

ANNUAL REPORT 1983

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American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT • 1983

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

City of Washington

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1984

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 1983.

Respectfully

S. Dillon Ripley, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1984

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 1983.

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

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Act of Incorporation

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

The real property situated in Square 817, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as lot 23, owned, occupied, and used by the American Historical Association, is exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so owned and occupied, and not used for commercial

purposes, subject to the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Act entitled, "An Act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942.

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

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 creating three divisional committees—research, teaching, the pro-

fession—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.

The association solicits information on employment opportunities for historians and publishes job announcements in its monthly newsletter,

BACKGROUND

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*, the annual meeting *Program* and the *AHA Annual Report*. A brochure describing the program is available upon request.

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

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

Constitution and Bylaws

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

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

(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.

CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI

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

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

SECTION 3: It shall be the duty of the Teaching Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques 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 the employment opportunities and to help ensure equal opportunities for all historians, regardless of individual membership in the association.

ARTICLE VII

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

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

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

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

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

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

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-

CONSTITUTION

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 on specified in Section 3 of this Article. But the Council may, in its bylaws or by resolution, provide for additional nominations to be made by the Nominating Committee for any position where there is a vacancy through death or by resignation of a candidate.

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

SECTION 4: The annual ballot shall be mailed to the full membership of the association at least six weeks before the annual meeting. No vote received after the due date specified on the ballot shall be valid. Election shall be by plurality of the votes cast for each vacancy. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the headquarters of the association, where they shall be kept for at least one year. The results of the election shall be announced at the business meeting and in the publications of the association. In the case of a tie vote, the choice among the tied candidates shall be made by the business meeting.

ARTICLE IX

There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the business meeting of the association. Election shall be for a

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

ARTICLE X

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

ARTICLE XI

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

ARTICLE XII

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

BYLAWS

1. Bylaws pursuant to Article IV, Section 3: Whenever the president-elect shall have succeeded to the office of president in accordance with the

provisions of Article IV, Section 3, his resultant term as president shall expire at the close of the next annual meeting of the association. But when his succession to the office of president in accordance with the provision shall have occurred after the Nominating Committee completes its regular annual session, he shall be eligible to succeed himself as president, in accordance with Bylaw (3), Article VIII, Section 2.

2. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 6: Unless the Council specifies otherwise, the executive director shall serve as an *ex officio* member, without vote, of all committees of the association.

3. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, by majority vote, appoint the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller, and shall specify the term, not to exceed five years, for which each appointee hereunder shall hold office. But notwithstanding the duration of any such term, any such officer shall be removable upon a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Council.

4. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, upon nomination by the editor in consultation with the executive director, appoint an advisory Board of Editors of the *American Historical Review* to assist the editor in his editorial duties. The advisory Board shall consist of nine members, appointed for staggered terms of three years. The executive director shall, *ex officio*, be a member of the advisory Board, without vote.

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.

(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 Perspectives*.

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.

CONSTITUTION

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.

(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 *Perspectives*. The announcement shall list all association positions for which elections are to be held in the forthcoming calendar year, and shall invite all members of the association to submit to the executive director on or before December 15 any recommendations for nominations thereto.

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

(3) On or before March 1, the Nominating Committee shall submit to the executive director its nominations for all positions for which elections are forthcoming. Thereafter, the executive director shall cause such nominations to be published in the April *Perspectives*, 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 a 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.

CONSTITUTION

(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 1984

OFFICERS

President: Arthur S. Link, *Princeton University*

President-elect: William H. McNeill, *University of Chicago*

Vice-Presidents: Gerhard L. Weinberg, *University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill*

John A. Garraty, *Columbia University*

Richard S. Kirkendall, *Iowa State University*

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

Editor: Otto Pflanze, *American Historical Review*

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

COUNCIL

Arthur S. Link

William H. McNeill

Philip D. Curtin

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

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

Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president, Professional Division (86)

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

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

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

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

Katherine Fisher Drew, *Rice University* (85)

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

Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee

Arthur S. Link
William H. McNeill
Elizabeth L. Eisenstein
John A. Garraty
Robert M. Warner

Finance Committee

Arthur S. Link
William H. McNeill
Philip D. Curtin
Richard S. Kirkendall
Katherine Fischer Drew

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Theodore K. Rabb, *Princeton University, chair* (84)
Elizabeth H. Pleck, *Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College* (84)
Herbert S. Klein, *Columbia University* (84)
Grant K. Goodman, *University of Kansas, Lawrence* (85)
Frances Richardson Keller, *San Francisco State University* (85)
Pauline R. Maier, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology* (85)
Peter Stansky, *Stanford University* (86)
John L. Gaddis, *Ohio University, Athens* (86)
Arnita A. Jones, *National Endowment for the Humanities* (86)
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

William H. McNeill, *University of Chicago, chair* (84)
Barbara Sicherman, *Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut* (84)
William R. Keylor, *Boston University* (84)
G. Wesley Johnson, *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)
George von Hassel, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (84)
John C. Hanson, *Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.* (86)
Roger Liddell, *Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day* (86)

Depth, Span, and Relevance

PHILIP D. CURTIN

THE DISCIPLINE OF HISTORY has broadened enormously in the postwar decades, but historians have not. We teach the history of Africa and Asia, but specialists in American history know no more about the history of Africa than their predecessors did in 1940. We have specialists in black history, women's history, and historical demography, but people outside these specialties pay little attention to their work. Where the field of history grew broader and richer, the training of historians grew narrower. The proportion of new Ph.D's that can easily teach the standard "Western Civ" course is smaller in the 1980s than it was in the 1950s. The new Asianists and Africanists know next to nothing about European or American history. Americanists know less European history than they did thirty years ago. At the level of course offerings, the old surveys in European and American history lost popularity. Departments offered a greater number of specialized courses, while history enrollments declined over all.

In recent years, the idea of a broad survey has begun to recover—with some uncertainty about what it ought to be about. A rejuvenated Western Civ is one possibility. A new world history with real concern for the history of non-Western world is another. Ironically, one reason the world history movement has not gained momentum is that few historians have the background necessary to take it on. Many world history courses are "team taught," a reasonable solution to begin with. But the very fact that they *are* is a sad admission. Even those who have recognized the need have also realized how few of their colleagues have the breadth of knowledge required—even for an introductory undergraduate course.

Nor is our failure to help graduate students gain a world-historical perspective just of concern to the history departments that train them.

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What we teach passes to a broader public, and members of that public make political decisions that are crucial for us all. From the heights of power in the White House, we find portrayed a simplistic, tripartite division of the world into ourselves, our enemies, and the rest—who do not count, even though they form the vast majority of the world's population. Historians did not do this all by themselves, of course; the rest of the educational system carries as much responsibility. Nor is everyone in the federal government as badly informed as Mr. Reagan's circle of advisors. But, if one of our responsibilities as historians is to explain how the world came to be as it is, either our answers are not very good, or they are not communicated to the national leadership. In fact, both are the case. The government has enormous resources in short-term intelligence data, but the national leadership lacks long-term understanding of historical change. Without that, its evaluation of the short-term evidence has the fallacious quality we see week in and week out. Perhaps this problem is no worse than it was when an earlier generation of leaders led us into the Vietnam war, but official American reactions to affairs in Central America and talk about preparing to "prevail" in a nuclear war suggest deterioration at the top levels.

In one sense, all this criticism amounts to is the statement that a liberal education is better than ignorance. Historians have been on the right side of that one all along. Their professional failing has been something else—to forget that one of the prime values of a liberal education is breadth, not narrow specialization. Even before the explosion of new kinds of historical knowledge, historical competence required a balance between deep mastery of a particular field and a span of knowledge over other fields of history. Depth was necessary to discover and validate the evidence. Span was necessary to know what kind of evidence to look for—and to make some sense of it, once discovered.

We find the tendency toward specialization not only in graduate requirements and course offerings but also in our professional associations. We have an American Historical Association, and the Association also has seventy-five affiliated societies, each with a special concern with some particular field of history. Many other professional associations, like the Medieval Academy of America and the Organization of American Historians, are not even affiliated, although we work together in many different ways. The clear fact seems to be that many, perhaps most, historians value their personal contacts with fellow-specialists more than they value their contacts with historians in general. This is somewhat understandable. Historians can talk with many different specialists in their own schools, colleges, and universities. But to find elsewhere. A common complaint about the annual meeting of the AHA

is that too few sessions are concerned with these particular research interests. The dissatisfied drift away from the AHA toward more specialized associations. This tendency is strongest outside old-line, Western history. Most Latin Americanists, Africanists, and Asianists have stronger ties to their own subfields than they have to history as a whole. This in turn makes it hard for a program committee to organize panels in these fields, thus increasing the sense of alienation.¹ Many Asianists already regard the AHA as just another specialized organization for European and American history.

In time, these trends could be serious for the Association, but they are far more serious for the profession. They are the expression, not the cause, of intellectual splintering that has been going on for decades. The old-time, main-line fields like European and American history have been, to put it mildly, unenthusiastic about the growth of non-Western history. The Americanists were—and are—the most parochial, almost by definition, because they study the past of their own society. But Asianists and Africanists have often reacted by cultivating their own kind of parochialism—sometimes seeking refuge in area-studies programs. These, in turn, have been far more successful in opening interdisciplinary communication within the area than they have been in keeping open interarea communication within history.

But the fundamental problem is still overspecialization. It is just as ubiquitous and just as deplorable in almost any other field of knowledge. But what to do about it? One way to begin looking for answers is to step back and consider what the study of history might be expected to accomplish. Every historian will have his own answer, but many of these answers can be grouped roughly under three headings—in rising order of general importance. Each heading can be set off as a question: (1) How did we come to be as we are? (2) How did the world come to be as it is? And (3) how and why do human societies change over time?

THE "WE" IN THE FIRST OF THESE QUESTIONS can be somewhat variable, from family history on to local history and on up to national history or even the history of Western civilization, which remains ethnocentric despite its broad scale. History, considered as one's own past, is both

¹The journal of the Association experiences the same difficulties as the Program Committee. The *Review* cannot publish what it does not receive, and on several occasions in the last few years the editors have had to plan special issues and call for papers in those fields in order to receive articles in Asian, Latin American, and African history.

the most common and the most problematic approach. Self-knowledge is no doubt a good thing, but self-knowledge by itself is also a form of selfishness that can be dangerous to social health. In the nineteenth century and too far into the twentieth, history was consciously one-sided; it was not supposed to be even-handed but designed instead to promote patriotism and glorify the nation. These tendencies reached a kind of apogee with the overblown patriotic fervor of the First World War. They have declined somewhat since, but only slowly and not in all parts of the world.

I have already suggested the second category under the question, How did the world come to be as it is? This, too, is a form of self-knowledge, useful information to guide all kinds of decisions that have to be made by people both inside and outside the circles of power. This kind of history is just now beginning to challenge the more self-centered variety for a place in high school and college curricula. But the contest is no longer a simple choice between the traditional Western Civ and another, broader survey of world history. It involves complex problems at several levels in the educational process. One problem is what to teach students who will take only one or two history courses, at most. A second is what to offer undergraduate history majors who will not become professional historians. A third is what span of knowledge to demand of graduate students in addition to the depth of specialized knowledge they will need for their research.

The choice of formats for historical study is pretty much what it has been for some time: survey courses like Western Civ or U.S. history, backed by a second level of more specialized courses set in the familiar time-span segments—Germany from Barbarosa to Bismarck, the American South from 1860 to 1876, the history of China to 1910. Off in the wings, a potential world history survey is ready to compete for the present position of Western Civ, but that competition is still uncertain. Meanwhile, we continue with time-span segments. We have to trust that students will be able to put them together into some kind of synthesis. That may sometimes happen, but it leaves the burden with the student. It may be a useful challenge, but only for students capable of creative learning—and most are not.

Perhaps we, the professional historians, should attempt to meet the challenge by trying to create our own syntheses of historical knowledge. For myself, I doubt that a world-history survey course will be even as satisfactory as Western Civ was in its day. What we need is a new kind of course that will have the perspective of world history—will ask and try to answer the question, How did the world come to be as it is?—by treating topics selectively, with examples detailed enough to be compre-

hensible, rather than by surveying the entire panorama too superficially to be worth remembering. Different teachers will no doubt see the world from different points of view, but the important thing is to seek a genuine world perspective. Historians have not yet tried this approach very much, but Eric Wolf's *Europe and the People without History* (1982) can stand as a useful example, by an anthropologist, of the kind of broad synthesis we should be doing ourselves.

If we move in some such direction, history may well appear relevant again to far more students than we now reach. But this will not be easy, and our graduate education is largely to blame. We train people to do research on narrow subjects. We make them acquire the kind of background knowledge that appears necessary for such research. They emerge with a Ph.D. and teaching competence adequate to a narrow time-space framework. With a good deal of self-education, most will work their way outward enough to teach Western Civ or the American survey. Graduate schools, with very few exceptions, do nothing at all to prepare history teachers to handle the kind of courses students need in order to understand the world they live in.

Which brings me to the third kind of history—the kind that asks how and why human societies change over time. The main difference between this question and the second, on world-centered history, is that the answers here require an understanding of human beings in general. But human beings in general are too amorphous to be investigated directly. Obviously, we have to begin with some part of the whole—but what part? This question is nearly identical to the one Arnold Toynbee posed a half-century ago in the first volume of his *A Study of History*: What is the correct, objective “intelligible field of historical study?” His answer, of course, was that it could not be the European nation-state, the framework historians used far too commonly in his time, as in ours. He opted instead for units he called societies, of which the familiar Western civilization is the clearest example.² He was right in wanting some field of study other than the nation-state, but his identification of “civilization” as the prime actors on the historical stage led to new problems. Civilizations are hard to identify. Their borders in time and space are shifting and uncertain, and we lack clear criteria to demarcate one from another. Toynbee's own choice of religion as the marker of civilization was, moreover, not universally accepted—or acceptable.

Rather than seeking a single “intelligible field of historical study,” we need, more prudently, to go part way along the road Toynbee mapped

²Toynbee, *A Study in History*, I (2d edn., London, 1935); 17-181.

out, without stopping precisely where he did. Toynbee believed that each configuration of historical events can be separated fairly clearly in time and space from other, different configurations. And he dealt at length with the limits of his civilizations in space and in time. We can each go through the same exercise and reach different conclusions by centering on a problem to be solved. Just as a "civilization" has its limits in time and space, so too each historical problem has a universe of data necessary to its solution.

Social scientists sometimes talk about a relevant aggregate. An individual, for example, can simultaneously form part of many different groupings—by family, social class, income, ethnic background, race, and so on. The task is to find which of these groupings is the significant aggregate for the problem at hand. One of the worst mistakes social scientists ever made was to assume that race is the most important determinant of human action in society or in history. That mistake led to the nineteenth-century rise of pseudo-scientific racism. Yet, to solve historical problems, we do first have to identify the relevant aggregates and discover their limits in time and space. Sometimes the correct answers are so obvious as to present no difficulty. At other times, discovering the correct aggregate requires rare breadth of knowledge, depth of insight, and plain luck. The point, however, is that the relevant body of data to be examined is not a free choice. It is dictated, ultimately, by the problem to be solved. Failure to identify it correctly can lead to errors that range from minor misunderstandings to completely wrong conclusions.

Let me take a few examples from the history of the Atlantic basin—a region badly treated by historians until recent decades, mainly because it has been partitioned among specialists in European, North American, Latin American, and African history. None of these groups paid much attention to the work of the others. The result was a range of misunderstanding from trivial to deadly. On the trivial side, I discovered, when working on the history of the Atlantic slave trade, that most Americans thought then (and probably still think) that a large majority of the slaves transported from Africa to the New World arrived in the present territory of the United States. In fact, those that came to the United States were only about 6 percent of the whole. I have no idea what teachers of U.S. history actually tell their students, but I do not think that they set out consciously to misinform. More likely, most simply stay within the limits of the assigned aggregate, the history of the United States—and thereby leave out any mention of the other 94 percent of the Atlantic slave trade. And students, unfortunately, take silence to mean absence. The result is a major misunderstanding of the role of the

United States in the larger history of the Atlantic basin—and of the migrations that have formed so much of its history over the past four centuries.

A far more serious—indeed, deadly—misunderstanding underlay the early nineteenth-century idea of some philanthropic (and not-so-philanthropic) Americans that it would be both humane and convenient if freedmen of African descent could return to Africa. Recent history, as it was then understood, showed that people of European descent died of disease on the African coast at astronomical rates—in an environment in which adult Africans appeared to be reasonably healthy. This “lesson of history” suggested that, since black Americans looked like Africans and had African ancestors, Afro-Americans would be safe from African diseases. But it was wrong. The relevant factor was not race but childhood disease environment. The retransported settlers from America died at rates nearly as high as those of North Europeans. In many cases, the move to Liberia was an unintended death sentence.³

A third example comes from the demographic history of the American side of the ocean and concerns the comparative demographic patterns of slave populations in the U.S. South, the Caribbean islands, and Brazil. The error began with the failure of U.S. historians to look beyond the political boundaries of the United States. Historians of the South paid no special attention to the mortality and fertility rates of the antebellum slave population. In general, the numbers looked a lot like those for the white population in the same regions—with a slightly lower rate of population growth, as one might expect of a people with a lower standard of living than free people had. In this narrow framework of North American history, there seemed little to explain. Meanwhile, the Latin Americanists and Caribbeanists knew that slave populations in the tropics has such high death rates and low birth rates that population increase was rarely possible. Rates of net natural decrease could run to 2 or 3 percent, occasionally even more. But that, too, seemed explicable for the region. The white populations also suffered a net natural decrease, at least among those who were newly arrived from Europe. Only in the past two decades or so have historians of the United States looked further afield and found that the demography of the slave population here was highly unusual. What first appeared to be no problem at all now called for explanation—once it was set in the larger aggregate of New World slave demography.

These three examples, all taken from Atlantic demographic history, show an aggregate misidentified on the grounds of race or from overly

³Tom W. Shick, “A Quantitative Analysis of Liberian Colonization from 1820 to 1834, with Special Reference to Mortality,” *Journal of African History*, 12 (1972): 45–59.

narrow regional specialization. Other conventions of historical discourse, even more commonplace, can lead to similar misunderstandings. One of the most deceptive is our conventional approach to divisions of time and space. Reigns and dynasties, centuries and decades are convenient short cuts for dealing with chronology, but these man-made markers can also take on the appearance of reality. Just think of the thousands of students who still associate Queen Elizabeth I with Shakespeare's plays, simply because we tolerate the label "Elizabethan drama." Some escape is possible by petty distortion, like beginning the nineteenth-century in 1815 and ending it with the outbreak of the First World War. But the conventions sometimes get out of control, like the former habit of dating the Industrial Revolution in England from 1760 to 1820—partly because those dates mark off neat decades and partly because they are the regnal dates of George III, who, of course, had nothing to do with it.

Mapping conventions are far more serious in their unintended—sometimes their intended—influence on historical thought. The Mercator projection is a prime example. Even though we know distortion is necessary in order to show the surface of a sphere on a flat piece of paper, we become conditioned to accept the convention as reality. As a result, most well-informed people "know" that the European subcontinent of the Eurasian landmass is considerably larger than the Indian subcontinent, when in reality they are nearly the same size. This misperception arises not only because the Mercator projection enlarges all northern territories but also because we use the Urals as the conventional eastern boundary of Europe, when a line drawn from the White Sea to the Black Sea makes much more sense geographically.⁴ For similar reasons, most Americans imagine the Indonesian archipelago as about the same size as the Antilles. In fact, Indonesia from east to west stretches a good deal farther than the distance from Maine to California.

The conventional hemispheres cause still more serious distortions. Anyone who bothers to think about such things knows that the potential number of hemispheres is infinite, simply because the earth can be viewed from an infinite number of points in space. Knowing our

⁴The area of Europe, exclusive of Iceland and any part of the Soviet Union, is approximately 1,820,000 square miles; the area of the Indian subcontinent, exclusive of Ceylon and Burma, is roughly 1,680,000 square miles. Including that part of the Soviet Union west of 40 degrees east longitude (a line drawn essentially from Archangel to Rostov) would add roughly 675,000 square miles to the area of Europe; including Burma (often geographically a part of the Indian subcontinent) would add approximately 260,000 square miles.

ethnocentric traditions, we might expect conventional hemispheres in school atlases to center on the United States, and the newer books often show some such thing. But the older convention respects the earth's rotation and shows the north pole at the top and the south pole at the bottom. Hemispheres are thus viewed from above the equator. If the United States is then placed in the middle between east and west, the result is a conventional hemisphere that actually centers approximately on the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador. This is, of course, the hemisphere that served as a basis for "hemispheric solidarity." It conveniently puts the Asians and the Europeans halfway around the world—and on another page. Another hemisphere, centering on Omaha, would show that parts of Siberia and northwest Europe are comparatively close neighbors. Even parts of Africa would be included, while Argentina would not appear at all.

The hemispheric misconception is obviously associated with the political hemispherism of the Monroe Doctrine, the Good Neighbor Policy, and American isolationism before the Second World War. But even historians are still led astray. A recent book on the North American fur trade argues that a particular combination of native American religious ideas joined the commercial impact of European fur traders to produce the depletion of fur-bearing animals in North America between the early seventeenth and the early nineteenth-century.⁵ Both the author and his opponents have argued their case without seriously considering that the depletion of fur-bearing animals belongs not to the Galapagos-centered hemisphere but to a polar-centered hemisphere. Over these same centuries, the phenomenon stretched from Finland east to the Saint Lawrence. The few miles of the Bering Straits made no real difference to the Russian fur traders, who followed their prey into Alaskan waters and on south to California. The obvious aggregate is the depletion of fur-bearing animals in northern latitudes in these centuries. The rule of parsimony suggests that similar events, wherever they occur, have similar causes. It can hardly be legitimate to leave out the culture and psychology of the Native Siberians, which might have been quite different from those of Native Americans—even though the Siberians killed their animals with about the same speed and timing as the Native Americans did.

In this case, then, the relative aggregate was split in two by geographical convention. Much the same is sometimes done for political reasons.

⁵Calvin Martin, *The Keepers of the Game: Indian-Animal Relationships and the Fur Trade* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1978). Also see Shepard Krech III, ed., *Indians, Animals, and the Fur Trade: A Critique of Keepers of the Game* (Athens, Ga., 1981).

The treatment of Canadian history in U.S. schools and universities provides a striking example. In the broadest sweep of world history over the past four hundred years, the most important thing that happened in the history of northern North America was its repopulation by settlers from Europe. These settlers founded new societies of overseas Europeans, beginning about the same time in Canada and the United States. This pattern of blanket settlement by Europeans, also prevalent in southern South America, was clearly different from two other kinds of settlement over these same centuries: the settlement of some Spanish and Portuguese among the surviving Indians of the tropics, especially in the highlands, and the settlement of the predominantly African slave populations in the tropical lowlands.

It can be argued that the fullest understanding of New World history requires a comparative study of what went on in all three of these zones. What is hard to justify is dividing the zone of blanket settlement in two by a political boundary. For school and university teaching, it seems self-evident that Americans need to know how Canada came to be there and how the Canadian historical experience differs from our own. In fact, Canadian history adds a whole new dimension and range of understanding to U.S. history seen in this comparative context. Comparison is valuable for illuminating differences as well as similarities, as the example of slave demography demonstrates. Regionalism in politics has been important in the political life of both Canada and the United States, but it has taken different forms. Both countries have a federal constitution—but one is parliamentary and the other presidential. Both countries have experienced severe regional conflicts—but one led to a major civil war and the other did not. One country has faced a severe problem of linguistic nationalism while the other has not. Yet our old emphasis on political history, with a healthy carry-over from the patriotic goals of an earlier historical tradition, makes it possible for historians on both sides of the border to deny the immense explanatory value that a broader history of North America would have had.

EXAMPLES CAN BE MULTIPLIED. Nor is the problem limited to history as an intellectual discipline. The underlying problem is the proliferation of all knowledge in this century. The historians' solution, in common with that of other disciplines, has been to multiply the fields of specialization. To some degree, that is unavoidable. But its very unavoidability imposes an obligation. We must try even harder to balance the depth of our own specializations against a wider span of historical knowledge—to make sure we are asking the most important questions and seeking answers in the framework of the relevant aggregates. I can close by recalling two time-honored aphorisms that are still worth remembering:

Some of those gaps in our knowledge belong there.

An elegant answer to an irrelevant question is still irrelevant.

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

The Professional Division recommended to the Council the establishment of a Speaker's bureau similar to the program organized by the OAH. The Council approved the recommendation and a bureau devoted to the participation of historians in fields other than American history has been established.

