCC of the association's major effort to protect adequate funding for the National Archives.

We have processed eighty-seven applications for Beveridge Awards for research in U.S. history, awarding \$14,300 to twenty-eight applicants. The increased amount made available for these grants from the Beveridge endowment income on the earlier recommendation of the Research Division has been very welcome in view of the great needs revealed by the flow of applications. We in turn have recommended some changes in procedure as well as the exploration of sources for analogous funds to be made available for AHA members whose research is outside the field of U.S. history.

The division has also been able to formulate much-needed new procedures for presenting AHA recommendations for the international travel grants program of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The First Books Program of the AHA has not been as useful in assisting younger scholars in securing the publication of good manuscripts as had been hoped, primarily because of the small number of submissions. After urging the Council to give the program one more chance we have now recommended, in view of the experience of this round, that the program be terminated until a real need for it is again evident.

We have had a fruitful meeting with the present and two former editors of the *AHR*, and are better informed on the development of the *Review*.

The division recommended and the Council agreed to the AHA's making available to scholars without academic affiliation credentials from the association which they might use to assist them in gaining access to foreign archives.

We have reviewed a complaint alleging that the International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam has established a system of polit-

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ical screening for those wishing to use its archives. We are happy to be able to report to the profession that this allegation is unfounded and that in the future, as in the past, the Institute's holdings will be open to scholars without regard to their political views. The division is currently reviewing the priorities of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and expects to continue consulting with the AHA's delegates to the Commission.

We have recommended to the Council that the AHA cosponsor two regional conferences for graduate students to read scholarly papers as a trial for a new type of activity. These conferences would bring together students and faculty from schools with and without graduate programs, would provide for interchange between graduate students at a time when individual graduate programs are getting much smaller, and would provide graduate students with a better introduction to the profession.

The division has followed the association's international scholarly activities, has recommended four distinguished foreign scholars for honorary membership in the AHA, and has suggested new procedures for making such appointments. The year has been a busy one, and the threat to scholarly research implicit in the new security classification policy guarantees that this situation will continue.

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Gerhard L. Weinberg, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

After three years of tenure as vice-president of the Teaching Division, it is heartening to be able to note a marked increase in national attention to the role of history in the schools and the quality of history teaching. This is largely due to the national concern over the quality of secondary education in general, and an increase in the attention given to the problems of teaching world history, now the second-most widely offered social studies course. These problems include questions of conceptualization as well as content and teacher preparation. These will be addressed by an interested group of historians at this year's meeting. Reports such as the Rockefeller Commission on the Humanities, the Council on Basic Education Commission Report on History in the Schools, the forthcoming report of the Carnegie Foundation on the Reform of the High School, indicate the more general concerns. The study on the status of humanities in the secondary school curriculum, (sponsored by the Council of Chief State School Officers and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities), and the National Council on the Social Studies Commission's forthcoming report on the status of history in the schools (funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and cosponsored by the Teaching Division of the AHA) have specific implications for history. All bode well for the future of the teaching of history in the secondary schools, and perhaps by some form of "trickle-up" process, the teaching of history in colleges and universities as well.

The Teaching Division has been busy during the past year. It met twice, once in the spring and once in the fall (October). Plans for the conference of the study and teaching of black history are proceeding admirably under the able guidance of Professor Darlene Clark Hine and her *ad hoc* committee. The meeting is planned for October 1983 and the papers will be published in a volume to be edited by Dr. Hine. The *ad hoc* committee recommended that the Teaching Division serve

as a clearinghouse for activities in black history by soliciting, collecting, and distributing syllabi and bibliographies. The division, however, agreed that this was a role better served by ERIC-chESS.

Several other conferences on teaching that had been suggested and approved by Council were in effect put on the back burner. One was the conference on graduate training in history. Although the division agreed that many people perceived two different crises in graduate education—one in the urgent need for curriculum reform, and the other in maintaining the quality of graduate students to replace the sizeable number of faculty who are expected to retire in the mid-1990s—there was no immediate interest on the part of members of the Teaching Division to pursue this proposal any further. Consideration of further attempts to fund a conference on the teaching of public history was postponed until the fall of 1983 meeting of the Teaching Division as possibly a better time for assessing the burgeoning public history programs and activities. The division also discussed a proposal for the funded conference on film and television in the classroom submitted by Professor John O'Connor. The proposal, however, seemed to need considerably more shaping before it could be brought before Council for approval to seek funds.

The Cameroon study and travel program was a great success and the results have been reported in a session at this annual meeting.

The NEH-funded conference series on the teaching of the Constitution in the schools is well under way; after a short but thorough search, a director for the program was located in our own backyard—Dr. John Lerner will serve as the coordinator for the program for its fourteen-month duration. The advisory committee has met and has decided upon the general format and themes for the three regional conferences of secondary school teachers.

Probably the most important thing the Teaching Division has done in the past three years, if not longer, has been the drafting and passage of guidelines for teacher certification in history. This is the first time since the early days of the association that it has taken such a strong stand relative to the qualifications of teachers of history on the secondary school level. The guidelines were ably drafted by Dr. William Cartwright, outgoing member of the Teaching Division.

The division is still discussing the possibilities of ways and means for textbook reviewing in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians' Committee on Teaching. At this time no agreement can be reported.

The teaching pamphlet series continues to grow, but needs some serious restudy, which is planned by a member of the Teaching Divi-

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sion and the headquarters staff.

Only four teaching conferences can be reported for the past year: one at Pan American University, one in New Rochelle, New York, at Iona College—highly successful—and another successful conference on world history at the Air Force Academy which may, in fact, result in a new organization, depending on the outcome of an interest group meeting on world history here at this annual meeting. Another teaching conference was initiated and held by the Greater Cleveland Council on the Social Studies and the history department of Case Western Reserve University on "Teaching Contemporary History."

The division agreed that it should set clearer guidelines regarding the responsibility of sponsors of AHA regional teaching conferences. These would include: (a) conference organizers should write a postconference report giving an attendance figure(s), the ratio of high school and postsecondary school teachers, the results of the conference, and possible sessions which would make good candidates for association annual meeting sessions devoted to teaching; (b) a kit should be prepared for the Teaching Division representative who attends these regional meetings. Such a kit might include AHA membership applications, publication lists, sample pamphlets, a copy of the *American Historical Review* and annual *Program*, copies of *AHA Perspectives* and other descriptive information concerning association activities in the fields of teaching, and relevant published reports, thus linking the conferences more closely to membership drives.

The annual program continues to show close cooperation between the Teaching Division and the Program Committee in the number and spread of sessions devoted to teaching history at various levels and in a variety of areas.

The division received a proposal from Professor Matthew Downey, project director of the National Council for the Social Studies' project—a study of the status of history in the schools, requesting AHA partial support of the publication of the resulting report. The NEH has supplied \$4,000 to NCSS to publish the report and that organization will contribute an additional subsidy of its own. The division agreed to recommend to Council that the AHA contribute \$2,000 toward this publication, provided: (1) that the AHA be prominently identified on the cover and/or frontispiece as the copublisher along with the National Council for the Social Studies, and (2) that the division approves of the report. Professor Elizabeth Eisenstein was appointed to serve as the manuscript reader, and will report her recommendation to the division and subsequently to the Council.

The AHA's three-year contribution to National History Day (\$500

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annually, with one-year memberships given to teachers of national competition winners) expires in 1983. The National History Day program has since grown from nineteen to forty states, and from 20,000 to 100,000 participants. The division, believing the association's support of National History Day should continue, agreed to recommend to the Council the following resolution that the AHA:

- (a) grant a subvention for the next three years of \$700 per year.
- (b) confer one-year membership for teachers of winners, totalling twelve each year.
- (c) appoint Mr. Gammon, executive director of the AHA, as the representative on the board of trustees of National History Day, Incorporated.

While the last three years have been very eventful and active ones, there is, needless to say, a great deal yet to be done. The future of the AHA is largely a product of the future of history and the teaching of history in schools and colleges. This was recognized in the creation of the Teaching Division, and should constantly be kept in mind as the association moves through the decade of the eighties.

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David D. Van Tassel, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

I am pleased to report that the association has thrived during the past year, my first as its executive director. The far-reaching organizational reforms effected seven years ago with the adoption of our present constitution and bylaws and during the tenure of my predecessor, Dr. Mack Thompson, have given us a sound and viable structure. Like all learned societies in the age of double digit inflation, we have our financial worries, but with prudent management and certain judicious revenue producing measures, we should be able to launch into our second century in 1984 with as much confidence as our distinguished founders showed at Saratoga Springs in September, ninety-eight years ago.

In this report I will review the status of association activities in our three major divisions—research, teaching, and the professional—after discussing several interdivisional and general activities.

GENERAL

The most striking change in our association's activities during the year under report has been our rapid and productive plunge into the role of advocate for the historical profession. In the past, our discipline, like the other social sciences and humanities, has tended to leave advocacy and legislative liaison or lobbying to academic administrators and the organizations which represent colleges and universities collectively. The era of high inflation and federal budgetary cut-backs has produced severe strains in many federally-funded or federally supported agencies and institutions important to historians. We have been faster off the mark than most learned societies in pitching in effectively in this new role, both by ourselves and in cooperation with a number of interdisciplinary coalitions.

A short list of the issues on which we have worked will define the scale of our interests and effort:

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The National Archives and Records Service—congressional testimony and support of appropriations, organization, and training of personnel has netted a \$5 million increase in available funds.

Freedom of Information Act—congressional testimony and lobbying have helped preserve the existing act from changes to the detriment of research.

House of Representatives historians—careful lobbying has organized a promising campaign in the House to establish such an office with special care for opening up both institutional and members' records.

Executive Order on Classification—behind the scenes representation has mitigated the deleterious effect of the order restricting access to government documentation.

National Endowment for the Humanities—together with other organizations we have lobbied successfully for higher appropriations for the current fiscal year.

National Park Service—congressional testimony and representation have supported the Park Service's care of historic sites and increased attention to employment opportunities for historians.

Historic Preservation—we have made a modest effort to support the National Trust's efforts to retain its small federal appropriation.

We have supported Women's History Week legislation effectively, have urged key New York legislators to support the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Historical Park, have drawn attention to the need to establish the Mary McLeod Bethune house in Washington, D.C. as a historic site.

Our participation in Project '87, preparing for the bicentennial of the federal constitution in collaboration with the American Political Science Association, continues. While the research grants and conferences phase of Project '87 has largely been completed we are now working on its public education and media phase, assisted by a generous grant from the Hewlett Foundation for staff support. A historian, Dr. Cynthia Harrison, has been hired as deputy project director.

Two important staff changes have taken place during the year, with the appointment of Dr. Jamil Zainaldin to the position of assistant executive director and of a new special assistant for women's and minorities' affairs (see below).

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities

Recently Published Articles. This publication has had a number of

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changes in its roster of section editors. Stephen Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado, succeeds Charles Morley and Carole Rogel, Ohio State University, in compiling the Eastern European section. Michael F. Metcalf, University of Minnesota, succeeds Raymond E. Lindgren, California State, Long Beach, in compiling the list for Northern Europe. Constance M. Wilson, Northern Illinois University, has taken over the Southeast Asia list from D. R. SarDesai, University of California, Los Angeles. The section editors for Latin America, Patricia and J. Benedict Warren, University of Maryland, College Park, are on leave in Mexico this year and Robert R. Staley, also of University of Maryland, College Park, has assumed responsibility for this list during their absence.

The RPA staff regularly processes over 15,000 titles a year and has a subscription of nearly 3,500 including a large number of libraries and research institutions. This publication in the past has been partially subsidized by the association's general funds. Increasing costs have forced us to raise our subscription prices substantially, but we will continue to subsidize members' subscriptions by about half of the actual cost of publication of this essential bibliographic tool.

Writings on American History. The eighth edition of *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles 1980-81* was published in the second quarter of 1982.

ii. J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship

This jointly funded program in partnership with the Library of Congress is now in its sixth year. It supports research in the Library's collections by young historians. The 1981-82 fellowship was held by Dr. Priscilla Roberts and the 1982-83 fellow is Dr. Elisabeth Griffith. We are pleased to note that the first Jameson fellow, Dr. J.C.A. Stagg, has had his book based on his research during that period accepted by Princeton University Press. The Library of Congress and the association have agreed to increase the stipend on this fellowship to \$9,000 for 1982-83 and subsequent years.

iii. First Books Program

For the 1981 program seven manuscripts were submitted, down from eleven in 1980, and the program is now open for 1982. No books have been recommended for publication since 1980 and the committee, chaired by Ralph E. Giesey of the University of Iowa, has raised the question whether the program should be continued in view of the diminishing number and quality of submissions. The Council of the association, after considering the matter, decided to continue the pro-

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gram for another year with certain changes. The Council agreed to reduce the number of readers from two to one, and to require that manuscripts submitted be recommended to the committee by a sponsoring supervisor or other member who has read the manuscript in question instead of being submitted by the author.

iv. Congressional Fellowship Program

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant for a three-year program of two congressional fellows a year from the historical profession has completed two very successful years of operation. We have had four outstanding fellows, and the selection committee, chaired by Richard Baker, the historian of the U.S. Senate, has awarded the third-year fellowships to Dr. Harley D. Balzer of MIT and to Dr. Edward R. Long of the University of California, San Diego.

v. Beveridge Fund Research Grants

This program, begun in 1981 to provide small research grants of under \$1,000 to support research projects in American history, is funded by income from the Albert J. Beveridge Fund. It has quite obviously filled a very strongly felt need in the profession, and applications are increasing very rapidly. Nine awards were made in the autumn of 1981 and an additional sixteen awards were made in the spring of 1982 for a total of thirty-two awards since the program began. We are now using the total income from the Beveridge fund for this program and the Beveridge book award.

The Research Division serves as a selection committee for the research grants. Awards during the year have gone to Peter H. Argersinger, University of Maryland Baltimore County; John Bodnar, Indiana University; James Borchert, University of California, Santa Cruz; Ruth Bordin, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Richard D. Breitman and Alan M. Kraut, American University; John Whiteclay Chambers, a Rockefeller Humanities Fellow; Adrian Edward Cook, Goring-on-the-Thames, England; George Cotkin, California Polytechnic State University; Alan Dawley, Trenton State College; Thomas Dublin, University of California, San Diego; Heather Turner Frazer and John O'Sullivan, Florida Atlantic University; Myra C. Glenn, Bucknell University; Lois Rita Helmbolt, graduate student at Stanford University; Glen Jean-sonne, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Gary May, University of Delaware; Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland, College Park; Michael Ostrogorsky, University of Idaho; Jane M. Pederson, graduate student at Columbia University; A. G. Roeber, Lawrence University; David A. Rosenberg, Chicago, Illinois; Dennis C. Rousey, Arkansas

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State University; Carolyn Stevens, graduate student at the University of Rochester; William M. Tuttle, Jr., University of Kansas; Lynn Weiner, Northwestern University; and Marianne S. Wokeck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

vi. *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians*

The 1982-83 edition of *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians* was published in August.

vii. AHA Pamphlet Series

Several pamphlets are in preparation and one existing pamphlet is being revised for a second edition.

viii. Honorary Members

The association is continuing its recently revived practice of naming distinguished foreign historians who have also been helpful to American scholars in their countries as honorary members of the association. The Council in May approved the recommendation of the Research Division to appoint G. R. Elton, Clare College, Cambridge; Christopher Hill of Oxford University Press; Masao Maruyama of the University of Tokyo, emeritus; and W. N. Medlicott of the London School of Economics, emeritus, to honorary membership.

ix. International Activities

The association continues actively promoting international historical contacts. We are working to prepare the next round of bilateral Soviet-American historical conferences for next year, the fiftieth anniversary of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations. We are also continuing to explore ways of funding proposed Japanese-American and Italian-American conferences. Planning is already under way for the 1985 XVI International Congress of Historical Sciences to be held in Stuttgart. Our Committee on International Historical Activities, chaired by Professor (emerita) Nancy L. Roelker, is expanding into a program committee for U.S. historians' participation in the congress. The General Assembly of the Comité International des Sciences Historiques meeting in Paris in September is to finalize the themes and assignments for the 1985 congress. The Research Division considered the problems often encountered by U.S. scholars in arranging admission to foreign archives and libraries, which often require obtaining letters of introduction from the American Embassy. This can take two or three days out of limited research time available. The division recommended, and the Council approved, issuance by the association of a letter on request of

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members, identifying them and establishing their scholarly bona fides.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

i. Newsletter and Employment Information

The Council of the association has approved a merger of the monthly *Newsletter* of the association and the *Employment Information Bulletin*, which is taking effect with the September 1982 issue. In the process the old *Newsletter* has been renamed *AHA Perspectives* and in its new format carries a section devoted to the employment information formerly available by subscription in the *Employment Information Bulletin*. Although the association always subsidized part of the cost of the old *EIB*, most of the burden was borne by subscribers. Now the employment opportunities will be available to all members as a free service and, like other learned societies, we will charge listing agencies a small fee. We are pleased with this opportunity to transfer costs from job hunter to headhunter, and we believe it will be more satisfactory than the old, separate publications.

ii. National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

The past year has been a productive one for the NCC. As members will recall, the NCC was established under the stimulus of the job crisis to explore ways of promoting history and of alleviating the job shortage. It has been active and successful in building a network of state committees with the same concern and in helping the early organizational efforts of the public historians. It has been funded by a cooperative effort of many historical organizations, but the preponderance of the contributions have come from the association and from the Organization of American Historians.

In the 1981-82 year the NCC has developed with great effectiveness its abilities in the field of representation and advocacy, and indeed has devoted over half its resources to this emerging (and emergency) duty. In successive meetings with the other supporting organizations, at our own annual meeting and at the OAH annual meeting in Philadelphia, a consensus was developed to reorganize the NCC's charter to take account of this new duty and to put its finances on a sounder footing. At a meeting in Washington in early June a draft charter was prepared, which is now circulating among the interested organizations.

As to the effectiveness of the NCC's efforts, I refer you to the first part of this report discussing the association's lobbying efforts. The NCC and its able director, Dr. Page Miller, were intimately involved in every one of these causes. Dr. Miller has been a frequent congressional

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witness, and an effective and knowledgeable prowler in the corridors of the Capitol with easy access to most of the key staffers. The NCC has prepared a very useful packet of legislative issues of importance to the profession and is keeping it up-to-date and available to the network of historians and promoters of the profession.

iii. Women's and Minority Interests

Early in the period under report the association's special assistant for women's and minorities' interests resigned. We have been able to appoint an outstanding successor, Noralee Frankel, who has a long background of participation in women's affairs. Ms. Frankel served in the past as the national graduate student coordinator of the Coordinating Committee for Women in the Historical Profession.

Ms. Frankel has also served as a coordinator of the Africa study/travel project which took place during June and July. Although this duty was additional to her regular responsibilities and separately funded, it has been a useful reinforcement to her activities in minorities' interests. She is also assisting in the preparation and support of a major conference to take place late in 1983 on black history, for which we have recently obtained foundation support.

She also supports the association's Committee on Women Historians. In that capacity, Noralee Frankel helped arrange the two sessions which the CWH will cosponsor at the December annual meeting. She has been responsible for the distribution of the "Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia." She has also maintained contacts for CWH with other women's organizations, including the Federation of Organizations for Professional Women. Ms. Frankel represented the AHA at the Second Seneca Falls Women's History Conference to celebrate the opening of the Women's Rights National Historical Park.

iv. Rights of Historians

One of the most important tasks of the Professional Division is to consider cases which come to the association's attention involving violation of the rights of historians, both foreign and domestic. The division last November reviewed association policy concerning the rights of foreign historians and recommended a change in policy to provide for greater flexibility in taking up individual cases of foreign colleagues. Specifically the revised policy provides that when the AHA becomes aware of a case involving a single historian or a single episode involving historians, which is adequately validated, the association, through its senior executive officers in consultation with the Ex-

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ecutive Committee of the Council, will express its concern to the government involved, and release the communication to media and to other organizations.

The Council approved the policy and moved promptly to send a second vigorous protest to the government of Poland over the arrests and detention of numerous historians. In late May a further protest was sent, and we are continuing to monitor as best we can the number, and names, of Polish historians deprived of the free exercise of their profession.

In its May meeting the Professional Division considered several other cases and is gathering more information about them. One involves an American historian's reported harassment by Armenian extremists for his professional views and publications on Turkish history. Another involves an African educator reportedly detained in his own country for teaching activities in a neighboring country's university. Still another case involves a complaint of improper questions posed by a university's interviewers at the job register at our last annual meeting.

TEACHING

This has been an exceptionally active and successful year for the association in the area of teaching. The division has made an important part of its mission the promotion of better contacts between secondary and university level teachers and the improvement of the quality of teaching. A number of important programs have been initiated or are in the planning stage, and ongoing programs have been vigorously pushed.

i. Conferences

The series of regional teaching conferences held under the division's auspices continued to promote harmonious contact between sponsoring colleges and universities and the secondary school teachers of history in the surrounding region. A dozen conferences were held during the year under report, combining exposition of late trends in research and exchange of teaching ideas between the participants. In the autumn of 1981, the Illinois Association for the Advancement of History organized a series of six such conferences; the Women Historians of Greater Cleveland held a successful conference in November; the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, conducted a teaching conference the same month, and in February, March and May conferences were held in South Texas at Pan American University, at Iona College in New Rochelle, New York, and at the Air Force Academy in Colorado. Rep-

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representatives of the division participated in most of these conferences and the entire committee held its spring meeting at the Iona conference.

We are following up on the successful 1980 conference on the introductory course in history held at Annapolis. We expect to publish in our newsletter a brief summary and plan to have a pamphlet monograph ready for publication before the end of the year.

A major conference on the study and teaching of Afro-American history is planned for 1983 to be held at Purdue, and a strong committee has begun work on the program. We expect this to be a major milestone in summing up progress in black history studies and teaching, and are pleased that a generous grant from the Lilly Endowment is making it possible. The long and careful efforts of the Teaching Division have ensured that it will be launched under the most favorable circumstances.

We are in the early stages of planning a series of regional conferences for secondary school teachers and leading scholars on the Constitution and its history, looking toward the approaching bicentennial period.

Our one thus-far unsuccessful Teaching Division conference project has been the proposal for a conference on the teaching of public history. The Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education has declined to fund this proposal, and we are looking for alternative sources of support.

ii. The Africa Study/Travel Program

The long-planned Africa study/travel program took place in June and July. We were able to stretch the funding by the Department of Education and the Exxon Education Foundation to cover eleven rather than ten participants and to add an additional participant who paid only her travel costs. The participants have been very excited by this opportunity for direct experience in a West African country (Cameroon) and substantial studies in African history, which will enable them to incorporate African material effectively into their introductory course teaching.

iii. Advanced Placement

Under the auspices of the Teaching Division we have been discussing with the College Board and Educational Testing Service the possibility of carrying an experimental series of features in our new newsletter, *AHA Perspectives*, directed to teachers of the advanced placement course in history in secondary schools. We hope to be able to launch this program before the end of the year.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

iv. Pamphlets and Monographs

We expect to publish a pamphlet on the history of the German Federal Republic before the end of the summer. A revised edition of the Cole & Pressly, *Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers*, will go to press in the early autumn.

v. Other Activities

The Teaching Division is completing work on guidelines for the certification of teachers of history, which addresses specifically the question of substantive preparation in history for secondary school teachers and includes concrete recommendations on course distribution. As soon as it has been completed and approved by the Council of the association, we expect to disseminate it widely in the state school systems, state committees, and university schools of education.

I am happy to report that the History Day Program in the schools continues to expand and develop. The association's Teaching Division is pleased to be one of the sponsors of this program, and is indeed fortunate to have had this program's creator, David Van Tassel, as its vice-president for the past two and one-half years.

August 1982

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

At the end of August 1981 the editor returned from a fruitful year's leave of absence as a member of the Historisches Kolleg in Munich. During his absence the editorial functions were performed by Paul R. Lucas, who has now left the *Review* after two and a half years as associate editor and one as acting editor. In August 1981 the *Review* moved to new quarters at 914 Atwater Street, Bloomington, where visiting members of the association are always welcome. Our staff will be happy to show you our editorial offices and explain how the *Review* functions. During the past spring, the editor responded to invitations from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and the University of Florida, Gainesville, where he talked to faculty and students about the *Review*, its organization and editorial operations, and the perils and pleasures of journal publishing.

Like other journals, the *American Historical Review* is in the midst of a technological revolution in the publishing industry. As a result of problems accompanying a major change in equipment at the William Byrd Press, which prints the *AHR*, the February issue was delayed. Some readers may also have detected an unusual number of printing errors in that issue. These "glitches" arose from problems that the press encountered during the change-over and have subsequently been solved. The new equipment has brought rewards to the Press and to the *AHR* in the form of increased efficiency and lowered costs.

Owing to the initiative of an assistant editor, the *Review* now has the use on loan of word-processing equipment of an advanced design that permits copyediting on a microcomputer and the transmission of final copy directly from the editorial offices in Bloomington to Byrd Press's typesetting equipment in Richmond, Virginia. We anticipate that this experiment in electronic editing will show us how to lower typesetting costs, reduce staff overtime, and produce more accurate proofs. Another benefit is the technical capacity to transmit to and receive from our authors copyedited and corrected manuscripts, if the authors pos-

sess or have access to compatible equipment. The use of word processors by historians is rapidly spreading and should become common within the next few years. We have begun to receive word-processed manuscripts from authors, the first of which will be published in the October and December 1982 issues. From the experience gained with our present, loaned equipment, we expect to be in a better position to judge whether the use of a word-processing and computing system will result in lowered publishing costs and greater accuracy and efficiency in the publication of the book review section of the *Review*.

During the year 1981-82 the *Review* received 120 manuscripts, of which 56 were sent to outside readers for evaluation and 16 were accepted for publication. The total number of submitted manuscripts has declined during the last two years, a phenomenon reported by the editors of most other historical journals. At the *Review*, however, no decline has occurred in the number of submissions that are both of high quality and appropriate for this journal. The backlog of accepted articles awaiting publication is what it has long been—about one year. This means that authors, barring the need for extensive revisions, can still expect fairly fast publication, once the manuscript has cleared the evaluation and acceptance process (normally three, sometimes as many as five, months). In the April 1982 issue of the *AHA Newsletter* the editor announced plans for generating thematic issues in the following general areas, in which significant and interesting new research appears to be maturing: women's history, African history, and transatlantic migration. Scholars were invited to submit completed manuscripts in these areas or to inform us of research under way that may materialize in articles during the coming months. If more than enough publishable manuscripts for the issues in question are received, they will appear in other, later issues of heterogeneous character.

As a result of preparations made during the spring of the current year, the editors will launch in the December 1982 issue a new feature to be titled "Research Note." Under this rubric the editors expect to publish short articles on recent archival discoveries and other historical revelations of major significance. We invite the submission of appropriate manuscripts, which, on acceptance, will be published in the next available issue. The first "Research Note" is "Pearl Harbor, Microdots, and J. Edgar Hoover" by John F. Bratzel and Leslie B. Rout, Jr. This essay is an ideal beginning for the new feature, for it contains previously unknown documents showing that President Roosevelt did not receive from J. Edgar Hoover a critical intelligence report that revealed Japan's interest in Pearl Harbor and its defenses months before the attack of December 7, 1941. The editors expect that the new feature

OFFICER'S REPORTS

will attract manuscripts of about six to twelve typewritten pages from authors who wish quick publication of similar discoveries of special interest. For younger scholars, "Research Notes" may offer an opportunity for early publication.

During the course of the year, the editors became aware that a few of our reviewers have reviewed the same book for other publications. We believe this practice is unfair to the reviewed author. To review the same book more than once in scholarly journals exposes the author to a kind of "double jeopardy" that is particularly resented by those reviewed adversely. Whether the review is favorable or unfavorable, however, journal editors generally regard multiple reviewing as ethically dubious. At its December meeting, the Board of Editors agreed that the practice should be discouraged. The editors have begun routinely to warn potential reviewers that they should decline to review a book for the *AHR* if they intend to accept or have already accepted a similar invitation from another scholarly journal.

In January 1982 Associate Professor Helen Nader of Indiana University, Bloomington, joined the editorial staff as associate editor. She replaces James M. Diehl, who left the *Review* at the end of December to begin a sabbatical leave on an NEH grant for research in Germany. Nader is a graduate of the University of Arizona, Tucson (BA), Smith College (MA), and the University of California, Berkeley (PhD). She specializes in early modern European history and in 1979 published *The Mendoza Family in the Spanish Renaissance, 1350-1500*. In his review of the work for the *AHR*, Robert I. Burns wrote, "In the tradition of the burgeoning school of medieval Spanish history, Nader's is a distinguished contribution. Solidly based on family archives and the plethora of pertinent publications, *The Mendoza Family* fascinates as pioneering dynastic chronicle and challenges as historiography." Before joining the staff of the Department of History of Indiana University in 1976, Nader taught at Stanford University, the University of Hawaii, and the University of California, Berkeley.

Owing to the sudden death of James Scobie, a vacancy in the field of Latin American history occurred on the Board of Editors of the *Review* during 1981. Susan Socolow of Emory University was appointed by the AHA Council to serve out his unexpired term. Retiring from the Board at the end of 1981 were Elizabeth Read Foster (Bryn Mawr College), C. Warren Hollister (University of California, Santa Barbara), Joan Hoff-Wilson (Arizona State University), and Nathan Huggins (Harvard University). The editors have expressed their gratitude to all four for their support and advice during the last three years. At its meeting on December 27, 1981, in Los Angeles, the AHA Council

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

appointed the following scholars to three-year terms on the Board: Walter L. Arnstein, English history, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Katherine Fischer Drew, medieval history, Rice University; John Higham, modern U.S. history, Johns Hopkins University; and Pauline Maier, U.S. colonial history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition, two editorial assistants have left the *Review* in order to complete their doctoral degrees. David M. Hiebert has accepted an appointment for the coming year at the Institut für europäische Geschichte in Mainz, West Germany, and Moureen Coulter has accepted a John H. Edwards Fellowship for research in Britain. Their places on the staff have been filled by Richard Gawthrop and Karen Gatz, both of whom have been awarded the MA degree and are advanced candidates for the PhD at Indiana University, Bloomington.

July 1982

Otto Pflanze, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1982, amount to \$1,275,160.00 as compared to \$1,337,402.00 in 1981. 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 1974), \$240,290.00.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income and grants, \$888,006.00
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment less depreciation, \$146,864.00.

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 information concerning the aforementioned funds and income and expense statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1982, 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. Temporary investments are administered by the controller under the direction of the executive director of the association. Temporary investments are in the form of short term money market certificates. The Fiduciary Trust Company's report is filed at the association's office and is available for inspection by interested members.

The budget for 1981-82 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$49,100.00. Actual deficit was \$51,466.00 which included subsequent Council approval for capital expenditure for word processing equipment. This expense is included in the category of "Purchases of Plant Fund assets."

Operating revenue increased from anticipated projections by \$45,839.00 or 4.8%. This substantial increase resulted from capital

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

gains on the sale of securities to finance the projected deficit for the year as well as gains experienced in administrative fees and grants in support of *Recently Published Articles*. The aforementioned gain in revenue was offset, to a great extent, by the loss of anticipated revenue in the amount of \$18,892.32 from light registration and advertising associated with the annual meeting held in Los Angeles in 1981.

Operating expense exceeded budget by \$50,180.00 or 5%. Principal areas of variance occurred in the following: employee benefits (medical insurance), office supplies (postage) and publication and travel expenses. Controllable expenses of salaries, insurance, audit and contingency funds were well within perceivable tolerances.

Despite the inflationary impact of 1981-82, expenses were held to within 1.2% of the previous year and 5% of budget projections for the current year. This may be considered something of an accomplishment considering 1981 inflation rate exceeded 9%. Full utilization of recently acquired word processing equipment and continued cost analysis of publications and services provided the membership, emphasize the need for the association to attain and maintain a strong financial position in order to avoid subsequent deficits.

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

August 16, 1982

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, 1982 and 1981, 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 or changes in fund balances 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, 1982 and 1981, and the revenue collected, expenses paid, and changes in fund balances, on the basis of accounting previously described, which basis has been consistently applied.

July 30, 1982

Main, Hurdman & Cranstoun

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

JUNE 30, 1982 AND 1981

| | ASSETS | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1982 | 1981 |
| General Fund | | |
| Cash | \$ 123,201 | \$ 55,443 |
| Deposits | 1,425 | 1,425 |
| Accounts receivable | 41 | -0- |
| Permanent investments, regular account at cost of participation (market value \$97,280 and \$243,207) .. | 115,623 | 235,877 |
| Total General Fund | 240,290 | 292,745 |
| Special Funds and Grants | | |
| Cash, including interest-bearing accounts | 453,155 | 490,658 |
| Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$296,389 and \$316,989) .. | 325,360 | 311,577 |
| Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$123,597 and \$127,359) | 109,491 | 109,895 |
| Total Special Funds and Grants | 888,006 | 912,130 |
| Plant Fund | | |
| Property, plant and equipment, at cost | 286,731 | 264,716 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 139,867 | 132,189 |
| Total Plant Fund | 146,864 | 132,527 |
| | <u>\$1,275,160</u> | <u>\$1,337,402</u> |

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

JUNE 30, 1982 AND 1981

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

| | 1982 | 1981 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| General Fund | | |
| Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings | \$ 1,611 | \$ 1,494 |
| Tenant deposits | 640 | 834 |
| | 2,251 | 2,328 |
| Fund Balance | 238,039 | 290,417 |
| Total General Fund | 240,290 | 292,745 |
| Special Funds and Grants | | |
| Fund balances | 888,006 | 912,130 |
| Total Special Funds and Grants | 888,006 | 912,130 |
| Plant Fund | | |
| Fund balance | 146,864 | 132,527 |
| Total Plant Fund | 146,864 | 132,527 |
| | <u>\$1,275,160</u> | <u>\$1,337,402</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, 1982 AND 1981

| | 1982 | 1981 (Restated) |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Operating Revenue | | |
| Dues | \$ 431,320 | \$401,831 |
| Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> | 164,847 | 164,489 |
| Advertising | 129,506 | 119,300 |
| Sales | 43,235 | 37,958 |
| Royalties and reprint fees | 13,588 | 15,375 |
| Registration fees | 42,629 | 62,035 |
| Rentals | 57,990 | 51,898 |
| Grants | 24,168 | -0- |
| Administrative fees | 23,472 | 13,507 |
| Investment income, net of management fees | 38,477 | 43,188 |
| Gain on security sales | 10,975 | 13,536 |
| Other | 6,732 | 6,929 |
| | <u>986,939</u> | <u>930,046</u> |
| Operating Expenses | | |
| Salaries | 381,293 | 330,639 |
| Employee benefits | 69,491 | 57,514 |
| House operating expenses | 26,108 | 21,508 |
| Office supplies and expenses | 91,266 | 91,475 |
| Equipment rentals and maintenance | 36,134 | 38,017 |
| Purchases of Plant Fund assets | 22,535 | 987 |
| Publication, printing and distribution | 280,375 | 278,466 |
| Travel and related meeting expenses | 94,528 | 119,085 |
| General insurance | 4,113 | 4,200 |
| Audit and legal fees | 12,000 | 10,750 |
| Dues and subscriptions | 4,828 | 4,079 |
| Executive Director Contingency Fund | 1,546 | 11,273 |
| Other | 14,163 | 7,580 |
| | <u>1,038,380</u> | <u>975,573</u> |
| Excess of expenses over revenue before income taxes | 51,441 | 45,527 |
| Income taxes on unrelated business income | 25 | (1,307) |
| Excess of expenses over revenue (revenue over expenses) . | <u>\$ 51,466</u> | <u>\$ 44,220</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, 1982 AND 1981

| | 1982 | | | 1981 (Restated) | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | General Fund | Special Funds and Grants | Plant Fund | General Fund | Special Funds and Grants | Plant Fund |
| Balances, beginning of year | \$290,417 | \$912,130 | \$132,527 | \$357,686 | \$963,302 | \$138,684 |
| Additions | | | | | | |
| Contributions, grants and contracts | | 349,896 | | | 274,842 | |
| Interest and dividend income | | 61,988 | | | 50,696 | |
| Gain on security sales, net | | 12,751 | | | 5,226 | |
| Other income | | 2,327 | | | 6,668 | |
| Transfer from General Fund for renovation of rental properties | | | | | | |
| Transfer of net deficit balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Fund | | 912 | | | 9,865 | 13,184 |
| Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from General Fund operations) | | | 22,535 | | | 987 |
| | <u>290,417</u> | <u>1,340,004</u> | <u>155,062</u> | <u>357,686</u> | <u>1,310,599</u> | <u>152,855</u> |
| Deductions | | | | | | |
| Excess of expenses over revenue | 51,466 | | | 44,220 | | |
| Expenditures | | 451,998 | | | 398,469 | 13,184 |
| Transfer to Plant Fund for renovation of rental properties | | | | 13,184 | | |
| Transfer of net deficit balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Fund | 912 | | | 9,865 | | |
| Carrying value of assets disposed of | | | | | | 227 |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| Buildings | | | 4,918 | | | 4,842 |
| Furniture and equipment | | | 3,280 | | | 2,075 |
| | <u>52,378</u> | <u>451,998</u> | <u>8,198</u> | <u>67,269</u> | <u>398,469</u> | <u>20,328</u> |
| Balances, end of year | <u>\$238,039</u> | <u>\$888,006</u> | <u>\$146,864</u> | <u>\$290,417</u> | <u>\$912,130</u> | <u>\$132,527</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

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

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

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

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

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

CHANGE IN PRESENTATION

Income from investments of the Endowment Fund inures to the General Fund. Beginning July 1, the income has been treated as revenue of the General Fund, as opposed to an interfund transfer. Financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1981, have been restated for comparative purposes with no change in fund balances.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

DEPRECIATION

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

| | 1982 | 1981 | Rates |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Buildings | \$4,918 | \$4,842 | 2½ to 4% |
| Furniture and equipment | 3,280 | 2,075 | 10% |
| | <u>\$8,198</u> | <u>\$6,917</u> | |

RETIREMENT PLAN

Eligible employees are covered by a contributory retirement plan which is funded through the purchase of individual annuity contracts from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The association follows the practice of recording as expenditures 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, 1982 and 1981 amounted to \$21,608 and \$20,246, respectively.

UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1982, the association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$60,000, arising principally from the cost of publishing the June, 1982 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.

Additionally, the association had a liability for accrued leave approximating \$27,900, resulting from vacation time earned but not taken as of June 30, 1982. On a cash basis such amount will be recorded in the period the vacation is taken.

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 audit 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.
July 30, 1982

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun
Certified Public Accountants

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1982

| Fund, Grant or Contract | Balances, July 1, 1981 | Contributions Grants and Contracts | Investment Income | | Other Income | Transfers | Expenditures | Balances, June 30, 1982 |
|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Interest and Dividends | Gain on Security Sales | | | | |
| African Studies/Travel Program | | | | | | | | |
| Exxon Education Foundation Grant | \$ | \$27,721 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Department of Education Grant | | 45,000 | | | | | | |
| | <u>-0-</u> | <u>72,721</u> | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u>57,233</u> | <u>15,488</u> |
| Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitution— | | | | | | | | |
| Project 87 | | | | | | | | |
| William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Grant | | | | | | | | |
| Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant | | | | | | | | |
| National Endowment for the Humanities Grant | | 160,108 | | | | | | |
| The Rockefeller Foundation Grant | | 31,666 | | | | | | |
| | <u>12,523</u> | <u>191,774</u> | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u>555</u> | <u></u> | <u>199,325</u> | <u>5,527</u> |

(Continued)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|--------|-------|-----|---------|---------|
| Andrew Mellon Foundation | | | | | | | |
| Termination Grant | 17,294 | | | | | 12,601 | 4,693 |
| Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund | 10,392 | | 2,208 | | 85 | 465 | 12,220 |
| George Louis Beer Prize Fund | 17,003 | | 1,346 | 450 | | 465 | 18,334 |
| Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund | 262,412 | | 22,899 | 7,482 | 838 | 16,480 | 277,151 |
| Bibliography of Writings on | | | | | | | |
| British History Project—AHA | 1,300 | | | | | (1,300) | -0- |
| Albert Corey Prize Fund | 13,509 | | 1,028 | 451 | | 165 | 14,823 |
| John H. Dunning Prize Fund | 10,719 | | 824 | 329 | | 165 | 11,707 |
| Endowment Fund | 124,894 | 1,898 | * | * | | | 126,792 |
| John K. Fairbank Prize Fund | 13,430 | | 1,048 | 419 | | 500 | 14,397 |
| Feature Films Project—AHA | 8,253# | | | | 230 | | 8,023# |
| German Marshall Fund Grant for the | | | | | | | |
| Publication of Recommendations on | | | | | | | |
| the Portrayal of Germany in U.S. | | | | | | | |
| College Textbooks | -0- | 1,000 | | | | | 1,000 |
| Leo Gershoy Prize Fund | 15,100 | | 3,308 | | | 1,000 | 17,408 |
| Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund | 5,001 | | 395 | 137 | | 548 | 4,985 |
| International Research and Exchange | | | | | | | |
| Board Grants for the US-USSR | | | | | | | |
| Historians' Colloquiums | 31,717# | 28,827 | | | | 2,890 | -0- |
| J. Franklin Jameson Fund | 11,657 | | 938 | 237 | | | 12,832 |
| Joint Committee for the Defense of the | | | | | | | |
| Rights of Historians under the | | | | | | | |
| First Amendment | 510 | | | | | | 510 |

(Continued)

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1982

| Fund, Grant or Contract | Balances, July 1, 1981 | Contribu- tions Grants and Contracts | Investment Income | | Other Income | Transfers | Expendi- tures | Balances, June 30, 1982 |
|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Interest and Dividends | Gain on Security Sales | | | | |
| Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants | | | | | | | | |
| Conference and Publication on the Introductory History Course | \$ 2,147 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 2,147 |
| Feature Film Project | 2,171 | | | | | (2,171) | | -0- |
| Littleton-Griswold Fund | 100,436 | | 10,219 | 2,588 | 516 | | 1,250 | 112,509 |
| Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund | 7,370 | | 539 | 309 | | | 665 | 7,553 |
| David M. Matteson Fund | 188,139 | | 16,878 | 253 | 3 | | 40,029 | 165,244 |
| Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant in Support of a Congressional Fellowship Program for Scholars in History ... | 107,912 | | | | | | 47,319 | 60,593 |
| National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History | 8,151 | 18,384 | | | | | 29,521 | 2,986# |
| National Endowment for the Humanities Grants | | | | | | | | |
| Bibliography of Writings on British History | -0- | | | | | 1,300 | 1,300 | -0- |

(Continued)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| International Assessment of Quantitative History | -0- | 20,000 | | | | | 17,594 | 2,406 |
| Proposal to Promote Women's History and Historical Studies in Secondary Education | -0- | | | | | 210 | 210 | -0- |
| Proposal for a Television Series on the Constitution | 5,023 | 2,052 | | | | 7 | 7,082 | -0- |
| Review and Dissemination of Teaching Packets | 6,681 | | | | | (210) | 500 | 5,971 |
| Support of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History | 3,288# | 3,840 | | | | | 552 | -0- |
| Survey of Department of History: A Model for the Study of Higher Education in the Humanities | -0- | 2,000 | | | | | 1,796 | 204 |
| US-USSR Exchange in Quantitative History | 7,147 | 7,400 | | | | 21 | 14,568 | -0- |
| Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund | 1,210 | | 95 | 32 | 100 | | 500 | 937 |
| Watumull Foundation Prize Fund | -0- | | | | | 165 | 165 | -0- |
| Andrew D. White Fund | 3,257 | | 263 | 64 | | | | 3,584 |
| | <u>\$ 912,130</u> | <u>\$ 349,896</u> | <u>\$ 61,988</u> | <u>\$ 12,751</u> | <u>\$2,327</u> | <u>\$ 912</u> | <u>\$451,998</u> | <u>\$888,006</u> |

Deficit Balance

* Investment income of the Endowment Fund insures to the General Fund.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
COMPARED WITH BUDGET—GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1982

| | Actual | Budget | Over or (Under) Budget |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Dues | \$431,320 | \$408,000 | \$23,320 |
| Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> | 164,847 | 166,000 | (1,153) |
| Advertising | 129,506 | 151,000 | (21,494) |
| Sales | 43,235 | 38,800 | 4,435 |
| Royalties and reprint fees | 13,588 | 20,000 | (6,412) |
| Registration fees | 42,629 | 52,000 | (9,371) |
| Rentals | 57,990 | 57,000 | 990 |
| Grants | 24,168 | 12,000 | 12,168 |
| Administrative fees | 23,472 | 9,000 | 14,472 |
| Investment income, net of management fees | 38,477 | 23,800 | 14,677 |
| Gain on security sales | 10,975 | 2,000 | 8,975 |
| Other | 6,732 | 1,500 | 5,232 |
| | <u>986,939</u> | <u>941,100</u> | <u>45,839</u> |
| Expenses | | | |
| Salaries | 381,293 | 382,000 | (707) |
| Employee benefits | 69,491 | 57,000 | 12,491 |
| House operating expenses | 26,108 | 20,800 | 5,308 |
| Office supplies and expenses | 91,266 | 80,100 | 11,166 |
| Equipment rentals and maintenance .. | 36,134 | 34,000 | 2,134 |
| Purchases of Plant Fund assets | 22,535 | 18,000 | 4,535 |
| Publication, printing and distribution .. | 280,375 | 271,700 | 8,675 |
| Travel and related meeting expenses .. | 94,528 | 88,300 | 6,228 |
| General insurance | 4,113 | -0- | 4,113 |
| Audit and legal fees | 12,000 | 14,000 | (2,000) |
| Dues and subscriptions | 4,828 | 3,800 | 1,028 |
| Executive Director Contingency Fund .. | 1,546 | 5,000 | (3,454) |
| Other | 14,163 | 13,500 | 663 |
| | <u>1,038,380</u> | <u>988,200</u> | <u>50,180</u> |
| Excess of expenses over revenue before income taxes | 51,441 | 47,100 | 4,341 |
| Income taxes on unrelated business income | 25 | 2,000 | (1,975) |
| Excess of expenses over revenue | <u>\$ 51,466</u> | <u>\$ 49,100</u> | <u>\$ 2,366</u> |