The committee considered the general issue of the rights and responsibilities of historians, using as a starting point the *Ad Hoc Final Report of the Committee on the Rights of Historians* adopted in 1975 by the Council as AHA policy. The context of the consideration includes a number of recent incidents in which political problems interfered with historians' research or in which the writings of historians were put to use for political purposes. The committee asked that a general article on these problems be published in *AHA Perspectives*; also that the "Statement of Professional Standards" contained in the 1975 *Final Report* be reprinted along with the article. The result would be to remind historians of AHA policy and of the mechanisms available for investigating complaints of political harassment.

The committee recommended that the National Endowment for the Humanities' (NEH) House and Senate oversight and appropriations committees be informed of AHA interest in NEH awards to women and minorities and to projects involving women's history and studies, and ethnic studies. Information from the profession about experiences with NEH on projects involving these concerns should be solicited as a basis for further action, if necessary.

On the rights of foreign historians, the committee recommended that our present procedures be adjusted to include a request from the AHA to Amnesty International to identify the fields of history of targeted historians or to provide instructions as to where this information can be obtained. The committee noted that some of the historians on whose behalf the AHA has protested have been released from detention. Five

additional cases were approved for protests by the AHA and additional information was requested for several others.

On the defense of history in the curriculum, in addition to efforts being made by the Teaching Division, the Professional Division made two suggestions: one, from Mr. Zangrando, that articles be prepared and disseminated widely on what a person can do with a BA in history; and two, that historians in public life outside of academe be identified who can write pieces on how they have used their historical background to resolve major crises. The intent is to broaden understanding of the need for historical learning and the need for historians as advisers.

As a result of complaints received, the division reviewed the issue of plagiarism or alleged plagiarism cases and suggested that an article be published in *AHA Perspectives* on the general question. Information consistent with AHA policy on how to resolve such issues would be included in the article.

The division examined data on the race and gender makeup of annual meeting sessions and concluded that no further action beyond reminding the program committee of the AHA policy of maintaining diversity while insuring standards need be pursued.

The division recommended that the AHA endorse an American Civil Liberties Union policy statement on "The University and Contract Research" with reservations. The reservations involve some specialty fields in which security clearances are required before certain materials are made available or funds for the research can be awarded.

The division recommended that the AHA respond negatively to a request for selecting names for inclusion in *Who's Who in America*, agreeing that this would not be an appropriate function for the association.

The division reiterated its support for Council endorsement of a commission to focus on strengthening the standing of historians in the education community. One by-product would be increased professional opportunities for historians.

This report marks the end of my term as vice-president for the Professional Division and also ends the term of service so dutifully performed by Professor Barbara Jelavich. During my tenure the division has considered a wide variety of issues. Concern about the opportunities for historians has remained a high priority. But increasing incidents involving political encroachments on the rights and opportunities of historians have been brought to our attention. In addition, concerns have been repeatedly expressed about the AHA's attention to maintaining progress on addressing the needs of historians who are not in academe and on opportunities for women and minorities. Furthermore, incidents

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of alleged plagiarism, of the alleged editing of unfavorable comments in book reviews, and of *ad hominem* attacks on scholars have become more evident. All of these matters will most likely continue to require constant diligent attention in the future.

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Mary F. Berry, *Vice President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The prediction on last year's report, that a primary concern of the division would 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, has unfortunately proved all too correct. According to the government's own summary report, declassification review in 1982 was two-thirds that of a decade earlier and less than a quarter that of 1980 (ISOO Report, p. 11). Unsatisfied with even this dramatic reversal of prior policies, the administration has moved on a number of fronts to close more records to research. Materials scheduled to be opened under the Eisenhower, the Nixon, and the Carter Executive Orders (10501, 11652, and 12065) have had their classifications extended. There has been another effort to gut the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), this time with special reference to the Central Intelligence Agency. The National Security Agency (NSA) has pursued footnotes in a book about itself by a private scholar to require the closing of private papers deposited at the Marshall Library. The assault on the effective functioning of the National Archives by the General Services Administration (GSA) also has major implications for historians who depend on that institution for their work.

What can historians do in the face of these problems? The AHA, both directly and through the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC), has pushed for independence of the National Archives from GSA, and we appear to be closer to that goal than ever before. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, after testimony on behalf of the OAH and AHA, secured some concessions on the FOIA revisions; and in this area the situation appears to be less threatening for now. The Research Division has recommended to the Council that the association join with others in the suit to restrain NSA and the Marshall Library from closing private papers on deposit at that library. We are particularly concerned about the effort to extend the

"Snepp Case" doctrine to apply to private papers after a person's death on the basis that the individual once worked for the U.S. government, as well as to the creation of a category of documents declared closed although not classified and hence to a new and entirely arbitrary category of inaccessible records.

On our recommendation the Council last year adopted a broad statement on EO 12356 on security classification, and this statement, or one very similar to it, is being adopted by other learned societies. We have concluded and recommended to the Council that in the face of a steadily growing mountain of classified papers and ever new attempts to impede research, the association should come out in favor of legislation amending the Federal Records Act to establish basic criteria for all forms of security classification. These criteria should include the requirement of an integral terminal date for all classifications and extensions of classification, the allocation of declassification review costs to the budgets of agencies generating classified documents, and a ban on any other forms of security classification. It is our hope that with the support of others, such legislation will eventually reverse the constant growth in the backlog of classified records.

The Research Division is very troubled by the implications for research of the reading of the copyright law by the Register of Copyrights. This reading would practically end for researchers the xeroxing of individual documents from collections of private papers and would return the historical profession to the prephotocopy era of unavoidable travel and hand-copying. We hope to persuade the register to change the interpretation and will observe future developments in this critical area.

The dangers of decay and possible discarding of stray documents acquired by American soldiers and officials in the last stages of World War II have led us to request, and the Council to approve, an appeal for such materials so that the AHA can get them into appropriate archives. In this project we are soliciting, and obtaining, the cooperation of the major veterans organizations.

The division has followed the efforts of the NCC to obtain adequate funding for the National Archives. There has been considerable use of the association's newly available credentials for unaffiliated scholars seeking access to archives, and we are extending this procedures to those needing access to libraries.

With the approval of the Council, some modifications were made in the procedures governing the Albert J. Beveridge Grants for Research in American History. We received thirty-five applications for assistance; twenty-six awards were made for a total of \$14,634. The efforts of the association to obtain funding for analogous research grants outside

American history have not yet been successful. We are watching with great interest the National Endowment for the Humanities' new program of small grants for travel to archives and have suggested to its administrators that the current guidelines discriminate unfairly against scholars needing access to archives in Western and Central Europe.

The Research Division was represented at a regional graduate student conference in history cosponsored by the AHA in Upstate New York. We are recommending to the Council guidelines for any future conference of this type if they are to be cosponsored by the association.

We regret that the Watumull Prize in the history of India, awarded on seventeen occasions since 1945, has had to be suspended for lack of funds. The AHA is very pleased, however, that two new prizes have been funded and we expect that they will be awarded for the first time at our centennial meeting. Through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, the AHA will be awarding on a five-year trial basis a prize for work done by a historian not affiliated with an academic institution. Furthermore, the association will be awarding a prize annually in the field of women's history named in honor of Joan Kelly. The endowment funds for this prize are being raised by a committee chaired by Sandi Cooper.

The division has in its purview the *American Historical Review*, the international scholarly activities of the association, and the work of the Committee on Quantitative Research in History; each of these has received our attention. We have followed our new procedures in advising the American Council of Learned Societies in its awarding of international travel grants, and have devoted some attention to the publication of research guides and to the proposed popular magazine of history.

The division consisted this year of Professor Robert I. Rotberg, Joan Hoff-Wilson, Walter LaFeber, Franklin W. Knight, and Gerhard L. Weinberg (chair). We met in April and October. We anticipate another very busy year.

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Gerhard L. Weinberg, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

At our annual meeting last year, David Van Tassel, the retiring chair of the Teaching Division, reported an increasing national interest in the "role of history in the schools and the quality of history teaching." (*Report of the Vice-Presidents*, p. 7). I can say to you this year that this interest has continued to expand. For example, when a recent proposal for restructuring the social studies curriculum of the state of New York in a way that slighted the place of history was made public, an outpouring of protest resulted. The association led the way. We were soon followed by the *New York Times*, which published a stinging editorial denouncing the proposal, and by other organizations and individuals. As a result the new curriculum was delayed, and seems sure to be modified.

Now for our own activities, The division has devoted considerable attention to the AHA pamphlet series. Sales of the pamphlets have been low; only a few sell more than 150 copies a year. This has been the case in part because some of them are out-of-date. A few are currently being revised. Exactly what should be done about the series is under discussion. One publisher has expressed interest in marketing the series under our editorship. Among other things we plan to have a session at the 1984 annual meeting to allow interested members to present their views on the subject.

Organizing and sponsoring conferences of secondary school teachers has continued to be a major activity of the division. The most important of these conferences during the past year was also the most successful. This was the Afro-American history conference held at Purdue University in October. Just about every leading historian of black history was present. The papers, which were of high quality, will soon be published by the Louisiana State University Press. Less important, but interesting, were three recommendations that emerged from the gathering which called for Teaching Division consideration:

- 1) That the AHA should urge state education departments to adopt textbooks that "tell the story of all people in the United States." This unexceptionable proposal is probably unnecessary since publishers are acutely aware of the need to give proper attention to the history of "all people."
- 2) That the AHA should encourage states to establish committees to review the state history texts that are used in their schools. The division is studying this proposal.
- 3) That the AHA "should write its own history textbook." The members of the Teaching Division feel strongly that this would be inappropriate.

During the year the division has sponsored three conferences on the Teaching of the Constitution in the Schools as part of its contract with the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The first was held in Philadelphia, the second in St. Paul, the third in Austin. Materials useful to teachers, prepared by the AHA with the help of funds supplied by the Rockefeller and Johnson Foundations, were distributed at the conferences. Both participants and our own evaluators agree that the project has been of major benefit to school teachers. Meeting with colleagues and discussing substantive issues with experts are not common experiences for most secondary school teachers and everyone feels that more such meetings should be arranged.

But there were problems. Some of the lessons that the AHA developed were judged too difficult for the average student. Others seemed too long to be covered in a reasonable amount of time. Our division session on the opening night of the 1983 annual meeting was devoted to a discussion of the possibilities for school/college collaboration in the teaching of history, drawing from the experience of our Constitutional history conference, and I believe those who participated found the session fruitful.

The division has sponsored a number of regional conference of secondary school teachers during the year. These have proved to be a mixed bag. Both the intellectual content of the programs and the seriousness of the participants have not always met what seem to the division to be reasonable standards. As a result we have prepared a set of guidelines which institutions seeking AHA sponsorship of such conferences should be required to follow:

1. Are school administrators, curriculum planners, and teachers of history from area schools and colleges represented in the planning of the conference?
2. Will the program meet the needs of history teachers?

3. Have conference planners considered using existing in-service credit programs to attract teachers?
4. Will the program present the results of recent historical scholarship? Will the program cover a variety of historical topics and issues?
5. Does the program offer practical ways for teachers to stay in contact with one another after the conference?
6. Has the announcement of the program reached a broad regional audience? Have planners considered questions of time and travel costs, so as to maximize attendance at the conference? Have existing networks of teachers, and other organizations, been utilized in publicizing the conference?

It seems obvious that the AHA should not routinely lend its name to a conference without some assurance that the sessions will benefit participants. An AHA representative should be present at all such sponsored meetings and should report to the division afterwards. This is not to suggest that most of the conferences do not merit our support. So far we have only refused to sponsor one such conference.

The division has agreed to sponsor another travel/study proposal, this one for a Latin American trip. The success of the 1981-82 project in Cameroon, and the fact that Professor John Russell-Wood, a participant in that program, will serve as project coordinator, leads us to believe that the new project is well worth undertaking. We will seek the necessary funds from the Department of Education. The division also has agreed to sponsor a project on the use of film and television in the classroom developed by Professor John O'Connor. This project will be submitted to NEH in January.

There were also a number of requests for division sponsorship of various schemes that we rejected either because they seemed ill-advised or appeared to be outside our proper sphere. While there is a natural tendency to lend the AHA name to proposals devised by hardworking and well-meaning colleagues, we feel that if our name is to have weight with foundations and other sources of funds we must not permit its use in marginal cases.

The division has already begun to plan for the forthcoming celebration of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the New World, which you may remember occurred in 1492. While 1992 still seems far away, it is important to begin to think ahead. NEH has held several conferences on the subject, the first of which, held in October at the Newberry Library, I attended as representative of the AHA.

December 1983

John A. Garraty, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

I am happy to report to the membership that your association continues in sound condition as we near the close of our ninety-ninth year. (Our farsighted founders actually organized the AHA in Saratoga Springs, NY, in September 1884.) Although a substantial, nine percent deficit in our operating budget for the present fiscal year has placed a strain on our accumulated reserves, there is good prospect of a balanced budget being achieved as the financial reforms and new dues structure approved by the Council in December 1982 take effect.

In the following pages I will summarize the activities of the association in our three major divisions—research, teaching and professional—after discussing general and interdivisional activities.

GENERAL

A year ago we briefly reported the large number of issues that had engaged our advocacy efforts during our first year of renewed “lobbying” activity. It was indeed a renewal of activity, since in the days of our founders and particularly during the long tenure of J. Franklin Jameson in leadership positions in the association, the AHA was continuously and successfully engaged in advancing the interests of history and the historical profession in the halls of the federal government.

Our advocacy efforts have continued at an even higher and more proficient level during the current year. To name only a few of the principal successes and continuing efforts may be of interest. In cooperation with other organizations we have:

- Provided major leadership for efforts to restore the independence of the National Archives and Records Service by separating it from the General Services Administration; this has included an intensive campaign which has enlisted 30 cosponsors for S.905.
- Provided effective resistance to threatened politicization of the post of U.S. Archivist by mobilizing press, legislative and executive branch support.

- Testified successfully on behalf of reauthorization of National Historical Publications and Records Commissions's grants program and assisted in securing funding for NHPRC for the past three years, despite the Administration's recommendation of zero funding for the program.
- Testified on behalf of increased funding for National Archives and Records Service to give NARS adequate resources to carry out its federally mandated mission. The additional funding in the fiscal year '83 budget, plus the supplemental appropriation of last September, combined with the exemption of NARS from some of its building operating expenses, have given NARS approximately \$16 million above the fiscal year '82 level. Prospects for a further increase for fiscal year 1984 look promising.
- Worked to retain "historian" in the Labor Department's Occupational Outlook Handbook.
- Secured passage of the Women's History Week Resolution which designated the week of March 6, 1983, as National Women's History Week.
- Assisted in broad efforts to increase funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities. On June 28, the House voted \$150 million for fiscal year '84, a thirty percent increase over the President's request and a fifteen percent increase over last year.
- Testified on two separate occasions on bills that would undermine the Freedom of Information Act; special attention has been given to eliminating proposals that would make it difficult for historians to secure fee waivers for FOIA requests.
- Played a major role in securing legislation to establish an office for the bicentennial of the House of Representatives. A professional historian has been employed to establish this House historical office to fill a long perceived need.
- Participated in efforts to secure funding for state historic preservation and the National Trust for Historic Preservation; despite proposed zero funding of both of these programs, Congress has recommended a budget of approximately \$30 million for historic preservation.
- Participated in hearings and coalition meetings to secure passage of legislation to establish a federal commission on the bicentennial of the Constitution.
- Supported efforts that have resulted in major increases in the budget of the National Science Foundation—a \$5 million increase is expected in the biological, behavioral, and social sciences division.
- Testified before the Office of Management and Budget panel on the impact of Circular A-76 "Performance of Commercial Activity" on

agency libraries and research facilities which would "farm out" these operations to the lowest commercial bidder; sought exemption of "library services and facility operation" and "the identification, preservation, and servicing of audiovisual archives" from the category of commercial activity.

- Participated in Cultural Resources Coalition that monitors developments in cultural resource management in the National Parks.
- Opposed the large cut proposed by the administration in fiscal year '84 for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.
- Monitored funding and policy developments in the U.S. Information Agency as they affect the Fulbright fellowship program.

Among our other advocacy measures mention must be made of the controversial (to many members) resolution endorsing a nuclear weapons freeze, which was adopted by the association in December 1982. That action generated a vigorous debate and a large number of dissenting letters, which will be considered by the Council at its next meeting. It may be that sentiment favoring a full ballot of the members on the taking of positions on public issues not directly applicable to the teaching of history, the professional status of historians, or research in history, will outweigh the substantial cost of mailing and tabulating such polls.

Before leaving the subject of advocacy, we should remind members that few of our triumphs are achieved single handedly. The association is a key element in three active lobbying coalitions—the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (see below), the Consortium of Social Science Associations of which the AHA is one of the ten founding organizations, and the National Humanities Alliance. The association makes a financial contribution to each organization and has at least one member on each executive board.

Another cooperative activity in which the association has been pleased to participate vigorously is Project '87, a joint undertaking with the American Political Science Association to ensure that the bicentenary of our federal Constitution will be both meaningfully and appropriately observed. The research and conference phase of Project '87 is nearing completion, but the public education and commemorative stages are being launched. Project '87 expects to launch in the fall a bicentennial magazine for free distribution to thousands of key leaders and opinion molders throughout the country.

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities

Recently Published Articles. We are pleased to report that although Mrs. Cecelia J. Dadian, longtime editor-in-chief of *RPA*, has gone onto

half-time service as partial retirement, she is ably assisted by a new employee, Ms. Natalie Tyler. Their efforts and those of the section editors have brought *RPA* back on schedule, with the spring 1983 issue going in the mails in the closing moments before the summer solstice. There have been three changes in the roster of section editors. Stephen Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado, has taken over the compilation of the Eastern European list which was compiled for many years by Carole Rogel and Charles Morley, Ohio State University. Constance M. Wilson, Northern Illinois University, has succeeded S. R. Sar Desai, University of California, Los Angeles, in compiling the Southeast Asia list. Robert A. Staley, University of Maryland, is compiling the Latin American list while Patricia S. and J. Benedict Warren, University of Maryland, are on sabbatical.

Writings on American History. The 1981-82 volume of *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles* appeared on schedule early in 1983. This valuable series was founded by J. Franklin Jameson in 1902. *Writings on American History, 1962-73: A Subject Bibliography of Books and Monographs* is currently in preparation and scheduled for publication in the winter of 1983.

ii. J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship

This fellowship, offered jointly by the Library of Congress and the association, is now in its seventh year. The 1982-83 fellowship was held by Dr. Elisabeth Griffith. The 1983-84 fellow will be Dr. Morey Rothberg, a historian employed by the federal Office of Personnel Management, who is working on a biography of J. Franklin Jameson!

iii. First Books Program

Following several lean years in which no manuscripts were judged by the committee to merit publication, the Council agreed to suspend the program after the current year of operation. Three manuscripts were submitted and the committee found two of such merit that it has endorsed them to the American Association of University Presses for publication.

iv. Beveridge Fund Research Grants

This program of small (under \$1000) research grants has now completed three years of successful operation. Although the terms of the Beveridge bequest limit the program to research in American history, demand continues strong for the grants, which can provide that additional research trip to a manuscript collection, pay for an order of microfilm, archive, computer time or other assistance in completing a research project. With the diminution of departmental research funds in many institutions, we are able to fill the breach. To the thirty-two awards made in 1981-82, a further twelve were added in the fall of 1982

and twenty-six more in 1983, totalling over \$41,000 in the three years of operation. Experience has proven that a once-a-year competition better serves the academicians among our members, and accordingly the annual awards will be made by the Research Division at its early spring meeting. We are pleased that the awards thus far reflect a good distribution between younger and established scholars, between academe and the public sector, and between genders. Particularly gratifying is the fact that this distribution has been achieved without an affirmative action effort by applying standards based only on need and the perceived value of the research project proposed.

v. *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians*

The 1983-84 edition of this useful AHA publication was published in July.

vi. *International Activities*

The first Research Conference of Japanese and American Historians was held in late March and early April in Tokyo and Kyoto. A strong American delegation headed by President Philip D. Curtin attended and reported that a number of interesting papers were presented. Useful contacts were made between U.S. specialists in European history and their Japanese opposite numbers. We are grateful to our Japanese hosts and to the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission which funded our participation.

Plans have been completed for the October Fifth Soviet-American historians' colloquium which will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations and will focus on relations between the U.S. and Russia before and during World War I as well as on the background to the 1933 recognition. Our delegation will be headed by Ambassador George Kennan and by President-elect Arthur S. Link. Funding has been obtained also and planning completed for a large conference of American and Italian historians to be held in late October in Florence focussing on regionalism and federalism in the historical experience of the two countries. Finally, a major effort by the enlarged Committee on International Historical Activities assembled a strong list of proposals for program items for the 1985 World Congress of the International Committee on the Historical Sciences to be held in Stuttgart.

vii. *Book Prizes*

In May the Council of the association accepted two new book prizes to be added to the dozen prizes already administered by the association. We are proud to have been chosen by the many friends and admirers of the late Professor Joan Kelly to be the custodian and administrator of the Joan Kelly Prize in Women's History, for which we expect to be able

to make the first award in 1984. We are grateful to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to enable us to establish a prize for the best book, article or paper by a historian outside of academe, which we also expect to launch in 1984. These two prizes will serve to mark important fields of history as well as to encourage two groups of scholars who in the past have been neglected by their colleagues.

TEACHING

The association has continued its vigorous efforts of the last several years to make its influence felt in the field of university and secondary school teaching. Stimulated by the knowledge that our founders for the first decades of our existence made major contributions to setting the pattern for curricula and for the promotion of historical studies at all levels, we are seeking to end our first century and continue into our second one in the same tradition.

i. Conferences

The series of regional teaching conference held under the division's auspices continues steadily. Three conferences have been held or are scheduled for 1983, at Pan American University in Texas, at the McDonogh School in Maryland, and at El Paso Community School/University of Texas, El Paso. The division plans to continue to encourage these meetings for secondary school and university teachers and to synthesize experience gained over several years into a set of guidelines.

Final preparations are in train for an important conference to be held at Purdue in early October on the study and teaching of Afro-American history. A very strong program has been put together and a large number of participants is expected at this conference, which we are confident will be both a summing-up of achievements during the first decade of this relatively young field and a chart for its lines of future development. Professor Darlene Clark Hine of Purdue is the conference organizer, the Lilly Foundation has generously funded it, the National Endowment for the Humanities is making an important grant available to provide travel for selected participants from historically black colleges and universities, and the Louisiana State University Press has agreed to publish the results of the conference.

During the past nine months the association has mounted a major effort which has attracted generous support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, from the Rockefeller Foundation, and from the Johnson Foundation (Wingspread) for a series of conferences on teaching constitutional history in the schools. The project coordinator is Dr. John W. Larner, a former member of the Teaching Division. These

conferences will be held in Philadelphia, Minnesota-St. Paul, and Austin, with the possibility of a fourth one in California early next year. They are designed to bring together for several days of workshops selected teachers from secondary schools and distinguished legal history teacher-researchers from universities. A particular feature of the conference will be the key role played by master teachers (christened before the current upsurge of interest in merit pay concepts) in leading the workshops. Preparatory work is in its final stages during the summer, and the first conference is scheduled in Philadelphia, September 25-28.

ii. Pamphlet Series

The association's pamphlet series is in process of reorganization and updating. Three authors of successful pamphlets have been asked to revise their works preparatory to a new edition, another pamphlet is being reprinted as is, and several out-of-print works are being revised. A special series of eleven pamphlets on constitutional history is in progress, looking toward the bicentennial of the federal constitution.

iii. Advanced Placement

Members will have noted during the past year the addition of a regular column to *AHA Perspectives* for teachers of advanced placement courses. This feature, assisted in its inception by the National Endowment for the Humanities and by the College Board, has attracted interest among this group of teachers so important to the profession, and a number have joined the association as a result.

iv. Popular Magazine

The Council's committee on a popular magazine of history has been actively exploring launching opportunities. A consulting editor has been retained, who is developing a pilot issue, and discussions are in train with prospective cooperating sponsors in the publishing world.

v. Other Activities

The association has been actively addressing proposed curricula revisions in the Chicago and New York State public schools. In Chicago we have been pleased to suggest experts from our membership to cooperate with a study of the inner city schools history curriculum. In the case of New York State, our members alerted us to a major revision study by the New York Regents, early versions of which appear to be "interdisciplinating" history in the high school into a bland and confusing mixture. By alerting the *New York Times* to our concerns we have achieved effective news coverage of the draft proposals, culminating in an editorial entitled "History as Mush!" We have at least given pause to and slowed down the Regent's headlong rush into the sixties at a time when other states are advocating an emphasis on basics more in keeping with recent studies of the crisis in the schools.