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1982

| Face Value or Number of Shares | Description | Adjusted Cost | Market Value |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | | | |
| \$25,000 | United States Treasury Note, 7.875%, due 11/15/82 | \$ 25,187 | \$ 24,422 |
| CORPORATE BONDS | | | |
| \$25,000 | American Telephone and Telegraph | | |
| 40,000 | Company, Debentures | | |
| | 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 4/1/85 | 23,815 | 20,657 |
| | 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due 8/1/95 | 38,922 | 20,400 |
| 25,000 | General Motors Acceptance | | |
| | Corporation, Debentures, 4.875%, due 12/1/87 | 17,841 | 16,688 |
| 50,000 | Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st | | |
| | Mortgage, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, due 10/1/96 | 48,760 | 24,250 |
| 48,000 | Sears Roebuck & Company, Sinking | | |
| | Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 10/1/95 | 48,484 | 30,840 |
| 25,000 | Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph | | |
| | Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004 | 24,473 | 10,812 |
| 25,000 | Standard Oil Company of California, Sinking Fund Debentures, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due 7/1/83 | 24,139 | 23,063 |
| 10,000 | Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%, due 5/1/95 | 9,541 | 5,963 |
| <u>\$248,000</u> | | <u>235,975</u> | <u>152,673</u> |

INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1982
(Continued)

| Face Value or Number of Shares | Description | Adjusted Cost | Market Value |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| COMMON STOCK | | | |
| 421 | American Telephone and Telegraph Company | \$ 24,597 | \$ 21,471 |
| 400 | Bristol Myers Co. | 21,976 | 22,252 |
| 900 | Commonwealth Edison Company | 25,530 | 19,242 |
| 1,000 | H. J. Heinz Co. | 15,036 | 32,500 |
| 450 | Interco, Inc. | 18,512 | 18,059 |
| 400 | International Business Machines | 16,836 | 24,252 |
| 700 | Mobil Corporation | 12,358 | 15,666 |
| 600 | PepsiCo, Inc. | 14,706 | 23,100 |
| 500 | Philip Morris, Inc. | 18,208 | 25,625 |
| 350 | Standard Oil Company (Indiana) | 11,788 | 14,133 |
| | | <u>179,547</u> | <u>216,300</u> |
| | Total securities | 440,709 | 393,395 |
| | Uninvested cash | 274 | 274 |
| | Total investments | <u>\$440,983</u> | <u>\$393,669</u> |

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
PARTICIPATING FUNDS
JUNE 30, 1982

| | Percentage Participation | Cost | Market Value |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Special funds and grants | | | |
| George Louis Beer Prize Fund | 2.1833 | \$ 9,306 | \$ 8,595 |
| Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund | 36.2934 | 156,177 | 142,876 |
| Albert Corey Prize Fund | 2.1889 | 9,577 | 8,617 |
| John H. Dunning Prize Fund | 1.5958 | 6,976 | 6,282 |
| Endowment Fund | 14.6677 | 64,254 | 57,742 |
| John K. Fairbank Prize Fund | 2.0314 | 8,657 | 7,997 |
| Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund ... | .6638 | 2,829 | 2,613 |
| J. Franklin Jameson Fund | 1.1487 | 4,897 | 4,522 |
| Littleton-Griswold Fund | 12.5476 | 54,051 | 49,396 |
| Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund ... | 1.5002 | 6,642 | 5,906 |
| Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund | .1562 | 665 | 615 |
| Andrew D. White Fund | .3119 | 1,329 | 1,228 |
| | 75.2889 | 325,360 | 296,389 |
| General Fund | 24.7111 | 115,623 | 97,280 |
| | 100.0000 | \$440,983 | \$393,669 |

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

JUNE 30, 1982

| Face Value or Number of Shares | Description | Cost | Market Value |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | | |
| \$ 9,000 | Federal Land Bank Consolidated Bonds, 8.2% due 1/20/83 | \$ 8,696 | \$ 8,702 |
| | CORPORATE BONDS | | |
| \$14,000 | General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90 | 14,553 | 10,920 |
| 24,000 | Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50% due 9/1/2000 ... | 24,990 | 14,880 |
| <u>\$38,000</u> | | <u>39,543</u> | <u>25,800</u> |
| | COMMON STOCKS | | |
| 200 | American Telephone and Telegraph Company | 5,020 | 10,200 |
| 350 | Continental Group, Inc. | 10,164 | 9,275 |
| 300 | CPC International, Inc. | 9,053 | 10,689 |
| 472 | Exxon Corporation | 2,273 | 13,098 |
| 150 | General Electric Company | 9,305 | 9,545 |
| 350 | Kroger Company | 7,478 | 12,075 |
| 150 | Eli Lilly and Company | 9,673 | 8,587 |
| 300 | Philip Morris, Inc. | 8,035 | 15,375 |
| | | <u>61,001</u> | <u>88,844</u> |
| | Total securities | 109,240 | 123,346 |
| | Uninvested cash | 251 | 251 |
| | Total investments | <u>\$109,491</u> | <u>\$123,597</u> |

Membership Statistics December 15, 1982

| | 1981 | 1982 | Variance (Under) |
|--|---------|--------|---------------------|
| TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: | | | |
| Honorary | 16 | 18 | 2 |
| Life | 430 | 429 | (1) |
| Annual | 10,725 | 10,801 | 76 |
| Trustee | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Fifty-Year | 45 | 46 | (1) |
| Addresses Unknown: | | | |
| Life | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fifty-Year | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honorary | 2 | 1 | (1) |
| Subtotal | 11,223 | 11,300 | 77 |
| Delinquent Membership | 1,448 | 1,148 | (300) |
| Total Membership | 12,671 | 12,448 | (223) |
| GAINS & LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP: | | | |
| GAINS: | | | |
| New Life Members | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| New Annual Members | | | |
| and Renewals | 872 | 1,334 | 462 |
| Other | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Total Gains | 873 | 1,339 | 466 |
| LOSSES: | | | |
| Deaths—Honorary Members | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deaths—Life Members | 8 | 3 | (5) |
| Deaths—Fifty-Year Members | 2 | 1 | (1) |
| Deaths—Annual Members | 31 | 22 | (9) |
| Resignations | 46 | 51 | 5 |
| Drops | 1,865 | 1,485 | (380) |
| Total Losses | 1,952 | 1,562 | (390) |
| Net Gain (Loss) | (1,079) | (223) | 76 |

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1982

(Continued)

| LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS: | 1981 | 1982 | Variance (Under) |
|--|-------|-------|---------------------|
| October | 221 | 132 | (89) |
| November | 208 | 142 | (66) |
| December | 255 | 206 | (49) |
| Total | 684 | 480 | (204) |
| Delinquents, January–September | 764 | 668 | (96) |
| TOTAL DELINQUENTS | 1,448 | 1,148 | (300) |
| Percentage of File in Delinquent Category: | 6.2% | | |

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1981 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1982

| STATUS TYPE: | 1981 | (W/Delinquents) Percentage | (W/O Delinquents) Percentage | 1982 | (W/Delinquents) Percentage | (W/O Delinquents) Percentage |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Over \$30,000 | 1,411 | 11.5% | 12.6% | 1,796 | 14% | 16% |
| \$20,000-\$29,999 | 2,335 | 18.4% | 20.9% | 2,506 | 20% | 22% |
| \$15,000-\$19,999 | 1,835 | 14.5% | 16.4% | 1,618 | 12% | 14% |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 1,549 | 12.2% | 13.8% | 1,416 | 11% | 13% |
| Below \$10,000 | 3,198 | 25% | 28.5% | 3,000 | 25% | 27% |
| Staff Members | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Associate Members | 297 | 2.3% | 2.6% | 356 | 3% | 3% |
| Trustee | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Honorary | 16 | 0.1% | 0.1% | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Fifty-Year Members | 45 | 0.4% | 0.4% | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Life Members | 430 | 3.4% | 3.8% | 429 | 4% | 4% |
| Joint Members | 98 | .8% | .9% | 104 | 1% | 1% |
| Address Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 11,223 | | | 11,300 | | |
| Delinquent Members | 1,448 | 11.4% | | 1,148 | 10% | |
| TOTAL MEMBERS | <u>12,671</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>12,448</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |
| MEMBERSHIP BY SEX CLASSIFICATION: | | | | | | |
| Male | 8,663 | 68.4% | 77.2% | 8,691 | 70% | 77% |
| Female | 2,489 | 19.6% | 22.2% | 2,563 | 20% | 23% |
| Not Coded | 71 | .6% | .6% | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Address Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 11,223 | | | 11,300 | | |
| Delinquents | 1,448 | 11.4% | | 1,148 | 10% | |
| TOTAL MEMBERS | <u>12,671</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>12,448</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1982

| MEMBER STATUS: | Income Range | 1981 Number Of Members | 1982 Number Of Members | Percentage Of Membership |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Code 11 @ \$50.00 | Over \$30,000 | 1,411 | 1,796 | 14% |
| Code 12 @ \$42.00 | \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 2,335 | 2,506 | 20% |
| Code 13 @ \$35.00 | \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 1,835 | 1,618 | 12% |
| Code 14 @ \$25.00 | \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 1,549 | 1,416 | 11% |
| Code 15 @ \$15.00 | Below \$10,000 | 3,198 | 3,000 | 25% |
| Code 03 @ \$15.00 | Joint Members | 98 | 104 | 1% |
| Code 20 @ \$25.00 | Associate Members | 297 | 356 | 3% |
| Code 16 | AHA Staff Members | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Total Paid Members | | 10,727 | 10,801 | |
| NONPAYING MEMBERS | | | | |
| Code 05 Life Members | | 430 | 429 | 4% |
| Code 06 Fifty-Year Members | | 45 | 46 | 0 |
| Code 07 Honorary Members | | 16 | 18 | 0 |
| Code 08 Trustees | | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Addresses Unknown | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | | 496 | 499 | |
| Total Paid and Nonpaying Members | | 11,223 | 11,300 | |
| Delinquent Members | | 1,448 | 1,148 | 10% |
| TOTAL | | 12,671 | 12,448 | |

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1981 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1982

| NEW MEMBERS BY SEX: | 1980 | Percent | 1982 | Percent |
|---|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Male | 585 | 67.1% | 734 | 69.3% |
| Female | 287 | 32.9% | 325 | 30.7% |
| TOTAL NEW MEMBERS | <u>872</u> | | <u>1,059</u> | |
| NEW MEMBERS BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION | | | | |
| Students: | | | | |
| Graduate Students | 297 | | 237 | |
| Undergraduate Students | 33 | | 31 | |
| Total | 240 | .28% | 264 | .25% |
| College Administrators | 10 | | 8 | |
| College Professors | 154 | | 326 | |
| Total | 164 | .19% | 331 | .31% |
| Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Researchers, Curators, Historians | | | | |
| | 87 | .10% | 113 | .11% |
| Secondary School Teachers | 36 | .04% | 41 | .04% |
| Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not nec- essarily related to history | | | | |
| Analyst | Executive Director | | Neurologist | |
| Bookseller | Engineer | | Para-Legal | |
| Business Executive | Factory Worker | | Park Technician | |
| Cataloguer | Fire Fighter | | Physician | |
| Chemist | Foreign Service Personnel | | Printer | |
| Civil Servant | Government Employee | | Program Manager | |
| Claims-Representative | Homemaker | | Psychohistorian | |
| Clerk | Insurance Agent | | Secretary | |
| Community Organizer | Journalist | | Social Worker | |
| Computer Programmer | Judge | | Stock Broker | |
| Consultant | Language Specialist | | Surveyor | |
| Counselor | Lawyer | | Systems Analyst | |
| Diplomat | Manuscript Assistant | | Translator | |
| Economist | Military Officer | | Travel Agent | |
| Electronics Engineer | Minister | | | |
| Total | 265 | .30% | 253 | .24% |
| Unspecified Areas | 80 | .09% | 50 | .05% |
| TOTAL NEW MEMBERS | <u>872</u> | | <u>1,059</u> | |

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS FROM
DECEMBER 15, 1981 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1982

(Continued)

| NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME LEVELS: | 1981 | 1982 | Variance (Under) |
|---|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Code 11 Over \$30,000 @ \$50.00..... | 43 | 89 | 71 |
| Code 12 \$20,000 to \$29,999 @ \$42.00..... | 69 | 141 | 72 |
| Code 13 \$15,000 to \$19,999 @ \$35.00..... | 98 | 134 | 36 |
| Code 14 \$10,000 to \$14,999 @ \$25.00..... | 118 | 126 | 8 |
| Code 15 Below \$10,000 @ \$15.00 | 460 | 473 | 13 |
| Code 03 Joint—Spouse @ \$15.00 | 16 | 15 | (1) |
| Code 20 Associate Member @ \$25.00..... | 68 | 81 | 13 |
| Code 05 Life Member @ \$1,000.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME | <u>872</u> | <u>1,059</u> | <u>212</u> |

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1982

| | 1981 | 1982 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Alabama | 83 | 81 |
| Alaska | 12 | 12 |
| Arizona | 70 | 73 |
| Arkansas | 39 | 37 |
| California | 1,166 | 1,191 |
| Colorado | 108 | 103 |
| Connecticut | 289 | 296 |
| Delaware | 35 | 39 |
| District of Columbia | 312 | 330 |
| Florida | 185 | 175 |
| Georgia | 127 | 135 |
| Guam | 3 | 4 |
| Hawaii | 26 | 32 |
| Idaho | 24 | 26 |
| Illinois | 556 | 554 |
| Indiana | 244 | 241 |
| Iowa | 107 | 105 |
| Kansas | 96 | 92 |
| Kentucky | 82 | 82 |
| Louisiana | 95 | 81 |
| Maine | 68 | 63 |
| Maryland | 404 | 420 |
| Massachusetts | 614 | 597 |
| Michigan | 324 | 307 |
| Minnesota | 164 | 152 |
| Mississippi | 38 | 39 |
| Missouri | 163 | 153 |
| Montana | 15 | 21 |
| Nebraska | 61 | 55 |
| Nevada | 14 | 14 |
| New Hampshire | 57 | 52 |
| New Jersey | 439 | 448 |
| New Mexico | 42 | 43 |
| New York | 1,461 | 1,458 |
| North Carolina | 250 | 259 |
| North Dakota | 15 | 17 |
| Ohio | 391 | 378 |
| Oklahoma | 65 | 73 |
| Oregon | 72 | 84 |
| Pennsylvania | 556 | 533 |
| Puerto Rico | 9 | 12 |
| Rhode Island | 72 | 81 |
| South Carolina | 90 | 93 |
| South Dakota | 14 | 22 |
| Tennessee | 130 | 123 |
| Texas | 367 | 378 |

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1982

(Continued)

| | 1981 | 1982 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Utah | 36 | 31 |
| Vermont | 36 | 38 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia | 503 | 527 |
| Washington | 151 | 141 |
| West Virginia | 49 | 51 |
| Wisconsin | 224 | 223 |
| Wyoming | 13 | 17 |
| Canada | 266 | 263 |
| Other Countries | 387 | 442 |
| Addresses Unknown | 3 | 2 |
| TOTAL | <u>11,223</u> | <u>11,300</u> |

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1982

| | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| NEW ENGLAND: | | |
| Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut..... | 1,136 | 1,127 |
| NORTH ATLANTIC: | | |
| New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia..... | 3,207 | 3,228 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | |
| Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.. | 1,155 | 1,189 |
| NORTH CENTRAL: | | |
| Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin | 1,739 | 1,703 |
| SOUTH CENTRAL: | | |
| Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia.. | 382 | 376 |
| WEST CENTRAL: | | |
| Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.. | 1,186 | 1,165 |
| PACIFIC COAST: | | |
| Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska | 1,749 | 1,788 |
| TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES: | | |
| Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam..... | 13 | 17 |
| Canada | 266 | 263 |
| Other Countries | 387 | 442 |
| Addresses Unknown | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>11,223</u> | <u>11,300</u> |

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1973 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1982

| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alabama | 123 | 114 | 114 | 116 | 106 | 92 | 94 | 91 | 83 | 81 |
| Alaska | 20 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Arizona | 106 | 106 | 82 | 81 | 88 | 85 | 85 | 69 | 70 | 73 |
| Arkansas | 49 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 37 |
| California | 1,637 | 1,548 | 1,420 | 1,419 | 1,359 | 1,362 | 1,316 | 1,204 | 1,166 | 1,191 |
| Colorado | 171 | 159 | 142 | 136 | 135 | 135 | 125 | 120 | 108 | 103 |
| Connecticut | 474 | 429 | 363 | 365 | 356 | 353 | 334 | 322 | 289 | 296 |
| Delaware | 65 | 55 | 48 | 52 | 47 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 39 |
| District of Columbia | 440 | 375 | 333 | 355 | 324 | 339 | 323 | 322 | 312 | 330 |
| Florida | 271 | 245 | 224 | 224 | 212 | 213 | 198 | 189 | 185 | 175 |
| Georgia | 210 | 171 | 159 | 180 | 169 | 159 | 139 | 138 | 127 | 135 |
| Guam | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Hawaii | 50 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 32 |
| Idaho | 30 | 32 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 26 |
| Illinois | 933 | 835 | 745 | 745 | 714 | 693 | 650 | 593 | 556 | 554 |
| Indiana | 424 | 350 | 317 | 325 | 319 | 306 | 281 | 261 | 244 | 241 |
| Iowa | 195 | 170 | 138 | 135 | 134 | 127 | 128 | 115 | 107 | 105 |
| Kansas | 165 | 137 | 124 | 128 | 126 | 124 | 112 | 103 | 96 | 92 |
| Kentucky | 165 | 136 | 116 | 114 | 113 | 105 | 97 | 88 | 82 | 82 |
| Louisiana | 156 | 119 | 101 | 108 | 104 | 97 | 99 | 92 | 95 | 81 |
| Maine | 110 | 94 | 91 | 79 | 79 | 82 | 74 | 72 | 68 | 63 |
| Maryland | 561 | 510 | 432 | 463 | 431 | 399 | 407 | 409 | 404 | 420 |
| Massachusetts | 1,035 | 909 | 819 | 796 | 729 | 696 | 683 | 648 | 614 | 597 |
| Michigan | 605 | 523 | 478 | 438 | 434 | 408 | 377 | 352 | 324 | 307 |
| Minnesota | 237 | 192 | 180 | 182 | 173 | 180 | 182 | 170 | 164 | 152 |
| Mississippi | 67 | 58 | 57 | 63 | 57 | 48 | 48 | 44 | 38 | 39 |
| Missouri | 304 | 262 | 219 | 206 | 201 | 207 | 180 | 167 | 163 | 153 |
| Montana | 33 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 21 |
| Nebraska | 101 | 80 | 72 | 77 | 62 | 63 | 57 | 58 | 61 | 55 |

(Continued)

| | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Nevada | 20 | 28 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| New Hampshire | 104 | 87 | 77 | 77 | 70 | 68 | 65 | 57 | 57 | 52 |
| New Jersey | 784 | 673 | 589 | 583 | 579 | 540 | 506 | 470 | 439 | 448 |
| New Mexico | 66 | 61 | 54 | 46 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 49 | 42 | 43 |
| New York | 2,483 | 2,224 | 1,959 | 1,912 | 1,849 | 1,688 | 1,659 | 1,586 | 1,461 | 1,458 |
| North Carolina | 380 | 332 | 303 | 309 | 309 | 305 | 271 | 258 | 250 | 259 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Ohio | 736 | 603 | 541 | 523 | 496 | 473 | 431 | 412 | 391 | 378 |
| Oklahoma | 85 | 75 | 84 | 89 | 99 | 80 | 68 | 69 | 65 | 73 |
| Oregon | 112 | 110 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 85 | 88 | 81 | 72 | 84 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,024 | 895 | 814 | 801 | 768 | 712 | 664 | 599 | 556 | 533 |
| Puerto Rico | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 12 |
| Rhode Island | 152 | 130 | 102 | 101 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 80 | 72 | 81 |
| South Carolina | 119 | 118 | 123 | 129 | 110 | 104 | 97 | 97 | 90 | 93 |
| South Dakota | 34 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 22 |
| Tennessee | 208 | 184 | 174 | 165 | 162 | 160 | 153 | 141 | 130 | 123 |
| Texas | 485 | 430 | 405 | 415 | 455 | 443 | 431 | 390 | 367 | 378 |
| Utah | 55 | 40 | 40 | 44 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 32 | 36 | 31 |
| Vermont | 63 | 62 | 51 | 47 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 36 | 38 |
| Virgin Islands | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia | 664 | 580 | 534 | 550 | 549 | 537 | 510 | 510 | 503 | 527 |
| Washington | 217 | 207 | 198 | 194 | 185 | 187 | 172 | 167 | 151 | 141 |
| West Virginia | 97 | 77 | 68 | 72 | 67 | 58 | 56 | 51 | 49 | 51 |
| Wisconsin | 373 | 318 | 276 | 272 | 279 | 277 | 257 | 230 | 224 | 223 |
| Wyoming | 23 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 17 |
| Canada | 418 | 383 | 338 | 349 | 343 | 329 | 319 | 284 | 266 | 263 |
| Other Countries | 408 | 350 | 347 | 326 | 353 | 376 | 384 | 387 | 387 | 442 |
| Addresses Unknown | 199 | 53 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Undetermined | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 18,082 | 15,819 | 14,192 | 14,142 | 13,693 | 13,167 | 12,593 | 11,843 | 11,223 | 11,300 |

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1981

LIFE MEMBERS:

Gray C. Boyce, Alameda, California
Rayford Logan, Washington, District of Columbia
Walter Rundell, College Park, Maryland

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

William H. Dunham, Jr., New Haven Connecticut

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

David C. Bailey, East Lansing, Michigan
Ralph P. Bieber, Saint Louis, Missouri
Lyman H. Butterfield, Cambridge, Massachusetts
John K. Creighton, El Paso, Texas
James S. Cunningham, Reston, Virginia
Thomas A. Dunlea, Marshfield, Massachusetts
Ernst Ekman, Riverside, California
Ellen Davis Goldwater, Rowayton, Connecticut
Mildred J. Headings, Winter Park, Florida
Dirk Jellema, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Joan Kelly-Gadol, New York, New York
Louis Kestenber, Houston, Texas
Lefferts A. Loetscher, Princeton, New Jersey
Val R. Lorin, Eugene, Oregon
Geoffrey P. Mawn, Tempe, Arizona
Anatole G. Mazour, Stanford, California
Edward D. McShane, Santa Clara, California
Thomas A. Miller, Tucson, Arizona
Bernadine Pietraszek, Chicago, Illinois
Nancy A. Rosenblatt, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Donald N. Sherwood, Seattle, Washington
Samuel A. Suhler, Pinedale, California

HONORARY MEMBERS

| | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1981 | Guillaume de Bertier | 1982 | Masao Maruyama |
| 1966 | Fernand Braudel | 1982 | W. N. Medlicott |
| 1967 | Claude Cahen | 1964 | Arnaldo Momigliano |
| 1967 | J. B. Duroselle | 1964 | Roland Mousnier |
| 1982 | G. R. Elton | 1981 | J. H. Plumb |
| 1960 | Keith Hancock | 1964 | Ronald Syme |
| 1981 | Ragnhild M. Hatton | 1965 | Yasaka Takagi |
| 1982 | Christopher Hill | 1971 | P. A. Zaionchkovskii |
| 1981 | E. Le Roy Ladurie | 1958 | Silvio Zavala |

Minutes of the Council Meeting

MAY 21-22, 1982

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C., on May 21-22, 1982. President Gordon Craig presided and called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. Present were: Philip D. Curtin, president-elect; Bernard Bailyn, immediate past-president; Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president for research; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; Council members Robert D. Cross, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Barbara Miller Lane, Robert I. Rotberg, Stuart B. Schwartz, Robert M. Warner; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, assistant executive director.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the December 27 and 30, 1981 meetings were approved as distributed.