We continue to be proud to serve as one of the many sponsors of National History Day. The Council of the association has voted to double our modest subvention as a mark both of our enthusiasm for the program and of our appreciation of the role of David Van Tassel, former Teaching Division vice-president, as National History Day's creator and inspirer. Members of headquarters staff have participated both in state finals and in the national finals in late June.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

i. *AHA Perspectives*

We are pleased by the success of our remodelled newsletter, *AHA Perspectives*, during its first year under its new title and expanded size. Compliments continue to arrive from members welcoming the more generous helpings of association news, access for all members to current employment information, and the articles which we have been able to include in the new thirty-two page format.

ii. National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Under the "General" rubric above, we have listed the principal advocacy efforts in which the association has engaged during the year under report. Our principal (and untiring) arm for this activity is the NCC, which receives half of its funding from the association and which is housed in our office building. Without neglecting its activity, coordinating and promoting the work of the network of state coordinating committees, the NCC's director, Dr. Page Miller, has been an indefatigable lobbyist and coordinator of the efforts of our members and of other like-minded organizations in advancing the cause of history and the interest of the profession. Thanks to the NCC, historians have acquired the reputation on Capitol Hill for legislative "clout," and we have often been able to accomplish far more than our numbers and resources might realistically deserve. The NCC has a new charter, agreed to by the principal supporting organizations, a new national policy board to supply policy guidance, which reflects the opinions of the smaller supporting organizations and, best of all, a balanced budget which is permitting modest increases in its activities.

iii. Women's and Minorities' Interests

Noralee Frankel, special assistant for women's and minorities' interests, has assisted the Committee on Women Historians with various projects. She organized a reception for the plenary session on the "Fate of the ERA" at the 1982 annual meeting. During the winter, she helped coordinate a successful lobbying effort for the passage of Women's History Week. She is currently helping CWH develop a questionnaire on the professional status of women historians who teach women's history.

Besides her work for the CWH, Dr. Frankel led an evaluation session on the Africa study/travel project to Cameroon and wrote the final report for the project. She is project director of an NEH grant to assist scholars from traditionally black colleges in attending the AHA Conference on the Study and Teaching of Afro-American History at Purdue in October, and is active in the overall preparations for the conference. She has also participated in a session at the spring meeting of the OAH, on gender and survey teaching, and in a conference of Black Women on the Diaspora at Howard University.

iv. Rights of Historians

The association has continued to make representations on behalf of foreign historians imprisoned or denied their professional rights. During the year we have established a useful contact with Amnesty International and been given their list of known historians deprived of human rights, which fills some lacunae in our own list. We are making representations in all these cases. We have been pleased to learn that an African historian in whom we were interested has been released and allowed to assume his professional activity. In the case of an Afghan historian, we have ascertained that direct intervention would be counterproductive and are therefore working indirectly. Our efforts will continue in these cases and in others that investigation establishes to be within our guidelines.

v. Congressional Fellows

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has renewed for three years a generous grant under which we select two historians a year for \$18,000 a year stipends while serving as volunteer staffers in the congressional branch of the federal government. The Rockefeller Foundation has also given us a supplementary grant which permits the addition of a third fellow for two years. For 1983-84 the Congressional Fellows will be Dr. Marc Levine, Goucher College; Dr. David Corbin of Williamsburg; and Dr. Lois Aroian of the American Research Institute, Cairo, Egypt.

vi. Other Activities

The Professional Division, under a charge from the Council, conducted a study of Nominating Committees to establish whether there were some structural problems in procedures which might result in disproportionate advantage to certain groups in candidacy for association offices. As a result of the study, the division recommended against establishing predetermined quotas based on any criteria, including regional representation and academic or other affiliation.

The division studied 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 or promotion reviews. Upon the division's recommendation the Council adopted a policy statement urging payment of fees for such extensive evaluations when they take a great deal of time beyond a mere letter summarizing an already perceived view of the work of the scholar in question. On still another subject, the division developed guidelines for the submission and handling of manuscripts by learned journals. To judge from responses from both authors and editors, each side perceives and is well aware of all the flaws of the other's practices, while remaining sensitive to charges against their side of the creative fence.

July 1983

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

The Berkshire Conference of Women Historians has awarded to Dolores Greenberg its prize for the best article by a woman historian published in 1982. Greenberg's article, "Reassessing the Power Patterns of the Industrial Revolution: An Anglo-American Comparison," was published in the December 1982 issue of the *AHR*. The *Review* also published the essays of two previous winners: Doris S. Goldstein, "J. B. Bury's Philosophy of History: A Reappraisal" (1977) and Constance Bouchard, "The Origins of the French Nobility: A Reassessment" (1981). No other journal has published so many winning entries in this annual competition.

In April 1983, the *Review* published a special issue on "Transatlantic Migration in Comparative Perspective." In October we are publishing yet another thematic issue under the title of "African History Today." This issue, under development for eighteen months, demonstrates for the profession at large many of the problems encountered and methodologies employed by historians in this field of research. A special issue on women's history is now well along and should appear some time in 1984. In October 1984 the American Historical Association will reach its one hundredth year. To mark this centennial the editors expect to produce a special issue of appropriate character. We are particularly interested in manuscripts dealing with the history of the association or with important historians and their contributions to the profession. Another subject of current interest to the editors is the migration of scholars and ideas in the natural and social sciences from Europe to America, particularly in the twentieth century.

In December 1982 the *Review* published the first edition of its new feature "Research Note," a rubric that encompasses short essays on either important discoveries from the archives or interesting hypotheses on significant historical topics. The brevity of the manuscripts (six to twelve typewritten pages) makes speedy publication possible, once the essays have been critiqued and accepted. The December 1982 article by

John F. Bratzel and Leslie B. Rout aroused widespread interest in the press, television, and radio in the U.S., Japan, and Great Britain. One of the letters received concerning it was from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This letter was released to the press in advance of its receipt by the editors of the *Review* and the authors of the article to whom it was addressed, and its contents also received wide attention in the press. The FBI letter and replies by the editors and authors appear in the October 1983 issue.

During 1982-83 the *Review* received 184 article manuscripts, a significant increase over submissions in 1980-82. Of these, 63 were sent to outside readers for evaluations and 22 were accepted for publication. The backlog of accepted manuscripts awaiting publication is now no greater than in previous years—enough to fill the next five issues of the *Review*. This means that we can generally promise comparatively fast publication, once a manuscript has been critiqued, revised, and submitted in final form.

In May 1983 Nelson D. Lankford resigned from the editorial staff to accept a position in the administration of Indiana University. Lankford, a graduate of the University of Richmond (BA) and Indiana University (MA, Ph.D.), served the *Review* for five years with distinction as assistant editor, one of two full-time editorial positions on the *Review*. His chief responsibility was supervision of the book review section.

The editors have been fortunate in obtaining as Lankford's replacement a highly qualified scholar: Robert E. Bieder, a graduate of the University of New Mexico (AB 1965), Indiana University (MA 1965), and the University of Minnesota (Ph.D. 1972). Since the completion of his degree Bieder's chief interests have been nineteenth-century American history, intellectual and social history of the U.S., history of the social sciences (anthropology), and Native American history. He is the author of numerous articles, papers, and reviews in these fields. He was cofounder and member of the board of editors of *History of Anthropology Newsletter* and has served on the board of editors of the *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, and the *American Indian Quarterly*. He has served as editor of *Meeting Ground*, the newsletter of the Center for the History of the American Indian, and of the *American Indian Bibliography* series published by the Center. Among Bieder's awards are the Ford Foundation dissertation fellowship (1970-71), an American Philosophical Society grant (1971-72), membership in the Family History Seminar at The Newberry Library (1973), a postdoctoral fellowship at The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian (1975-76), and a Fulbright senior lectureship at Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz (1980-81).

Dr. Bieder has held appointments at Grinnell College (1972-73); The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian, where he served as assistant and associate director (1973-75); and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (1977-80), where he was acting director of the Native American Studies program (1977-78). Between 1979 and 1982, he served as Research Historian and Expert Witness to the Departments of Justice and Interior. During his Fulbright year abroad Bieder held a senior lectureship in the *Seminar für Englische Philologie: Amerikanische Abteilung* and the *Institut für Ethnologie und Afrika-Studien* at Mainz. He also presented papers on American history and ethnicity in the U.S. at conferences in Dubrovnik, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Frankfurt and lectured at the Universities of Odense, Kassel, Nottingham, East Anglia, Paris-Nanterre, Exeter, Aix-en-Provence, and Frankfurt. His book manuscript, *A Fearful Responsibility: Early Nineteenth-Century Ethnologists and the American Indian*, is under consideration for publication.

At the end of 1982 Sidney Monas (University of Texas, Austin) and Stanley G. Payne (University of Wisconsin, Madison) completed their three-year terms on the Board of Editors. Both have performed significant services for the *Review* during the last three years, and the editors are most grateful for their assistance. Their positions on the Board have been assumed by Hans J. Rogger (University of California, Los Angeles) and Allan Mitchell (University of California, San Diego), whose appointments were accepted by the AHA Council at its meeting in Washington on December 27, 1982. During the year three editorial assistants left the *Review*. Richard L. Gawthrop to accept an appointment at Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville, Philip Pajakowski to accept an IREX fellowship to Poland supplemented by a Fulbright research fellowship to Poland and Austria, and Michelle Mannering to complete her dissertation research in European and Middle Eastern archives. Their places have been taken by Shelia A. Culbert, Catherine Albrecht, and Catherine Kreyche, who hold MA degrees from Indiana University and are advanced candidates for the Ph.D. degree in American and European history. Albrecht served as acting assistant editor for the June 1983 issue. John Norman, who compiled the index for the years 1982-83, has left the *Review* to accept an IREX fellowship to the Soviet Union.

July 1983

Otto Pflanze, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1983, amount to \$1,383,070.00 as compared to \$1,275,160.00 in 1982. 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), \$298,324.00.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income and grants, \$975,117.00.
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$109,629.00.

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, 1983, attention is directed to the auditor's report 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 and medium 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 1982–83 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$83,100.00. Actual operational deficit was \$89,095.00. The gain on Plant Fund asset sold and subsequent fund transfer to the General Fund resulted in an increase in revenue over expenses for the fiscal year in the amount of \$56,711.00. This modest surplus of the fiscal year's transactions has been invested money market certificates by the association.

Operating revenue increased from anticipated projections by \$52,294.00 or 5.3%. The increase in operational revenue was due mainly to the closing of grants during the year and amounted to \$42,583.00

above projections. A significant increase in the dues category is in part attributable to restructuring Institutional Services Program and *Recently Published Articles* rates commensurate with current costing. The aforementioned gains were in part offset by the loss of anticipated revenue associated with advertising in the amount of \$24,349.00.

Operating expenses exceed budget projections by \$63,014.00 or 5.9%. Principal categories contributing to this amount included salaries \$28,977.00, equipment rental and repair \$17,472.00, travel and related meeting expenses \$5,655.00, and office supplies (including postal charges) of \$7,472.00. The culmination of an obligatory salary for the fiscal year ended will enhance this expense item for the coming year. Computer services, presently included in the "Equipment rentals and maintenance" category of expense, have increased 44.0% over the past year and are currently under review for alternative actions.

The recent introduction of additional word processing equipment should enhance the quality of our publications and perhaps forestall increases in the level of personnel for the immediate future. Albeit inflation has abated, continued pressure exists concerning publication costs arising from the expansion of the newsletter, *AHA Perspectives*/EIB notices, and *Recently Published Articles*.

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

August 1983

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

MAIN HURDMAN
Certified Public Accountants

1050 Seventeenth St., 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, 1983 and 1982, 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, 1983 and 1982, 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 27, 1983

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun

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

JUNE 30, 1983 AND 1982

ASSETS

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
General Fund		
Cash	\$ 181,038	\$ 123,201
Deposits	1,425	1,425
Accounts receivable	-0-	41
Permanent investments, regular account at cost of participation (market value \$125,047 and \$97,280)	<u>115,861</u>	<u>115,623</u>
Total General Fund	<u>298,324</u>	<u>240,290</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash, including interest-bearing accounts	536,861	453,155
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$380,987 and \$296,389)	326,085	325,360
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$155,628 and \$123,597)	<u>112,171</u>	<u>109,491</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>975,117</u>	<u>888,006</u>
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	237,180	286,731
Accumulated depreciation	<u>127,551</u>	<u>139,867</u>
Total Plant Fund	<u>109,629</u>	<u>146,864</u>
	<u>\$1,383,070</u>	<u>\$1,275,160</u>

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

JUNE 30, 1983 AND 1982

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings ...	\$ 1,922	\$ 1,611
Tenant deposits	<u>375</u>	<u>640</u>
	2,297	2,251
Fund balance	<u>296,027</u>	<u>238,039</u>
Total General Fund	<u>298,324</u>	<u>240,290</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	<u>975,117</u>	<u>888,006</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>975,117</u>	<u>888,006</u>
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	<u>109,629</u>	<u>146,864</u>
Total Plant Fund	<u>109,629</u>	<u>146,864</u>
	<u>\$1,383,070</u>	<u>\$1,275,160</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, 1983 AND 1982

	1983	1982 (Restated)
Operating Revenue		
Dues	\$ 458,560	\$ 431,320
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	154,505	164,847
Advertising	127,151	129,506
Sales	45,429	43,235
Royalties and reprint fees	9,271	13,588
Registration fees	63,728	42,629
Rentals	56,325	57,990
Grants	33,584	24,168
Administrative fees	50,083	23,472
Investment income, net of management fees	27,962	38,477
Gain on security sales	1,075	10,975
Other	7,971	6,732
	<u>1,035,644</u>	<u>986,939</u>
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	428,977	381,293
Employee benefits	73,623	69,491
House operating expenses	24,673	26,108
Office supplies and expenses	92,772	91,266
Equipment rentals and maintenance	52,048	36,134
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	10,473	22,535
Publication, printing and distribution	306,327	280,375
Travel and related meeting expenses	91,955	94,528
General insurance	4,894	4,113
Audit and legal fees	13,000	12,000
Dues and subscriptions	6,279	4,828
Executive Director Contingency Fund	2,276	1,546
Other	16,917	14,163
	<u>1,124,214</u>	<u>1,038,380</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue before income taxes and extraordinary item	88,570	51,441
Income taxes	525	25
Excess of expenses over revenue before extraordinary item	89,095	51,466
Carrying value of Plant Fund asset sold	37,017	
Gain on sale of Plant Fund asset	108,789	
	<u>145,806</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue (revenue over expenses)	<u>\$ (56,711)</u>	<u>\$ 51,466</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, 1983 AND 1982

	1983			1982 (Restated)		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year	\$238,039	\$888,006	\$146,864	\$290,417	\$912,130	\$132,527
Additions						
Excess revenue over expenses	56,711					
Contributions, grants and contracts		336,164			349,896	
Interest and dividend income		59,151			61,988	
Gain on security sales, net		6,320			12,751	
Other income		9,828			2,327	
Transfer of net balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Funds	1,277				912	
Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from General Fund operations).			10,473			22,535
	<u>296,027</u>	<u>1,299,469</u>	<u>157,337</u>	<u>290,417</u>	<u>1,340,004</u>	<u>155,062</u>
Deductions						
Excess of expenses over revenue				51,466	451,998	
Expenditures		323,075				
Transfer of net balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Funds		1,277		912		
Carrying value of assets sold			37,017			
Depreciation						
Buildings			4,917			4,918
Furniture and equipment			5,774			3,280
	<u>-0-</u>	<u>324,352</u>	<u>47,708</u>	<u>52,378</u>	<u>451,998</u>	<u>8,198</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$296,027</u>	<u>\$975,117</u>	<u>\$109,629</u>	<u>\$238,039</u>	<u>\$888,006</u>	<u>\$146,864</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. Additionally, investment income of the Endowment Fund inures to the General Fund.

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 investment 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.

(Continued)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DEPRECIATION

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

	1983	1982	Rates
Buildings	\$ 4,917	\$4,918	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	5,774	3,280	10%
	\$10,691	\$8,198	

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, 1983 and 1982 amounted to \$21,323 and \$21,608, respectively.

UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1983, the association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$58,000, arising principally from the cost of publishing the June 1983 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 liabilities at June 30, 1983, for accrued vacation time earned but not taken approximately \$26,300 and for deferred compensation of \$3,000. Both liabilities will be charged to operations in the periods in which the expenditures are actually made.

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 27, 1983

Main Hurdman & Cranstoun
Certified Public Accountants

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1983

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1982	Contribu- tions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1983
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
African Studies/Travel Program								
Exxon Education Foundation Grant ...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Department of Education Grant								
	15,488						15,488	-0-
Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitution—								
Project 87								
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Grant								
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant								
National Endowment for the Humanities Grant								
The Rockefeller Foundation Grant		24,337						
	5,527	24,337			714	(1,277)	29,301	-0-

(Continued)

Andrew Mellon Foundation							
Grant	4,693					860	3,833
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	12,220		2,202		252	522	14,152
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	18,334		1,321	95		491	19,259
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	277,151		22,406	1,578	452	29,465	272,122
Albert Corey Prize Fund	14,823		1,061	95	974	2,178	14,775
Department of State Grant for							
<i>American Historical Reviews for</i>							
China Universities							
	-0-					472	472#
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	11,707		836	69		1,403	11,209
Endowment Fund	126,792	1,960	*	*	2,000	*	130,752
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	14,397		1,046	88		170	15,361
Feasibility Study—Popular History							
Journal							
	-0-	4,747				4,747	-0-
Feature Films Project—AHA	8,023#				290		7,733#
General Services Administration Grant for							
the Papers of Carlos Montezuma Project							
	-0-					500	500#
German Marshall Fund Grant for the							
Publication of Recommendations on the							
Portrayal of Germany in U.S. College							
Textbooks							
	1,000					1,000	-0-
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	17,408		3,277			101	20,584
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	4,985		361	29		22	5,353
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	12,832		914	50		47	13,749
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, 1983

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1982	Contributions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expendi- tures	Balances, June 30, 1983
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales				
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants								
Conference and Publication on the Introductory History Course	\$ 2,147	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 500	\$ 1,647
Conference on the Study and Teaching of Afro-American History	-0-	40,000					3,941	36,059
Littleton-Griswold Fund	112,509		10,413	546	66		6,572	116,962
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	7,553		544	65			738	7,424
David M. Matteson Fund	165,244		14,446	3,684	5,080		62,105	126,349
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grants in Support of a Congressional Fellowship Program for Scholars in History—								
No. 1	60,593						47,350	13,243
No. 2	-0-	135,000					2,709	132,291
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	2,986#	31,394					32,499	4,091#
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants								

(Continued)

International Assessment of Quantitative History	2,406					953	1,453
Perspectives Teaching Column	-0-	1,660				1,660	-0-
Review and Dissemination of Teaching Packets	5,971						5,971
Survey of Department of History; A Model for the Study of Higher Education in the Humanities	204					737	533#
Teaching of the Constitution in Schools	-0-	28,855				56,284	27,429#
Rockefeller Foundation Grants							
Congressional Fellows Program	-0-	21,250				400	20,850
Prizes for Unaffiliated Scholars Program	-0-	15,000					15,000
Teaching Constitutional History in Secondary Schools	-0-	9,240				5,786	3,454
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	937		68	7		5	1,007
United States-Japan Friendship Commission	-0-	21,721				12,467	9,254
Watumull Foundation Prize Fund	-0-	1,000				1,000	-0-
Andrew D. White Fund	3,584		256	14		602	3,252
	<u>\$888,006</u>	<u>\$336,164</u>	<u>\$59,151</u>	<u>\$6,320</u>	<u>\$9,828</u>	<u>\$(1,277)</u>	<u>\$323,075</u>
							<u>\$975,117</u>

Deficit Balance

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1983

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Dues	\$ 458,560	\$ 427,750	\$ 30,810
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	154,505	165,000	(10,495)
Advertising	127,151	151,500	(24,349)
Sales	45,429	45,600	(171)
Royalties and reprint fees	9,271	15,000	(5,729)
Registration fees	63,728	59,000	4,728
Rentals	56,325	63,000	(6,675)
Grants	33,584	12,000	21,584
Administrative fees	50,083	7,500	42,583
Investment income, net of management fees	27,962	29,500	(1,538)
Gain on security sales	1,075	3,000	(1,925)
Other	7,971	4,500	3,471
	<u>1,035,644</u>	<u>983,350</u>	<u>52,294</u>
Expenses			
Salaries	428,977	400,000	28,977
Employee benefits	73,623	80,000	(6,377)
House operating expenses	24,673	23,500	1,173
Office supplies and expenses	92,772	85,300	7,472
Equipment rentals and maintenance ...	52,048	34,100	17,948
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	10,473	6,500	3,973
Publication, printing and distribution .	306,327	304,500	1,827
Travel and related meeting expenses ...	91,955	86,300	5,655
General insurance	4,894	-0-	4,894
Audit and legal fees	13,000	14,000	(1,000)
Dues and subscriptions	6,279	6,000	279
Executive Director Contingency Fund .	2,276	5,000	(2,724)
Other	16,917	16,000	917
	<u>1,124,214</u>	<u>1,061,200</u>	<u>63,014</u>

(Continued)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1983

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Over or (Under) Budget</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue before income taxes and extraordinary item .	\$ 88,570	\$ 77,850	\$ 10,720
Income taxes	<u>525</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>25</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue before extraordinary item	<u>89,095</u>	<u>78,350</u>	<u>10,745</u>
Carrying value of Plant Fund asset sold .	37,017	-0-	37,017
Gain on sale of Plant Fund asset	<u>108,789</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>108,789</u>
	<u>145,806</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>145,806</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue (revenue over expenses)	<u>\$ (56,711)</u>	<u>\$78,350</u>	<u>\$(135,061)</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

INVESTMENTS FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK— REGULAR ACCOUNT JUNE 30, 1983

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
\$20,000	United States Treasury Note, 9.75%, due 11/15/85	\$ 19,881	\$ 19,762
	CORPORATE BONDS		
\$25,000	American Telephone and Telegraph		
40,000	Company, Debentures		
	4⅜%, due 4/1/85	23,815	22,875
	5⅝%, due 8/1/95	38,922	26,900
25,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.875%, due 12/1/87	17,841	20,125
50,000	Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st Mortgage, 6⅛%, due 10/1/96	48,760	31,313
48,000	Sears Roebuck & Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8⅝%, due 10/1/95	48,484	39,360
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6% due 2004	24,473	14,156
25,000	Standard Oil Company of California, Sinking Fund Debentures, 4⅜%, due 7/1/83	24,139	25,000
10,000	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%, due 5/1/95	9,541	8,250
<u>\$248,000</u>		<u>235,975</u>	<u>187,979</u>

INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1983

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK			
421	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	\$ 24,597	\$ 26,734
800	Bristol Myers Co.	21,976	32,700
1,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	18,690	20,625
900	Commonwealth Edison Company	25,530	22,725
1,000	H. J. Heinz Co.	15,037	43,500
450	Interco, Inc.	18,512	34,987
400	International Business Machines	16,836	48,100
600	PepsiCo, Inc.	14,706	21,375
500	Philip Morris, Inc.	18,208	29,312
350	Standard Oil Company (Indiana).....	11,788	18,025
		<u>185,880</u>	<u>298,083</u>
	Total securities	441,736	505,824
	Uninvested cash	210	210
	Total investments	<u>\$441,946</u>	<u>\$506,034</u>

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

JUNE 30, 1983

	Percentage Participation	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	2.1833	\$ 9,327	\$ 11,048
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	36.2934	156,526	183,657
Albert Corey Prize Fund	2.1889	9,599	11,077
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	1.5958	6,991	8,075
Endowment Fund	14.6677	64,395	74,223
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	2.0314	8,677	10,280
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund6638	2,835	3,359
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	1.1487	4,908	5,813
Littleton-Griswold Fund	12.5476	54,172	63,495
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	1.5002	6,656	7,592
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund1562	666	790
Andrew D. White Fund3119	1,333	1,578
	75.2889	326,085	380,987
General Fund	24.7111	115,861	125,047
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$441,946</u>	<u>\$506,034</u>

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

JUNE 30, 1983

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$14,000	General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentured, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90	\$ 14,553	\$ 12,600
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50% due 9/1/2000	24,990	18,630
<u>\$38,000</u>		<u>39,543</u>	<u>31,230</u>
COMMON STOCKS			
200	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	5,020	12,700
472	Exxon Corporation	2,273	15,930
300	General Electric Company	9,305	16,500
275	H. J. Heinz Co.	10,002	11,963
125	International Business Machines	11,186	15,031
350	Kroger Company	7,478	14,569
125	Merck & Company	10,295	11,609
300	Philip Morris, Inc.	8,035	17,587
375	Public Service Electric & Gas	8,775	8,250
		<u>72,369</u>	<u>124,139</u>
	Total securities	111,912	155,369
	Uninvested cash	259	259
	Total investments	<u>\$112,171</u>	<u>\$155,628</u>

Membership Statistics

December 15th, 1983

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	1982	1983	Variance (Under)
Honorary	18	18	0
Life	429	428	(1)
Annual	10,801	10,704	(97)
Trustee	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	46	49	3
Addresses Unknown:			
Honorary	1	0	(1)
Subtotal	11,300	11,204	(96)
Delinquent Membership	1,148	1,168	20
Total Membership	<u>12,448</u>	<u>12,372</u>	<u>(76)</u>
 GAINS & LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP:	 1982	 1983	
GAINS:			
New Life Members	1	2	1
New Annual Members and Renewals	1,334	1,171	(163)
New Honorary (Reinstated)	4	1	(3)
New Fifty-Year	0	3	3
Total Gains	1,339	1,177	(162)
LOSSES:			
Deaths—Honorary Members	0	1	1
Deaths—Life Members	3	4	1
Deaths—Annual Members	22	25	3
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members	1	0	(1)
Resignations	51	54	3
Drops	1,485	1,169	(316)
Total Losses	1,562	1,253	(309)
Net Gain (Loss)	<u>(223)</u>	<u>(76)</u>	<u>(147)</u>
 October	 132	 163	 31
November	142	130	(12)
December	206	248	42
Total	480	541	61
Delinquents, January–September	668	627	(41)
TOTAL DELINQUENTS	<u>1,148</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>20</u>
Percentage of File in Delinquent Category:.....			9.4%

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION DECEMBER 15th, 1982 THROUGH DECEMBER 15th, 1983

STATUS TYPE:	Member Code/ Price	1982	(W/ Delinquents) Percentage	(W/ O Delinquents) Percentage	1983	(W/ Delinquents) Percentage	(W/ O Delinquents) Percentage
Over \$40,000	(10) @ \$60	0	0%	0%	672	5%	6%
\$30,000-\$39,999	(11) @ \$55	1,796	14%	16%	1,534	12%	14%
\$20,000-\$29,999	(12) @ \$47	2,506	20%	22%	2,504	20%	22%
\$15,000-\$19,999	(13) @ \$40	1,618	12%	14%	1,447	12%	13%
\$10,000-\$14,999	(14) @ \$30	1,416	11%	13%	1,399	12%	13%
Below \$10,000	(15) @ \$20	3,000	25%	27%	2,646	22%	24%
Joint Members	(03) @ \$20	104	1%	1%	114	1%	1%
Associate Members	(20) @ \$30	356	3%	3%	383	3%	3%
AHA Staff Members	(16)	5	0%	0%	5	0%	0%
Life Members	(05) @ \$1,000	429	4%	4%	428	4%	4%
Fifty-Year Members	(06)	46	0%	0%	49	0%	0%
Trustee	(08)	5	0%	0%	5	0%	0%
Honorary Members	(07)	18	0%	0%	18	0%	0%
Addresses Unknown		1	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Total		11,300			11,204		
Delinquent Members		1,148	10%		1,168	9%	
TOTAL MEMBERS		<u>12,448</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>12,372</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
MEMBERSHIP BY SEX CLASSIFICATION:							
Male		8,691	70%	77%	8,646	70%	77%
Female		2,563	20%	23%	2,530	21%	23%
Not-Coded		45	0%	0%	28	0%	0%
Address Unknown		1	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Total		11,300			11,204		
Delinquent		1,148	10%		1,168	9%	
TOTAL MEMBERS		<u>12,448</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>12,372</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15th, 1983

MEMBER STATUS	Income Range	1982 Number of Members	1983 Number of Members	Gains or (Losses)	Percent of Membership
Code 10 @ \$60	Over \$40,000	0	672	672	05%
Code 11 @ \$55	\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,796	1,534	(262)	12%
Code 12 @ \$47	\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,506	2,504	(2)	20%
Code 13 @ \$40	\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,618	1,447	(171)	12%
Code 14 @ \$30	\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,416	1,399	(17)	12%
Code 15 @ \$20	Below \$10,000	3,000	2,646	(354)	22%
Code 03 @ \$20	Joint Members	104	114	10	01%
Code 20 @ \$30	Associate Members	356	383	27	03%
Code 16	AHA Staff Members	5	5	0	0%
Total Paid Members		10,801	10,704	(97)	
NONPAYING MEMBERS					
Code 05 Life Members		429	428	(1)	03%
Code 06 Fifty-Year Members		46	49	3	0%
Code 07 Honorary Members		18	18	0	0%
Code 08 Trustees		5	5	0	0%
Addresses Unknown		1	0	(1)	0%
Total		499	500	1	
TOTAL PAID AND NONPAYING MEMBERS		11,300	11,204	(96)	
Delinquent Members		1,148	1,168	20	10%
TOTAL		<u>12,448</u>	<u>12,372</u>	<u>(76)</u>	

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15th, 1982 THROUGH DECEMBER 15th, 1983

NEW MEMBERS BY SEX:		1982	Percent	1983	Percent
Male		734	69.3%	779	71%
Female		325	30.7%	322	29%
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS		<u>1,059</u>		<u>1,101</u>	
NEW MEMBERS BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION:					
Students:					
Graduate Students		237		243	
Undergraduate Students		31		17	
Total		268	25%	260	24%
College Administrators		8		17	
College Professors		326		389	
Total		334	31%	406	37%
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Researchers, Curators,					
Historians		113	11%	107	10%
Secondary School Teachers		41	04%	44	04%
Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to history					
Ambassador	Computer Programmer			Physician	
Analyst	Data Entry Clerk			Program Manager	
Banker	Executive Director			Psychoanalyst	
Bibliographer	Farmer			Psychohistorian	
Bookseller	Foreign Service Personnel			Psychologist	
Broadcaster	Government Employee			Publicist	
Business Executive	Homemaker			Purchaser	
Cataloger	Hotel Manager			Secretary	
Chiropractor	Lawyer			Shipping Clerk	
Civil Servant	Military Officer			Surveyors	
Clerk	Minister			Telemarketer	
Total		253	24%	256	23%
Total Unspecified Areas		50	05%	28	02%
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS		<u>1,059</u>		<u>1,101</u>	

NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15th, 1982 THROUGH DECEMBER 15th, 1983

(Continued)

NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME LEVELS:	1982	1983	Variance (Under)
Code 10 Over \$40,000.....	0	38	38
Code 11 \$30,000 to \$39,999	89	94	5
Code 12 \$20,000 to \$29,999	141	157	16
Code 13 \$15,000 to \$19,999	134	142	8
Code 14 \$10,000 to \$14,999	126	136	10
Code 15 Below \$10,000	473	442	(31)
Code 03 Joint-Spouse.....	15	22	7
Code 20 Associate Member.....	81	68	(13)
Code 05 Life Member.....	0	2	2
TOTAL NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME	<u>1,059</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>42</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1983

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Alabama	81	86	5
Alaska	12	13	1
Arizona	73	65	(8)
Arkansas	37	35	(2)
California	1,191	1,191	0
Colorado	103	107	4
Connecticut	296	294	(2)
Delaware	39	39	0
District of Columbia	330	330	0
Florida	175	183	8
Georgia	135	132	(3)
Guam	4	4	0
Hawaii	32	31	(1)
Idaho	26	24	(2)
Illinois	554	521	(33)
Indiana	241	222	(19)
Iowa	105	112	7
Kansas	92	89	(3)
Kentucky	82	84	2
Louisiana	81	80	(1)
Maine	63	62	(1)
Maryland	420	417	(3)
Massachusetts	597	606	9
Michigan	307	300	(7)
Minnesota	152	140	(12)
Mississippi	39	41	2
Missouri	153	151	(2)
Montana	21	22	1
Nebraska	55	59	4
Nevada	14	13	(1)
New Hampshire	52	51	(1)
New Jersey	448	448	0
New Mexico	43	50	7
New York	1,458	1,422	(36)
North Carolina	259	260	1
North Dakota	17	13	(4)
Ohio	378	381	3
Oklahoma	73	72	(1)
Oregon	84	91	7
Pennsylvania	533	536	3
Puerto Rico	12	12	0
Rhode Island	81	74	(7)
South Carolina	93	91	(2)
South Dakota	22	19	(3)
Tennessee	123	120	(3)
Texas	378	375	(3)

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1983

(Continued)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Utah	31	40	9
Vermont	38	39	1
Virgin Islands	1	2	1
Virginia	527	509	(18)
Washington	141	147	6
West Virginia	51	47	(4)
Wisconsin	223	236	13
Wyoming	17	18	1
Canada	263	258	(5)
Other Countries	442	440	(2)
Addresses Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>11,300</u></u>	<u><u>11,204</u></u>	<u><u>(96)</u></u>

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1983

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Variance</u>
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,127	1,126	(1)
NORTH ATLANTIC:			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	3,228	3,192	(36)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,189	1,175	(14)
NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.	1,703	1,660	(43)
SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	376	378	2
WEST CENTRAL:			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.....	1,165	1,145	(20)
PACIFIC COAST:			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	1,788	1,812	24
TERRITORIES & DEPENDENCIES:			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	17	18	1
Canada	263	258	(5)
Other Countries.....	442	440	(2)
Addresses Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL	<u>11,300</u>	<u>11,204</u>	<u>(96)</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1974 THRU DECEMBER 15TH, 1983

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Alabama	114	114	116	106	92	94	91	83	81	86
Alaska	13	12	14	14	18	15	13	12	12	13
Arizona	106	82	81	88	85	85	69	70	73	65
Arkansas	43	41	39	38	39	37	39	39	37	35
California	1,548	1,420	1,419	1,359	1,362	1,316	1,204	1,166	1,191	1,191
Colorado	159	142	136	135	135	125	120	108	103	107
Connecticut	429	363	365	356	353	334	322	289	296	294
Delaware	55	48	52	47	41	40	38	35	39	39
District of Columbia	375	333	355	324	339	323	322	312	330	330
Florida	245	224	224	212	213	198	189	185	175	183
Georgia	171	159	180	169	159	139	138	127	135	132
Guam	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
Hawaii	34	30	32	33	30	27	26	26	32	31
Idaho	32	27	26	29	29	27	25	24	26	24
Illinois	835	745	745	714	693	650	593	556	554	521
Indiana	350	317	325	319	306	281	261	244	241	222
Iowa	170	138	135	134	127	128	115	107	105	112
Kansas	137	124	128	126	124	112	103	96	92	89
Kentucky	136	116	114	113	105	97	88	82	82	84
Louisiana	119	101	108	104	97	99	92	95	81	80
Maine	94	91	79	79	82	74	72	68	63	62
Maryland	510	432	463	431	399	407	409	404	420	417
Massachusetts	909	819	796	729	696	683	648	614	597	606
Michigan	523	478	438	434	408	377	352	324	307	300
Minnesota	192	180	182	173	180	182	170	164	152	140
Mississippi	58	57	63	57	48	48	44	38	39	41
Missouri	262	219	206	201	207	180	167	163	153	151
Montana	35	30	30	29	27	21	16	15	21	22

(Continued)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nebraska	80	72	77	62	63	57	58	61	55	59
Nevada	28	22	20	15	13	15	14	14	14	13
New Hampshire	87	77	77	70	68	65	57	57	52	51
New Jersey	673	589	583	579	540	506	470	439	448	448
New Mexico	61	54	46	43	42	44	39	42	43	50
New York	2,224	1,959	1,912	1,849	1,688	1,659	1,586	1,461	1,458	1,422
North Carolina	332	303	309	309	305	271	258	250	259	260
North Dakota	12	13	17	17	12	11	17	15	17	13
Ohio	603	541	523	496	473	431	412	391	378	381
Oklahoma	75	84	89	99	80	68	69	65	73	72
Oregon	110	95	96	93	85	88	81	72	84	91
Pennsylvania	895	814	801	768	712	664	599	556	533	536
Puerto Rico	8	8	11	18	16	13	12	9	12	12
Rhode Island	130	102	101	92	92	92	80	72	81	74
South Carolina	118	123	129	110	104	97	97	90	93	91
South Dakota	19	22	23	26	13	10	10	14	22	19
Tennessee	184	174	165	162	160	153	141	130	123	120
Texas	430	405	415	455	443	431	390	367	378	375
Utah	40	40	44	38	42	44	32	36	31	40
Vermont	62	51	47	43	44	44	44	36	38	39
Virgin Islands	6	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
Virginia	580	534	550	549	537	510	510	503	527	509
Washington	207	198	194	185	187	172	167	151	141	147
West Virginia	77	68	72	67	58	56	51	49	51	47
Wisconsin	318	276	272	279	277	257	230	224	223	236
Wyoming	16	12	12	13	11	13	12	13	17	18
Canada	383	338	349	343	329	319	284	266	263	258
Other Countries	350	347	326	353	376	384	387	387	442	440
Addresses Unknown	53	15	12	2	0	8	7	3	2	0
Undetermined	0	7	14	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>15,819</u>	<u>14,192</u>	<u>14,142</u>	<u>13,693</u>	<u>13,167</u>	<u>12,593</u>	<u>11,843</u>	<u>11,223</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>11,204</u>

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15TH, 1982

LIFE MEMBERS:

Henrietta Larson, Northfield, Minnesota
George C. Osborn, Gainesville, Florida
John B. White, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Janet W. Wiecking, Alexandria, Virginia

HONORARY MEMBERS:

P. A. Zaionchkovskii, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Carl W. Belmore, Wakefield, Massachusetts
George Z. F. Bereday, New York, New York
David S. Berkowitz, Newtonville, Massachusetts
Lawrence Costello, Valley Stream, New York
Bailey W. Diffie, Los Angeles, California
Waldo H. Dubberstein, Alexandria, Virginia
Frank H. Heck, Danville, Kentucky
Richard N. Hunt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
George W. Kennedy, Hamden, Connecticut
Eric C. Kollman, Mount Vernon, Iowa
William W. MacDonald, Beaumont, Texas
James A. Meldrum, Elmwood Park, Illinois
Richard Miller, Chicago, Illinois
Laurie A. Nulton, Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania
Samuel Powell, Jr., Greensboro, South Carolina
Norman Schlessner, Peru, Nebraska
Peter Smith, Magnolia, Massachusetts
Frank C. Stiers, St. Louis, Missouri
George R. Taylor, Amherst, Massachusetts
G. A. Thiele, Ballwin, Missouri
Warren W. Tozer, Boise, Idaho
Bernard B. Weinryb, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Robert L. Whitner, Walla Walla, Washington
Walter O. Wick, Newington, Connecticut
Schafer Williams, Shaftsbury, Vermont

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	1964	P. Yu
1981	E. Le Roy Ladurie	1958	Silvio Zavala

Minutes of the Council Meeting

MAY 20-21, 1983

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Highland Hotel in Washington, D.C., on May 20-21, 1983. President Philip D. Curtin presided and called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M. on May 20. Present were: Arthur S. Link, president-elect; Gordon A. Craig, immediate-past president; Mary F. Berry, vice-president for the profession; John A. Garraty, vice-president for teaching; Council members Joyce O. Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Robert I. Rotberg, Frederick E. Wakeman, Jr., Robert M. Warner; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president for research, was unable to attend owing to his absence abroad.

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

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Curtin reported that the executive committee had approved the appointment of Professor Thomas Wendal of San Jose State University as chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1983 annual meeting.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Link submitted three resolutions for consideration, one of which was deferred until later in the meeting. The two under discussion were: a) constitutional change in the procedures for electing the president. Mr. Gammon outlined the amending process, and after considerable debate Council deferred action on the resolution until its December 27 meeting. b) resolution on suggestions to mark the centennial of the association in 1984 was approved. Mr. Gammon was asked to follow through on the various proposals.

As chair of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, Mr. Link informed the Council that the committee had accepted the Swiss American

Historical Society and the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic for affiliation. Two other applications had been reviewed, but as the organizations were still in a formative stage the committee deferred decision until the end of the new organizations' first year.

On the question of closer relations with affiliated societies, promulgated by a request from the History of Science Society for associate status, Council favored closer relations with specialized societies and requested the headquarters staff to draw up a proposal for consideration by the three divisions and the Committee on Affiliated Societies.

4. *Report of the Professional Division:* Ms. Berry reported on the spring meeting of the division and brought to Council's attention the following matters: a) Creation of an Interdivisional Task Force on the Plight of History Departments Faced with Curriculum Revisions and Waning Course Enrollments: Recently published reports on the crisis in history education would be used as a starting point and a special session at the 1984 annual meeting would be organized to discuss the issue. Other ideas will be discussed at the division's fall meeting and a recommendation made to the Council at its December meeting. The Council, in its discussion, recommended that the division consider a blue ribbon commission funded by a foundation grant. b) Rights of Foreign Historians: Following review of a list of historians imprisoned in several countries, supplied by Amnesty International, it was decided that protests should be sent to the governments of the countries involved after obtaining the approval of the executive committee. In addition, a letter of protest would be sent to the Government of Poland protesting the re-arrest of Bronislaw Geremek, who the Council was informed had just been re-arrested after five months at liberty. c) Meeting of Department chairs at Annual Meeting to Discuss Shared Concerns: About twenty department heads would be invited to a trial meeting which Mr. Link agreed to chair. d) Historians and the Mass Media: A suggestion that historians be implanted on editorial boards of high quality mass magazines and on television and motion picture awards committees was subsumed into the task force described above. e) Women Participants in the Annual Meeting Program: Although the Committee on Women Historians' report on women on the program was not brought to the division's attention at its recent meeting, Ms. Berry recommended, and Council approved, that future Program Committee chairs should be instructed to review all session proposals for sex or race clustering.

5. *Appointment of the 1984 Program Committee:* Mr. Hollister, chair of the 1984 annual meeting program, joined the Council to discuss his recommendations for service on the Program Committee and other

matters relating to the centennial. Following discussion Council approved the committee structure and Mr. Hollister withdrew from the meeting.

6. *Report of the Research Division:* In the absence of Vice-President Weinberg, Mr. Rotberg presented the report of the Research Division. An appeal to various organizations and groups for the recovery of lost World War II records was approved. Council also unanimously approved AHA's administering the Joan Kelly Prize in Women's History, when established by the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession and the Conference Group on Women's History, in the amended proposal put forward.

Concerning the possible revision of the AHA's *Guide to Historical Literature* Mr. Rotberg said that, given the many helpful letters of advice from history departments, the division would give further consideration to the matter at its fall meeting and draw up a state-of-the-art proposal for consideration by the Council at its next meeting.

The Research Division extended the AHA's Letters of Introduction Program to accommodate independent scholars requiring access to domestic libraries.

As a matter concerning research and foreign contacts, Mr. Wakeman asked for advice for establishing contacts with the Chinese Historical Association. A recently arrived scholar from the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) brought with him a letter authorizing him to negotiate with AHA for a joint publication venture. Mr. Gammon said the AHA had been investigating for some years means of initiating a relationship with PRC, and the proposal should be referred to the Research Division for exploration. Mr. Wakeman was asked to encourage his PRC contact to proceed.

Mr. Gammon informed the Council that Nelson Lankford, *AHR* assistant editor for reviews, had resigned to take another position within Indiana University and that Mr. Pflanze had selected a replacement, Robert Bieder of Bloomington.

7. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Mr. Garraty reported that the recent teaching conferences had been run very well but the one at Pan American University raised serious questions. If the association is asked to cosponsor these conferences to provide prestige, some effort must be made to ensure the conference has some intellectual content, and the Teaching Division is drawing up quality standards to be used. On a financial note, he suggested that a member from a conveniently close-by university should be asked to represent the AHA at such conferences.

Mr. Garraty also reported on his conversations with Edward Bristow of the New York Council for the Humanities and requested the execu-

tive director to write a letter of support for Mr. Bristow's grant application to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

8. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon submitted the following items for action: a) 1984 Centennial: i) an invitation from Skidmore College to hold the spring Council meeting on campus was received with enthusiasm, and Mr. Gammon was asked to explore the logistics for meeting there; ii) approval was given to proceed with offering the quinquennial Alexis de Tocqueville Prize in 1984; iii) Paul B. Johnson, Roosevelt University, was appointed local arrangements chair for the 1984 annual meeting contingent on renewing his AHA membership; iv) on an informational note, Mr. Gammon said he was not sanguine about a commemorative stamp being issued in 1984. b) History Prize funded by the Rockefeller Foundation: Council accepted the grant and terms of the prize. In appointing the prize committee Mr. Link said the Committee on Committees should be instructed as to the makeup of this particular committee. The Council accepted Mr. Gammon's suggestion that a prestigious body include both academics and nonacademics. Mr. Rotberg said the definition of the prize should be clarified to make clear it included independent historians without teaching obligations as well as specialists in the new field of "public history." He also expressed concern that choosing article authors over book authors might diminish the stature of the prize. It was agreed that to be chosen over competing entries an article would need to be of major importance and seminal impact. c) Board of Trustees: Council approved the appointment of Mr. George von Hassel, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and Mr. Roger Liddell of Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day, to the board. The appointments will be ratified at the next annual business meeting. d) Parliamentarian: Mr. Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University, was appointed parliamentarian for the 1983 annual meeting. e) Committee on Quantitative Research in History: In response to a request from the committee, Council approved the addition of the chair of the standing Bilateral U.S.-USSR Committee and the cochair of the International Commission for the Application of Quantitative Methods in History, currently Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University, and Konrad Jarausch, University of Missouri, Columbia, respectively. These representatives would serve as *ex officio*, nonvoting members of the committee. f) Career Retraining Seminar at Annual Meeting: Council was not in favor of holding this seminar, feeling it was a commercial profit-making venture which would more than likely encourage people to leave the field of history.

The following items were presented for information: a) Journal of Popular History: Mr. Rotberg reported on the current status of the

journal, which will be known as "History: Magazine of the American Historical Association." The publication will be tabloid style and have a first print run of 5,000 copies. Mr. Robert Erwin, recently appointed editor of "History," is well under way with articles for the first issue. Mr. Rotberg was authorized to continue explorations with American Heritage Publishing Company, looking forward to a joint venture. b) International Historical Activities: Mr. Craig reported on the meeting of the Bureau and on plans for the 1985 International Congress. One of the main topics is film and history, and there will also be a roundtable on women and history. He expected the US to be well represented on the overall program. He mentioned that the General Assembly will be meeting during the congress to elect new officers. Favored for the presidency is Theodore Barker of the London School of Economics and a Soviet (Tikhvinsky) for one of the two vice-presidencies. It is essential that an American be on the bureau, and Mr. Craig requested that the Council suggest some names to him at its December meeting. Mr. Gammon next reported on the status of the bilateral conferences with the Japanese and the Italian historians, and the fifth U.S.-USSR colloquium. In the latter regard, Mr. Link said he was troubled by the fate of historians in the Soviet Union, and Roy Medvedev in particular, and ruminated whether he wanted to be associated with the forthcoming colloquium. Mr. Gammon offered to speak to Wesley Fisher of the International Research and Exchanges Board and to request him to convey a message to Tikhvinsky that if a move is made against Medvedev it might well damage the composition of the U.S. contingent. Ms. Berry questioned whether the present policy on rights of foreign historians should not be revised to include a policy against countries as well as individuals. Some opposition was expressed and following further discussion the executive director and/or the president were requested to bring the issue to the attention of the Executive Committee if Medvedev is put on trial. c) Nuclear Freeze Resolution: Council noted the responses to its concurrence of the operative clause of the resolution which was adopted by the 1982 annual business meeting. d) Project '87: Ms. Cynthia Harrison, deputy director of Project '87, joined the meeting to brief the Council on current activities. Ms. Berry asked who reviewed the pamphlet series because she noticed that most were authored by scholars who take a conservative view of the Constitution and no women were included. e) Resolution on National Archives & Records Service Presented by Mr. Link: Mr. Warner absented himself from discussion of the resolution, which was passed unanimously. Mr. Gammon noted that the reference to last year's House bill would be changed when a new version is introduced. He said he would send

copies to appropriate members of Congress. Below is a copy of the resolution as submitted:

Resolved, that the Council of the American Historical Association records its strong (unanimous) endorsement of the Eagleton bill (S. 905) and the Brooks bill (H.R. 2196) to separate the National Archives and Records Service from the General Services Administration and to restore the independence of the National Archives.