2. *Report of the President:* The Council approved the action of the Executive Committee to grant \$800 out of the Littleton-Griswold Fund to Peter Hoffer and William Scott to offset costs of preparing copy for the edition of the Richmond County Criminal Trial Records, and to acknowledge the long and faithful service of the late Joseph H. Smith who had completed most of the work before he died last November.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Curtin reported that the Committee on Affiliated Societies had approved affiliation of the Conference for the Study of Political Thought, the Institute for Historical Study, and the National Council on Public History. Mr. Bailyn opposed admitting associations that do not have a subject matter and whose purposes are purely promotional. These three affiliations were approved by the Council, which decided to consider the question of affiliated societies and their relation to the AHA at its next meeting.

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The Committee on Committee's recommendation that Linda Levy Peck succeed Margaret Jacob as member and chair of the Committee on Women Historians was next discussed. The Council agreed to her appointment but did not approve of a new member being elevated to the chairmanship. The Committee on Women Historians was asked to appoint an acting chair from the more senior members on the committee for the balance of the year, and the Committee on Committees will nominate a chair when it meets in November to fill other impending vacancies on the CWH.

4. *Appointment of 1983 Program Committee:* Mr. Wyatt-Brown, chair of the 1983 program committee joined the Council to discuss his recommendations for service on the committee. Mr. Weinberg noted that some areas were not adequately covered by the committee and Mr. Wyatt-Brown replied that he was planning to consult with colleagues should the need arise. He said that he was stressing comparative history in his initial call for papers but did not intend to have a theme. Various suggestions were made for sessions, such as a "state of the art" approach, the retention of old standby topics for the benefit of those members who attend from smaller institutions and want to keep in touch with the latest research, and an open session of unrelated papers. Mr. Wyatt-Brown said he would do his best to form a balanced program. The committee structure was then approved, and Mr. Wyatt-Brown left the meeting.

5. *Professional Division:* Ms. Berry informed the Council of the recent activities of the division. The only item requiring action was the committee's recommendation to dispense with the reading of the Nominating Committee's detailed report at the business meeting, including the voting tally, and this the Council approved. The *Newsletter* will continue to carry the full report, including the tallies for each candidate and the abstentions.

Ms. Berry also reported that the committee had considered a letter from Jacob Price of the University of Michigan regarding the problem that tenure review committees have in securing, without fee, outside evaluators who are expected to read all of an individual's work. The Council asked the division to bring to the next Council meeting a recommendation for handling such issues. Ms. Berry said she would so inform Professor Price.

In response to a question concerning the proposed Journal of Popular History, Mr. Gammon said it had by no means been abandoned and the reconstituted subcommittee, consisting of Barbara Miller Lane, chair; Stuart B. Schwartz, David Van Tassel, and Robert Rotberg,

COUNCIL MINUTES

agreed to report back when it had some ideas for launching the journal.

6. *Teaching Division*: Mr. Van Tassel requested approval of the draft Guidelines for Teacher Certification, which were the substance of the revised Cole-Pressly pamphlet *Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers*. Various suggestions were offered for clarifying segments of the guidelines, including consulting the National Education Association and Commissioners of Education. The Council recommended that Mr. Van Tassel take the draft back to the division for further review, rewriting of the preamble etc., and the final form could be approved by the Executive Committee at an early date.

Mr. Van Tassel suggested that the analysis of the questionnaires on the introductory history course be published in a condensed form in the *Newsletter*, possibly as an article for the "Teaching History" column. He also reported that the Lilly Foundation had funded the Conference on the Study and Teaching of Black History; that between fifteen hundred and eighteen hundred students will be participating in this year's National History Day, eighty thousand having participated in thirty-three states so far this year. He had also received another grant to continue the program.

A request from the Council for Basic Education for AHA's endorsement and financing of distribution of its report on the place of history in the schools was declined.

7. *Research Division*: Mr. Weinberg submitted the following items for action of the Council: a) Appointment of four new honorary members: G.R. Elton, University of Cambridge; Christopher Hill, Oxford University Press; Masao Maruyama, emeritus, University of Tokyo; and W.N. Medlicott, emeritus, London School of Economics. Council approved, with the recommendation that this need not be an annual procedure unless more geographically representative nominations are received. b) Beveridge Grants for research in American history: Two changes in the guidelines were approved: i) funding will not be provided for employing research assistants, except in cases of technical skills such as key punching, coding of data, and other procedures related to the preparation of data for machine computation; ii) most kinds of typing excluded from funding but typing of a manuscript as a camera-ready copy for an article, dissertation, or book, may qualify as a technical expense. The research topics should be published in the *Newsletter* along with the names of the winners. c) First Books Program: Following discussion of a recommendation to close this program, the Council agreed to continue it in 1982 on a one-year trial

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basis under condition that the program receive heavy publicity; that a faculty advisor or a member of the association who has read a manuscript and is able to provide a detailed statement on its strengths submit the manuscript; and that only one reader for each manuscript be required. d) Credentials for affiliated and unaffiliated historians: To help alleviate the problems historians encounter in foreign countries when conducting research in record centers and archives, it was agreed that the AHA would provide an introductory letter certifying that the researcher is a member of the association in good standing. In addition, at an extra charge, an AHA certificate will be provided as a further credential. e) Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists: The division's recommendation that the AHA contingent be placed under the aegis of the Research Division and that the vice-president serve as one of the AHA representatives was tabled for a year until a further study could be made. Initial reaction was that given the special nature of the committee it should continue to be freefloating.

8. *Executive Session:* Mr. Craig informed Mr. Gammon that the Council had unanimously approved the extension of his term as executive director following his one-year trial period. Mr. Gammon expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Council.

9. *Report of the Executive Director:* The following actions were taken on items submitted by Mr. Gammon: a) Appointment of Program Committee for the 1985 International Congress of Historical Sciences: In reviewing the nominees submitted by the Committee on International Activities, Mr. Craig explained that this working committee would not only select the U.S. participants for the congress but would be working through a whole network of regional committees and therefore the program committee would need to be an effective one. There were certain omissions in representation, and the slate was returned to the committee to rework. With the need for a meeting following the ICHS General Assembly, it was agreed that the revised committee could be cleared through the Executive Committee. b) Public service activities of the AHA: The revised charter for the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History was approved. The modifications call for the development of a broader constituency which would protect the interests of the profession. The bylaws for the incorporation of the Consortium of Social Science Associations, of which AHA is a member, were noted. Mr. Gammon said that the AHA had been asked to contribute \$6,000 but COSSA had been given only a third of that amount. c) Modern Language Association Placement Proj-

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ect: Council agreed to the AHA cooperating as an experiment in the expanded MLA placement project which was designed to assist humanities PhDs seeking nonacademic employment. There would be no charge to the association since the would-be employee is expected to pay a placement fee. d) Polish Historians: In response to an appeal through the ACLS, it was agreed that the AHA would initiate a one-year gift subscription to the *AHR* to be sent to the Polish Academy of Sciences, the University of Warsaw and the Jagiellonian University of Cracow. On the matter of the continued imprisonment of Bronislaw Geremek, the executive director was directed to release the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Council noted with great disappointment that the distinguished Polish historian, Bronislaw Geremek, (and other Polish historians) still remains in jail and calls upon the Polish government to release him to enable him to continue his scholarly work.

Ms. Berry said that the Professional Division will also prepare a resolution for the December annual business meeting. e) Appointment of parliamentarian: The Council unanimously elected Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University, to serve as parliamentarian for the AHA and the annual meeting in 1982. f) Lobbying: Mr. Gammon reported on the various lobbying activities of the AHA in support of the National Archives, the National Park Service, the establishment of a House historian, the opening of records, the National Endowment of the Humanities, the preservation issue, and historians' interests in the Executive Order on Classification and the Freedom of Information Act. The AHA also supports appropriations* for the Women's Rights National Historical Park at Seneca Falls, the Mary McLeod Bethune site in Washington, D.C., student loans, and women's history week. Mr. Weinberg said it should be impressed upon the profession, through the *Newsletter*, what these lobbying activities mean to them as scholars and graduate students when they come to Washington to conduct research. g) Nominating Committee: The Council expressed concern at the lack of diversity in the slate of candidates for the 1982 ballot. It also noted that the committee selected its own replacement candidates, and the president was authorized to appoint a person or persons to bring the Council a proposed change in the constitution. Ms. Berry said that the Professional Division would make a study to see whether there is a structural problem in the constitution and propose an amendment if any action is deemed appropriate. h) Proposed establishment of a public history award: Mr. Weinberg requested that if the Rockefeller Foundation provides funding for this prize the Research Division be

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charged with implementing the terms for the prize. i) American Council of Learned Societies Travel Grant Program: Given current time limits on the screening of applications, Mr. Gammon was asked to approach the ACLS with a view to suggesting changes to enable the Research Division to make a more rational and deliberate determination. It was noted that seventeen grants out of forty-two applications screened by the Research Division were awarded for participation in summer international meetings. j) 1982–1983 Congressional Fellowships: Mr. Gammon informed the Council that this was the final year for these awards under the present Mellon Foundation grant but he hoped to get a two-year extension. k) Phi Alpha Theta: A suggestion that Mr. Donald B. Hoffman, long-time secretary-treasurer of Phi Alpha Theta, be recognized by the association was considered appropriate, particularly because of the role Phi Alpha plays in supporting the study of history, and the forum should be the General Meeting at the 1982 annual meeting.

10. *Report of the Finance Committee*: Mr. Craig reported on the meeting of the Finance Committee on May 21. The committee would meet in October to address the growing deficit. In the meantime the committee approved a \$2.50 postal surcharge on membership dues, a review of the dues structure and the cost of publishing the *Review*, and of the relationship of affiliated societies to the AHA. It was moved and seconded that commencing in 1983 all program participants in the annual meeting, with the exception of foreign guests, must be members of the association. A notice alerting the membership to the financial condition of the AHA should be inserted in the *Newsletter*. The proposed budget was approved.

11. *New Business*: a) Mr. Curtin introduced a request from the International Academic Union's Commission XXII Fontes Historiae Africanae for international cooperation in the publishing of written source materials for the history of Africa. The Council expressed interest but asked for more information and clearer identification before making a decision. b) The Council approved sending a resolution to the Office of Personnel Management opposing the proposed lowering of standards in its classification and qualification requirements for archivists.

12. *Date of Next Council Meeting*: The next meeting of the Council will be December 27, 1982, in Washington, D.C. The new Council will also meet on December 30.

13. *Adjournment*: There being no further business the Council adjourned at 12:45 p.m. on May 22.

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DECEMBER 27, 1982

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., on December 27, 1982. President Gordon Craig presided and called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. Present were: Philip D. Curtin, president-elect; Bernard Bailyn, immediate past-president; Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president for research; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; David D. Van Tassel, vice-president for teaching; Council members Robert D. Cross, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Barbara Miller Lane, Robert I. Rotberg, Stuart B. Schwartz, Robert M. Warner; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, assistant executive director. Newly-elected Council members Joyce O. Appleby and Katherine Fischer Drew attended as observers.

1. *Spring Council Meeting*: The minutes of the May 21-22 Council meeting were approved as distributed.

2. *Report of the President*: a) The Finance Committee met on October 15 and its report and recommendations will be discussed in more detail later in the meeting. b) The Committee on International Historical Activities, chaired by Nancy L. Roelker, is well under way with proposals for U.S. participation in the 1985 international congress. Mr. Craig said he would be attending the ICHS Bureau meeting in May, the main purpose of which will be to review and organize the proposals submitted and to inspect the site at Stuttgart; one difficulty with the 1985 program has been new methods of work. c) The subcommittee on the popular history journal has submitted a report which will be discussed later. d) Of concern to the Council has been the behavior of the Nominating Committee; one weakness is that it has not tapped all constituencies. Council might consider suggesting to the committee that it circulate a letter to the membership asking everybody to make a list of 10-12 people who might be considered for presidential office. In that regard the present Council feels that the procedure for electing the president-elect is the correct one and there is no reason for going back to the membership. e) The association is now in the field of lobbying and it should continue to take positions involving the concerns of the profession.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: Mr. Curtin reported that he and the executive director had a useful discussion with the Board of Trustees in New York on December 2; he also met with John William Ward, president of the American Council of Learned Societies. Among the

changes he is making, Mr. Ward is planning to revitalize the delegates and use them as a group to advise and initiate policies for ACLS. On the recommendation of the Committee on Affiliated Societies three new societies were accepted for affiliation in 1982: Conference for the Study of Political Thought, National Council for Public History, and the Institute for Historical Study. The recommendations of the Committee on Committees to fill vacancies on appointive committees were approved by Council.

4. *Report of the Vice-President for the Profession:* Ms. Berry referred to the annual report of the division and submitted the following recommendations for approval: a) Nominating Committee procedures: pursuant to a charge from the Council the division considered whether there was some structural problem with the procedures of the Nominating Committee. After discussion of its findings the following statement was adopted and the executive director was requested to convey it to the committee: "The Professional Division recommends that no pre-determined quota should be set for AHA nominees for office on the basis of regional representation, academic or nonacademic affiliation, sex, or other such criteria. Instead, the Nominating Committee should be advised that slates of candidates, including the chair of the Nominating Committee, should be selected with the same standards utilized in selecting candidates for the Council and president. Acknowledged distinction as a professional and the likelihood of distinguished service should be the overriding consideration." Mr. Gammon was directed to advise the Nominating Committee of the tenor of the Council's discussions and concerns. b) Fees for tenure/promotion evaluation in history: As a result of a letter from Professor Jacob Price of the University of Michigan this issue was discussed within the division, and with one emendation Council approved the following statement:

Historians should be willing to respond positively to requests from their colleagues in other institutions for evaluation of faculty for the purpose of tenure and promotion reviews. It is a common practice in many universities for the administration to require outside letters of evaluation and support when departmental faculty are recommended for promotion and tenure. When responsiveness requires only a letter of evaluation based on the historian's present or past knowledge of his or her colleague's work, such letters should be willingly provided *gratis*. But when such evaluations require the reading of articles or unpublished materials which would absorb more than an hour or two of the historian's time, it is altogether appropriate to expect to receive a fee for services rendered.

Such fees are provided by some institutions for such evalua-

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tions. Some institutions provide fees for faculty reviews in the sciences but not in the humanities generally or for historians.

As a matter of policy, the association believes that if the institution requires letters involving extensive research and evaluation, then fees should be provided.

c) Request from the American Sociological Association to endorse its resolution concerning the violation of fundamental academic rights of Jewish scholars in the Soviet Union whose academic degrees have been revoked: In the ensuing discussion Mr. Gammon said he would consult with the appropriate office of the State Department and if the alleged accusations are verified he would send a letter to the ASA endorsing its statement and commending it for highlighting the contemptible practice of revoking the degrees of scholars. d) Proposed exchange of history faculty between North America and Western Europe: The division will pursue this exchange of history faculty with the proponent of the proposal, Professor Anthony Sutcliffe of the University of Sheffield, and later make a recommendation to the Council.

5. *Report of the Vice-President for Research:* Mr. Weinberg submitted the following action items: a) Executive Order 12356 on Security Classification: The Council adopted the division's statement as the association's official position on the problem of over-classification of information; as a member of the Executive Branch, Mr. Warner abstained from voting on this issue. The statement will be sent to the White House, the National Security Council, and members of Congress. Mr. Weinberg was congratulated on the very impressive document he had produced. b) Beveridge Grants: Council approved a modification in the procedures for awarding these grants, viz. that the awards be made once a year, at the division's spring meeting, and that no applicant be permitted to receive more than \$1,000 within a five-year period. c) Proposed conferences for graduate students: After some discussion Council approved by a six-to-four vote a pilot program to hold two conferences for graduate students, one in New York state and a second in the West; a member of the Research Division will attend the conferences as an observer. d) Honorary members: The following revised procedures were adopted for selecting foreign honorary members of the association:

- i. That selection of honorary members be made in alternate years; 1982 having been a selection year, 1984 would be the next year.
- ii. That we continue to solicit the membership at large for nominations, but that additionally the division and mem-

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bers of the Council be authorized to make direct nominations to the division.

- iii. That the division in nominating years narrow the list of candidates to a few names, and that the Council at its next session make the final decision, reducing the list still further.

e) First Books Program: The division recommended, and the Council agreed, that this program should be terminated after the present competition. The program has outlived its need and it has not been a particularly useful way of getting manuscripts published. An explanatory article on its discontinuance will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Perspectives*.

6. *Report of the Vice-President for Teaching*: a) Conference on graduate training: Given the lack of interest in this proposal, the division asked to be relieved of its formal charge to organize this conference and Council agreed, noting that Mr. Bailyn plans to propose a panel on the subject for the next annual meeting program. b) History Day support and subvention: Mr. Van Tassel reported on the growth of History Day, with which the association has been associated, and requested an increase in its subvention; it was moved and seconded that the subvention be increased to \$1,000 per annum for the next three years. As Mr. Van Tassel who acted as the association's representative on History Day's board of trustees has retired from the Teaching Division, Mr. Gammon was appointed as the AHA trustee *ex officio*.

7. *Pacific Coast Branch*: In the absence abroad of the PCB president, Secretary-Treasurer John A. Schutz submitted the annual report of the branch.

8. *Report of the Executive Director*: The following items were presented for action:

a) Board of Trustees: Mr. Gammon informed the Council that Mr. Maurice Stack, who is retiring from The Atlantic Companies, and Mrs. Karen Loud of Christie, Manson and Woods International Inc., because of other commitments, have submitted their resignations effective December 1982. Mr. Roosevelt, chairman of the board, submitted recommendations of George von Hassell and Roger Liddell as replacements to serve out the unexpired terms. They were approved in principle and will be nominated by the Council at its May meeting. The appointments, if approved, will then go before the 1983 annual busi-

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ness meeting for ratification. The Council considered that the two individuals might serve on an acting basis pending ratification. b) Project Coordinator for the Conferences on Teaching the Constitution: Mr. Gammon announced the appointment of John W. Larner, Jr., as project coordinator for this series of conferences. The Council agreed that since Mr. Larner is an elected member of the Teaching Division whose appointment is for over one year he should resign from the division and the Nominating Committee should nominate candidates for the 1983 ballot to fill his unexpired term. c) *AHR* Board of Editors: Mr. Pflanze joined the meeting to discuss his proposals for filling two vacancies on the board. Council approved unanimously the appointments of Allan Mitchell, University of California, San Diego (modern German/French history) and Hans Rogger, University of California, Los Angeles (Russian history) to replace Stanley Payne, University of Wisconsin, Madison, and Sidney Monas, University of Texas, Austin, whose three-year terms were expiring. Council noted that two new Council members were also serving concurrently on the board of editors and the matter was referred to the Professional Division to consider any possible conflict of interest in serving on two committees. d) Assistant Executive Director: Noting the Council's May 1982 discussion of this position, Mr. Gammon proposed a constitutional amendment making the assistant directorship a Council appointment with its title changed to deputy executive director. There being no bylaw prohibiting a change in title the Council proposed, instead of a constitutional amendment, the following resolution which was passed unanimously: That the assistant executive director's position be retitled deputy executive director; the incumbent shall be recognized by the Council as the executive director's deputy in all matters of the association's business. e) Assignment of Committee on International Historical Activities to the Research Division: Mr. Gammon noted that the 1975 document dealing with the organization, jurisdiction, and operation of association committees, did not place this committee under the general supervision of a division. Council approved amending this oversight and assigned the committee to the Research Division, its *de facto* overseer and supporter. f) Site of the 1984 annual meeting: Council approved Chicago as the site of the 1984 meeting provided suitable financial arrangements could be worked out with the hotels. g) Appointment of local arrangements chair for the 1983 annual meeting: Mr. Gammon said he was in touch with the department at San Jose State University and will submit a recommendation to the Executive Committee in the new year. h) Acceptance of Grants: Council formally accepted the following foundation and government grants:

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| NEH Grant for Regional Conferences on the Teaching of Constitutional History in Secondary Schools | \$228,993.95 |
| Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant to continue the association's Congressional Fellows Program for three years..... | \$135,000.00 |
| Rockefeller Foundation grant for establishing a prize for published work by a historian outside of academe, for seven years (oral notification) | \$ 17,500.00 |
| USIA allocation to fund travel by up to twenty historians to Italy for a joint Italian-American conference in Florence October, 1983 (oral notification)..... | \$ 20,000.00 |
| Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission grant to fund travel to Japan by five American historians to attend a trilateral conference on history, industrialization, and teaching | \$ 23,325.00 |
| NEH Chairman's Grant to fund part of the cost of supplying AP teachers with copies of the newsletter, containing columns on AP Teaching | \$ 1,660.00 |

i) Financial condition of the association: The Finance Committee, which met on October 15, submitted the following recommendations which, after discussion by Council, were approved:

- i) Increase in membership dues. In sending out renewal notices it was suggested a note be included informing members of the cost of subsidizing dues in the lower categories. The new dues schedule establishes a "supergrade" category (salary over \$40,000) at \$60 per annum, and increases all other categories by \$5.00.
- ii) Relationship with affiliated societies should be revised.
- iii) Establishment of centennial fund committee. Mr. Gammon was asked to draw up a specific proposal for the May meeting on the objects for defining the goal of such an undertaking; one would be to restore ties with the lay public. It was suggested that former presidents be made honorary members of the committee.
- iv) Sale of real estate was approved. The income realized by the sale of the two properties at 404 A Street and 18 Fourth Street should be reinvested.
- v) Use of the Littleton-Griswold Fund to permit use of \$4,500

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per annum to support the joint AHA-Library of Congress Jameson fellowship. The Council restored the original gift guidelines "for research work in American history," and approved a continued interest in legal history research through the AHA-American Society for Legal History joint committee.

j) Popular History Journal: Ms. Lane gave a progress report on the proposed magazine and recommended empowering a new committee to implement the product. After minor emendations it was moved and seconded that Council endorse the conclusions of the report and commit \$25,000 toward publishing a trial issue, with plans for a second issue. Mr. Gammon added two caveats:

- i) the association would be prepared to lose no more than \$25,000 on the venture;
- ii) with present staffing responsibilities at headquarters the staff cannot undertake to develop and run this out of the work of the office, though the staff would give as much help as possible. Mr. Rotberg, who was appointed chair of the new subcommittee, said the committee should immediately get to work with an individual to develop an issue, using a "seed" issue similar to *Archaeology*, and to try to find donors and cosponsors. The decision to move ahead with the new magazine was unanimous.

k) Proposed Howard R. Marraro Prize for books in Italian by Italian authors: Mr. Gammon was authorized to pursue this further. l) Proposed cooperative project with the National Council for the Social Studies: The prospectus for a Report on the History Teaching Profession was discussed and a recommendation that the association contribute \$2,000 in return for cosponsorship was approved in principle, conditional on review and approval by the association of the finished report.