Be it further resolved, that the Council of the American Historical Association hereby:

1. Commends to all members of Congress the importance and urgency to all members of the American Historical Association of the adoption of S. 905 and H.R. 2196, and
2. That the Council hereby declares that the adoption of this legislation be deemed to be one of the association's important objectives for its centennial year, and
3. That this resolution be printed in an early issue of *Perspectives* with an appeal to members to communicate their support of S. 905 and H.R. 2196 to their senators and representatives.

f) Foundation Grants: Council noted the various grants awarded to AHA by government and philanthropic foundations and those that the association will be applying for. g) Report of the Finance Committee: At the president's request Mr. Gammon reported on the morning meeting of the finance committee and Council accepted its recommendations. Ms. Berry, on behalf of the Professional Division, proposed that the Finance Committee review a plan to set up a slate of distinguished scholars in fields other than American history to volunteer services for lecturing for a fee to be paid to the association. It was suggested that former presidents and Council members be approached. The measure was approved. h) National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History: Council noted the revised charter of NCC and Mr. Gammon summarized NCC's recent advocacy efforts. i) Committee Reports: Various committee reports were received and placed on file. j) Next Council Meetings: Council agreed to meet on December 27 and December 30 in San Francisco during the annual meeting. k) Adjournment: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:30 P.M. on May 21.

DECEMBER 27, 1983

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Hyatt Regency, Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, on Tuesday, December 27, 1983. Present were Philip D. Curtin, president; Arthur S. Link, president-elect; Gordon A. Craig, immediate-past president; the vice-presidents of the three divisions: Mary F. Berry (profession), Gerhard L. Weinberg (research), John A. Garraty (teaching); Council members Robert I. Rotberg, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Robert M. Warner, Joyce O. Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew, Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. The incoming president-elect, William H. McNeill, and Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president of the Professional Division, attended as observers. Mr. Curtin called the meeting to order at 8:30 A.M.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the May 20-21, 1983 meeting of the Council were approved as distributed.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Curtin informed the meeting that he and Mr. Gammon had met with the Board of Trustees in New York on December 13, and that they were favorably impressed with the board's handling of the association's portfolio. He also informed the Council that the Executive Committee had approved the appointment of Suellen Hoy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History to the 1984 Program Committee to replace Heather Huych who, because of a change in employment, found it impossible to serve.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Link first referred to his resolution proposing a change in the procedure for electing the president-elect. After considerable discussion on the pros and cons of uncontested elections, Council voted not to change the procedure of nominating two candidates for office of president-elect on the ballot. A motion calling for a member of the Professional Division to review and analyze the election procedure under the present constitution was defeated 6 to 5. At the request of Mr. Rabb, chair of the 1984 Nominating Committee, the Council endorsed his views regarding the desirability of a 4-3-2 (Americanist, Europeanist, and other regions) structure of that committee but left a decision on the matter to the committee itself.

Council approved the Committee on Committees' recommendations for filling vacancies on appointive committees. Mr. Warner stressed the importance of these committees and the enormous effect some of them have on national policy issues. A troubling factor of the AHA's policy of not reappointing members for a second or longer term is that it can weaken the position of the association, particularly in policy issues. Mr. Warner would like to discuss this further at the next Council meeting.

On the matter of Affiliated Societies, Mr. Link felt that the whole concept of affiliation with AHA should be reviewed and it was agreed that the Professional Division, within whose preview this committee falls, should discuss the matter and report its findings and recommendations to the Council in May.

3. *Report of the Professional Division:* Mr. Berry, vice-president, had no items for Council action. Regarding the division's interest in a proposal for a commission on the study of history in education, a more detailed proposal was needed before going to foundations, and a move should be made on the composition of the commission. Jason Parker of the American Council of Learned Societies was recommended for this commission.

4. *Report of the Research Division:* Mr. Weinberg, vice-president, presented a draft statement on legislation concerning security classification. The division was commended for its excellent approach to this issue and the statement was adopted unanimously as submitted. The division also recommended that the AHA propose to the National Security Agency the setting up of an advisory committee of historians to advise them on such issues as access matters.

The division's recommendations on guidelines for future AHA-sponsored Regional Conferences for Graduate Students were approved, with a minor change in paragraph one, which now reads "all universities and colleges in the general geographical area *will be invited to participate.*"

Various names were suggested for the newly-established Prize for Public History, and Council finally settled on Herbert Feis 1893-1972, a historian of recent American foreign policy (final approval December 30).

Various suggestions for a session at the 1984 annual meeting on "The Next Fifty Years of the *American Historical Review*" were discussed. Among these were requests that former editors be in attendance; that a low-cost survey be taken within the association of how the *Review* serves the profession (with results made available at the session); and that comparisons be made with English, French, German and other scholarly journals. Council endorsed the proposals in principle and instructed the Research Division to follow through with the Program Committee.

On the matter of the Marshall Research Library and the removal by the National Security Agency of some of the papers of William F. Friedman, Council was unanimously in favor of AHA's joining as party at no cost and as moral support only, to the lawsuit to be filed in January against NSA.

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In closing, Mr. Weinberg raised the question of priorities and the role of the headquarters staff in relation to the functioning of the divisions and the association as a whole; he felt the deputy executive director should be particularly entrusted with carrying out the staff work for all three divisions. Mr. Gammon said that the prime responsibility of headquarters is to carry out policy decisions of the Council and to provide support for the three divisions, as well as to seek funding for the wide range of AHA projects approved by those bodies.

5. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Mr. Garraty, vice-president, presented his division's report. He recommended that the present pamphlet series be restructured and revitalized. The positive sense of the Council was that the whole issue of the pamphlet series should be gone into and that Mr. Garraty should present an outline proposal for the future of the series at the spring meeting.

With regard to the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, Mr. Garraty felt that the AHA should play a major role in the observance and recommended the creation of a planning committee, which should include scholars in Spanish or Spanish-colonial history. Council agreed on a two-person committee, with Ms. Helen Nader, who has been involved in a Columbus quincentennial research planning conference at Indiana University, serving as chair. Mr. Gammon will ask the Committee on Committees to nominate candidates for this committee at its next meeting. Mr. Garraty also suggested that thought be given to holding the 1992 annual meeting somewhere in Latin America.

Mr. Garraty encouraged the Council to hold a reception for graduate students at the AHA 1984 annual meeting, to which senior scholars and particularly former presidents should be invited. Some money should be appropriated for beer.

6. *Report of the Pacific Coast Branch:* Mr. Fehrenbacher, president of the Pacific Coast Branch, and John A. Schutz, secretary-treasurer, joined the meeting to report on activities of the branch in 1983.

7. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon presented the following items for action: a) *American Historical Review:* Mr. Pflanze joined the Council to discuss, first, his nominations for service on the Board of Editors. Council approved the appointments of Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota (U.S. history); Jan Vansina, University of Wisconsin—Madison (African); Robert Potash, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (Latin American); and Peter Duus, Stanford University (Far Eastern); replacing Harold Woodman, Leonard Thompson, Susan Socolow, and Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., respectively, whose three-year terms were expiring. Secondly, Mr. Pflanze discussed his proposal to computerize the *Review* and requested a sum of approximately \$30,000

to cover the cost of the electronic equipment to be installed. Council voted its approval of his request, noting that printing costs and personnel savings will be substantial and that the capital expended will be replenished from these savings. b) Board of Trustees: Council approved the appointment of George von Hassel, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and Roger Liddell of Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day, to the Board of Trustees. Their names will go before the business meeting for ratification. c) Foundation Grants: Council noted the acceptance of two recent grants: i) A USIA travel grant of \$6,000 to assist selected foreign scholars in attending the 1983 meeting; and ii) a fourth Conference on Teaching the Constitution in the Schools, California, February 1984, funded (\$90,000) by NEH. Council approved plans to seek funding for a Latin American Study/Tour Program in 1985, and an AHA-Smithsonian Conference on Women in the Progressive Era in November 1986, although this draft/grant application needed refinement before submission. d) 1984 Annual Meeting: Conversation centered on plans for celebratory events during the meeting, and it was agreed to hold a special centennial dinner the evening of the presidential address, with a suggestion that it be held at the Old Stock Exchange; and to have a reception, with a birthday cake, open to all attendees at the meeting. To help pay for this reception, it was suggested that all members of the Council pay their own registration fees. (Mr. Garraty suggested, in his earlier report, that a reception be given for attending students.) e) Meeting Site for 1985 Meeting: Mr. Gammon was asked to look around the East Coast and mid-Atlantic region for a site for the 1985 meeting; New York, Boston and Crystal City, Virginia, were mentioned. f) Popular History Magazine: Mr. Rotberg gave a report on the editorial status of the magazine and efforts to obtain funding for launching it. A motion was passed to institutionalize the *ad hoc* Council committee and put it on a five-year rather than a three-year term, as a policy committee for the magazine. The following were appointed to serve by President Curtin: Robert I. Rotberg (to continue as chair), Joyce O. Appleby, John A. Garraty, and Barbara Tuchman. Other names, including Barbara Miller Lane, Lacey Baldwin Smith, and Albert J. Beveridge III, were mentioned for future appointment by President Link. Council further endorsed the notion that the profession of history needs a popular magazine. g) National Endowment for the Humanities: Mr. Richard Ekman, director of the NEH Division of Education Programs, made a presentation on the state of history teaching in colleges and in schools and on ways in which both the NEH and AHA can play a role in improving the situation. Mr. Link and Mr. Garraty made strong supporting statements. h) National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History: Ms. Page Putnam

Miller, NCC director, gave a report on her recent legislative activities. i) Project '87: Ms. Harrison, deputy director, joined the Council and reported on activities in the areas of scholarship, education and public outreach programs. j) International Historical Activities: Mr. Craig, first vice-president of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, said that the bureau will be meeting in summer 1984, at which time a new president, two vice-presidents, and two regular members, will be elected. He was concerned about membership on the bureau, which will be shaped by the nominating committee's slate of candidates for the next ten years. With his own retirement, he felt he should be replaced by an American. New members serve two five-year terms, but must retire at seventy; therefore, younger members were needed, and for his own replacement he suggested either Natalie Zemon Davis or Gerhard L. Weinberg. Mr. Craig also asked Mr. Wakeman for suggestions for Far Eastern candidates, either from Japan or the Peoples Republic of China. He speculated that Theodore Barker, United Kingdom, may be the new president, and Tikhvinsky, Soviet Union, may become one of the two vice-presidents, possibly first vice-president.

8. *Executive Session:* The Council next went into executive session.

9. *Adjournment:* The meeting adjourned at 5:45 P.M.

DECEMBER 30, 1983

The Council of the American Historical Association met at the Hyatt Regency, Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, on Friday, December 30, 1983. Present were Arthur S. Link, president; William H. McNeill, president-elect; Philip D. Curtin, immediate-past president; vice-presidents Gerhard L. Weinberg (research), John A. Garraty (teaching), Richard S. Kirkendall (profession); Council members Robert I. Rotberg, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, Robert M. Warner, Joyce O. Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Mr. Wakeman was unable to attend because of a previous commitment. Mr. Link called the meeting to order at 8:30 A.M.

1. *Appointment of Chair of the 1985 Program Committee:* Council discussed the list of candidates who had been approached to serve as chair and after careful consideration voted unanimously to select John M. Murrin of Princeton University to serve in this capacity.

2. *Council Appointments to Committees:* Mr. Link made the following appointments for 1984:

A) Executive Committee: Arthur S. Link, William H. McNeill, Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, John A. Garraty, Robert M. Warner.

B) Finance Committee: Arthur S. Link, William H. McNeill, Philip D. Curtin, Richard S. Kirkendall, 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.
Mr. Link paid tribute to those rotating off and Council authorized him to write a letter to those elected officers whose terms were expiring to thank them for their hard work.

3. *Spring Council Meeting*: The Council accepted with thanks the invitation to meet at Skidmore College and suggested either the week-end of May 11-13, first choice, or May 18-20. Mr. Gammon said he would convey these dates to the history department chair and get back to Council as soon as he heard from Skidmore. Ms. Eisenstein expressed her regrets at not being able to attend the spring meeting because of her other commitments in May. It was suggested that the Council be accommodated at the United States Hotel, where the founders of the association gathered in 1884, if it still exists.

4. *Reporting of Staff Salaries*: Mr. Link asked that the executive director submit his recommendations concerning staff salaries to the Finance Committee for review and discussion with him.

5. *Resolutions*: Mr. Weinberg next introduced the following resolutions:

a) Grenada:

The American Historical Association calls upon the government of the United States to reaffirm its support of the principle that archives belong in the country in which they were created. In accordance with this principle, all records seized on the island of Grenada should be temporarily transferred from all U.S. government agencies now holding them to the National Archives. In the National Archives they can be properly and professionally cared for and microfilmed for access and preservation pending their return to Grenada.

It was moved that the words "and microfilmed for access and preservation" be struck and with a vote of seven to three the resolution was adopted.

b) National Security Decision Directive 84: The American Historical Association opposes the National Security Decision Directive 84. We support the action of the United States Senate in blocking its implementation and we urge the President of the United States to reconsider the sweeping and damaging implications this directive would have on free public debate and discourse. This directive, if implemented, would impose a lifetime of censor-

ship on federal officials with access to Sensitive Compartmented Information. As an organization dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and enhancement of knowledge, the American Historical Association views this directive as a dangerous threat to the ability of historians and others to compile an honest, open, and uncensored record of the history of this nation. It would choke off the accumulation of information that is so vital to an understanding of the nation's history and, thus, of the choices facing the American public.

After amending the work "accumulation" to "flow", the resolution passed unanimously and Mr. Link asked that it be sent to the appropriate legislative and executive branches.

Mr. Weinberg was commended for these two resolutions and his other services to the profession, and Council hoped that his successor would be someone with comparable experience. It was suggested that Mr. Weinberg's knowledge in this field be used by the Research Division after he rotates off. This was something Mr. Link felt the Executive Committee ought to consider for recommendation to the full Council.

6. *Old Business*: Mr. Gammon brought the Council's attention to two unfinished pieces of business before the December 27 meeting of the Council: a) The status of Lewis Hanke's *Guide to the Study of U.S. History Outside the United States, 1945-1980*, the financial aspect of which will be on the agenda of the Finance Committee's spring meeting and which he believed could wait for that meeting; b) The Littleton-Griswold Committee's recommendation for the establishment of a prize for distinguished scholarship in American legal history and for research grants. Mr. Gammon said that this proposal should be routed more properly through the Research Division for its recommendations and it will be placed on its spring agenda. Before doing so, Mr. Weinberg requested a very clear legal status of the area of American history to be covered.

7. *New Business*: Mr. Gammon informed the Council that a thirty-year member, Joseph Losos of St. Louis, Missouri, a history buff, had approached him with regard to setting up a book prize in any area of world history prior to 1000 A.D., an area Mr. Losos is interested in. Various suggestions were made as to the areas and periods it could cover, e.g., a rotation between non-Western world history up to 1500, and European history up to 1000, or an overall title for the prize of "History of the World Before One Thousand," if it is to be restricted to 1000 A.D. At the request of Mr. Link, the president and the executive director were empowered to negotiate with the donor.

8. *Annual Book Awards Ceremony*: Noting the nonattendance of so many of the prize winners and other factors, it was requested that the Professional Division review the awards procedure and make some recommendations to the Council in the spring on how to improve the ceremonial atmosphere of the proceedings.

9. *Report of the 1983 Program Committee Chair*: Mr. Wyatt-Brown joined the meeting and gave an account of the planning for the scholarly side of the meeting. The president, on behalf of the Council, expressed his thanks and appreciation to the committee for the very splendid meeting it turned out to be. Mr. Link also thanked Mr. Gammon and his assistants for their hard work in assuring the success of the meeting.

10. *Adjournment*: In closing, Mr. Link paid tribute to Mr. Curtin's presidency, and the meeting adjournment at 10:40 A.M.

Minutes of the Ninety-eighth Business Meeting

President Philip D. Curtin called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 P.M. on December 29, 1983, at the Hyatt Regency Embarcadero Hotel in San Francisco. Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University, served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon gave a brief update on association activities since his report for year ended July 1983 (see page 41 of this annual report). Lobbying activities for the restoration of independence of the National Archives and Records Service have been progressing very successfully; legislation on a federal commission for the bicentennial of the Constitution has passed both houses, and both the AHA and the American Political Science Association are advocating the appointment of highly qualified personnel to the commission. On finances, one of the two properties owned by the association has been sold, the net effect being that the capital is now bringing in eleven percent. Membership statistics show that in the last two years the free-fall has been checked; there has been a 40 percent growth in the senior level membership and a light decline at the bottom of the scale. Mr. Gammon also reported that a fourth conference on teaching constitutional history in the schools, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and in cooperation with the College Board, has been scheduled for February 1984. Other conferences and study programs are being planned. Mr. Gammon announced the establishment of two new annual prizes: the Herbert Feis Award for nonacademically-affiliated historians, and the Joan Kelly Memorial Prize in women's history; for the latter, an anonymous donor has given a \$1000 challenge check to be matched in contributions of not less than \$50 from individu-

als. Mr. Gammon also reported on the various international historical activities: the successful US-Italian historians' conference in Italy last fall, the rescheduling of the fifth US-Soviet historians' colloquium, and negotiations between the International Research and Exchanges Board and the Soviet Academy of Sciences for a protocol for a sixth round of colloquia.

2. *Report of the Editor:* Mr. Pflanze gave an addendum report. The Council, at its meeting on December 27, had approved the appointment of Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota (US history); Jan Vansina, University of Wisconsin, Madison (African); Robert Potash, University of Massachusetts (Latin American); and Peter Duus, Stanford University (Far Eastern), to the *AHR* Board of Editors, replacing Harold Woodman, Leonard Thompson, Susan Socolow, and Frederic Wakeman, whose terms had expired. Regarding the submission of manuscripts, there has continued to be a decline in total submissions, which began in 1971, but the editors are not disturbed about this because the number of publishable manuscripts has not declined and the quality has been as high, if not higher, than in recent years. Mr. Pflanze concluded by informing the meeting that the Council had approved an expenditure of \$30,000 for word processing and computer equipment for the *Review*.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Alfred J. Rieber, chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the results of the election. Arthur S. Link and William H. McNeill were elected president and president-elect respectively; Richard S. Kirkendall was elected vice-president of the Professional Division; elected divisional committee members were: Bernard Semmel (Professional); Gerald G. Eggert and Marjorie Wall Bingham (Teaching); K.C. Liu (Research). Elected to the Nominating Committee were: Peter Stansky, Arnita A. Jones, and John L. Gaddis. The committee's full report appears on pages 100-01.

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* The three vice-presidents, Gerhard L. Weinberg (Research), John H. Garraty (Teaching), and Mary F. Berry (Profession), apprised the meeting of the activities of their respective division during the course of the year (see pages 29-39 for their full reports).

5. *Board of Trustees:* Mr. Gammon presented the Council's recommendations for service on the Board of Trustees: George von Hassel, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and Roger Liddell of Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day. Ratification of the appointments was approved unanimously.

6. *1983 Local Arrangements Committee and Program Committee:* Mr. Gammon next paid tribute to two very vital committees: The Local

Arrangements Committee, chaired by Thomas Wendel, San Jose State University, ably assisted by Joseph A. Boudreau, also of San Jose State, and many other historians in the area; and to the Program Committee, co-chaired by Bertram Wyatt-Brown and Ronda Cameron, for its very excellent program. Mr. Gammon asked the meeting to express its appreciation of their distinguished leadership by a round of applause, and the response was unanimous.

7. *Other Business*: Wilbur R. Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara, called attention to the new National Security Decision Directive 84 concerning lifetime censorship of federal officials with access to Sensitive Compartmented Information, and recommended that some action be taken before April 15 when Congress was expected to debate further on the directive. President Curtin said that because of the bylaws pertaining to the presentation of resolutions no action could be taken at the business meeting, but action would be taken by the Council at its December 30 meeting. (At that meeting Council unanimously passed a resolution supporting the action of the US Senate in blocking the directive's implementation and copies were subsequently sent to appropriate officials in the legislative and executive branches of the federal government.)

8. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, Mr. Curtin declared the meeting adjourned at 5:50 P.M.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1983

On behalf of the Nominating Committee I am pleased to report the results of the 1983 elections. A total of 3875 ballots was received by the November 1 deadline. However, due to delays in mailings from Richmond, a number of members of the association in California only received their ballots the day before the deadline. The chair of the Nominating Committee in consultation with the executive offices, but on his own responsibility, decided that the deadline should be extended by one week in order to protect the voting rights of members. An additional twelve ballots were received during this period and were counted in the total. As in the past there was a great variation in the number of abstentions recorded for various offices. About two dozen ballots were not punched in the appropriate way but maked with pen or pencil. These were counted separately. There were no write-ins, but there were several protest ballots recording opposition to the principle of election for the presidency.

An unexpected technical problem made it necessary to have all the ballots counted by hand. The cards provided as ballots were not

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accepted by the computer hardware either at the University of Pennsylvania Computer Center or at the University City Science Center. In both cases the cards were mangled rather than counted. The procedure of hand counting took a few additional days so that the report of the results was made later than normally has been the case. The delay and expense involved were annoying, but the irony of IBM punch cards having been rendered technologically obsolete should not go unnoticed by historians (or by the next chair of this committee). The ballots and the records of the counting were sent back to the AHA office where they will remain, in accordance, with the constitution, for a year. The results of the elections are:

President:

Arthur S. Link, Princeton University, 2916 votes, ELECTED.

President-elect:

William H. McNeill, University of Chicago,
2008 votes, ELECTED.

Eugen Weber, University of California, Los Angeles,
1241 votes.

Vice-President, Professional Division:

Mollie C. Davis, Queens College, North Carolina, 1229 votes.

Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University,
1879 votes, ELECTED.

Divisional Committee Members:

Profession:

Paula Gillett, Institute for Historical Study, 1434 votes.

Bernard Semmel, State University of New York, Stony Brook,
1567 votes, ELECTED.

Research:

S. Barbara Kanner, Occidental College, 1418 votes.

K.C. Liu, University of California, Davis, 1566 votes,
ELECTED.

Teaching, regular three-year term:

Gerald G. Eggert, Penn State University, 1662 votes,
ELECTED.

Henry Feingold, Baruch College, City University of New York,
1228 votes.

Teaching Division Committee Member:

Marjorie Wall Bingham, St. Louis Park Public Schools,
1436 votes, ELECTED.

Henry N. Drewry, Princeton University, 1400 votes.

Nominating Committee:

Place 1:

Lester K. Little, Smith College, 1440 votes.

Peter Stansky, Stanford University, 1528 votes, ELECTED.

Place 2:

Arnita A. Jones, National Endowment for the Humanities,
1719 votes, ELECTED.

John Tedeschi, Newberry Library, 1250 votes.

Place 3:

John L. Gaddis, Ohio University, 1654 votes, ELECTED.

Stanley I. Kutler, University of Wisconsin, Madison,
1306 votes.

The Nominating Committee extends its appreciation to all those who agreed to run for office, congratulates the new leaders of the organization and wishes them success in their undertakings over the next year. (Of the twenty people asked to stand for election this year, three declined to do so).

The committee held its annual meeting on the ill-fated weekend of February 11-12 when the nation's capital was paralyzed by a blizzard. One member never made it to the meeting, a second arrived late on the first day and a third showed up during the last few hours of the committee's deliberations. In all cases, heroic efforts were made by the committee members to battle their way through the storm. Despite the depletion in our ranks, we continued our discussions, making certain to keep in touch by telephone with the one stranded member, and reopening the discussion of each and every office as the two latecomers arrived. These were not ideal conditions in which to work, but it was decided that any attempt to postpone our deliberations might lead to further depletion in our forces, if the weather continued to perform badly. Moreover, we were faced with a publication deadline for the appearance of the election list in the *Perspectives*. Those who were not present or arrived late fully concurred with the consultative procedures we adopted.

The call for nominations which accompanied the 1982 ballot elicited about 200 names, several fewer than the previous year. But once again the committee found itself faced by the formidable task of identifying these individuals and confirming their membership in the organization. Much of this mechanical work could be avoided if those nominating candidates would furnish a brief career summary or even better an up-to-date curriculum vitae.

The committee members also provided additional names with accompanying biographical information which was extremely useful.

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Every attempt was made to choose the best qualified candidates, while at the same time, care was taken to represent the varied constituencies of the association.

Before the committee took up the main business at hand it discussed a remark allegedly made by the executive director in the course of his illuminating briefing. It was the committee's understanding that the executive director made the statement that the bylaws did not exclude the nomination of more than two candidates for the office of president-elect, but it subsequently turned out that he was referring to the offices of vice-president and the other elective offices. However, in the meantime the committee did discuss the matter, the main argument being that a three-way race would eliminate the need for a confrontation between two individuals, often long-time friends, and would mitigate any feelings of embarrassment or chagrin on the part of the unsuccessful candidate. The committee reached the conclusion that it would welcome two or more candidates for the office of president-elect and recommends to the Council that this procedure be adopted for future elections.

In its substantive discussions on the nomination for president the committee decided to seek a Europeanist, after having selected a slate of non-Western and American specialists during the previous two years. We were delighted that both our first choices agreed to run.

In the course of our discussions yet another persistent problem surfaced—how to honor distinguished scholars who may not have the interest in public affairs, the administrative experience, or the record of service to the profession that are recognized today as necessary prerequisites for the presidency of the AHA. The committee recommended to the Council that it create a distinguished scholarly service award to be given every year to two historians who in the opinion of the Nominating Committee have achieved the highest levels of distinction in historical research and writing.

Looking back over the reports of the Nominating Committee chairs of the past five years, I notice with some satisfaction that most of the serious problems concerning representation have been solved, though there may be a question about the balance of subject specialties on the Nominating Committee itself. The one recurrent concern of all members of the Nominating Committee is the decline in the pool of active members of the association who participate in its committees, vote in its elections and recommend nominations for its offices. These are problems which go beyond the capacity of this committee to solve. It is our hope that they can be addressed by the leadership of the association over the coming years.

November 1983

Alfred J. Rieber, *chair*

Committee on Women Historians

The 1983 National Research Council and AAUP reports show a continuation of trends indicated last year. Although women with doctorates continue to be an increasingly important segment of the historical profession, they have yet to achieve equal status in the academic work force, and are still subject to remunerative inequities.

The efforts of CWH to assess and promote the status of women historians have been threefold this year. First, we have monitored the use of AHA's *Guidelines for Hiring Women Historians in Academia*; we are updating the publication to reflect current statistics and recommend that the association distribute this more accurate version. In this vein, the committee is sponsoring a panel at the 1983 annual meeting on the experiences of department heads expanding the traditional composition of their departments. Second, CWH is surveying 223 women historians to determine employment and promotion patterns, fields of concentration, and general status of those in women's history and women's studies. Third, the committee initiated a column in *AHA Perspectives*, "Roses and Thorns," to publicize positive and negative employment practices, provide suggestions for equitable job searches, and focus on issues of general concern to women historians.

Within the AHA committee structure women comprise 32 percent of the elected officers, 28 percent of ad hoc committees, 31 percent of prize committees, and 35 percent of standing committees. CWH is pleased with these rates of inclusion, but hopes the association will seriously consider those senior women deserving election to the office of president. The number of articles by women historians in the *American Historical Review* is increasing (3 out of 16 were by women in 1982), but the number of book reviews remains low—out of 1,058 reviews published in 1982, only 104, or just 10 percent, were by women. Although more women will participate in the 1983 annual meeting than in the last three years, and their role in chairing and commenting at sessions will

increase, a disturbing degree of separatism still exists; full 47 percent of the sessions are entirely male. CWH suggestions for better integrating the program were acknowledged by Bertram Wyatt-Brown, chair of the 1983 Program Committee; and are being implemented by C. Warren Hollister, chair of the 1984 committee.

The committee is pleased to announce the establishment of the new AHA prize in honor of Joan Kelly, and thanks Sandi Cooper for developing the proposal and raising the funds for this award. Also, Gerda Lerner's pamphlet *Teaching Women's History*, which enjoys the liveliest sales among our AHA-sponsored pamphlets, will be reproduced in braille by the State of Iowa's Commission on the Blind.

CWH continues to support Women's History Week and the effort to attain a Presidential Proclamation for this event. We also support the Seneca Falls community history project, and the project on women and reform during the Progressive era coordinated by Noralee Frankel and Edie Mayo to celebrate Women's History Week in 1986. We have contacted the Library of Congress and the National Park Service about their programs on women's history, and are inquiring into National Endowment for the Humanities funding of women's history and women historians.

Our efforts to enhance participation of minority women in the profession continue. Members of the committee compiled and distributed a questionnaire to assess the position of minority women and to devise strategies for their advancement; we are also sponsoring a panel at the 1983 meeting on recent work in black women's history. CWH continues to maintain contact with other organizations concerned with the status of women in the historical profession.

The committee acknowledges the continuing aid of Dr. Samuel R. Gammon, executive director of the AHA, the untiring support of Dr. Noralee Frankel, special assistant for women and minority affairs, as well as the help of Dr. Page Putnam Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. We also thank Dr. Arnita Jones of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Professor Mary F. Berry, of Howard University and the US Civil Rights Commission, and vice-president of the AHA Professional Division; both have given the committee invaluable aid.

November 1983

Linda Levy Peck, *chair*

Committee on Quantitative Research in History

The main thrust of committee activity in 1983 has been the examination of ways to teach systematic (and quantitative) approaches to historical problems for undergraduates. After consultation among committee members, with the vice-presidents of the Research and Teaching Divisions, and the staff of the association, the committee submitted, in July 1983, a preliminary proposal to the Sloan Foundation. The proposal offered a rationale for teaching systematic quantitative conceptualization and method in substantive courses, such as those in history, within the liberal arts curriculum. As a first step in remedying the paucity of good materials for such training and lack of information about those that exist, the committee proposed conducting a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of existing machine-readable data bases and software (for both main frame and microcomputers) prepared for, or adaptable to, the requirements of classroom instruction in history. This would be followed by the establishment, under the aegis of the association, of a clearing house that would disseminate and periodically update the inventory. A second phase would include faculty-training workshops and development of self-teaching materials.

This preliminary proposal received a temporizing reply from James Koerner of the Sloan Foundation. On November 11-12, committee members Tilly, Czap, Reiff, and Herlihy attended a conference on "Statistics, Epistemology and History" at MIT, sponsored by Sloan. We agreed that although our goal was teaching undergraduates, our means would be *teaching faculty* both how to conceptualize problems for systematic (quantitative) history, and how to convey this process to undergraduates in history courses. Technical courses in statistics and data manipulation would be left to other social science departments that teach these matters routinely, although we would expect such courses to be modified to include specifically historical materials in curricula that

implemented our proposal. We visualized a conference focused on teaching after the completion of the inventory, and faculty workshops still later. Our project could implicitly offer a model for similar projects in other liberal arts curricula.

At the MIT conference Koerner expressed puzzlement at the lack of consensus among those present about what to teach and how. In fact, the session on teaching probably represented greater agreement than Koerner perceived. Koerner also noted that the Sloan Foundation has so far only supported *interdisciplinary* training and workshops.

Committee members are now discussing our next move. We presume that there are precedents for AHA participation in an interdisciplinary project. Another pending question includes involving teaching institutions in the proposal. A clear and persuasive rationale for our nontechnological approach needs to be developed. The committee plans to meet December 30 in San Francisco. David Herlihy and I will be leaving the committee at that time, but Peter Czap and Janice Reiff have been closely involved in the project all along and will carry it forward.

Also on the agenda for the December meeting are panel proposals for the 1984 AHA annual meeting.

November 1983

Louise A. Tilly, *chair*

Committee on the Bicentennial Era

The AHA Special Committee on the Bicentennial Era is the AHA component of the joint American Historical Association-American Political Science Association governing committee for Project '87. Briefly, Project '87 activities for this year include: publication of a volume of papers from the Project '87 conference on Liberty and Equality under the Constitution, edited by John Agresto, assistant chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities; sponsorship of a summer series of college faculty workshops and seminars under the aegis of the Lilly Endowment; sponsorship of a summer workshop in Germany for teachers of American studies from Western Europe (supported by the United States Information Agency, and supervised by the chair of Project '87's Education Task Force); completion of *Lessons on the Constitution*, curriculum materials for secondary school students; cooperation with officials of Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia on a program to commemorate the convening of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, May 1787; and inauguration of Project '87's quarterly magazine *this Constitution*. The November 1983 issue of *AHA Perspectives* provides a comprehensive description of these projects.

The only change affecting AHA members is that as Project '87 moves into its third and final phase (public programs), some of the task forces will be reconstituted. Similarly, now that *this Constitution* is in publication its editorial board will be expanded.

As chair of the committee, I would like to emphasize the fact that a large measure of the success of Project '87 is a result of the superb staff support provided by Cynthia Harrison (of the AHA) and Sheilah Mann (of the APSA), and the fine cooperation we on the AHA committee have experienced with our colleagues of the APSA.

December 1983

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, *chair*

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

At the request of the New Zealand Historical Association, Carlos A. Schwantes met with Professor John Stagg of the University of Auckland at the 1982 AHA annual meeting to discuss the operation of the faculty exchange program. The New Zealand Historical Association is considering the possibility of joining the program.

The joint committee continued its faculty exchange program for the second year. Carl Solberg served as coordinator for the American section; his Canadian counterpart was Professor Jean-Claude Robert of the University of Quebec at Montreal. The seven Canadian and twenty-four American participants received information on government regulations affecting visiting scholars, as well as names and addresses of prospective participants. The American section published a notice in the November 1983 issue of *AHA Perspectives* seeking faculty for the 1984 program.

Professor Schwantes attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association held at the University of British Columbia, June 5-8, 1983. Members of the joint committee met at this time to discuss operations of the faculty exchange program and agreed to continue it for at least one more year. The committee is sponsoring the session, "Canadian External Policy," at the 1983 AHA annual meeting.

November 1983

Carlos A. Schwantes, *chair*

Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

The major business of the committee this year has been the revision of guidelines for grants to be made by the Littleton-Griswold Committee. These revisions are in line with the AHA's new, broader definition of the scope of our fund's interests—expanding both our areas for research, and their inclusive chronology. The committee hopes the AHA will approve these guidelines and permit the immediate advertising of our grants in *AHA Perspectives* and other appropriate publications. The committee also seeks AHA approval for a new prize: the Littleton-Griswold Award for Distinguished Scholarship in American Legal History.

The committee did not award any new grants this year; the Peter Hoffer project is near publication, and the committee's and the AHA's role in that project is completed. The timetable for publication now rests with the University of Georgia Press.

It is my understanding that my term as member of this committee, and as its chair, ends in December 1983. Professor Stanley Kutler, I believe, is the new chair. I have recommended that either Professor Marylynn Salmon of the University of Maryland, or Professor Peter Hoffer of the University of Georgia replace me on the committee; members of the committee have also suggested Dr. Maeva Marcus of the Supreme Court staff.

November 1983

Carol Berkin, *chair*

National Archives and Records Service Advisory Council

The archives advisory council met April 28-29; Professor Turrentine and I attended as AHA representatives. The council heard a review of current NARS programs, including questions relating to appropriations and the budget, preservation practices and archival technology, congressional activity (especially NHPRC authorization), studies of the internal organization and reorganization of the Archives, the future of *Prologue* and the Archives' publication program, the presidential libraries, the celebration of the Archives' fiftieth anniversary and the nation's two hundredth, and the large question of the independence of the National Archives (including the so-called Smithsonian study currently being completed internally by the National Archives).

Upon consideration of these matters, the council took the following actions:

- 1) The council unanimously resolved to reaffirm its support of an independent National Archives. In restating its support for independence, the council purposely withheld its judgment of the Smithsonian report, which will probably urge some kind of quasi-independent status for the Archives. Given the growing congressional support for the Eagleton bill in the Senate and a similar measure in the House, Professor Jackson and I urge the AHA to continue its strong support for NARS independence.

- 2) The council voted to send a letter to the Administrator of the General Services Administration protesting the withholding of six percent of this year's personnel budget. This unilateral action by the administrator has prevented the Archives from fulfilling its mission and is in violation of the intent of Congress, if not the law. Professor Jackson and I urge the executive director of the AHA to lodge a similar protest with the administrator as well as with the appropriate congressional committee.

3) The council also resolved to stand against the imposition of a user fee at the National Archives. Such a fee violates the first principle upon which the Archives stands—the right of the people to the records of their government.

4) The recent gift of Alexander Haig's "personal papers" to the Library of Congress raises important questions about the authority of the Archivist to control public records as specified by law. Specifically, does the Archivist's authority include classification of what is "public" and what is "private," or does the generating government institution/employee hold this power? Members of Congress are interested in this controversy. Professor Jackson and I urge the AHA to testify on behalf of a broader definition of the Archivist's role.

In closing, allow me to note that this was probably the most productive meeting of the council I have attended. Its success owes a good deal to the work of the chair, Dick Leopold, but also to the high level of commitment displayed by the current members of the council and the preparations of the Archive's staff.

With independence a growing possibility, the next year will be crucial for the future of the Archives. Having advocated independence as essential to the successful operation of the National Archives, I think it would be appropriate for us to mobilize the AHA membership in support of that goal.

November 1983

Ira Berlin, *AHA representative*

AHA-OAH-SAA Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists

The two meetings in 1983 of the joint committee were held in Chicago, March 4-5, and in Princeton, September 16-17. The Society of American Archivists and the American Historical Association were the hosts for these meetings.

The committee meetings usually begin with an informative exchange of information on the current situation in the National Archives. This year the committee also discussed other current issues such as the Nixon presidential library, and the Reagan Executive Order on Declassification.

Committee actions in 1983 include the following:

1) Sponsorship of sessions at the 1983 AHA annual meeting and the 1984 SAA meeting. Topics for the sessions will concern problems common to archivists and historians. Each session will include both historians and archivists. Planning was completed for the two historical meetings. Plans for the SAA meeting were discussed and will be implemented by the chair. It is hoped that these sessions will encourage a continuing dialogue between historians and archivists and that the committee will continue to encourage these sessions at future meetings.

2) A letter in inquiry to Dr. Warner, the Archivist of the United States, concerning the transfer of eighteen filing cabinets of papers of Alexander Haig from the State Department to the Library of Congress. In his answer to the committee, Dr. Warner confirmed that the archivists were not given the opportunity to review these papers to ensure that federal records were not being improperly transferred. The committee then asked the chair to write the Librarian of Congress suggesting that in the future the library ensure that such review is instituted before accepting the papers of public officials.

3) A letter in support of the effort of Senator Mathias to insert a request in the State Department authorization bill for a report from the department historian on steps necessary to return the *Foreign Relations* series to a twenty-five year schedule.

4) A letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Records of Government asking him to place an archivist and woman on the committee.

5) Discussion of the National Security Agency-Marshall Library issue. The committee suggested that the SAA should consider joining the historical organizations in expressing support for the lawsuit against the NSA.

6) Discussion of a proposal by a committee of the Society for History in the Federal Government to allow federal historians to protect oral history interviews from the Freedom of Information Act. The committee rejected the proposal but did agree that the National Archives should develop a policy on oral history interviews of public officials.

7) An agreement to provide funds for Page Putnam Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, to attend the meetings of the committee in the future.

November 1983

Anna K. Nelson, *chair*

American Council of Learned Societies

Under its new president, John William Ward, the American Council of Learned Societies has moved toward engaging the delegates of its constituent organizations more fully in its activities and in a continuous critical examination of the place and function of humanistic learning in our society. An executive committee of the delegates has been established to speed the process.

The most important concrete issue before the council this year has been the establishment of an office of scholarly communication to investigate and instruct council members on the research possibilities of computer technology for humanists and social scientists, and to advise those developing such technologies of the needs and concerns of the humanistic community. The proposal to form such an office has yet to be ratified and funded, but much preliminary work has been done to survey the field and to tap the wisdom of librarians, publishers, and computer technologists on the possibilities and possible dangers inherent in the new media of research.

It is contemplated that if the office is established, it would eventually acquire the same kind of autonomous status as IREX (International Research and Exchanges Board), also an offspring of ACLS. It should be said that the Social Science Research Council is a participant in formulating the objectives of the office.

All the functions relating to fellowships and scholarly publications continue as before, with minor changes of financing and funding of one or another group. Most striking to me as representative for history has been the remarkable success of the American Studies fellowship program, which brings foreign scholars to the US for training and experience in various branches of American culture and social studies. The productive record of persons so trained, and their enormously important role in making an end of European innocence on the nature of American culture and society must be regarded as a major achievement.

November 1983

Carl. E. Schorske, *AHA delegate*

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

The principal news from NHPRC is that it still exists, and is in a stronger position than it was before the attacks of the executive branch began. A marvellous job of lobbying the Congress was done by all of the historical and archival groups in the country—a major role was played by the American Historical Association and its executive director.

The budget of the previous year was approved for 1983 and bills in the Congress may increase appropriations for future years. With the money in hand, the commission approved a number of excellent projects. There was the usual tension between historians and archivists; the former wishing to make major historical documents and papers available and the latter favoring aid for small archival collections. The archivists have many good projects, one being the encouragement of the fifty states to put their own archives in order.

Progress is also being made in the attempt to remove the National Archives from the control of GSA, and to keep the position of Archivist of the United States from being politicized. Because the Archivist chairs the NHPRC, both measures would be helpful.

One indication of the respect in which the commission has come to be held as a result of all the recent publicity, is that Justice Rehnquist and Senator Hatfield attended meetings instead of sending clerks to represent them!

There will be many more battles, but we seem to have won the first round and the good work of the commission goes on.

November 1983

Richard Schlatter, *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 1983 the prize was awarded to Roberta Thompson Manning, Boston College, for *The Crisis of the Old Order in Russia: Gentry and Government*, 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 Sarah M. Terry, Tufts University, for *Poland's Place in Europe: General Sikorski and the Origin of the Oder-Neisse Line, 1939-1943*, published by Princeton 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 in 1983 to Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland, College Park, for *Booker T. Washington: The Wizard of Tuskegee, 1901-1915*, published by Oxford 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.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PRIZE. Commencing in 1979, this prize is awarded every five years for the best work on US 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, this prize includes a cash award of \$300.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE. Offered in odd-numbered years for the best book on East Asian history from 1800 to the present, and including a cash award of \$500, this prize was awarded in 1983 to Bruce Cummings, University of Washington, for *Origins of the Korean War: Liberation and the Emergence of Separate Regimes, 1945-47*, published by Princeton University Press.

HERBERT FEIS AWARD. Commencing in 1984, this \$1,000 prize will be awarded annually for the best book, article, or policy paper written by an historian not affiliated with academe.

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 and was awarded in 1983 to Marianne Elliott, University College of Swansea, for *Partners in Revolution: The United Irishmen and France*, published by Yale University Press.

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

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

JOAN KELLY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN WOMEN'S HISTORY. Beginning in 1984 this prize will be awarded annually for the book in women's history best reflecting the high intellectual and scholarly ideals exemplified by the life and work of Joan Kelly.

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 next in 1986.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. This prize is awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations. In 1983, this \$500 award went to John Najemy, Cornell University, for *Corporatism and Consensus in Florentine Electoral Politics, 1280-1400*, published by University of North Carolina Press.

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 be awarded next 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 be awarded next in 1986.

CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR HISTORIANS. Allowing three young historians to work a full year on a congressional committee or with an individual Representative or Senator, these annually awarded fellowships include an \$18,000 stipend, and in 1983 were awarded to Lois Aroian, a Middle East specialist who received her Ph.D. in 1978 from the University of Michigan; David Corbin who specializes in US labor and social history and received his Ph.D. in 1978 from the University of Maryland; and Marc Levine, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1982, whose research and teaching interests are American social and political history 1820-1980, and comparative politics of multicultural societies.

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 1983 to Morey Rothberg, Ph.D., Brown University, 1982, whose research at the Library of Congress will focus on a biography of J. Franklin Jameson.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1984 OFFICERS

President: Don E. Fehrenbacher, *Stanford University*

Vice-President: Alexander DeConde, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

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

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

COUNCIL

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

Former presidents: Donald C. Cutter, *St. Mary's University*

Leonard J. Arrington, *Brigham Young University*

Rodman W. Paul, *California Institute of Technology*

Elected Members:

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)

Iris Engstrand, *University of San Diego* (86)

Gene Gressley, *University of Wyoming* (86)

Erich Gruen, *University of California, Berkeley* (86)

The Seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association Pacific Coast Branch was held August 10-13 at San Diego State

University. The Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Dennis Berge, included David DuFault, Jess Flemion, Charles Hamilton, and Raymond Starr of the University, Sylvia Arden of the San Diego Historical Society, and Iris Engstrand of the University of San Diego. Convention sessions and receptions were held at the beautiful Aztec Center, located above the San Diego River and overlooking Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The San Diego Historical Society hosted the opening reception and dinner in Old Town, a restored village not far from where Junipero Serra planted the cross for the first California mission in 1769.

The 1983 Program Committee, chaired by Janet Fireman of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, consisted of Judith Anderson, Hal S. Barron, E. Bradford Burns, Wellington Chan, Janice W. Clemmer, Peter Fay, Lawrence Jelinek, John C. Kendall, Howard L. Kushner, Barbara Metcalf, Alexander M. Saragosa, Thomas L. Scharf, and Carolyn Wagner. The committee invited 110 historians to participate in 32 sessions which drew an especially large number of people from the Southwest. President Donald C. Cutter set the convention's western theme with an address entitled "With a Little Help from their Saints." He traced the exploration and founding of the Southwest by the Spanish, weaving into the narrative the religious imagery and folklore of the conquerors who blessed the land with the names of saints.

For the three hundred-plus historians attending the convention, the popularity of the sessions on Indians was most evident. Robert M. Utley gave a popular luncheon address, sponsored by the California Council for the Humanities, and entitled "The Undying Sins for which Custer Died: Interpreting the Indian Frontier." Dr. Utley focused on the harmful effect of land hunger to Indian culture and well being. Lawrence C. Kelly presided over a session on pueblo lands in New Mexico. Winston Sarafian presided over the "Developing of the Alaskan Frontier," which examined the Turner Thesis, federal land policies, and economic penetration of Alaska. Robert A. J. McDonald led a discussion on urban development in the North American West following a paper by Alan F.J. Artibise of the University of Winnipeg entitled "Exploring the North American West: A Comparative Urban Perspective." Three other sessions touched Indian reaction to the American or European intruder: "Indian Resistance in Colonial Latin America," "Indian-Language Philology and Latin American History," and "A German Naturalist in the Southwest: Duke Paul Wilhelm Von Wurttemberg's Travels, 1849-1850."

Many of the other sessions reflected current interest in minorities, women, and science. A joint session with the Western Association of

Women Historians discussed "Women In Politics in Modern America," with papers by Roberta K. Gladowski and Colleen O'Connor, who spoke, respectively, on Jeanette Rankin and Helen Gahagan Douglas. Papers dealing with traditional subjects also attracted sizable audiences, especially those on the Civil War in America, French stability and revolution in the nineteenth century, and British liberalism in the era of Palmerston and Gladstone.

Visual history has become increasingly more important and was the subject matter of at least three sessions which examined the treatment of traditional subjects through the use of film. Sally Soelle, of the University of Oklahoma, spoke in the session, "Every Picture Tells a Story," on "The New Deal Art Experience in Oklahoma." Her colleague, Michael F. Weber, analyzed "Imaginary Images" as seen by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado.

On Friday at 8:30 A.M. a very small crowd of loyal convention watchers gathered for the business meeting which was presided over by Donald C. Cutter. The Secretary-Treasurer announced that the association was solvent, but that membership numbers had dropped and convention participation was off. He attributed the lack of travel funds and the multiplication of scholarly organizations as responsible for the low registration. Nearly half of those registered for the convention had places on the program, and presumably most of them were supported by their institutions. But few of those not presenting papers were funded. Advertising was likewise off, which may reflect the August meeting time for the convention as well as the market for history texts and monographs.

The managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported a generally good year for the journal. Many articles were received and patron support for the *Review* seems to be constant. Circulation of the *Review*, however, has not increased, even though a few significant articles were published. Professor Hundley announced the 1983 winner of the Louis Knott Koontz Award, Roger Bell of the University of New South Wales, whose article "Testing the Open Door Thesis in Australia, 1941-1946" appeared in the August 1982 edition of the *PHR*.

The president called upon Iris Engstrand, chair of the Resolutions Committee to read its report on behalf of herself and her colleagues:

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association assembled in its seventy-sixth annual meeting at San Diego State University does hereby express its appreciation to the host institution and the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Dennis Berge, for their gracious hospitality and excellent handling of details.