Report of the Executive Director: The following items were submitted for information:

a) Program for the 1983 annual meeting: Mr. Wyatt-Brown, chair of the 1983 program committee, joined the Council and gave a progress report on plans for the San Francisco meeting. The committee was commended for the innovative and scholarly content of its proposed sessions. b) Project '87: Ms. Cynthia Harrison, deputy director of Project '87, next joined the meeting and reported on the present status of the project. Council commented on the good progress being made

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and asked to be advised of the sales of the Project '87 books. c) Mr. Gammon reported on current international historical activities, the organizational status of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and an invitation to support a proposed U.S. Academy of Peace. d) Annual Reports: The annual reports of the executive director, *AHR* editor, controller, Nominating Committee, and committee chairs and delegates, were received and placed on file.

9. *Executive Session*: The Council then went into executive session at the direction of the chair.

10. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

DECEMBER 30, 1982

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., on December 30, 1982. President Philip D. Curtin presided and called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. Present were: Arthur S. Link, president-elect; Gordon A. Craig, immediate past-president; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president for research; John A. Garraty, vice-president for teaching; Council members Joyce O. Appleby, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Katherine Fischer Drew, Robert I. Rotberg, Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., Robert M. Warner; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director.

1. *Business Meeting*: Council considered the resolution calling for nuclear disarmament adopted by the business meeting. Strong reservations were expressed on the implication in the preambular clauses that the association was endorsing or appearing to endorse a particular interpretation of history, but after discussing the issue Council concurred with the operative portion of the resolution by a vote of seven to two, with three abstentions. Following is the resolution:

Be It Resolved that the American Historical Association goes on record to support the objective of negotiated nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union and other states, and to that end opposes the production of any new nuclear weapons systems at this time as a policy prejudicial to our national security and to the pursuit of peace; and authorizes the Executive Committee of the American Historical Association to make known this resolution to the president of the United States, other appropriate officers of the government, and our fellow citizens.

COUNCIL MINUTES

The executive director was instructed to bring the resolution to the attention of the press and appropriate officials of the U.S. government.

2. *Appointment of 1984 Program Committee chair:* After considering the credentials of the candidates willing to serve, and other factors, Council selected C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara, for chair in 1984. It was requested that the AHA staff obtain up-to-date curriculae vitae of future candidates for program chair and that they be made available ahead of time.

3. *Council appointments to Committees:* The following appointments were made for service on committees in 1983:

A) Executive Committee: Philip D. Curtin, Arthur S. Link, John A. Garraty, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Robert M. Warner.

B) Finance Committee: Philip D. Curtin, Arthur S. Link, Gordon A. Craig, Mary F. Berry, Katherine Fischer Drew.

C) Divisions: Profession: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.; Research: Robert I. Rotberg; Teaching: Joyce O. Appleby.

D) Committee on Affiliated Societies: Gerhard L. Weinberg.

4. *Journal of Popular History:* The new Council members were apprised of the report and recommendations of the informal committee on the journal and that \$25,000 had been appropriated for launching a trial issue. John A. Garraty and Joyce Appleby were appointed to the reconstituted subcommittee, with Robert Rotberg serving as chair.

American Historical Review: Suggestions for alternate forms of the nature of the journal, its scholarly content, and budget, will be an agenda item for a future meeting.

5. *Next meeting:* The spring meeting was set for May 20–21, 1983, in Washington, D.C.

6. *Adjournment:* There being no further business the Council adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Minutes of the Ninety-seventh Business Meeting

President Gordon A. Craig called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1982, in the Washington Ballroom of the Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University, served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* The three vice-presidents, Mary F. Berry (Profession), Gerhard L. Weinberg (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. 37-46 for the full reports.)

2. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon referred to his annual report in the annual meeting *Program* (see page 47 of this report) and gave a brief update of current activities.

3. *Report of the Editor:* Mr. Pflanze informed the meeting that the Council, at its meeting on December 27, had approved the appointments of Hans Rogger, University of California, Los Angeles (Russian history) and Allan Mitchell, University of California, San Diego (modern German-French history) to the *AHR* Board of Editors. The retiring members were Sidney Monas, University of Texas, Austin, and Stanley Payne, University of Wisconsin, Madison, whom he thanked for their sterling service throughout their three-year terms.

4. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Betty M. Unterberger, chair of the Nominating Committee, reported the results of the election, 3415 ballots having been cast. Philip D. Curtin and Arthur S. Link were elected to the offices of president and president-elect; John A. Garraty was elected vice-president of the Teaching Division; Katherine Fischer Drew, Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., and Joyce O. Appleby were elected to the Council; Robert L. Zangrando was elected to

the Professional Division, Franklin W. Knight to the Research Division, and Nadine Hata to the Teaching Division. John Morrow, Jr., was elected to the Committee on Committees. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Grant K. Goodman, Frances Richardson Keller and Pauline Maier. (The full report of the Nominating Committee appears on page 111.)

5. *Honorary Foreign Members*: Mr. Craig announced that, in keeping with its practice of selecting honorary foreign members of the association, the Council extended invitations to the following distinguished scholars and all had accepted: G.R. Elton, University of Cambridge; Christopher Hill, Oxford University Press; Masao Maruyama, emeritus, University of Tokyo; and W.N. Medlicott, emeritus, London School of Economics.

6. *Resolutions of Thanks to the Program Committee and the Local Arrangements Committee*: Mr. Gammon strongly recommended to the members gathered at the meeting that they express their profound gratitude to two groups of unsung heroes: 1) The Program Committee, cochaired by David Herlihy and Stanley I. Kutler, all of whom worked very long and hard to prepare this very interesting program which is now in progress during these three-and-a-half days; and 2) the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Avery D. Andrews of George Washington University who was very ably assisted by extremely skilled volunteers including his gracious and charming wife who has been an invaluable asset. To both of these groups our profound thanks should be expressed. Mr. Gammon also personally thanked his colleagues on the professional staff of the association for help in making the meeting possible. The resolutions were approved by unanimous acclamation.

7. *Resolutions*: Mr. Craig announced that the following resolution, presented by the Conference on Peace Research in History, had met the requirements of the bylaws for bringing resolutions before the business meeting and had been placed on the agenda:

WHEREAS, as professional historians we feel compelled to warn our fellow citizens that in modern history all large scale accumulations of weapons by rival powers have invariably led to the worsening of their relations, and usually to war;

AND WHEREAS, the development and production of new nuclear weapons systems for the stated purpose of negotiating the reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles have led rather to retaining those weapons in a further escalation of the nuclear arms race;

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AND WHEREAS, in our judgment any escalation of that race under present circumstances undermines the possibility of improving United States-Soviet relations and brings nearer the ultimate consequence of war;

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association goes on record to support the objective of negotiated nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union and other states, and to that end opposes the production of any new nuclear weapons systems at this time as a policy prejudicial to our national security and to the pursuit of peace; and authorizes the Executive Committee of the American Historical Association to make known this resolution to the president of the United States, other appropriate officers of the government and our fellow citizens.

Fr. John Mitzel, John Carroll University, urgently asked the members to adopt the resolution by acclamation. The motion was moved and seconded. During the ensuing discussion Roderic Davison, George Washington University, spoke in favor of the resolution but thought it unwise for this body to endorse it because although it was pursuing the purposes of history as stated in the association's constitution and bylaws this type of resolution opens up the possibility of considering all kinds of resolutions on public policy, as has happened in the past.

The resolution was put to the business meeting and adopted by voice vote.

8. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, Mr. Craig declared the meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1982

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to submit the results of the 1982 elections. A total of 3,415 ballots was received by the November 1, 1982, deadline. Ballots tallied by computer equaled 3,335. An additional 80 ballots had to be counted by hand. Of these, a small percentage were mangled by the post office, but the bulk of them contained votes for both candidates in a particular race. Both spoiled ballots and improperly punched ballots were tabulated as abstentions. Abstentions were numerous, ranging from 4 percent to 22 percent, depending on the office. A few ballots contained messages ranging from critical to complimentary comments on the slate of nominees. Ballots will be retained in the AHA office for one year. The results of the election are as follows:

President:

Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, 2,834 votes, ELECTED.
Abstentions, 581.

President-elect:

Eugene D. Genovese, University of Rochester, 742 votes.
Arthur S. Link, Princeton University, 2,528 votes, ELECTED.
Abstentions, 145.

Vice-President, Teaching Division:

John A. Garraty, Columbia University, 1,825 votes, ELECTED.
Richard L. Watson, Duke University, 1,104 votes.
Abstentions, 486.

The Council:

Place I:

Katherine Fischer Drew, Rice University, 1,809 votes: ELECTED.
Ronald G. Witt, Duke University, 1,065 votes.
Abstentions, 541.

Place II:

John V. Lombardi, Indiana University, 1,189 votes.

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Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of California, Berkeley;
1,627 votes, ELECTED.
Abstentions, 599.

Place III:

Joyce O. Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; 1,757
votes, ELECTED.
Alfred F. Young, Northern Illinois University, 1,227 votes.
Abstentions, 431.

Divisional Committee Members

Professional:

Nicholas C. Burckel, University of Wisconsin, Parkside; 1,381
votes.
Robert L. Zangrando, University of Akron, 1,390 votes,
ELECTED.
Abstentions, 644.

Research:

Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University, 1,579 votes,
ELECTED.
James W. Wilkie, University of California, Los Angeles; 1,158
votes.
Abstentions, 678.

Teaching:

Nadine Hata, El Camino College, 1,431 votes, ELECTED.
Sherrin Wyntjes, Mount Ida Junior College, 1,215 votes.
Abstentions, 769.

Committee on Committees

Asuncion Lavrin, Howard University, 1,245 votes.
John Morrow, Jr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville; 1,516 votes,
ELECTED.
Abstentions, 654.

Nominating Committee

Place I:

Merle D. Goldman, Boston University, 1,151 votes.
Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas, 1,515 votes, ELECTED.
Abstentions, 749.

Place II:

James O. Horton, George Washington University, 1,114 votes.
Frances Richardson Keller, San Francisco State University, 1,593
votes, ELECTED.
Abstentions, 708.

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Place III:

Pauline R. Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1,761 votes, ELECTED.

Dorothy R. Ross, University of Virginia, 1,116 votes.
Abstentions, 538.

The Nominating Committee congratulates those elected to office this year and welcomes them to the leadership of the association. They also express their appreciation to those candidates who received fewer votes for their willingness to stand for AHA office. The committee would also like to remind the electorate that candidates may be renominated after the lapse of a few years. Of the twenty-seven persons asked to stand for election this year, only three declined to do so.

The Nominating Committee held its annual meeting in Washington, February 5-6, 1982, for the purpose of nominating the names of twenty-four persons, two each for twelve positions. The committee met in a marathon session from Friday, at 10:00 a.m. until Saturday at 4:00 p.m. with a few hours intervening for sleep and food. The nine-member committee consisted of six men and three women, who represented diverse fields of specialization and geographical regions.

Prior to the meeting the chair provided each committee member with a list of some two hundred potential nominees compiled from various sources. Most of the names appeared on the forms enclosed with the 1981 ballot. In addition, representatives of various historical societies and groups affiliated with the association, as well as interested AHA members, addressed letters to the committee or to the AHA office proposing the names of individuals considered especially qualified for a particular post. These letters were extremely helpful, particularly when vitae or other biographical materials were enclosed describing the qualifications of the persons nominated. On behalf of the committee I wish to thank those who took the time to put their suggestions in writing, and to encourage all members to make known their preferences, as soon as possible, to the new committee chair, Professor Alfred J. Rieber, University of Pennsylvania. All suggestions which were received during the past year by members of the committee or by the AHA office in regard to nominees or other relevant matters were presented to the committee and given careful attention. The deliberations of the Nominating Committee at its February 1982 meeting were conducted according to established procedures. In making nominations the committee consciously attempted to choose the best qualified candidates who would also represent the heterogeneous interests and constituencies of the association. The committee paid particular attention to geographical distribution, field specialization, type of

employment, sex, size of academic institution, and various other considerations. The committee continued the practice of requiring all candidates to be current members of the AHA. Unfortunately, twenty-one potential candidates seriously considered by the committee did not meet this prerequisite, including many persons who had been nominated on the 1981 form or in letters from individual members. The committee made its choice of two nominees for each position only after lengthy discussion in which all the enumerated factors were carefully weighed.

The first order of business was a choice of nominees for the President-elect. The committee devoted considerable time, thought, and discussion to this task, including a close review of all names recommended to the committee. Scholarly attainment, service to the profession, age, and sex were carefully weighed in considering the many able and distinguished historians who could be nominated. Since 1982 was the year for selecting an Americanist as President-elect, only persons in that field were considered. Some members of the committee felt that nominations should not be limited, as they had been in the recent past, to senior members of the association, that is to persons fifty-nine to sixty-five years of age. This was a consideration which had occupied the time and attention of the two previous nominating committees. As a result of their deliberations, the committee decided to nominate at least one candidate who did not fit into the age category to which past candidates had been limited.

Of the twenty-four nominees chosen by the committee, nine are female and fifteen are male; eleven specialize in United States history, four in European, four in Latin American, three in Asian, one in American-English and one in Asian-American; virtually every geographical region was represented.

In nominating committee reports it is customary to lament the decline in AHA membership and the low voter participation in the annual elections. The decline in membership, which had proceeded inexorably from 1976 onward, reached its lowest point in 1980, when the association lost 750 persons or 6 percent of its members compared to the previous year. The situation improved in 1981, when only 3 percent were lost, the smallest drop in the previous five years. This year there is good news. The Nominating Committee is pleased to report that as of November 1982 the membership had stabilized and even showed a slight increase. (My thanks go to Eileen Gaylard for providing me with figures on which these conclusions are based.) Additional good news is that voting participation which had been declining from 32 percent of the membership in 1977 to 27 percent in 1981 has now begun to

COMMITTEE REPORTS

increase with 30 percent of the members in good standing who received ballots voting in the 1982 election. While the rate of participation still compares unfavorably with that of less well-educated electorates, it is good to see that the decline has been halted and some increase begun.

During my three years of service on the Nominating Committee I have been impressed repeatedly by the sense of responsibility, judiciousness and general goodwill evinced by the members of the committee. Their primary objective has always been to provide the membership with a balanced slate of highly qualified nominees. I am confident that those who have just been elected to the committee are no less committed to that objective. To them I extend my very best wishes. Finally, I wish to express on behalf of the Nominating Committee sincere appreciation to Dr. Samuel Gammon and to Ms. Eileen Gaylard for their cooperation, assistance, and counsel.

December 1982

Betty M. Unterberger, *chair*

Committee on Women Historians

The committee has been monitoring the implementation of "Guidelines for Hiring Women Historians" disseminated nationally last year, and is recommending a panel for the 1983 annual meeting on "Employment and Promotion in the 80's" to examine the practical application of the guidelines.

Statistical evidence shows that the number of women acquiring the history PhD continues to increase. However, women have not fared well in full-time employment, and proportionally, the percentage of women PhD's working part-time, or unemployed but seeking work, is significantly greater than that of men with the same credentials.

Despite the improving relationship between PhD recipients and professorships, women are still concentrated in the lower ranks of the profession. Women received 13 percent of history doctorates between 1930 and 1973, but constituted only 7 percent of the total number of full professors. Between 1974 and 1980, the percentage of women PhD recipients increased to 26 percent, and in 1981 women constituted 13 and 24 percent of the total number of full professors and assistant professors respectively. In addition, women held 27 percent of all tenure track positions, and something approaching equity appears to have been achieved in hiring for entry level positions. Despite this apparent progress, the same survey indicates that women held only 12 percent of all full-time positions, 10 percent of all tenured positions, and 6 percent of the highest salaries. In addition, women historians constitute 38 percent of those in non-tenured positions not to be renewed, and 45 percent of those projected to be hired for non-tenured positions in 1981-1982.

In 1981 the number of articles by women in the *American Historical Review* was up to 2.5 out of 18, but the proportion of book reviews by women was below the *AHR's* record for 1980. Only 72 of the 909 reviewers were women. Participation of women historians clearly needs to be increased.

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Women comprise 25 percent of the 1982 annual meeting participants. Thirty-two percent are panelists, 13 percent session chairs, and 19 percent commentators. The panels continue to show separatism: 37 percent are made up solely of men, while 6 percent are composed entirely of women. It is critically important that the AHA ensure that women are more thoroughly integrated into the program.

The greatest advances for women historians continue to occur within the AHA itself. As of 1982, women constitute 34 percent of the elected officers; 28 percent of the members of the *ad hoc* and joint committees; 17 percent of AHA delegates to other bodies; 30 percent of the AHA prize committees; and 36 percent of the members of standing committees.

CWH is sponsoring two panels at the 1982 annual meeting: "The Fate of the ERA," followed by a committee-sponsored reception; and "Organizing for Women's History Week: A Multi Media Workshop."

In an effort to coordinate activities with other AHA committees Kathryn Kish Sklar attended the spring meeting of the Professional Division. CWH reciprocated by inviting representatives of the divisions to report on their activities at its annual business meeting.

In March, Margaret C. Jacob, who was to assume the CWH chair, resigned in order to accept two major fellowships. Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University, replaced her and became acting chair in July. Professors Kathryn Kish Sklar, E. William Monter, and Gayle Gullet (graduate student) rotate off the committee this December. Replacing them are Karen Offen, Stanford University; William Chafe, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and Ellen Furlough, graduate student, Brown University.

CWH supports the congressional designation of March 6-12, 1983, as "Women's History Week"; the Seneca Fall's "Women's History Project"; and Noralee Frankel and Edith Mayo's project for Women's History Week 1985 concerning women and reform during the Progressive Era. Other CWH concerns include women historians in public history, the status of black women historians, and new methods of dealing with sexual harassment in the profession.

Throughout the year we have enjoyed the cooperation of Dr. Samuel Gammon, executive director, and the unflagging aid of Dr. Noralee Frankel, special assistant for women's and minority affairs.

October 1982

Linda Levy Peck, *acting chair*

Committee on Quantitative Research in History

The Committee on Quantitative Research in History mounted a pair of proposals to the 1982 AHA Program Committee for sessions on quantitative methods in historical studies. One of these proposals was approved. In addition, CQRH laid plans for committee sponsored programs concerning undergraduate education in quantitative history, and graduate research using quantitative data, which will be discussed at the committee meeting scheduled for the 1982 annual meeting.

It should be noted that committee plans were rather significantly frustrated by failure to gain approval from the Committee on Committees for our nominee to the vacant committee position in 1981. It should also be noted that the nominee had the approval of all committee members, and that the nominee had agreed to serve if approved. It was because of the apparent futility of making nominations that I chose not to respond to the request for nominations this year.

December 1982

D.K. Rowney, *chair*

Committee on the Bicentennial Era

The AHA Special Committee on the Bicentennial Era joins with a correlative committee of the American Political Science Association to form the Joint Committee on Project '87. The joint committee's cochairs are Richard B. Morris and James MacGregor Burns. Sheilah Mann of the APSA staff is project director; her assistant, appointed this year, is Cynthia Harrison, a historian.

The full joint committee met in May, and the Executive Committee (of which Mr. Gammon and I are members) met in January and September. In addition to the activities and decisions of Project '87 described in the November 1982 issue of *AHA Perspectives*, the AHA-sponsored pamphlet series is progressing well under the editorship of Herman Belz. The three pamphlets dealing with chronological periods are moving along, and assignments have been made and accepted for the pamphlets centering on topical analyses of the Constitution.

The only other matter of general interest concerns the identification of thirteen probing questions that the joint committee hopes will guide public discussions during the bicentennial celebration of the Constitution. The joint committee had a very spirited discussion developing these at its May meeting, and I am proud that Mr. Gammon was mindful of and sympathetic to the less powerful constituencies among the AHA's membership.

The AHA is actively involved in a number of projects that will reach teachers at the postsecondary level, the secondary level, and the general public. I wish to thank the Council for providing staff assistance in the persons of Ms. Harrison and Mr. Zainaldin, deputy executive director, for they will provide a strong "history presence" in the work of Project '87.

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 June CHA annual meeting and at the December AHA annual meeting in 1981. The committee is promoting cross-border faculty exchanges between Canadian and American universities. AHA and CHA newsletters have announced this project, and a roster of interested faculty members has been compiled. The committee hopes that exchanges will begin to take place soon, and plans to monitor the project closely.

The committee is also addressing the Corey Prize. Nominations for members of the next prize committee were submitted to AHA and CHA executives. In Ottawa attention was devoted to a substantive review of the prize's purpose and scope. Certain recommendations for change were formulated, that will be submitted to CHA and AHA executives in due course.

The American section has arranged a session on "Western Labor Radicalism: Canadian and American Cases," for the 1982 AHA meeting.

November 1982

Carl Solberg, *chair*

Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

Peter Hoffer, University of Georgia and William B. Scott, Kenyon College, report that the Richmond County Criminal Trial Record, 1711-1754 is near completion. Once Professor Hoffer proofs the manuscript against the original, and the Council endorses it, a contract for publication will be negotiated with the AHA office.

Work continues on the New York Chancery Court Orders, edited by Leo Herskowitz, Queens College, City University of New York and Herbert Johnson, University of South Carolina. A copy of file papers relating to the minute books and a set of transcribed minutes will be forwarded to Professor Johnson shortly. The original Records of the Court are now at the Appellate Division in Manhattan where Presiding Justice Frances T. Murphy, has agreed to replace Joseph Smith on the editing board. Although fifteen hundred dollars remain of the original project grant, a portion of this amount may be owed to Professor Smith's estate.

Lawrence Zacharias, Harvard Law School, reports that archival research is finished for the Connecticut Court of Assistants Records, 1665-1711, as is the bulk of the textual editing, and indexing and cross referencing of archives and public documents for annotations. A draft introduction to the work is half-completed. The proposed edition, which consists of a comprehensive, legal historical introduction; a transcribed text of the records; and annotations, charts, and indices facilitating use of the Records, is scheduled for completion the end of 1983. Because Professor Zacharias was able to secure an ABF Fellowship for this work, and typing will most likely be completed by the University of Massachusetts, Amherst word processing center, costs to the Littleton-Griswold Fund will be for publication only.

Charles T. Cullen, Princeton University, reports no additional progress on St. George Tucker's Law Casebooks since last year.

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Barbara Black's project, Adjudicative Record of the General Court of Massachusetts has gone beyond the scope of the committee's support or publication possibilities, and she has found other assistance.

The committee met in St. Louis at the October 1982 ASLH conference. Changes were discussed concerning Littleton-Griswold committee awards, but action is delayed pending release of an AHA Council report revising the committee's activities.

December 1982

Carol Berkin, *chair*

National Archives and Records Service Advisory Council

The National Archives and Records Service Advisory Council met on Thursday and Friday, November 4-5.

At the session on Thursday afternoon, archivist Robert Warner and Ms. Claudine Weiher outlined the personnel changes, the status of the budget, and the outcome of various, recent hearings at NARS.

On Friday, additional reports were made on the appraisal of records, the establishment of technology assessment, and the adequacy of documentation at NARS. We also heard from Dr. Warren J. Hass, President of the Council of Library Resources, concerning the progress of that organization. The Administrator of General Services gave the luncheon address. He noted that the Smithsonian has been more successful at gaining congressional and public support than the National Archives, and suggested a comparative study of the two organizations. Mr. Warner has already appointed task forces to consider this suggestion.

A major item of concern at the business meeting was membership continuity. Representatives of various learned societies serve terms of differing length, some are subject to reappointment, others are not. A sizable percentage of the membership will be leaving the council this year. Everyone agreed that for a member to be effective he or she needs to serve longer than three years, either through reappointment or an extended length of term. Dr. Richard Leopold was re-elected chair of the council.

A highlight of the meeting was a visit by council members to the facility in Alexandria, Virginia where cartographic records and materials for the Nixon Library are housed.

November 1982

W. Turrentine Jackson, *AHA representative*

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 1982 the prize was awarded to Edward Muir, Syracuse University, for *Civic Ritual in Renaissance Venice*, published by Princeton 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 MacGregor Knox, University of Rochester, for *Mussolini Unleashed 1939-1941: Politics and Strategy in Fascist Italy's Last War*, published by Cambridge University 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 posthumously in 1981 to Walter Rodney, for a *History of the Guyanese Working People, 1881-1905*, published by Johns Hopkins 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. In 1982 the prize was awarded to Guildo Rousseau, l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières for *L'im-*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

age des États-unis dans la littérature québécoise, 1775–1930, published by Éditions Naaman.

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, including a cash award of \$300, was awarded in 1982 to David Jeremy, London School of Economics, for *Transatlantic Industrial Revolution: The Diffusion of Textile Technologies Between Britain and America, 1790–1830's*, published by MIT Press.

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

LEO GERSHOY AWARD. Awarded in odd-numbered years for the best work published in English on any aspect of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century European history, the prize carries a cash award of \$1,000.

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. Presented every five years to a Latin American scholar for the best book on Latin American history, this \$500 prize will next be awarded in 1986.

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. Awarded every five years for the most outstanding reference tool in the field of history, this prize, initiated in 1981, will be awarded again in 1986.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. Awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations. In 1982 this \$500 prize went to Eric Cochrane, University of Chicago, for his *Historians and Historiography in the Italian Renaissance*, published by University of Chicago Press.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. This prize, offered triennially for the teaching aid that has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field, will next be awarded in 1984.

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE SCHUYLER PRIZE. Awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of modern British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history, this prize carries a cash value of \$500 and will next be awarded in 1986.

WATUMULL PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India published originally in the United States, the prize, with a value of \$1,000, was awarded in 1982 to Tapan Raychaudhuri, University of Oxford, and Irfan Habib, Aligarh Muslim University, editors of the *Cambridge Economic History of India*, volume one: c. 1200-c. 1750, published by Cambridge University Press.

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 in 1982 to Harley D. Balzer, who received his PhD from the University of Pennsylvania in 1980, and whose research interests include the development of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and policies governing technology transfer; and to Edward R. Long, who received his PhD from the University of California, San Diego in 1981, and whose dissertation examined the impact of federal domestic and foreign policy during the cold war on local governments' responses to domestic subversion.

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 was presented in 1982 to Elisabeth Griffith, who recently received her PhD from American University and whose research at the Library of Congress will concern "The Equal Rights Amendment, 1923-1982."

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1983 OFFICERS

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COUNCIL

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

Former presidents: Leonard J. Arrington, *Brigham Young University*

Rodman W. Paul, *California Institute of Technology*

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

Donald W. Treadgold, *University of Washington, Seattle*

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

Elected Members:

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)

Robert L. Benson, *University of California, Los Angeles* (85)

Elisabeth Gleason, *University of San Francisco* (85)

Joan Connelly Ullman, *University of Washington, Seattle* (85)

The Seventy-fifth Annual Convention of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, was held August 11-14, 1982, at the

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

University of San Francisco. The Committee on Local Arrangements, chaired by Elisabeth Gleason of the University of San Francisco, with William N. Bonds, Joseph E. Illick, and Anne H. Serrill as members, did a particularly good job of providing hospitality for approximately 400 historians visiting from nearly everywhere in the United States.

Joseph E. Illick, chair of the Program Committee, and committee members Jerald Combs, Edward Davis II, John Patrick Diggins, Leonard Dinnerstein, Janet Fireman, Howard Kushner, David Lundberg, Kathryn K. Sklar and Shirlene Soto provided a full and varied program. The committee invited 152 historians to participate in 46 sessions on both traditional and unique topics. Two of the more popular sessions analyzed the work of fellow historians Ray Billington and Gary B. Nash. Paul Zall of the California State University, Los Angeles spoke on Billington's humor. His examples of Ray's wit, stories, and folk tales illustrated a mix of frontier town and bar humour which was indeed raw and circumstantial. In the discussion of Nash's *The Urban Crucible*, a study of poverty and human misery, questions were raised about the existence of human suffering in early America. Other sessions of particular interest included "The American Girl to all the World," a transparency lecture concerning the work of Charles Dana Gibson, and "Marching to a Different Drummer: Lesbian and Gay Americans during World War II." The most popular luncheon address, if measured only by audience appeal, was delivered by Frank Friedel who gave a most informative appraisal of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

On Friday at 8:00 p.m., the branch held its annual banquet. President Leonard J. Arrington of Brigham Young University spoke on "New Deal Expenditures in the Western States, 1933-39." Annual awards were also presented at this time. Norris Hundley presented the Louis Knott Koontz Award, in recognition of the best article in the *Pacific Historical Review*, 1981-1982, to Professor Robin Fisher of Simon Fraser University for "Indian Warfare and Two Frontiers: A Comparison of British Columbia and Washington Territory During the Early Years of Settlement" which appeared in the February 1981 issue of the *Review*. Professor Susanna Barrows of the University of California, Berkeley, won the Pacific Coast Branch Award. Her distinguished book, *Distorting Mirrors: Visions of the Crowd in Late Nineteenth-Century France*, published by Yale University Press in 1981, was selected from a collection of twenty-five books authored by scholars now residing in the pacific coast states and provinces of the United States and Canada.

On Saturday at 8:00 a.m., before an audience of twenty historians,

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

President Arrington convened the business meeting. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that despite an annual decrease in revenues (due in part to campuses charging for their facilities, publishers becoming more selective in purchasing advertising and participating in conventions, and convention participants neglecting to pay registration fees) the branch is in good financial condition. Norris Hundley, managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, reported that the *Review* remains stable with a circulation of approximately 2,000. He confirmed the fact that patron support by individuals and institutions has made it possible to continue the enlarged coverage of the *Review* during this period of financial flea picking.

The president called upon Gerald E. Wheeler, chair of the Resolutions Committee, to read its report on behalf of himself, Raymond G. O'Connor, and John Niven.

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association express their heartfelt appreciation to President John LoSchivo of the University of San Francisco, and to his faculty and staff, for making available this splendid site for the branch's seventy-fifth annual meeting. The warmth of the university's hospitality and the uniqueness of the city's climate together have made this conference memorable.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the membership expresses its deepest gratitude to Professor Elisabeth Gleason of the University of San Francisco and the members of her Local Arrangements Committee for managing so competently the plethora of details that accompany the planning of a highly successful meeting. In an era of soaring costs, and shrinking academic travel budgets you have helped the less affluent among us to enjoy, with a modicum of solvency, this professional gathering and the city of Saint Francis.

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the branch members thank most fully Professor Joseph E. Illick and his nine colleagues of the Program Committee for their long and sustained efforts in creating an intellectually rich and diverse fare for the consumption of those in attendance. And we further wish to thank the program's participants, many of whom have crossed the continent to be here, for sharing with us the rich products of their research and writing or their mature professional judgements as they appraised the papers of their peers.

The president announced the 1982 results of the balloting for officers and committee members of the branch. Elected to the Council

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

were Robert L. Benson, Elisabeth Gleason, and Joan Connelly Ullman, and to the Nominating Committee were Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Richard W. Etulain, and Robert V. Hine. Professor Don E. Fehrenbacher of Stanford University was named the 1983 vice-president.

The incoming president, Donald Cutter, announced that Janet R. Fireman of the Natural History Museum, Los Angeles, is the 1983 program chair for the August convention at San Diego State University. He also announced that Robert W. Smith of the University of Oregon will serve as a member of the Pacific Coast Branch Awards Committee. President Arrington adjourned the business meeting by handing the gavel to Donald Cutter.

December 1982

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1982

GENERAL FUNDS

Balance, December 1, 1981 \$ 8,090

Income:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| American Historical Association subvention | \$ 2,000 |
| Interest on bank deposits | 545 |
| Advertising in 1982 <i>Annual Program</i> | 675 |
| Convention receipts for San Francisco meeting | 307 |
| Total Income, December 15, 1982 | <u>\$11,617</u> |

EXPENDITURES:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Printing 1982 <i>Annual Program</i> | \$2,303 |
| Mailing 1982 <i>Annual Program</i> | 847 |
| Secretarial Assistance | 125 |
| Program Committee | 174 |
| Award 1982 | 200 |
| Misc. postage, safety-deposit, envel. | 500 |
| Insurance of Accounts | 26 |
| Binding of <i>PHR</i> | 25 |
| Bank fees for transfer of funds | 33 |
| Travel, transportation | 150 |
| Total Expense | <u>\$4,383</u> |
| Total, December 15, 1982 | <u><u>\$ 7,734</u></u> |

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Balance, December 1, 1982 | \$ 195 |
| Income: | |
| Revenue from Ohio Edison bonds (\$2,000) | 248 |
| Interest | 10 |
| Total | <u>\$ 453</u> |

EXPENDITURES:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| The 1982 Koontz Award | <u>\$ 200</u> |
| Total Expense | <u>\$ 200</u> |
| Total, December 15, 1982 | <u><u>\$ 253</u></u> |

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE *PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW*

Balance, December 1, 1981 \$ 4,305

Income:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Interest on invested funds (est.) | \$ 375 |
| Clio Press dividends | 145 |
| Pacific Gas and Electric Bonds (\$2,000) | 225 |
| Patron Support | 1,805 |
| Vermont Utility bond (\$1,100) | 96 |
| Texas Utility stock (\$1,200) | 204 |
| Total Income December 15, 1982 | <u>\$ 7,155</u> |

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

EXPENDITURES:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| UC Patron subscriptions | \$ 507 |
| Travel | 765 |
| Office support | 632 |
| Misc. costs, pages for <i>Review</i> | <u>1,487</u> |
| Total Expense | \$3,391 |
| Total, December 15, 1982 | <u>\$ 3,764</u> |

Funds are deposited in the First Interstate Bank, Little Tokyo Branch, and in the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Sixth and Flower streets, Los Angeles. The bonds and stocks are held in the First Interstate 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 Chair

The members of the 1982 Program Committee and their chief fields of responsibility were the following: David Herlihy, Harvard University (medieval and Renaissance Europe), chair; Stanley I. Kutler, University of Wisconsin, Madison (United States), cochair; Susan Porter Benson, Bristol Community College (United States); Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles (United States); Nancy M. Frieden, Institute for Research in History (Russia and Eastern Europe and the Middle East); Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University (Latin America and Africa); Lillian M. Li, Swarthmore College (Far East); Standish Meacham, Jr., University of Texas, Austin (England and modern Europe); Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University (modern Europe); and David Wigdor, Library of Congress (United States).

After consulting with President Gordon A. Craig, the committee decided not to emphasize any particular theme in inviting proposals. However, since 1982 was the centennial of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the committee did organize a plenary session devoted to his career, on December 27, the opening night of the meeting. Given the interest in the recent defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment, the committee also accepted as a plenary session a proposal of the AHA Committee on Women Historians, "The Fate of the Equal Rights Amendment: A Preliminary Historical Assessment." This was held on Wednesday evening, December 29.

The committee received approximately 250 proposals for papers or for complete sessions, of which about one-half were in the area of United States history. In considering the proposals, the committee divided into an American and a non-American caucus, under the direction of the cochair and the chair respectively, and each caucus then brought its recommendations to the full committee. It soon became evident that the proposals submitted left unrepresented certain historical periods, countries, or methods, and individual committee mem-

bers undertook the active solicitation of proposals from colleagues, in order to include a wider variety of historical themes. For example, the committee received only one spontaneous proposal in the field of Far Eastern history, on diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States. Through Professor Li's initiative, two other proposals in Far Eastern history were submitted and accepted. About twenty of the final sessions were organized in whole or in part through the initiative of committee members. The committee also recommended numerous combinations or divisions of proposed sessions, and took an active role in recruiting persons to chair or to comment.

In spite of these efforts to expand the periods, places, and methods represented in the sessions, the committee was disappointed in the dearth of proposals and, ultimately, of sessions in certain areas. Ancient historians submitted no proposals at all, and only one proposal for a single paper was received in the field of Byzantine history. African history was another field in which very few proposals were submitted. It was the opinion of the committee that in the future special efforts should be exerted to make the annual meeting more attractive to historians in these small or specialized fields—ancient and Byzantine history in particular, but also, from the committee's experience, African and Far Eastern. Program committees may often not have a member familiar with these fields, and will not be able to take the initiative in organizing attractive sessions.

The 1982 annual meeting contained 110 numbered sessions, as well as three plenary sessions, and numerous luncheons and special meetings. One unusual aspect of the meeting was the number of sessions devoted to the history of medicine, health, and disease. The reports of the chairs of the individual sessions expressed, on the whole, considerable satisfaction with attendance and with the intellectual quality of the papers presented, and of the ensuing discussion. Only in one instance did a member of a panel both fail to appear and fail to send a paper. The chair of the session believes that some sort of official reprimand should be sent to panelists who fail to appear without explanation. Several reports commented on the difficulty of attracting large audiences to sessions held on the afternoon of the last day (Thursday, December 30, from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.). One session head recommended that no sessions at all be scheduled at that unpropitious hour, even though the total number of sessions would then have to be significantly reduced. On the other hand, it seems important to have as many sessions as can reasonably be included in the available time, in order to accommodate as many as possible of those who wish to present papers. Even as it is at present, fewer than one-half of the proposals

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIR

received can be accepted. Unfortunately some sessions will have to be scheduled on the afternoon of the last day.

The committee believes that the 1982 annual meeting was, on the whole, a success, with many lively sessions and high attendance during the three days, with the exception only of some sessions held in the closing hours.

March 1983

David Herlihy, *chair*

Program of the Ninety-seventh Annual Meeting

December 27-30, Washington, D.C.

Monday, December 27

Theme Sessions

ORGANIZING AHA REGIONAL TEACHING CONFERENCES

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

Teaching Conferences: Are They Worthwhile? Glenn M. Linden, Southern Methodist University

How to Organize a Teaching Conference. Thomas Moodie, Lake Forest College

Members of the Teaching Division: William H. Cartwright, Duke University; Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, University of Michigan; Mikiso Hane, Knox College; John W. Lerner, Jr., Altoona Area High School, Pennsylvania

COMMENT: The Audience

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL

PRESIDING: Frank Freidel, University of Washington

Leadership in Crisis Times: Franklin D. Roosevelt Then and Now. Otis L. Graham, Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

RESPONSES: James MacGregor Burns, Williams College; Leon Keyserling, Washington, DC; Herbert Stein, University of Virginia; Frank Freidel

Tuesday, December 28

AMERICAN PARTY DEVELOPMENT, 1790-1850: MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA

CHAIR: Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Center and Periphery: Party Development in the United States and Massachusetts, 1790-1840. Ronald P. Formisano, Clark University

Political Culture and Party Development in Virginia, 1820-50. William G. Shade, Lehigh University

COMMENT: James Roger Sharp, Syracuse University; Robert Kelley

BRINGING CONTEMPORARY EUROPE INTO HISTORICAL FOCUS

CHAIR: Charles S. Maier, Harvard University

The Governability of Welfare States: Consensus and Oppositional Cultures in Late Capitalist Europe. Victoria de Grazia, Rutgers University

Historical Recall and the Contemporary Socialist and Labor Movements in France. Jolyon M. Howorth, University of Aston in Birmingham

Conceptualizing Postwar European Capitalism. Richard Kuisel, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Postwar Political Economy. Charles S. Maier

Intellectuals and Intellectual History: Definition and Role in Contemporary Europe. David Schalk, Vassar College

COMMENT: The Audience

THE LEFT AND SOCIAL WELFARE, 1920-45

CHAIR: Stanley Pierson, University of Oregon

DENMARK AND GERMANY: *Socialism, Social Democrats and Social Welfare: Denmark and Germany Between the Wars.* Daniel Levine, Bowdoin College

ENGLAND AND FRANCE: *Socialism and Social Welfare in Britain and France.* Willard Wolfe, State University of New York, Binghamton

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES: *British and American Welfare, 1929-45: A Comparison.* James T. Patterson, Brown University

COMMENT: Stanley Pierson; Arnold Heidenheimer, Washington University, St. Louis

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND ANTICOMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: William Preston, Jr., John Jay College, City University of New York

Rehearsal for McCarthyism: The New York State Rapp-Coudert Committee and Academic Freedom, 1940-41. Marvin E. Gettleman, Polytechnic Institute of New York

An Obligation of Candor: The Academy's Response to Congressional Investigating Committees. Ellen W. Schrecker, New School for Social Research

COMMENT: William Preston, Jr.; Laurence R. Veysey, University of California, Santa Cruz

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND THE RURAL ECONOMY: CASE STUDIES OF TURNING POINTS, 1294-1850

CHAIR: Richard Hoffmann, York University

The Ecology of Taxable Livestock Wealth Among Medieval Peasant Communities: A Pilot Study of Lay Subsidy Rolls. Kathleen Biddick, Stanford University

From Cottager to Proletarian: Piecemeal Enclosure and the Loss of Commoners' Rights in Two Gloucestershire Parishes, 1802-51. Albion Urdank

Modern Animal Husbandry and Social Change in Central France. Nancy Fitch, Hampshire College

COMMENT: John W. Cole, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

THE CORPORATE CONSEQUENCES OF TECHNOLOGY CHOICE: TWO HISTORIES

CHAIR: Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

The Bell-Western Union Patent Agreement of 1879: A Study in Corporate Imagination. George David Smith, Winthrop Research Group

Electricity and the Nuclear Age: Consolidated Edison and Nuclear Technology, 1952-71. Philip L. Cantelon, History Associates, Inc.

COMMENT: Thomas C. Cochran, emeritus, University of Pennsylvania; Naomi Lamoreaux, Brown University

RELIGION AND TOTALITARIANISM IN EASTERN EUROPE: THE LAST FIFTY YEARS

Joint session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIR: Stephen R. Bowers, Berry College

Catholicism, Fascism and Communism. Roman Szporluk, University of Michigan

Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality. Stephen Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado

COMMENT: Ivo Banac, Yale University; Istvan Deak, Columbia University

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN IRISH-AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Lawrence J. McCaffrey, Loyola University of Chicago

The Social Bases of Community: Patterns of Participation in Irish Ethnic Associations in Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia. Dale B. Light, Jr., East Carolina University

"Drowning the Shamrock": The Catholic Total Abstinence Union Movement in Gilded-Age Pittsburgh. Victor A. Walsh, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: Kerby Miller, University of Missouri, Columbia

THE FEMINIZATION OF SCHOOLTEACHING: TWO PERSPECTIVES TO CONSIDER

CHAIR: Barbara Melosh, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Pedagogy of Tenderness versus Professionalism: Competing Criteria for Seeking Jobs and Getting Hired. Marguerite Renner, University of Texas, El Paso

A Study in Self-Perception: Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas Educators. Courtney Ann Vaughn-Roberson, University of Oklahoma

The Recollections of Angie Debo: Profile of a Pioneer Woman Educator. Glenna Matthews and Gloria Valencia-Weber, Oklahoma State University

COMMENT: Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan

FACING THE MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL WORLD: THE ARTIST'S DILEMMA

CHAIR: Jack J. Roth, Case Western Reserve University

France: The Surrealist Conception of Poetry—An Attempt to Vindicate the Artist to the Modern World. Myriam D. Maayan, Institute for Research in History

The Avant-Garde, Technology, and the Film in National-Socialist Germany. Barry A. Fuls, Alfred University

COMMENT: William R. Keylor, Boston University; Jeffrey Herf, Harvard University

THE REFORM ACT OF 1832: THE STATE OF THE QUESTION AFTER 150 YEARS

CHAIR: D. C. Moore, Harvard University

The Great Reform Act: The Present State of the Question. Richard W. Davis, Washington University, St. Louis

Urban Voters and the Great Reform Act: Class, Religion and Partisanship. John A. Phillips, University of California, Riverside

COMMENT: Joseph Hamburger, Yale University; D. C. Moore

CRIMINALITY IN PREINDUSTRIAL EUROPE: METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITION

CHAIR: Roger Lane, Haverford College

The "Criminal Classes" in Medieval Bologna: Perception and Reality. Sarah R. Blanshei, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Becoming a Criminal: Conviction and Punishment in Seventeenth-Century East Sussex. Cynthia B. Herrup, University of Michigan

Crimes of the Marketplace: Insults and Violence as Assaults on Personal Honor in Eighteenth-Century France. Philip B. Uninsky, Bowdoin College

COMMENT: Roger Lane

ASPECTS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK AND PLAY IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

CHAIR: Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

Work as Play, Play as Work: The Transformation of Organized Baseball, 1860-90. Warren Goldstein, Yale University

Meaning in Mayhem: The Cultural Significance of the Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney Fights. Elliott J. Gorn, University of Alabama

From Hunters to "Sportsmen": Hunting and the Culture of the Middle Class. Jan E. Dizard, Amherst College

COMMENT: Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason University; Ronald Story, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

THE GERMAN PROBLEM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: THE VIEW FROM VIENNA

CHAIR: Enno E. Kraehe, University of Virginia

Metternich and the South-German Constitutions, 1814-20. Christine L. Mueller, Reed College

The Prussian Question, 1848-52. Roy A. Austensen, Illinois State University
1866 and 1871: The Critical Difference. Paul W. Schroeder, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Ann Pottinger Saab, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN BRAZIL

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

Inheritance, Marriage, and Family Structure in Eighteenth-Century Brazil: Strategies for Survival in a Changing Society. Alida C. Metcalf, University of Texas, Austin

The Redefinition of Women's Familial Roles in Early Industrial Brazil. Susan Besse, Yale University

COMMENT: Darrell Levi, Florida State University

PHASES IN A TRADITION: CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN LATE ANTIQUITY AND THE SPANISH EMPIRE

CHAIR: Kenneth Holum, University of Maryland, College Park

Blood of the Martyrs, Seed of the Church? Political Power and the Establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire. Oliver Nicholson, Dumbarton Oaks

Persuasion and Persecution: A Late Antique Dilemma. Sue Hammond, University of Texas, Austin

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Role of the Missionary in Church and State: The Case of Early Colonial Peru. Sabine MacCormack, Stanford University

COMMENT: Kenneth Holum

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AFTER VIETNAM

CHAIR: Michael Schaller, University of Arizona

The Politics of American Foreign Policy After Vietnam. Robert D. Schulzinger, University of Colorado

COMMENT: Michael Schaller; Ronald Steel, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF KOREAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, 1882-1982

Joint session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Wayne Patterson, Saint Norbert College

A Korean View of Korean-American Relations, 1882-1905. Yur-bok Lee, North Dakota State University

Korean-American Relations, 1882-1905: A Case Study in American Imperialism. Fred Harvey Harrington, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Relations Between the Japanese Colonial Government and the American Missionary Community in Korea, 1905-45. Wi Jo Kang, Wartburg Seminary