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership pays tribute to the memory of several colleagues in the profession who have died during the past year: Thomas A. Bailey of Stanford University (a patron of the *Pacific Historical Review*); Bailey W. Diffie of the University of Southern California; James King of the University of California, Berkeley; and Richard Van Alstyne of the University of Southern California and the University of the Pacific. These colleagues, as individuals and as a group, will be remembered for their contributions to historical scholarship and for their enrichment of students' lives. Both Professors Bailey and Van Alstyne served the Pacific Coast Branch as presidents.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that the membership recognizes the outstanding contribution of Janet Fireman of the Program Committee, of Norris Hundley and the Board of Editors of the *Pacific Historical Review*, of Moses Rischin and the PCB Awards Committee, of Robert V. Hine and the Nominations Committee, and of John A. Schutz and Lawrence Jelinek who manage the affairs of the Pacific Coast Branch. The members of these groups have contributed greatly in making this a successful meeting and keeping the branch's affairs running smoothly throughout the year.

President Cutter announced the results of the balloting for officers and committee members of the Pacific Coast Branch. Elected to the council were Iris H. W. Engstrand, Erich Gruen, and Gene Gressley; and to the Nominations Committee, Roger Dingman and Mary Gordon were elected. Professor Alexander DeConde of the University of California, Santa Barbara, was selected as the 1984 vice-president. He announced that Ian Mugridge is the 1985 program chair for the meeting to be held at the Huntington Library and the California Institute of Technology.

The president also reported that the Annual Pacific Coast Branch Award was given to George Kinkel of the University of Washington for his book *Child Abuse and Moral Reform in England, 1870-1908* (Stanford University Press, 1982). He announced that the council had elected, upon the recommendation of the managing editor, three new members to the Board of Editors of the *Pacific Historical Review*: Glenn May of the University of Oregon, Richard Ruetten of San Diego State University, and Sandra Taylor of the University of Utah. Finally, the president expressed his personal appreciation to Dennis Berge and the Local Arrangements Committee for having arranged a pleasant conference.

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1983

GENERAL FUNDS

Balance, December 15, 1983 \$ 7,234

Income:

American Historical Association subvention	\$ 2,000
Interest on savings	750
San Diego convention	1,000
Advertising in 1983 <i>Annual Program</i>	400
Grant from California Council for the Humanities	<u>350</u>
Total Income, December 15, 1983	\$11,734

EXPENDITURES:

Printing 1983 <i>Annual Program</i>	\$1,956
Mailing 1983 <i>Annual Program</i>	1,150
Secretarial Assistance	340
Program Committee	355
Award 1983	200
Miscellaneous postage, safety deposit box, etc.	215
Insurance of Accounts	25
Binding of PHR	25
Travel, transportation	<u>218</u>
Total expense	\$4,484
Total, December 15, 1983	<u>\$ 7,250</u>

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

Balance, December 15, 1983	\$ 253
Income:	
Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds (\$2,000)	\$ 248
Interest	<u>25</u>
Total, December 15, 1983	\$ 526

EXPENDITURES:

The 1983 Koontz Award	\$ 200
Total expense	<u>\$ 200</u>
Total, December 15, 1983	<u>\$ 326</u>

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE *PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW*

Balance, December 15, 1983 \$ 3,764

Income:

Sale of back issues	\$ 300
Interest on invested funds	450
Clio Press dividends	283
Pacific Gas and Electric Bonds (\$2,000)	225
Patron support	<u>1,926</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Vermont Utility bond (\$2,000)	96
Texas Utility stock (\$1,200)	204
Grant from Security Pacific Bank	<u>500</u>
Total Income, December 15, 1983	\$ 7,748

EXPENDITURES:

UC Patron subscriptions	\$ 956
Office support	<u>730</u>
Total expense	\$1,686
Total, December 15, 1983	<u>\$ 6,062</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 1983 Program Committee and their chief historical areas of responsibility were the following: Bertram Wyatt-Brown, University of Florida (nineteenth-century United States), chair; Rondo Cameron, Emory University (modern Europe, economic), co-chair; Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley Senior High School, New York (teaching); Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Michigan (United States social, intellectual, Revolutionary); Paul Claussen, U.S. Department of State (United States diplomacy, public); Paula Hyman, Jewish Theological Seminary (modern Europe, intellectual, social, religious); Helen Nader, Indiana University (medieval, ancient, early modern Europe); Colin A. Palmer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Latin America, Africa); Jason H. Parker, American Council of Learned Societies (East Asia, Russia); Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley (United States legal, economic, twentieth century).

The Committee's General Policies

No part of the American Historical Association's activities is quite so important to its continued vitality than the annual convention program. Although the *AHR* may be more significant in terms of scholarship, the panels at the yearly meeting are the means by which members learn from and assess each other's ideas and determine, according to the number and quality of the offerings, whether or not the organization acknowledges in a satisfactory way their interests, methodologies, and sometimes their special claim for recognition. Attendance at conventions depends on these perceptions and has less to do, we believe, with the purely social or business aspects of the gathering than we have often assumed. If the trip is affordable, the ordinary AHA member decides to go to a convention on the basis of what the program activities personally offer.

Thus, the basic purpose for the break with some AHA traditions to be mentioned later was to accommodate the diverse needs of as many

AHA members as the hotel conference space and hours in the day would permit. Also we sought to please the special groups whose affiliation with the organization has given it vigor. We were particularly sensitive, for instance, to the placing of women on panels, not just on feminist topics, but throughout the range of sessions. According to the chair's calculations, the number of women reached 163, or a ratio of 20 percent of the total number of participants. (We had hoped for a better showing, but a number of refusals, probably related to travel costs, as women are most likely to be in the younger, less affluent academic ranks, reduced the total.) Also, we sought sessions on blacks and black participation in the convention as a whole. Location affected our enlistment of black scholar participation, but with the help of August Meier, Kent State, and several others, an array of black topics materialized and received fine audience response. Finally, the committee looked favorably on submissions from junior faculty and even some graduate students in the last stages of their dissertations. By such means we encourage young men and women to enter the organization as active members. The expanded number of sessions made this policy feasible. In sum, attention was given to these and other special groups whose needs strengthen rather than weaken the overall utility of and loyalty to the organization as a whole.

Attendance and Participation

The number of convention registrants and, most especially, the total number actually hearing and participating in sessions during the annual gatherings provide a rough estimate of morale in the organization. Therefore we are pleased to report that: (1) a total of 2,241 registered for the meeting, only 10 percent less than the numbers at the 1982 Washington meeting despite the District's geographical advantage; (2) attendance at the sessions reached the figure of 5857 (not including nearly 400 at the affiliated-society luncheons), a marked improvement, we guess, over previous years; (3) and a total of 788 individuals—historians, guests from other professions, and foreign visitors—was listed in the program, again a record number.

After years of attrition in the membership rolls, the AHA membership losses ceased in 1982 and 1983. The committee is confident that one reason for the gratifying shift in downward trends has been the favorable response to the programs, and in 1983, the committee's inflation of participant ranks, coupled with the Council's new and previously untried policy of admitting only bonafide, duespaying AHA members to the podium. (The exceptions were our foreign scholars and nonhistorian guests.) For the most part, the Council's rule was interpreted liberally so that those not in history departments or traditionally asso-

ciated with history could petition successfully for exemption. (See Recommendation 1.) We seek to encourage former members' reentry, and rigorous applications of law would defeat the purpose of the rule itself. Only 7 historians on prospective panels (all nonduespayers) refused to participate because of a philosophical opposition to the mandate. An equal number told the chair that, until the new rule, they had long felt uneasy about serving on panels without helping to carry the freight.

Affiliated Societies

The committee assiduously promoted affiliated society participation. Owing to increasing professional specialization, represented by these associations, the AHA has gradually lost a portion of its own exclusive constituency. Some scholars think of it as being chiefly a Europeanists' club, unfair though that perception may be. In any event, most convention-going historians belong to one or more societies exclusively devoted to their specialty. To survive, the AHA must be an umbrella organization that brings these generally small, proliferating groups and subgroups together.

Specifically, the chair wrote and called appropriate affiliated society officials who had not submitted formal sessions of their own making. Most of those reached were cooperative and agreed to sponsor the panel or panels suggested. This policy, we believed, was a means for carrying out the Council's order for greater cooperation between the Program Committee and these organizations. The advantages to both the AHA and its affiliates are substantial: additional advertising of the respective organizations in the others' communications with their members; a sense that the two organizations have something in common and can be mutually enriched by the contact; and, above all, the presentation of specific topics and ideas of interest to members of both organizations. The policy resulted in the identification of 32 organizations jointly sponsoring sessions. Only one affiliated society neither presented its own panel nor accepted one of those offered. Of course, the organizations which have long and friendly ties with the AHA supplied some of the most outstanding sessions, notably those by the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH), the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR), and the North American Conference on British Studies (NACBS). They needed neither prompting nor assistance.

Additional devices were used to increase the number of participants. Chairs of sessions were frequently allowed to serve as extra commentators because schools would not otherwise help to fund their attendance. Also, under appropriate circumstances, requesting organizers gained

permission to place additional participants on panels. Most important, it was determined that the only way to assure decent attendance for sessions outside the "foundation areas" of Europe and the United States was to create a critical mass of participants who could attend other colleagues' sessions when not on the platform themselves. Thus, for instance, there were lively series in ancient history, public history, teaching, microcomputing and demographic topics and so on. Besides, in these days of high costs, it is absurd to expect anyone to justify attendance on the basis of hearing one or two papers in his or her field. There must be a coherent and satisfying sequence instead.

Program Themes and Series

Under the guidance of President Philip D. Curtin, the committee directed its attention to a number of special concerns with potentially broad appeal. Chief concentrations were in the areas of economic, diplomatic, and comparative history. In addition, plans were made for panels to address the role of history in various divisions of the national media. Also, the committee resolved to secure sessions on the Third World, notably Africa and the Middle East, with a special regard for the economic and social ramifications of slavery in other lands as well as the North American continent. Despite concerted efforts to recruit scholars in Asian and Southeast Asian studies, the committee was disappointed at the scarcity of submissions, particularly in light of our West Coast locale. Only 3 Asian panels were staged.

In keeping with these policies regarding topics with which former President Gordon A. Craig, President Philip D. Curtin, and President-elect Arthur S. Link have been long associated, a lengthy series of sessions were presented in these specialties: 18 in economic and labor; 15 in comparative history; 13 in diplomatic; and 5 in slavery. Other areas were not ignored, however, as the following national and topical listings show: Germany (5), France (5), British Isles and Ireland (8), Italy (4), Soviet Union (4), medieval (12), education (12), professional (9), religion (9), social (24), women (11). Although the range was wide, the plenary session on "The Rise of Capitalism," which drew an audience of 250, underlined the economic and comparative orientation of the program. Carlo Cipolla of Berkeley, Alfred Chandler of Harvard, the main speakers, and Peter Mathias of Oxford University, their distinguished commentator, provided a most erudite and well-received introduction to the convention as a whole.

As former program chairs know, the media sessions are the most difficult to handle because they involve individuals operating in a fast-breaking field alien to our calendar regularity. Owing to financial constraints, a panel on history and television newscasting and another

on the syndicated editorial column had to be dropped. (See Recommendation 2a.) Much more successful was the exhibition and later panel discussion of two major films cinematically innovative in their historical accuracy and realism: *The Return of Martin Guerre* and *The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez*, with actor Edward Olmos and producer-director Moctezuma Esparza to represent their production. The committee takes special pride in this presentation because, through the imaginative cooperation of Robert Rosenstone, CalTech; Natalie Davis, Princeton; Eileen Gaylard and Sam Gammon, AHA staff; and Local Arrangement chair, Tom Wendel, San Jose State, we overcame obstacles that far exceeded even the many usually encountered in presenting media sessions. (See Recommendation 2b.) In addition, a well-attended and informative session on national press book-reviewing of scholarly works, with Sheldon Meyer of Oxford University Press and Art Seidenbaum, *Los Angeles Times*, completed this somewhat truncated but most stimulating media series.

Proposals

The committee received approximately 327 proposals in various states of readiness. Rondo Cameron chaired the caucus on non-American topics, while the smaller American group acted separately. All submissions, however, were reviewed by the whole committee. Almost no unsolicited submissions were devoted to ancient, Asian, African, or Russian topics, and in the American field, only one full panel existed for the period before 1860, until very late in the process. As a result, at least half, if not more, of the presentations were the result of heavy recruiting, advising, and shaping by the Program Committee members themselves. It should be mentioned that Helen Nader performed near miracles in creating three sessions on ancient topics, all of which drew at least 20 to 25 listeners, for the reasons mentioned above. Likewise, Colin Palmer and the Conference on Latin American History produced 13 panels for that field, the largest number in the history of the two organizations' joint ventures and numerous enough to cause conflict problems in nearly all time slots. In addition, Palmer obtained four sessions on African themes, one of which included Claude Meillassoux, the distinguished French Africanist. These also attracted audiences of at least 25. The chair, Mildred Alpern, and Robert Berkhofer also accounted for a large number of solicited panels in American history and teaching. Paula Hyman increased the number and quality of European intellectual and religious themes, and Paul Claussen's prodigious labors led to the largest number of United States foreign relations sessions ever presented to the organization.

Additional Time Slots and Hotel Space Allocation

Having committed itself to the greatest number of program activities in AHA history, the committee turned the responsibility for locating rooms and times for their presentation to Eileen Gaylard of the AHA Washington staff and Tom Wendel, chair Local Arrangements Committee. The only solution was the acquisition of space at the Sheraton, with the considerable disadvantage of its distance. Staging two almost separate conventions was an unfortunate consequence but had the two AHA organizers been spared their efficient labors, forty sessions would have had to be dropped with depressing effect on convention registration, broken panel sequences, omission of topics and fields worthy of presentation, and the failure of the committee's larger purposes. A ten-minute walk between the Sheraton and the Hyatt seemed a small price to pay.

More controversial, no doubt, was the necessity of adding two extra time slots and the expansion of the usually undernourished schedule on the convention's last day. Regarding the latter, the decision to begin at 9:00 A.M. instead of the routine 9:30 A.M. was to accommodate those catching 1:00 P.M. planes eastward, but the committee should have alerted the members more carefully as many arrived late to sessions. As always, the audiences were thin for the last-day meetings, but the alternative would have been to drop about 22 panels. Moreover, some sessions had to appear then or not at all because of the exigencies of key participants.

Certainly those who participated in panels on Wednesday, 5:00–7:00 P.M. and Thursday evening, 8:00–10:00 P.M., felt disadvantaged, a circumstance with which the committee sympathized. Yet, we felt the deprivation of some served the interests of many who benefitted from the expanded program. Besides, the two periods flourished much better than one might have guessed. In fact, "California: The Great Exception Revisited" drew about 50 listeners on Thursday evening, "many of them nonacademics" and all but five stayed to the end, according to Leonard Pitt, the session's chair. He added, "there can be no doubt that it was one of the best sessions attended in recent memory and that the experimental AHA evening sessions are a success." Not all conventioners come solely for parties, gossip with friends, and book-exhibit crawling. The following table indicating the number of participants attending sessions illustrates the point:

Tuesday, December 27

Plenary Sessions: 298 total.

"School-College Collaboration in the Teaching of History": 48.

"The Evolution of Modern Capitalism": 250.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIR

Wednesday, December 28

Total, 2412

Morning: 676

Afternoon: 1164

Evening (5:00–7:00): 572

Thursday, December 29

Total, 2503

Morning: 856

Afternoon: 1285

Evening (8:00–10:00): 362

Friday, December 30

Total, 644

Morning: 644

Luncheon Total: 392

Grand Total: 5857

As these figures suggest, the California session was not the only odd-hour session to draw a good audience. Several matched the high attendance figure (80) at popular sessions during regular time periods. (See Recommendation 3.) With 572 on late Wednesday and 362 on Thursday evening, the experiment enabled almost 1000 individuals to hear panels of their choice. In the committee's opinion that represents a sufficient number to continue the practice. There was, however, one unanticipated but important defect. Several Thursday evening panels, to their detriment, conflicted with smokers (CLAH's especially) and lost numbers of scholarly souls to sins of the flesh. (See Recommendation 4.)

Although special care was taken to avoid conflicts in regular periods, they did, alas, arise. "European Socialism" competed with "French 20th-Century Thought." "The Japanese Peace Settlement of 1951," with distinguished foreign guests, also drew only 20 because it was set against a well-advertised and well-populated SHAFR-AHA session on the wartime Teheran Conference. Compounding the embarrassment was that our Japanese colleagues spoke to a crowd dwarfed by the vastness of the hall. The chair takes sole responsibility for these and other mistakes for which apologies are due. Ofttimes, though, conflicts appear because at the last minute a panel must be rescheduled owing to a key participant's change of plans, with consequences that cannot be helped. We hope, though, that most everyone had to make difficult choices among the sessions at every time period, a sure sign of a program's vitality.

Session Problems and Successes

No convention has ever lacked last-minute problems, but owing to Tom Wendel's local arrangements and press staffs, there were few mix-ups and the press releases about particular sessions were notably accurate and full. The chief failing was the nonappearance of some key figures on panels, an issue that the Council will have to address. Particularly distressing was the casualness with which some foreign guests announced their change of plans. The entire People's Republic of China delegation withdrew, killing a full session after the program went to press. An earlier refusal would have at least opened a room to a worthy replacement. A handful of East and West European and English historians were scarcely less arrogant. In fact, Richard Leopold, chair for "American Foreign Policy, 1900-1940s: The European Perspective," urges future committees to consider most closely the acceptance of proposals for sessions from abroad. Two of the foreign panelists failed to appear, and the guest from the Continent who did turn up might just as well have stayed home. A few American historians similarly dishonored themselves, one compounding his truancy by requesting that his paper, 71 pages long, be condensed by the session's chair who received it just before Christmas. (See Recommendation 5.)

Some sessions were so outstanding that they deserve special mention. The topic of "E. B. Thompson Twenty Years After," jointly sponsored with the North American Conference on British Studies, drew the largest audience at the convention (350) and the papers and comments, aside from some excessive loquacity, were judged unusually stimulating. "World History, 924-1500" proved the popularity of the broad approach to history (95 people crowded into much too small a room to hear William H. McNeill and others deliver excellent papers). According to reports, the film *Ballad of Gregorio Cortez* was most engrossing, though the audiences at the two showings were regrettably small. The film and history panel drew 80 enthusiastic listeners in the unpopular time period of Friday morning. Many expressed the hope that future sessions will imitate the format—actors, directors, film experts and academic consultants discussing their historical and cinematic perspectives. Also worthy of mention were the following exemplary and lively sessions, some with large audiences, some with small: New England Witchcraft (70); Multiple Biographies (70); Winston Churchill (70); "Teaching Latin American History" (70); Teheran Conference (100); Late Medieval Church Historiography (50); "Women's Dreams c. 1600" (70); "Facism and Visual Arts" (40); "Law and Race, U.S." (30, Thursday, December 29, 8:00-10:00 P.M.); microcomputer sessions (60-100); "Cold War Films" (50, Thursday, December 29, 8:00-10:00 P.M.); "New

Topics in History Instruction" (20); "Written Craft" (150); "Good Decision Making" (25); "Ethical Foundations of Slavery" (90); "Psychopathology" (70-plus, at the experimental Wednesday, December 28, 5:00-7:00 P.M. period); and "History Instruction Techniques" (20, also on Wednesday, December 28, 5:00-7:00 P.M.), which was cheerfully rescued in the absence of key participants by Professor J. A. Scott and guitar. "Canadian External Policy" had to be cancelled for lack of an audience on Thursday evening, a casualty of the rival smokers.

There were many other sessions of excellent quality. Although there is no room to remark upon them all, we must mention a special activity: the walking tour of North Beach was overcrowded with 70 San Francisco enthusiasts assembled. The chair was particularly chagrined about inadvertently overlooking San Francisco State Professor Robert Cherny's offer of another equally interesting tour plan volunteered early in the committee's organizing period.

Conclusion

Judging from the reactions at the convention and the relatively few complaints apart from the trade-offs mentioned already, the committee feels justified in claiming that the convention was an unusually satisfying experience. The beauty of San Francisco, the appointments of the hotels, the Vatican Museum Collection, and the reasonable hotel rates which the AHA headquarters obtained made it a most memorable convention. We hope that the favorable impression was generally shared.

Recommendations

1. The chair discovered that about 322 of the 788 participants had not joined the organization. With the help of Eileen Gaylard and staff, and with some heavyhanded dunning letters and calls, the number of delinquents all but disappeared. The Council is urged to retain this requirement despite the fact that it is a nuisance to enforce, especially this, the initial year. No doubt in future, prospective participants will accustom themselves to the mandate. Yet, the Program Committee's policing should remain flexible and the Council should permit such latitude to help return the scholarly sheep who have strayed from the fold.

2. Media Sessions:

- a) It is recommended that there be more sessions on film and history, the *Martin Guerre* and *Cortez* viewings and session having aroused intense interest at the convention.

- b) If agreeable to a future program chair, the 1983 chair would welcome the opportunity to help form panels on history and television newscasting, history and the national press. The following figures

expressed an interest in such plans when convenience of convention location makes attendance feasible: Roger Mudd, Russell Baker, Arthur Schlesinger, jr., Al Sanoff (*US News and World Report*), Joseph Kraft, Nick Timmesch, Fred Graham (CBS), and others.

3. In light of the success of the Wednesday evening panels, the committee recommends that Council establish this time as a regular feature of conventions. The additional 20 to 25 sessions will make planning of series and in-depth specialty coverage much easier. The organization has simply outgrown the old format with too many sub-specialties to be accommodated within the rigid limits set by a more leisurely, socially oriented schedule. In fact, there is no reason why the sessions could not begin earlier and end later in the evening. Most professional organizations have much fuller schedules than we in history do and therefore can get more people funded to attend as participants than our pre-1983 restriction to about 115 or so sessions will allow.

4. The committee recommends the Thursday evening sessions slot as well, but care must be taken not to schedule sessions conflicting with affiliated society smokers.

5. The problem of no-shows could be assisted by each Program Committee chair giving a list of the delinquents to the succeeding chair and to the staff in Washington so that the information may be passed along. We do not recommend the exclusion of panels organized by scholars abroad, but future Program Committees are forewarned that a record of unreliability is evident.

6. It is recommended that future chairs seek to present complete series of sessions in any discipline, including ones in such fields as ancient and African history. Full menus provide full houses. In any event, the main thing is to produce a comprehensive, lively, and well-attended meeting so that the AHA will continue to be the dominant professional society for historians regardless of their specialties.

February 1984

Bertram Wyatt-Brown, *chair*

**Program of the Ninety-eighth Annual
Meeting
December 27-30, San Francisco, California**

Tuesday, December 27

Theme Sessions

SCHOOL-COLLEGE COLLABORATION IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

CHAIR: John A. Garraty, vice-president, Teaching Division, Columbia University

Members of the Teaching Division: Joyce O. Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; Mikiso Hane, Knox College; Nadine Hata, El Camino College

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM

CHAIR: Rondo Cameron, Emory University

The Origins of Modern Capitalism. Carlo Cipolla, University of California, Berkeley; and Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa

The Emergence of Managerial Capitalism. Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., Harvard University

COMMENT: Peter Mathias, All Soul's College, Oxford

Film Presentation

THE KILLING FLOOR

Premiere screening of a film in the *Made in USA PBS Drama Series* on American working-class history.