Transition and Continuity in American-Korean Relations, 1945-82. Robert T. Oliver, Pennsylvania State University

COMMENT: Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: R. V. Burks, Wayne State University

The Use and Abuse of Russian History. Alexander Dallin, Stanford University

GROUP FOR THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Charles B. Strozier, Sangamon State University

Presentation of the William L. Langer Award. Peter Gay, Yale University

ANNUAL MEETING 1982

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Gertrude Himmelfarb, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Reflections on the Future of History: The Old New History and the New Revisionist History. Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

PHI ALPHA THETA

PRESIDING: Donald B. Hoffman, Phi Alpha Theta

Writing Native American History: The Use and Abuse of Indian Treaties. W. Stitt Robinson, University of Kansas

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Reverend Anthony Kuzniewski, S.J., College of Holy Cross

Awards Presentation: Frank Renkiewicz, Awards Committee chairman

Presidential Address: *Literature and History: Their Importance for Polonia.* Thomas J. Napierkowski, University of Colorado

Sessions

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE TSAR: THE PIONEERING PHOTOGRAPHY OF S.M. PROKUDIN-GORSKII AS COMMISSIONED BY NICHOLAS II

CHAIR: Elizabeth Kridl Valkenier, Russian Institute, Columbia University

A Slide Lecture Presentation. Robert H. Allshouse, Gannon University

COMMENT: Elizabeth Kridl Valkenier

IMMIGRANT ORGANIZATIONS: ACCULTURATION AND ETHNIC IDENTITY

CHAIR: Kenneth Kusmer, Temple University

Welcoming Strangers: The Black Migrant Experience in the Urban Antebellum North. James Oliver Horton, George Washington University

Fitting In or Standing Out: Changing Goals in Immigrant Organizations. Kathleen Kraus, University of Hartford

Migrant Responses to the City: Case Studies in Black and White, 1870-1940. James Borchert, University of California, Santa Cruz; Susan Danziger-Borchert, Adrian College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: Spencer R. Crew, Smithsonian Institution; Kenneth Kusmer

FRENCH ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IN EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES

CHAIR: T.J.A. Le Goff, York University

Rural Marketing Systems in Nineteenth-Century France: An Aspect of Agrarian Capitalism. Judith Silver, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

The French Fishing Industry at Newfoundland: Taylorism and Fordism in the Eighteenth Century? Jean-François Briere, State University of New York, Albany

Town, Country, Industry: A Reassessment of Their Roles in Nineteenth-Century French Society. Gregor Dallas, Smith College

COMMENT: Katherine Verdery, Johns Hopkins University

AMERICAN JEWS AND THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Lawrence H. Fuchs, Brandeis University

American Jews and the New Deal. Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona

Roosevelt and Jewish Political Culture. Henry L. Feingold, Baruch College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Jordan A. Schwarz, Northern Illinois University; Lawrence H. Fuchs

AFTER YORKTOWN: THE FRENCH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN THE 1780s

CHAIR: Jonathan R. Dull, Yale University

Changing French Views of the Alliance, 1782–89. Orville T. Murphy, State University of New York, Buffalo

Postwar Politics and Trade Relations. Robert Rhodes Crout, Princeton University

COMMENT: William Stinchcombe, Syracuse University

THE POLITICS OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH: CONTROL OF HAZARDS IN THE MODERN WORKPLACE

CHAIR: Daniel Nelson, University of Akron

Trades That Kill: The Definition of Occupational Illness in France, 1898–1919. Ann-Louise Shapiro, Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College

The Medical Community and Occupational Hazards: The Poisoning of the New Jersey Dial Painters. Angela Nugent Young, Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University

ANNUAL MEETING 1982

Coal Mine Health and Safety and the Politics of the Workplace. Barbara Ellen Smith, Marshall University School of Medicine

COMMENT: Judson MacLaury, U.S. Department of Labor; Daniel Nelson

MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES, 1785-93

CHAIR: Lynn A. Hunt, University of California, Berkeley

Deventer: Wayne P. Te Brake, State University of New York, College at Purchase; *Brussels:* Janet Polasky, University of New Hampshire; *Lille:* Gail Bossenga, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Lynn A. Hunt

IMPERIAL FINANCE AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE SPANISH EMPIRE: CRISIS AND REFORM, 1621-1808

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Peter J. Bakewell, University of New Mexico

Bourbon Fiscal Reforms From a Regional Perspective: Arequipa and Southern Peru, 1778-1800. Kendall W. Brown, Hillsdale College

Reform, Resistance, and Imperial Decline in Seventeenth-Century Lima. Kenneth J. Andrien, Ohio State University

Indies Revenues, Imperial Finance, and Naval Spending in Eighteenth-Century Spain. Jacques A. Barbier, University of Ottawa

COMMENT: Lyle N. McAlister, University of Florida

WAR AND THE HABSBURG EMPIRE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: William McGill, Jr., Washington and Jefferson College

Insurgency During the War of the Spanish Succession: The Rákóczi Revolt. Linda Frey, University of Montana; Marsha Frey, Kansas State University

The Significance of the War of the Austrian Succession. Reed Browning, Kenyon College

The Turk as Enemy: Popular Images of the Turks in Eighteenth-Century Vienna. Karl Roeder, Jr., Louisiana State University

COMMENT: William McGill, Jr.

PRESS, PARTY, AND GOVERNMENT IN MEIJI JAPAN

CHAIR: Sidney D. Brown, University of Oklahoma

Press-Government Tension in Meiji Japan: Dynamic or Debilitating? James Huffman, Wittenberg University

Numa Morikazu's Kaishintō: The Intelligentsia Origins of Japanese Democracy. Thomas M. Huber, Duke University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland, College Park; Sidney D. Brown

REVITALIZING THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN NEW YORK CITY: A UNIVERSITY-PUBLIC SCHOOL JOINT UNDERTAKING

CHAIR: Howard D. Mehlinger, Indiana University

Negotiating the Change to Global History. Thomas Kessner, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Teaching the Teaching of History: From Graduate School to Public School. David Felix, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Global History in the Schools: The Views of a Teacher-Supervisor. Mark Willner, Midwood High School, Brooklyn

COMMENT: Howard D. Mehlinger; John M. Thompson, Universities Field Staff International

THE DIVERGENT FATES OF MASS PRODUCTION UNIONISM IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

CHAIR: James E. Cronin, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Reutherism on the Shop Floor, 1946-75. Nelson Lichtenstein, Catholic University of America

The Postwar Struggle for Control: Managers, Unions, and Shop Stewards in the British Automobile and Engineering Industries. Steven Tolliday and Jonathan Zeitlin, King's College, University of Cambridge

COMMENT: Howell John Harris, University of Durham; James E. Cronin

PSYCHOHISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DEFEAT AND VICTORY IN THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY FRENCH EXPERIENCE

Joint session with the Group for the Use of Psychology in History

CHAIR: Richard L. Schoenwald, Carnegie-Mellon University

The Defeat of Republican France, 1940: German Military Superiority or French National Passivity? Jacques Szaluta, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

The Transformation of an Historical School: Contrasts Between Two Generations of Annalists. Elizabeth W. Marvick, Los Angeles

Psychological Dynamics in French Fascism: The Case of Georges Valois. Robert J. Soucy, Oberlin College

COMMENT: David James Fisher, University of Southern California

IRELAND'S BLOODLESS REVOLUTION OF 1782: FALSE DAWN OR WASTED OPPORTUNITY?

Joint session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: William D. Griffin, St. John's University

ANNUAL MEETING 1982

The Revolution of 1782 as Viewed by Contemporaries. Francis G. James, Tulane University

The Volunteers Reconsidered. David W. Miller, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Maurice R. O'Connell, Fordham University; Thomas Bartlet, University College, Galway

FEMINIST ADVOCACY AND THE USE OF HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY, 1824-1928

CHAIR: Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University

The Public Economy and the Feminist Economy: The Work of Edith Abbott, 1908-28. Elizabeth Weisz-Buck, University of California, Los Angeles

An Advocate for Her Sex: Elizabeth Avery Meriweather, 1824-1916. Kathleen Christine Berkeley, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

COMMENT: Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College, City University of New York; Noralee Frankel, American Historical Association

THE HISTORICAL STUDY OF NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY IN URBAN AMERICA

CHAIR: Ronald H. Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology

Neighborhood Evolution: Philadelphia, 1850-80. Janet Rothenberg Pack, University of Pennsylvania

The Unbounded Community: Neighborhood Life and Social Structure in New York City, 1830-75. Kenneth A. Scherzer, Colgate University

COMMENT: Roger D. Simon, Lehigh University

TRADITIONAL VALUES AND MODERN PROFESSIONS: RELIGION AND PSYCHOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-50

CHAIR: Hamilton Cravens, Iowa State University

The Moral Message of Child Guidance, 1922-45. Margo Horn, University of Pennsylvania

American Conscience and the Unconscious: Religion and Psychoanalysis, 1920-50. Sonya Michel, Brown University

COMMENT: Hamilton Cravens

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD LABOR: A WORKSHOP WITH CORE PAPERS

Joint session with the Conference Group on Women's History

INTRODUCTION: Barbara (Penny) Kanner, President, Conference Group on Women's History, University of California, Los Angeles

CHAIR: Leonore Davidoff, University of Essex

Marriage as an Enterprise: The English Middle Class in Town and Country, 1780-1850. Leonore Davidoff

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Buttermaking in the Early Nineteenth Century: Household Production for the Market. Joan Jensen, New Mexico State University

The Household as Workplace: Women Hosiery Workers in Nineteenth-Century Leicester, England. Nancy Grey Osterud, University of Leicester

Women, the Economy and the State: Home Production in Depression America. Eileen Boris, University of Maryland, College Park

Housewife and Domestic Servant: A Racial and Technological Division of Labor in Twentieth-Century America. Phyllis Palmer, George Washington University

COMMENT: The Audience

APPROACHES TO URBAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Blaine A. Brownell, University of Alabama, Birmingham

Regions: Gilbert Stelter, University of Guelph; *Systems:* Seymour J. Mandelbaum, University of Pennsylvania; *Crucibles:* Timothy J. Crimmins, Georgia State University

COMMENT: Michael Frisch, State University of New York, Buffalo

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Samuel R. Gammon, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes: Herbert Baxter Adams Prize
George Louis Beer Prize
Albert J. Beveridge Award
Albert B. Corey Prize
John J. Dunning Prize
Howard R. Marraro Prize
Watumull Prize

Presidential Address: *The Historian and the Study of International Relations.* Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

Wednesday, December 29

Sessions

REPUBLICANISM AND THE REPUBLICAN SYNTHESIS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: John Murrin, Princeton University

The Republican Synthesis Revisited. Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa

The Widening and Weakening of Republicanism in Nineteenth-Century America. Marcus Cunliffe, George Washington University

COMMENT: Eric Foner, Columbia University; Dorothy Ross, University of Virginia

MORAL JUDGMENTS IN HISTORICAL WRITING: NEW PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Stanley Hoffmann, Harvard University

Toward a New Moral History: Reflections of a Working Historian. John Muresianu, Knox College

Ethical Views of Individualism and Group Life in the Historiography of Immigration. Reed Ueda, Tufts University

COMMENT: David Hackett Fischer, Brandeis University; Robert William Fogel, University of Chicago

WOMEN AND WORK IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

CHAIR: Barbara A. Hanawalt, Indiana University

The Village Ale-Wife: Women and Brewing in Fourteenth-Century England. Judith M. Bennett, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Women's Work in a Market Town: Exeter in the Late Fourteenth Century. Maryanne Kowaleski, Fordham University

Women's Labor Status in Fifteenth-Century Cologne and Leiden. Martha C. Howell, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Barbara A. Hanawalt

RETHINKING THE AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

CHAIR: David H. Burton, St. Joseph's University

American Progressives and the World of Reform. Peter J. Coleman, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

COMMENT: John L. Thomas, Brown University; Daniel T. Rodgers, Princeton University

HELPING THE HELPLESS: MADNESS AND CHILD ABUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-, EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

CHAIR: David Roberts, Dartmouth College

Madness, Revolution, and Social Change in England, 1600-1800. Michael MacDonald, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Moral Reform and Social Control: The Problem of Child Abuse in Victorian England. George Behlmer, University of Washington

COMMENT: M. Jeanne Peterson, Indiana University; David Roberts

TRUTH IN HISTORY: CASE STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORICAL HERMENEUTICS

CHAIR: Leonard Krieger, University of Chicago

Forging the Past: The Language of Historical Truth in the Middle Ages. Gabrielle M. Spiegel, University of Maryland, College Park

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Ethical Dimensions of Humanist Historical Thought. Orest Ranum, Johns Hopkins University

Modes of Historical Discourse in Victorian Britain: The Rankean Paradigm and Positivism. Doris Goldstein, Yeshiva University

COMMENT: Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study

**STAGES TO WAR: AN EXAMINATION OF GERHARD WEINBERG'S
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF HITLER'S GERMANY**

Joint session with the Czechoslovak History Conference

CHAIR: Victor S. Mamatey, University of Georgia

Austria: Radomir V. Luza, Tulane University; *Czechoslovakia:* F. Gregory Campbell, University of Chicago; *Poland:* Anna M. Cienciala, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

CLASS AND COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE, 1856-1939

CHAIR: J. C. Hurewitz, Columbia University

Palestinian Arab Women and Their Reveries of Emancipation. Donna Robinson Divine, Smith College

The Wadi Hawarith Land Sale: A Case Study in Political Interaction and Social Conflict in Palestine. Kenneth W. Stein, Emory University

Patterns of Communal Conflict in Palestine 1856-1939. Bernard Wasserstein, Brandeis University

COMMENT: The Audience

HISTORY UNDER THE SEA: NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE HISTORIAN

CHAIR: Jay R. Kaufman, MIT and Massachusetts Bay Marine Studies Consortium

Nautical Archaeology and the History of Seafaring. Richard Steffy, Texas A & M University and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology

A Tale of Two Shipwrecks: Shipwrecks as Historical Time Capsules. Kenneth A. Cassavoy, Centennial College, Toronto, and Institute of Nautical Archaeology

COMMENT: Barbara M. Kreutz, Bryn Mawr College; Clark G. Reynolds, Patriots Point Naval and Maritime Museum; William N. Still, East Carolina University

**GERMAN COMMUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA DURING WORLD
WARS I AND II**

CHAIR: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

The Impact of World War I on German Immigrants in Brazil and the United States. Frederick C. Luebke, University of Nebraska

Repression and Endurance: The German-Argentine Community in the Aftermath of World War Two. Mark D. Szuchman, Florida International University; Ronald C. Newton, Simon Fraser University

COMMENT: Herbert S. Klein, Columbia University

METHODOLOGICAL AND SOURCE ISSUES IN RECONSTRUCTING THE LIVES OF GERMAN WORKING-CLASS WOMEN, 1860-1914

CHAIR: Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

Writing Social History from Working-Class Women's Autobiographies: Rewards and Problems. John C. Fout, Bard College

Women Home Workers, 1870-1914. Barbara Franzoi, College of Saint Elizabeth

Factory Inspectors and Inspected Workers in Late Nineteenth-Century Germany. Jean H. Quataert, University of Houston, Clear Lake City

COMMENT: Vernon Lidtke

INSTITUTIONAL FAILURE AND THE RISE OF TERRORISM: WEIMAR GERMANY AND REPUBLICAN ITALY

CHAIR: John Cammett, John Jay College, City University of New York

Feme Terrorism and the Conflict Between the Judiciary and the Police in Weimar Germany. Paul Bookbinder, University of Massachusetts, Boston

The Failure of the Center-Left and the Rise of Terrorism in Post-World War II Republican Italy. Spencer Di Scala, University of Massachusetts, Boston

COMMENT: Michael Feldberg, Boston University

NEARBY HISTORY, BACKYARD HISTORY, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION: CASE STUDIES ON CLASSROOM ENRICHMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE AMERICAN HISTORY TEACHER

CHAIR: James K. Huhta, Middle Tennessee State University

City and Suburb: Themes in Local History. Henry Bolter and Paula Evans, Newton North High School, Massachusetts

Teacher Revitalization and the Use of Community Heritage Resources in the Ten State Mid-South Region: Developing a National Model. Caneta S. Hankins, Middle Tennessee State University

COMMENT: Myron A. Marty, National Endowment for the Humanities

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN PORFIRIAN MEXICO

CHAIR: John M. Hart, University of Houston

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Indians and Immigrants: Rebellion and Assimilation in Sonora. Evelyn Hu-DeHart, Washington University, St. Louis

A Ranchero Economy in Northern Hidalgo. Frans J. Schryer, University of Guelph

Mexico's Porfirian Historiography in Perspective, 1880s-1980s. Thomas Benjamin, Central Michigan University

COMMENT: Mark Wasserman, Douglass College, Rutgers University; William K. Meyers, University of Oklahoma

URBAN SOCIETY IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: George Huppert, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Urban Elites in Troyes. Kuno Böse, Freie Universität Berlin

Economic Crisis and Popular Heresy in Troyes. Henry Heller, University of Manitoba

COMMENT: Barbara Diefendorf, Boston University; Raymond Mentzer, Montana State University

ENLIGHTENMENT AND CHRISTIANITY IN THE EARLY AMERICAN REPUBLIC

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley

The Irony of the Enlightenment of Nineteenth-Century American Religious Thought. Mark A. Noll, Wheaton College

The Right to Think for Oneself: Enlightenment and Popular Religion in the United States, 1780-1840. Nathan O. Hatch, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Stephen Stein, Indiana University; Henry F. May

ORGANIZING FOR WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK: A MULTIMEDIA WORKSHOP

Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Judith Wellman, State University of New York, College at Oswego

A Presentation on National Women's History Week Observances Throughout the Nation. Bette Morgan, National Women's History Week Project, Santa Rosa, California

Overcoming Apathy: Women's History Week in a Medical School. Selma Harrison Calmes, University of California, Los Angeles

Seneca Falls: Celebrating With a Great Tradition and Limited Funds. Corinne Guntzell, Elizabeth Cady Stanton Project Foundation, Wells College

Using a Coalition to Build A Women's History Week Celebration at the Smithsonian. Edie Mayo, Smithsonian Institution

COMMENT: The Audience

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WOMEN'S STATUS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN MUSIC

CHAIR: David A. Grimsted, University of Maryland, College Park

Changing Images of Mother in Nineteenth-Century American Popular Song. Caroline Moseley, Princeton, New Jersey

Women Composers: The Problems of Professionalism. Alan H. Levy, University of Louisville

COMMENT: Mary Kelley, Dartmouth College

WORLD HISTORY AND THE AFRICA EXPERIENCE: A workshop presented by AHA's 1982 Study/Tour of Cameroon

CHAIR: John Orr Dwyer, University of San Francisco

PRESENTATIONS: Marc Gilbert, North Georgia College; Kevin Reilly, Somerset County Community College; Lynda Shaffer, Tufts University

DISCUSSANTS: Anne L. Barstow, State University of New York, College at Old Westbury; Dana K. Greene, St. Mary's College of Maryland; Sarah Shaver Hughes, Hampton Institute; Raymond M. Lortas, Drexel University; Walter B. Nimocks, Centre College; A.J.R. Russell-Wood, Johns Hopkins University; Douglas R. Spitz, Monmouth College; Rachel West, Marian College

COMMENT: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

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

Old Chestnuts and New Acorns: Trends in Advanced Placement History. Mary F. Lifka, Mundelein College; John C. Crum, Mount Pleasant High School, Delaware

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Robert Brentano, University of California, Berkeley

The Character and Principles of an English King: The Case of Charles I. Martin J. Havran, University of Virginia

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Sidney D. Brown, University of Oklahoma

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Colonialism, Asian Peasants and Theories of Protest and Revolution. Michael Adas, Rutgers University

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa

The Mystique of Wilsonian Statecraft. Ernest R. May, Harvard University

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

PRESIDING: Philip Lundeborg, Smithsonian Institution

Annual business meeting.

Sessions

PATRIARCHY AND VIOLENCE IN THE ANTEBELLUM SOUTH

CHAIR: T. H. Breen, Northwestern University

The Culture of Southern Dueling. Kenneth S. Greenberg, Suffolk University

The Violent Nexus: Patriarchy and Racism on the Antebellum Plantation. Jacqueline Jones, Wellesley College

COMMENT: Drew Gilpin Faust, University of Pennsylvania; Michael P. Johnson, University of California, Irvine

TEACHING HISTORY TO OLDER ADULTS

CHAIR: W. Andrew Achenbaum, Carnegie-Mellon University

Clio in Retirement Homes and Senior Centers. Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., National Council on the Aging

Older Adults in the College History Class

William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: W. Andrew Achenbaum

QUESTS FOR FREEDOM IN COLONIAL AMERICA: VIRGINIA BLACKS AND BOSTON MERCHANTS

CHAIR: Joseph Ernst, York University

Passages from Slavery to Freedom on Virginia's Eastern Shore, The Making of an Early Free Black Community, 1630-1750. J. Douglas Deal, State University of New York, College at Oswego

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Smuggling, Free Trade Ideology, and the Political Loyalties of Boston Merchants, 1760-74. John W. Tyler, Groton School

COMMENT: Allan Kulikoff, Princeton University; Richard A. Ryerson, *The Papers of William Penn*

LOUIS THE GREAT OF HUNGARY AND POLAND AND HIS AGE: 1342-82

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

CHAIR: Imre Boba, University of Washington

Louis the Great of Hungary and Casimir the Great of Poland. Paul W. Knoll, University of Southern California

The Influence of Italian Campaigns of Louis the Great on Hungarian Cultural Developments. Leslie S. Domonkos, Youngstown State University

Years of Turbulence: The Problems of Succession to the Throne. Joseph Held, Rutgers University

The Image of Louis the Great in Hungarian Historiography. S. B. Vardy, Duquesne University

COMMENT: Janina W. Hoskins, Library of Congress; Imre Boba

NEW APPROACHES TO MEDIEVAL KINGSHIP

CHAIR: Robert-Henri Bautier, École Nationale des Chartes

The Capetian Royal Domain: Problems of Definition, Applicability, and Balance. Andrew W. Lewis, Southwest Missouri State University

Queens, Regencies, Seals, and Royal Power in Thirteenth- and Fourteenth-Century France. Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York; Brigitte Bedos Rezac, Archives Nationales, Paris

Coming of Age in Europe: Confirmation, Crowning, and Kingship in Medieval England and France. Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

COMMENT: Thomas N. Bisson, University of California, Berkeley; Robert-Henri Bautier

THE STATE OF AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Charles McCurdy, University of Virginia

PRESENTATION: Lawrence Friedman, Stanford University Law School

RESPONSE: William Nelson, New York University Law School; Charles McCurdy

WORKING-CLASS RADICALISM AND THE IRISH: ENGLAND, 1815-50

CHAIR: Blanche M. Touhill, University of Missouri, St. Louis

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English Working-Class Radicalism and the Irish, 1815–50. John C. Belchem, University of Liverpool

The Chartists and the Irish Confederates: Lancashire, 1848. William J. Lowe, State University of New York, College at Cortland

COMMENT: Ruth-Ann Harris, Northeastern University

THE TRANSATLANTIC MIGRATION: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORIGINS OF MIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA, 1870–1913

CHAIR: Ira A. Glazier, National Immigration Archives, Temple University

Demographic and Socioeconomic Aspects of Italian Emigration, 1880–1913. Luigi de Rosa and Luigi de Comité, University of Naples

Village, Regional and Agrarian Background of Emigration from Slovakia: Romania and Hungary, 1880–1913. Joseph Barton, Northwestern University

Ecological Background Factors in German Migration and Acculturation. Walter Kamphoefner, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Sune Åckerman, Royal University of Umeå

CHANGING VIEWS OF SAINTS IN THE ELEVENTH THROUGH THIRTEENTH CENTURIES

CHAIR: Giles Constable, Dumbarton Oaks

The Patron Saints of the Anglo-Norman Aristocracy. Victoria Chandler, Georgia College

Tradition and Change in French Reliquary Art: The Sudden Development of Ostensories, 1205–25. Claire Wheeler Solt, Lincoln University

The Changing Image of Saint Francis in the Thirteenth Century. William R. Cook, State University of New York, College at Geneseo

COMMENT: Patrick J. Geary, University of Florida

REFLECTIONS ON THE MAKING OF ETHNIC ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Joint session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: David M. Reimers, New York University

Reflections on the Making of the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*. Stephan Thernstrom, Harvard University

Reflections on the Making of *They Chose Minnesota: The Minnesota Ethnic History Project*. Carlton C. Qualey, Minnesota Ethnic History Project

COMMENT: Maxine Schwartz Seller, State University of New York, Buffalo; Corinne Azen Krause, *In Pittsburgh/Of Pittsburgh*

THIRD PARTY POLITICS IN BRITAIN: PAST AND PRESENT

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: John Clive, Harvard University

Breaking the Mold: The Social Democratic Alliance. Peter Clarke, St. John's College, University of Cambridge

COMMENT: Chirstopher Hitchens, *The Nation*; Stephen Koss, Columbia University

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN A DEVELOPING REGION: THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, 1830-80

CHAIR: Paul Kleppner, Northern Illinois University

Constitutional Change, Economic Policy, and Political Development in New York State, 1830-80. L. Ray Gunn, University of Utah

Entrepreneurial Networks and Constitutional Change in Pennsylvania: The Constitutional Convention of 1874. Edward J. Davies II, University of Utah

COMMENT: Van Beck Hall, University of Pittsburgh; Richard L. McCormick, Rutgers University

THE GERMAN NOBILITY CONFRONTS SOCIAL CHANGE: STRATEGIES FOR SURVIVAL

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Kenneth Barkin, University of California, Riverside

Prussian Agrarian Reform and the Politics of the Junkers. Robert Berdahl, University of Oregon

Noble Landlords and Agrarian Reform in Hesse-Kassel, 1770-1850. Gregory W. Pedlow, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

COMMENT: Lamar Cecil, Washington and Lee University; Kenneth Barkin

MIDDLEMEN AND COMMODITY MARKETING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MEXICO

CHAIR: James Denson Riley, Catholic University of America

Rural Middlemen in Bourbon Mexico: The Guadalajara Countryside in the Eighteenth Century. Eric Van Young, University of California, San Diego

Consumption and Control: The Mexico City Business Community and Commodity Marketing in the Eighteenth Century. John E. Kicza, Washington State University

COMMENT: Murdo J. MacLeod, University of Arizona; Edith B. Couturier, National Endowment for the Humanities

SPREADING THE LIGHT: FORMING CULTURAL IDENTITY THROUGH HISTORICAL WRITING IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHINA

CHAIR: Philip A. Kuhn, Harvard University

Cultural Refraction and Manchu Historicity. Pamela Crossley, Yale University

Prisms on the Past: Shao Chin-Han and Private History Writing. R. Kent Guy,

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University of Washington

History as Mirror: Through the Looking-Glass and into Wonderland with the Ch'ien-lung Emperor. Beatrice S. Bartlett, Yale University and Fairbank Center, Harvard University

COMMENT: Philip A. Kuhn

REFORMATION HISTORY: SOCIAL HISTORY—THEN AND NOW. A symposium in honor of Harold J. Grimm

Joint session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: Lawrence P. Buck, Widener College

Reformation History and Social History: The Contribution of Harold J. Grimm. Philip N. Bebb, Ohio University

Toward a Social History of Ideas: New Approaches to the History of the Reformation. Erik Midelfort, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Gottfried G. Krodel, Valparaiso University

CULTURAL FALLOUT: THE BOMB IN AMERICAN LIFE

Joint session with the Conference on Peace Research in History

CHAIR: Martin Sherwin, Tufts University

Explosive Issues: Sex, Women, and the Bomb in Postwar America. Elaine Tyler May, University of Minnesota

From Activism to Apathy: What Happened to the Anti-Nuclear Weapons Movement After 1963? Paul Boyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: William H. Chafe, Duke University; Lawrence S. Wittner, State University of New York, Albany

PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD

CHAIR: William R. Emerson, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

FDR, the Washington Correspondents and the Rise of Interpretive Journalism. Betty Houchin Winfield, Washington State University

Raymond Moley, Journalist: Critical Interpretations of the New Deal, 1933–39. James E. Sargent, Virginia Western Community College

Truman and Eisenhower and the Press. Robert J. Donovan, former associate editor, *The Los Angeles Times*

COMMENT: Chalmers Roberts, *The Washington Post*; William R. Emerson

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS IN PREINDUSTRIAL AND POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

CHAIR: Robert Wheaton, *Journal of Family History*

"Dutiful Love and Natural Affection": Parent-Child Relationships in Sixteenth-

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and Seventeenth-Century Netherlands Gentry Families. Sherrin Marshall Wyntjes, Mount Ida College and Alliance of Independent Scholars, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Parents and Children in an Age of Transition: A Comparative Study of Family Strategies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, 1750–1850. Peter Dobkin Hall, Yale University

Family Relationships in Modern America: An Update. Paula S. Fass, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Miriam Usher Chrisman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon

Report of the Editor. Otto Pflanze

Report of the Nominating Committee. Betty M. Unterberger, Texas A & M University

Reports of the Vice Presidents:

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

Research Division. Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Teaching Division. David D. Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

THE FATE OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT: A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT

Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

MODERATOR: Joan W. Scott, Brown University

PANELISTS: *ERA and the Myth of Female Solidarity.* Jane DeHart Mathews, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Future of Women's Issues in American Politics: The ERA and an Emerging Constituency. Frances T. Farenthold, Houston, Texas

ERA—What's Wrong with Equality Anyway? Donald Mathews, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

A Commentary on ERA. Mary F. Berry, U.S. Civil Rights Commission and Howard University

COMMENT: The Audience

Reception, sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians, Associa-

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tion of Black Women Historians, Chesapeake Area Group of Women Historians, Conference Group on Women's History, Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession, OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, and The Washington Women Historians' Group.

Thursday, December 30

AMERICA FACES DISASTER: REFLECTIONS ON RELIEF, 1803-1982

CHAIR: James L. Penick, Jr., Loyola University, Chicago

From Sentiment to Management: The Johnstown Floods and the Nation, 1889-1977. Alan Clive, Worcester, Massachusetts

Federal Disaster Relief Legislation in Historical Perspective. Frank Bourgin, Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMMENT: Charles E. Fritz, Bethesda, Maryland; Richard A. Burkert, Johnstown Flood Museum

LABOR STRATEGY, WORKING-CLASS MILITANCE AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR Leo Panitch, Carleton University

"Economic Democracy": The Transformative Potential and Limits of Central European Social Democracy Since 1919. David Abraham, Princeton University

The Origins of Recent British Labour Militancy. Richard N. Price, University of Maryland, College Park

Labor Militancy, Managerial Power and the State: The Transformation of Industrial Conflict in the French Aircraft Industry, 1930-50. Herrick Chapman, Stanford University

COMMENT: Leo Panitch

RIGHT-RADICAL YOUTH IN GERMANY, 1918-82: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

CHAIR: Anthony Esler, College of William and Mary

The Nazi Party and Youth: The Rank and File and the Leaders, 1919-33. Michael H. Kater, York University

Continuity and Change: Organizational and Ideological Problems of the Hamburg Nazi Students Before and After the Machtergreifung. Geoffrey J. Giles, University of Florida

Neo-Nazism in West Germany After 1945: A Youth Rebellion? Eike Hennig,

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Universität Kassel

COMMENT: Anthony Esler

MODERNIZATION AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN POST-CIVIL WAR AMERICA

CHAIR: Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University

Ideologies and Practices of the Corporate Lawyers of New York City, 1880-1910. Robert W. Gordon, University of Wisconsin Law School

National Standardization and Regional Diversity in the Post-Civil War American Legal Profession. Gerard W. Gawalt, Library of Congress

COMMENT: W. Hamilton Bryson, University of Richmond Law School; Stanley N. Katz

THE "GILDED AGE" IN WASHINGTON: SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC ELITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

CHAIR: Frederic Jaher, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The National Seminary of Learning: Washington Scientists and the Rise of the Modern State. Michael J. Lacey, Woodrow Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution

Parvenus and Cave Dwellers: Scaling the Heights of High Society in Washington. Kathryn Allamong Jacob, U.S. Senate Historical Office

COMMENT: Curtis Hinsley, Colgate University; Frederic Jaher

THE EUROPEAN FIN DE SIÈCLE: THE ROOTS OF MODERNIST CULTURE

CHAIR: Paul Breines, Boston College

Inner and Outer Reality: Freud's Abandonment of the "Seduction Theory" and the Crisis of Liberal Culture in Central Europe. John E. Toews, University of Washington

Georg Lukacs' "Heidelberg Aesthetics": Toward a Philosophy of "Forms". Mary Gluck, Brown University

COMMENT: Peter Jelavich, Harvard University; Paul Breines

OLD AGE, INHERITANCE, AND PROPERTY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY (WESTERN EUROPE)

CHAIR: John Demos, Brandeis University

Aging and the Aged in Eighteenth-Century France. David Troyansky, Brandeis University

The Poverty of Property: Family and Inheritance in French Rural Society. Laura Levine Frader, Northeastern University

Aging with a Minimum of Property: The Lower Middle and Working Classes of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Cologne, 1830–1930. Christoph Conrad, Freie Universität Berlin and Brandeis University

COMMENT: John Demos

BIG GOVERNMENT VERSUS SELF-HELP IN VICTORIAN SOCIAL REFORM: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Henry R. Winkler, University of Cincinnati

Beatrice Webb and Fabian Socialism. Francine M. Ekelman, Pace University and Institute for Research in History

Josephine Bulter and Her Opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. Sylvia Strauss, Kean College of New Jersey and Institute for Research in History

COMMENT: Dorothy O. Helly, Hunter College, City University of New York, and Institute for Research in History; Barbara (Penny) Kanner, University of California, Los Angeles

AMERICA AND REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA

CHAIR: James A. Malloy, Jr., American University

Eugene Schuyler and Alexander II's Russia. Ronald J. Jensen, George Mason University

America and the Russian Revolutionary Movement, 1890–1905. Jane E. Good, U.S. Naval Academy

George Kennan's Interpretation of the 1917 Russian Revolutions. Taylor Stults, Muskingum College

COMMENT: Frederick F. Travis, Fordham University

HEALTH HAZARDS IN THE TROPICS AND SUBTROPICS

CHAIR: Jo Ann Carrigan, University of Nebraska, Omaha

Disease and Mortality in São Paulo, Brazil, 1876–93. Robin L. Anderson, Arkansas State University

The Effects of Epidemic Disease in Colonial Ecuador. Suzanne Austin Browne, Duke University

Yellow Fever and Black Policemen in Memphis, 1870–80. Dennis C. Rousey, Arkansas State University

COMMENT: James O. Breeden, Southern Methodist University; Donald B. Cooper, Ohio State University

RACE, CASTE, AND CLASS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

CHAIR: George Reid Andrews, University of Pittsburgh

Caste, Race, and Ethnicity in New Mexico, 1690–1870. Ramón Gutiérrez, University of California, San Diego

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Race, Class, and Society: The Transformation of the Brazilian Povo, 1850-1930. Robert M. Levine, University of Miami

The Formation of a "Brown" Middle Class in Antigua, West Indies, 1830-1930. Susan Lowes, Teachers College, Columbia University

COMMENT: Richard Price, Johns Hopkins University; Stuart B. Schwartz, University of Minnesota

INTELLECTUALS AND THE STATE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA

CHAIR: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

Intellectuals in the May Fourth Era. Jerome Grieder, Brown University

Intellectuals in Wartime China. John Israel, University of Virginia

Intellectuals in the People's Republic of China. Merle Goldman, Boston University

COMMENT: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.

COMMUNITY AND CULTURE IN EARLY MODERN FRANCE

CHAIR: Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

The Catholic Community of Seventeenth-Century Toulouse. Robert Schneider, Brandeis University

Taverns and Popular Sociability in Eighteenth-Century Paris. Thomas Brennan, U.S. Naval Academy

COMMENT: Philip J. Benedict, Brown University

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE ITALIAN MEZZOGIORNO FROM SPANISH VICEROYALTY TO UNIFICATION

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: David LoRomer, Michigan State University

Genoese Investment and Capital Accumulation in Sixteenth-Century Naples. Antonio Calabria, University of Texas, San Antonio

Social Stratification and Class Conflict in the Pastoral Economy of the Dogana of Foggia, 1600-1800. John A. Marino, University of California, San Diego

Southern Italian Society and the Mediterranean World, 1799-1870. Marion S. Miller, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

COMMENT: David LoRomer

WESTERN LABOR RADICALISM: CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CASES, 1900-20

Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Carlos A. Schwantes, Walla Walla College

Socialists and Workingmen: The Western Canadian Coal Miners' Movement From John Mitchell to the One Big Union, 1900-20. Allen Seager, Simon Fraser University

From Community to Class: Varieties of Radical Protest in the Railroad Industry of the Pacific Northwest, 1894-1917. W. Thomas White, James Jerome Hill Reference Library

COMMENT: Carlos A. Schwantes

SCHOLARS, SCHOOLS, AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

CHAIR: James M. Banner, Jr., American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities

PANEL: Ernest L. Boyer, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; A. Graham Down, Council for Basic Education; Robert Hampel, A Study of High Schools; Peter N. Stearns, Project Equality, The College Board, and Carnegie-Mellon University

UNIVERSITIES, HUMANISM, AND HERESY DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND REFORMATION

Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: John W. Baldwin, Johns Hopkins University

Northern Universities and Vernacular Learning in the Fourteenth Century. Katherine Tachau, Pomona College

Humanists' "Expulsions" from Late Medieval German Universities. James H. Overfield, University of Vermont

Professors of Orthodoxy: Theologians, Humanism, and Heresy in Early Tudor England. Guy Fitch Lytle, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: William J. Courtenay, University of Wisconsin, Madison

THE GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY OUTSIDE THE U.S., 1945-80

CHAIR: Lewis Hanke, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

United States History Abroad: The Role of American Public and Private Sectors. John Hope Franklin, Duke University

Case Studies of the Work of the Country Teams: Canada: Stephen J. Randall, McGill University; Italy: Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut; Japan: Shoichi Oshimo, Doshisha University; Mexico: Josefina Zoraida Vázquez, El Colegio de México

Peering into the Future. Lewis Hanke

COMMENT: The Audience

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Joint session with the American Society for Environmental History

CHAIR: Harold T. Pinkett, retired, National Archives and Records Service

Carl Schurz (Secretary of the Interior, 1877-81), the Indians, and the Public Lands. Hans L. Trefousse, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

Stewart L. Udall (Secretary of the Interior, 1961-68) and the Management of Environmental Resources Under the Johnson Administration. Susan R. Schrepfer, Rutgers University

COMMENT: John Alexander Williams, National Endowment for the Humanities; Arthur Maass, Harvard University

Luncheon

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

PRESIDING: Roderick French, George Washington University

Presidential Address: *History as Natural History.* Donald Worster, University of Hawaii, Manoa

Sessions

THE HISTORIAN AND THE PUBLIC LIFE: THE CASE OF CHARLES A. BEARD

CHAIR: John Higham, Johns Hopkins University

Beard and the Constitution. David Rothman, Columbia University

Beard and the City. Thomas Bender, New York University

Beard and Foreign Policy. Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: John Higham, The Audience

WHAT DREAMS MAY GROW: EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN WORKERS

CHAIR: Joyce L. Kornbluh, University of Michigan

"My Schooling Was In Ladies' Skirts": Education Programs Within Unions. Susan Stone Wong, Columbia University

Recognizing Regional Differences: The Southern Summer School for Women. Mary Frederickson, Wellesley College

Education in Working-Class Solidarity: The Summer School for Office Workers. Alice Kessler-Harris, Hofstra University

COMMENT: Susan Levine, Duke University; Joyce L. Kornbluh

THE CRISIS OF RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY AND BUREAUCRACY IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Adele Lindenmeyr, Carnegie-Mellon University

Autocratic Theory and Practice Before and After October 1905. Andrew M. Verner, Swarthmore College

Bureaucratic Reform and the Provincial Nobility, 1906-08. Francis W. Wcislo, Columbia University

Tsarist Political Culture and the Provisional Government: Continuity and Change. Daniel T. Orlovsky, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: Richard E. Robbins, Jr., University of New Mexico

THE NEW DEAL AND THE WEST

CHAIR: Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

Boulder Dam: A New Vision for Reclamation. Linda J. Lear, George Washington University

Ickes' Inland Empire. Richard Lowitt, Iowa State University

Hiram Johnson Looks at Franklin Roosevelt. Robert E. Burke, University of Washington

COMMENT: Michael Malone, Montana State University; Roger Daniels

RECONSIDERING NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN IMAGES OF JEWS

CHAIR: Selma Berrol, Baruch College, City University of New York

Cutting out Shylock: Elite Anti-Semitism and the Moral Order of the Mid-Nineteenth-Century American Market Place. David Gerber, State University of New York, Buffalo

The Mythical Jew and the Jew-Next-Door in Nineteenth-Century America. Jonathan D. Sarna, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati

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COMMENT: Lawrence W. Levine, University of California, Berkeley

THE USE OF HISTORICAL REENACTMENT IN THE CLASSROOM

CHAIR: Richard L. Watson, Jr., Duke University

Teaching History Through Reenactment. Ronald G. Witt, Duke University

A Student's Perspective. Peter Hauck, Duke University '82.

COMMENT: The Audience

GIOLITTIAN ITALY RECONSIDERED: Dedicated to A. William Salomone

CHAIR: A. William Salomone, University of Rochester

Giovanni Giolitti and Conservative Italy: Myth and Reality. Frank J. Coppa, St. John's University, New York

Giolitti and Sonnino. Benjamin F. Brown, Central Intelligence Agency and Institute for Research in History

Giolitti in the Neutralist-Interventionist Crisis of 1914-15. Ronald Cunsolo, Nassau Community College

COMMENT: Salvatore Saladino, Queens College, City University of New York

MERGING AND EMERGING WORLDS: ANGLO-AMERINDIAN EXCHANGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SOUTHEAST

CHAIR: James Axtell, College of William and Mary

Profits, Pelts, and Power: The "Americanization" of English Culture in the Chesapeake, 1620-50. J. Frederick Fausz, St. Mary's College of Maryland

"Our Bond of Peace": Patterns of Intercultural Trade in the Carolina Piedmont, 1650-1700. James H. Merrell, Institute of Early American History and Culture

COMMENT: Neal Salisbury, Smith College; Robert D. Mitchell, University of Maryland, College Park

EPIDEMICS AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN EUROPE

CHAIR: John Duffy, University of Maryland, College Park

Black Deaths: Plague and the Other Plagues in Renaissance Italy, 1348-1550. Ann Carmichael, Indiana University

Mold Poisoning Epidemics in Western Europe, 1500-1850: Dietary Change as a Remedy. Mary Kilbourne Matossian, University of Maryland, College Park

Cholera Epidemics in the Department of Pyrénées-Orientales (Roussillon), 1832-84: Periodicity, Geographic Distribution, and Social Response. Paul Adams, Shippensburg State University

COMMENT: Peter Krivatsy, National Library of Medicine

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS, A LABOR ARISTOCRACY?: A COMPARISON OF THE ARGENTINE, BRAZILIAN AND CHILEAN EXPERIENCES

CHAIR: John H. Coatsworth, University of Chicago

Railroad Workers in Argentina, 1922-43: The Creation of a Self-Styled Elite. Joel Horowitz, Oakland University

Rio de Janeiro's Trolley Car Drivers: Hardworking Company Men. Eileen Keremitsis, University of Maine, Orono

Chilean Transportation Workers, 1890-1927: Their Role in Shaping the Chilean Labor Movement. Peter C. DeShazo, U.S. Information Agency, Medellín

COMMENT: John H. Coatsworth

THE ARMED FORCES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS: TWO CASE STUDIES

CHAIR: Edwin Simmons, U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center

The Making of the Navy's Image in Hollywood Movies. Lawrence Suid, Washington, DC

Marine Corps Public Relations and the Ribbon Creek Tragedy. V. Keith Fleming, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center

COMMENT: Allan Millett, Ohio State University; Mike Isenberg, U.S. Naval Academy

AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION, PROLETARIANIZATION AND FORMS OF LABOR ACQUISITION IN THE ANDES

CHAIR: Peter Klaren, George Washington University

Andean Rural Conflict and Migration to Coastal Ecuador in the Late Nineteenth Century. Manuel Chiriboga, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Socioeconomicos, Peru

The Creation of a Tenant Labor Force on the Colombian Frontier. Catherine Legrand, University of British Columbia

Proletarianization in the Mining Sector of Central Peru, 1900-74. Julian Laite, University of Manchester

COMMENT: Karen Spalding, University of Delaware; Peter Klaren

SLAVES AND SMALLPOX: AFRICAN SOURCES OF AMERICAN EPIDEMICS BEFORE 1850

CHAIR: Joseph C. Miller, University of Virginia

The Fatal Exchange: The Origins and Dissemination of Smallpox via the Slave Trade from Angola to Brazil, circa 1560-1830. Dauril Alden, University of Washington; Joseph C. Miller

African Mortality and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century Rio de

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Janeiro. Mary Karasch, Catholic University of America

The Slave Trade, Public Health, and Yellow Fever: The Image of Africa in Brazil. James D. Goodyear, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Kenneth F. Kiple, Bowling Green State University; N. David Cook, University of Bridgeport

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM IN ENLIGHTENMENT SPAIN

Joint session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: Ellen G. Friedman, Boston College

The "Motín de Esquilache" Revisited: The Substance of the Subsistence Crisis. Barbara Hadley Stein, Princeton, New Jersey

Spanish Medical Reform in the Eighteenth Century: The Politics of Innovation. Michael E. Burke, Villanova University

Working Wives in Eighteenth-Century Spain: The Wetnurses of the Inclusa. Joan Sherwood, Queen's University

COMMENT: Ellen G. Friedman

ALTERNATE APPROACHES TO THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR: A REVIEW OF NONTEXTUAL SOURCE MATERIALS

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

CHAIR: Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida

Crisis on the Eastern Front, 1941-42: A Comparison of German and American Newsreel Coverage. Robert Herzstein, University of South Carolina

Quantifying the Combat Effectiveness of Divisions in World War II. Trevor N. Dupuy, Historical Evaluation and Research Organization

Historical Research: Aerial Photography of the Second World War. William H. Cunliffe, National Archives and Records Service

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