MODERATORS: Elsa Rossbach, executive producer; David Brody, University of California, Davis

Wednesday, December 28

MEDIEVAL LORDSHIP: CONSENT AND CONTROL

CHAIR: Eleanor Searle, California Institute of Technology

The Early English Common Law of Marriage: Lordship and Consent. Eric J. Carlson, Harvard University

The Absence of Lordship and the Statutory Response: The Early History of Entail. Michelle Sedrish, Harvard University

Common Law Juries and the Freedom to Marry in Feudal England. Sue Sheridan Walker, Northeastern Illinois University

COMMENT: Michael M. Sheehan, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

PICKING UP THE PIECES: BRITISH POLITICS, ADMINISTRATION, AND DIPLOMACY AFTER THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1783-93

CHAIR: Earl A. Reitan, Illinois State University

The Constitutional Consequences of Defeat: Economical Reform and the Politics of the 1790s. John R. Breihan, Loyola College

The Impact of the War for American Independence on British Foreign Policy Administration, 1792-93. Charles R. Middleton, University of Colorado

The National Debt and Public Policy in Britain, 1783-87. Richard Cooper, California State University, Sacramento

COMMENT: James J. Sack, University of Illinois, Chicago

EAST EUROPEAN FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Joint session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIR: J. M. Montias, Yale University

Financial Crises in South-East Europe, 1929-1933. Marvin Jackson, University of Arizona

East Europe's Current Indebtedness: Causes and Consequences. Paul Marer, Indiana University

COMMENT: György Ránki, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia and Indiana University; Barry Eichengreen, Harvard University

HISTORY AND THE CRAFT OF BOOK REVIEWING IN THE POPULAR PRESS

CHAIR: Stanley I. Kutler, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Book Review Editor's Perspective. Art Seidenbaum, Los Angeles Times

The Book Review Writer's Perspective. Robert Dawidoff, Claremont Graduate School

The Book Publisher's Perspective (Non-American History). John Miles, University of California Press

The Book Publisher's Perspective (American History). Sheldon Meyer, Oxford University Press

COMMENT: Stanley I. Kutler

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE NATION STATE IN LATIN AMERICA, 1850-1914

CHAIR: James W. Wilkie, University of California, Los Angeles

The Brazilian State and the Building of the Internal Economy, 1860-1914. Steven Topik, Colgate University

The State and Economic Development in Argentina, 1860-1914. Carlos Marichal, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa

Economic Development and the Liberal State in Mexico, 1867-1910. Barbara A. Tenenbaum, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Michael Monteon, University of California, San Diego

THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE: A REASSESSMENT OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE AFTER FORTY YEARS

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

CHAIR: Maurice Matloff, Georgetown University

An American View. Keith Eubank, Queens College, City University of New York

A British View. Keith Sainsbury, University of Reading

COMMENT: Vojtech Mastny, Boston University; Mark A. Stoler, University of Vermont

ATLANTIC EMPIRES: COLONIES, COMMERCE, AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 1700-1850

CHAIR: Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University

The English Dimension. Edward L. Cox, University of South Carolina

The Portuguese Dimension. Kenneth Maxwell, Columbia University

The Spanish Dimension. John J. TePaske, Duke University

The French Dimension. Anne Perrotin-Dumon, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Peggy K. Liss, Johns Hopkins University

JUDICIAL CONSERVATISM REVISITED: THE SUPREME COURT AND REFORM

Joint session with the Supreme Court Historical Society

CHAIR: Maeva Marcus, Supreme Court Historical Society

The Roots of 'Liberty of Contract' Reconsidered: The Supreme Court and the Federal Eight-Hour Day. Charles W. McCurdy, University of Virginia

Reform and Response: The Supreme Court and Protective Legislation in the Progressive Era. Melvin Urofsky, Virginia Commonwealth University

COMMENT: Aviam Soifer, Boston University School of Law; James C. Oldham, Georgetown University Law Center

EDUCATION, SOCIETY, AND DEVELOPMENT: THE HANNA COLLECTION AT THE HOOVER INSTITUTION AS AN HISTORICAL SOURCE

Joint session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

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

The Paul and Jean Hanna Collection on the Role of Education in Twentieth-Century Society. Gerald A. Dorfman, Hoover Institution

COMMENT: Hamilton Cravens, Iowa State University; Frank Huyette, Auburn Union School District; John W. Larner, Jr., American Historical Association

A REINTERPRETATION OF ETHNICITY: PRECOLONIAL TRADE AND CULTURAL CONTRACT IN SENEGAMBIA

CHAIR: David Gamble, San Francisco State University

Beyond Migration and Conquest: New Thoughts on Mandinka Ethnicity in Senegambia. Donald Wright, State University of New York, College at Cortland

Cultural Contact and Assimilation Among the Peoples of Casamance, 1600-1870. Peter Mark, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Incomplete Assimilation: Koonjaen and Diola in a Senegambian Society. Robert M. Baum, Texas Tech University

COMMENT: Peter Weil, University of Delaware

SOCIETY, LAW, AND LITERATURE IN MING CHINA, MODERN INDIA, AND MUSCOVITE RUSSIA

CHAIR: Robert Owen Crummey, University of California, Davis

Casebook Into Fiction: Varieties of Kung-an in Traditional China. Ann Waltner, University of Utah

Muscovite Tales Commenting on Law and Justice. Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

Literary and Folk Images of Law in India. Narayana Rao, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Robert Owen Crummey; Fu Mei Chang Chen, Hoover Institution

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE LATE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Hester Gelber, Stanford University

The Church and the Decline of European Jewry in the Later Middle Ages. Jeremy Cohen, Ohio State University

Papalist Reaction to the Council of Constance: Juan de Torquemada to the Present. Thomas M. Izbicki, University of California, Berkeley

Medieval Papal Infallibility in Recent Study. Thomas P. Turley, University of Santa Clara

COMMENT: Louis B. Pascoe, S. J., Fordham University

ADULT PSYCHOLOGY AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY: ERIK ERIKSON, MELANIE KLEIN, AND WILFRED BION

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

CHAIR: Neil J. Smelser, University of California, Berkeley

Melanie Klein, Wilfred Bion, and the Nature of Adult Psychological Transformation. Jane S. Van Buren, California Institute of the Arts

Erik Erikson 'Revised': The Intellectual History of Adult Life Cycle Theory, 1950-80. Lawrence J. Friedman, Bowling Green State University; John J. Fitzpatrick, Menninger Foundation

COMMENT: Michael Paul Rogin, University of California, Berkeley; Neil J. Smelser

PRIMITIVISM IN THE UPPER SOUTH: NEW LIGHT CHRISTIANS AND PENTECOSTALS

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Edwin S. Gaustad, University of California, Riverside

Primitivism and Culture: New Light Christians in the Upper South. Richard T. Hughes, Abilene Christian University

Primitive Pentecostalism: Cultural Origins in the Southern Highlands. Grant Wacker, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Elizabeth C. Nordbeck, Lancaster Theological Seminary; Leonard I. Sweet, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School

SOCIALIST 'COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES' IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Paul Avrich, Queens College, City University of New York

Looking Forward or Backward? Menshevik Explanations for the Failure of Democratic Socialism in Russia. André Liebich, Université du Québec à Montréal

Marxov and Chernov: Theory and Practice of the Socialist Opposition, 1917-23. Jane R. Burbank, Harvard University

Socialist Revolutionaries Under Lenin and in the Emigration. Marc Jansen, International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam

COMMENT: Paul Avrich

THE ROLE OF RACE IN THE POLITICS OF THE ANTEBELLUM NORTH: A REASSESSMENT

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

The Republican Party and Race Before the Civil War. William E. Gienapp, University of Wyoming

Race and Politics in the Northern Democracy, 1854-60. Stephen Maizlish, University of Texas, Arlington

COMMENT: Eugene H. Berwanger, Colorado State University; Don Fehrenbacher, Stanford University

NEW FORMS OF JEWISH RELIGIOSITY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Paula Hyman, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Judah Leib Gordon and Religious Reform in Russia: An Unexplored Ideology of Modern Judaism. Michael A. Stanislawski, Columbia University

In the Image of Hus: Refashioning Czech Judaism in Post-Emancipatory Prague. Hillel J. Kieval, Brandeis University

Neither Jew Nor Christian: Jewish Proposals for New Religions in Europe and America, 1815-1945. Todd M. Endelman, Indiana University

COMMENT: Michael A. Meyer, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

FASCISM AND THE VISUAL ARTS: CULTURE IN A TOTALITARIAN REGIME

CHAIR: David D. Roberts, University of Rochester

Architecture: Jean Henry, Drexel University Art Museum

Painting: Dennis Montagna, University of Delaware

Cultural Policy and the Visual Arts in Fascist Italy: Philip V. Cannistraro, Drexel University

COMMENT: Alexander J. DeGrand, Roosevelt University

THE EMERGENCE OF PROFESSIONALISM AND ITS IMPACT ON AMERICAN CULTURE

CHAIR: David A. Hollinger, University of Michigan

Professionalism vs. Capitalism: Morality and the Cultivation of Disinterest. Thomas L. Haskell, Rice University

Science versus the Spiritual Guardianship of the Race: Gender and the Dilemmas of Professionalization. Joyce Antler, Brandeis University

The View From the Margins: The Entrance of Women into the Professions. Penina M. Glazer, Hampshire College

COMMENT: Nancy Jane Tomes, State University of New York, Stony Brook

ARTISANS AND INTELLECTUALS IN EARLY MODERN ITALY

CHAIR: Charles Trinkaus, emeritus, University of Michigan

From Artisan to Author: The Marriage of Theory and Practice in the Vitruvian Tradition. Pamela O. Long, Washington, DC

Science and Popular Culture in Sixteenth-Century Italy: The 'Professors of Secrets' and Their Books. William Eamon, New Mexico State University

Tommaso Garzoni: Artisans and the Moral Order. John Martin, Trinity University

COMMENT: William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Arizona

THE JAPANESE PEACE SETTLEMENT OF 1951

CHAIR: Roger Dingman, University of Southern California

The Japanese Peace Settlement and Anglo-American Relations. Chihiro Hosoya, International University of Japan

The San Francisco Peace Settlement and Party Politics in Japan. Takeshi Igarashi, University of Tokyo

COMMENT: Akira Iriye, University of Chicago; John W. Dower, University of Wisconsin, Madison

WITCHCRAFT IN COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND: DEMOS'S *ENTER-TAINING SATAN* AND BEYOND

CHAIR: Stephen Nissenbaum, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Popular, Theological, and Judicial Approaches to Witchcraft: Disentangling the Different Sources of Belief. Richard Weisman, York University

The Devil in the Shape of a Woman: The Witch in Seventeenth-Century New England. Carol F. Karlsen, Bard College

COMMENT: John Demos, Brandeis University; Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University

COMPARATIVE LABOR SYSTEMS IN THE HISPANIC CARIBBEAN AND ISTHMUS

CHAIR: Laird W. Bergad, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York

Labor and Race on the Haciendas Marquesanas in Tehuantepec, 1588-1621. Lolita Gutierrez Brockington, North Carolina State University

Slavery as the Predominant Form of Labor Exploitation in Nineteenth-Century Cuba. Fe Iglesias Garcia, Academia de Ciencias de Cuba

The Transition from Slave to Free Labor in Santo Domingo. Rubén Silié, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo

The Aftermath of Spanish Rule: Profiles of Cuba and Puerto Rico in the 1899 American Censuses. Francisco Scarano, University of Connecticut

COMMENT: Manuel Moreno Fraginals, Ministerio de Cultura, Havana; Herbert S. Klein, Columbia University

WOMEN AND THE 'CRISIS OF ORDER' IN TUDOR-STUART ENGLAND

CHAIR: Thomas G. Barnes, University of California, Berkeley

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Gender and the Social Order in Early Modern England. Susan Dwyer Amussen, Cornell University

Learned Tudor Women: Generational Differences. Retha Warnicke, Arizona State University

COMMENT: Miriam Slater, Hampshire College; Linda Popofsky, Mills College

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Alexander Dallin, Stanford University

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Thomas T. Hammond, University of Virginia

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University

Spas, Resorts and Tourism: Nineteenth-Century France. Eugen Weber, University of California, Los Angeles

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Thaddeus V. Gromada, Jersey City State College

Awards Presentation: Stanislaus A. Blejwas, Awards Committee chairman

Presidential Address: *A Giant at Twilight: The Later Writings of Wenceslaus Kruska.* Rev. Anthony J. Kuzniewski, S.J., College of the Holy Cross

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON WORLD WAR I AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

PRESIDING: Brigadier-General James L. Collins, Jr., USA (Ret.)

General John M. Palmer: The Civilian Conscience of the United States Army. Irving B. Holley, Duke University

SKILLED WORKERS AND REVOLUTIONARY CONJUNCTURES IN RUSSIA

CHAIR: Reginald E. Zelnik, University of California, Berkeley

Russian Metal Workers and Their Union: The Organization, Composition, and

Leadership of the St. Petersburg Metal Workers' Union, 1906-14. Heather Hogan, Oberlin College

Skilled Workers on Strike, 1917. Diane Koenker, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and William G. Rosenberg, University of Michigan

The Making of Stakhanovites, 1935-36. Lewis H. Siegelbaum, Michigan State University

COMMENT: Victoria E. Bonnell, University of California, Berkeley

POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE ERA OF AMERICAN COLONIAL UNREST

CHAIR: Richard R. Beeman, University of Pennsylvania

Patrician Culture, Public Ritual, and Political Authority in Virginia, 1700-40. Carter L. Hudgins, University of Alabama, Birmingham

Class Aspirations, Elections and Political Authority in New York, 1710-40. John Strassburger, National Endowment for the Humanities

War and Colonial Political Development. William Pencak, Pennsylvania State University, Reading

COMMENT: Peter Shaw, State University of New York, Stony Brook

THE DYNAMICS AND CRISES OF PROFESSIONALISM

CHAIR: Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Brown University

Toward a Historical Theory of Professionalization. Charles E. McClelland, University of New Mexico

The International Crisis of an Advisory Profession: The Case of Economics. A. W. Coats, University of Nottingham

The Crisis of the German Professions, 1918-33. Konrad H. Jarausch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: M. Sarfatti Larson, Temple University

ETHNICITY AND ETHNIC HISTORY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: James A. Henretta, Boston University

Rethinking American Immigrant and Ethnic History: Problems, Perspectives, and Sources. Thomas J. Archdeacon, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Robert D. Cross, University of Virginia; Rudolph J. Vecoli, University of Minnesota; James P. Shenton, Columbia University

WORKING WOMEN AND THE MEANING OF THE HOUSEHOLD: MEXICO AND BRAZIL

CHAIR: Linda Lewin, University of California, Berkeley

Women's Work and Family Responsibilities, Mexico City, 1780-1850. Sylvia M. Arrom, Yale University

Servants and 'Patrões', Domestic Life in Rio de Janeiro, 1860-1910. Sandra Lauderdale Graham, Mount Holyoke College

COMMENT: Louise A. Tilly, University of Michigan; Steven Stern, University of Wisconsin—Madison

WINSTON CHURCHILL FORTY YEARS ON: NEW VIEWS FROM ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Theodore A. Wilson, University of Kansas

Churchill as Minister of Defense and Anglo-American Strategy. Alexander S. Cochran, Jr., U.S. Army Center of Military History

Churchill and the 'Special Relationship' During World War II. David Reynolds, Christ's College, Cambridge

COMMENT: Raymond A. Callahan, University of Delaware; Theodore A. Wilson

PROMOTION, TENURE, UNEMPLOYMENT: CONTRADICTIONARY TRENDS FOR WOMEN HISTORIANS IN THE 1980s AND BEYOND

Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University

Equity and Excellence: The Shaping of a Department of History in the 1970s. Donald J. Berthrong, Purdue University

The Administrator Views Affirmative Action. Sheila Iris Kaplan, Minnesota State University System

The AHA Guidelines: An Update for the 1980s. E. William Monter, Northwestern University

Affirmative Action: Designed to Fail? Zaida R. Giraldo, Montana State University

COMMENT: Alison R. Bernstein, Ford Foundation

VIOLENCE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: NINETEENTH-CENTURY WESTERN CANADA AND THE AMERICAN WEST AND SOUTH

CHAIR: Howard R. Lamar, Yale University

Violence on the Mining Frontier: United States-Canadian Comparisons. Howard Temperley, University of East Anglia

The Crises of Lynching in the New South. Edward L. Ayers, University of Virginia

COMMENT: James M. Russell, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; Allen W. Trelease, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

NEW TOPICS AND TECHNIQUES FOR HISTORY INSTRUCTION

CHAIR: Morton Sosna, Stanford Humanities Center, Stanford University

The Place of History in Middle Eastern Studies. Jerome B. Weiner, Old Dominion University, and Kenneth J. Perkins, University of South Carolina

Teaching National History with Local Resources. Kenneth R. Bain and Paul D. Travis, Pan American University

Teaching Historical Processes and Skills with Computers. Willis D. Copeland, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Robert V. Schnucker, Northeast Missouri State University

THE CHURCH AND THE UNIVERSITY: MEDIEVAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

CHAIR: John F. Benton, California Institute of Technology

Origins of the Conciliar Theory: William Durant the Younger. Constantin Fasolt, University of Chicago

The Paris Statutes of 1215 Reconsidered. Stephen C. Ferruolo, Stanford University

Corporate Life and the Origins of Conciliarism in the University of Paris. P. Osmund Lewry, O.P., Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

COMMENT: Alan E. Bernstein, University of Arizona

THE EXPANDING CITY: URBAN GROWTH, URBAN NETWORKS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Derek Fraser, University of California, Los Angeles

Industrialization and the Cities in Nineteenth-Century Europe. Paul M. Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Lynn Hollen Lees, University of Pennsylvania

Suburbia and the Metropolis in Comparative Perspective: Paris and London in the Nineteenth Century. Robert L. Fishman, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Norma Evenson, University of California, Berkeley; James Vance, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

HISTORY AS AN ELEMENT OF GOOD DECISION MAKING: HISTORICAL EDUCATION FOR DECISION MAKERS

CHAIR: Richard Ekman, National Endowment for the Humanities

PANELISTS: Leslie Garner, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Ernest R. May, Harvard University

RESPONSE: Charles F. Sidman, University of Florida; Richard Ekman

SEX, POWER AND POPULAR RELIGION IN GEORGIAN BRITAIN

CHAIR: F. David Roberts, Dartmouth College

The Sexual Politics of Early Methodism. Henry Abelove, Wesleyan University
Visions and Ecstasies of Methodist Women in Late Eighteenth-Century Britain. Robert Glen, University of New Haven

Public and Private in Popular Evangelicalism. Deborah M. Valenze, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

COMMENT: Randolph Trumbach, Baruch College, City University of New York

LEADERSHIP PATTERNS IN THE SOUTHERN FREEDOM MOVEMENT OF THE EARLY 1960s

CHAIR: William H. Harris, Paine College

'De Lawd' Descends and Is Crucified: Martin Luther King, Jr., in Albany, Georgia. John Ricks, Valdosta State College

The Ordeal of Medgar Evers: Politics and Policy in the Early Mississippi Movement. John Dittmer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Elliot M. Rudwick, Kent State University; Clayborne Carson, Stanford University

THE SOUTHERN SLAVE COMMUNITY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Stanley M. Elkins, Smith College

Reevaluating the Antebellum Slave Community: A Comparative Perspective. Peter Kolchin, University of New Mexico

Slave Against Slave: Dynamics of Violence Within the American Slave Community. Lawrence T. McDonnell, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, College Park; D. Barry Gaspar, Duke University

ANTEBELLUM REFORMERS IN THE POST-CIVIL WAR WORLD

CHAIR: Robert H. Abzug, University of Texas, Austin

Wendell Phillips: From Slave Power to Money Power, 1837-70. James Brewer Stewart, Macalester College

Individual Freedom and Collective Security: Elizur Wright's Vision of Life Insurance. Lawrence B. Goodheart, Nichols College

COMMENT: Steven J. Ross, University of Southern California; Richard O. Curry, University of Connecticut; Robert H. Abzug

ANCIENT GREEK HISTORIOGRAPHY

Joint session with the Association of Ancient Historians

CHAIR: Charles D. Hamilton, San Diego State University

Thucydides as a Source for Spartan History. James T. Chambers, Texas Christian University

Diodorus Siculus and the Chronology of the First Wars of the Successors. Edward M. Anson IV, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Polybius and the Annalists on the Early Years of the Second Punic War. Briggs L. Twyman, Texas Tech University

COMMENT: W.L.T. Adams, University of Utah; Charles D. Hamilton

WORLD HISTORY, 924-1500

Joint session with the World History Association

CHAIR: Dilip K. Basu, University of California, Santa Cruz

Islam and World History in the Middle Period, 954-1500. Ross E. Dunn, San Diego State University

The Role of Steppe Peoples in the Integration of Civilization Before 1500. Morris Rossabi, Case Western Reserve University

Civilization as a Unit of World History: Eurasia and Europe's Place in It. Edward Farmer, University of Minnesota

Europe in World History Before 1500. William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Dilip K. Basu

WORKSHOP: THE MICROCOMPUTER AND THE HISTORIAN— INTRODUCING THE HISTORIAN TO THE MICROCOMPUTER (Part One)

CHAIR: Paul P. Abrahams, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

The Microcomputer Revolution and the Historian. Richard Jensen, University of Illinois, Chicago

Microcomputers: Basic Choice Factors. Gregory A. Marks, University of Michigan

Software Face-Off: Word-Processing, Filing and Data-Entry. Robert McCaa, University of Minnesota

The Microcomputer and the Humanist: Practical Experience of a Novitiate. Kinley Brauer, University of Minnesota

PEASANTS, ARTISANS, AND SOCIAL ORDER IN RENAISSANCE VENICE AND THE VENETO

CHAIR: Lauro Martines, University of California, Los Angeles

Artisan Networks in Early Renaissance Venice. Dennis Romano, Washington, DC

Peasants and the Vendetta in Sixteenth-Century Friuli. Edward W. Muir, Jr., Syracuse University

Artisans and Reform Movements in Eighteenth-Century Venice. Joanne Ferraro, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: Guido Ruggiero, University of Cincinnati

**RESETTLEMENT OF GERMAN JEWS: A SOCIO-HISTORICAL
ACCOUNTING FIFTY YEARS AFTER HITLER'S RISE TO POWER**

Joint session with the Leo Baeck Institute

CHAIR: Martin E. Jay, University of California, Berkeley

German Jews in the United States: New York's Washington Heights, 1933-83.

Steven M. Lowenstein, University of Judaism

German Jews' Share in the Building of the National Home in Palestine and the State of Israel, 1933-83. Mordechai Eliav, Bar-Ilan University

Jews in Today's Germanies. Monika Richarz, Leo Baeck Institute and Technische Universität Berlin

COMMENT: Ismar Schorsch, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

EMPERORS AND CEREMONIES IN PRE-WORLD WAR I EUROPE

CHAIR: Otto Pflanze, Indiana University

Wilhelm II: Ceremonial as a Means of Personal and National Integration.

Thomas A. Kohut, Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute

Emperor, Church and People: Power and Ceremony in Late Habsburg Austria.

James P. Shedel, Georgetown University

Nicholas II and the Imagery of Muscovy. Richard S. Wortman, Princeton University

COMMENT: Peter Paret, Stanford University; Carl E. Pletsch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

**COLONIAL RULE AND TRADITIONAL FORMS OF LABOR
COERCION**

CHAIR: Jere L. Bacharach, University of Washington

Forced Labor and Free Labor in Nineteenth-Century Java. Robert Van Niel, University of Hawaii

Slavery, Forced Labor and French Rule in Colonial New Guinea; Martin A. Klein, University of Toronto

Bonded Labor in Colonial India: A Long-Term View. Gyan Prakash, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Richard Roberts, Stanford University

ARCHIVAL SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLOCAUST

CHAIR: Angas F. Peterson, Hoover Institution

The Official Record: Documents of the Holocaust in the National Archives and Presidential Libraries. John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

Sanctuary versus Security: Sources and Interpretations of United States Refugee Policy, 1940-41. Richard D. Breitman and Alan M. Kraut, American University

Nazi Paperwork for the Final Solution of the Jewish Question. Robert Wolfe, National Archives and Records Service]

COMMENT: Charles W. Sydnor, Jr., Longwood College; Lucjan Dobroszycki, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research and Max Weinreich Center for Advanced Jewish Studies

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN HABSBURG SPAIN

Joint session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: David R. Ringrose, University of California, San Diego

Basque Shipbuilding in the Early Seventeenth Century. Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota

Paternal Policies and Social Order: The Municipal Elite of Burgos in the Reign of Philip II. Paul Hiltbold, Oklahoma State University

Testaments in the Spanish World in the Sixteenth Century. William D. Phillips, San Diego State University

COMMENT: Sarah T. Nalle, Boston College

TECHNOCRATIC ELITES AND PUBLIC POLICY ORGANIZATIONS IN MODERN AMERICA

CHAIR: Spencer C. Olin, University of California, Irvine

The Brookings Institution: Economic Expertise and the Public Interest. Donald T. Critchlow, University of Notre Dame

The National Bureau of Economic Research and the Problem of 'Knowledge for What?', 1919-39. Guy Alchon, University of Delaware

COMMENT: R. Alan Lawson, Boston College; William Becker, George Washington University

SECULAR CLERGY AND SOCIETY IN LATE COLONIAL AND EARLY REPUBLICAN MEXICO AND PERU

CHAIR: Stafford Poole, St. John's College

Priest Authors in Early Nineteenth-Century Peru. Antonine Tibesar, O.F.M., Academy of American Franciscan History

Career Patterns and Social Background of the Clergy of Yucatan, 1795-1850. Raymond Harrington, Catholic University of America

Clerical Careers in Late Colonial Lima and Mexico. Paul B. Ganster, UCLA Latin American Center

COMMENT: John Frederick Schwaller, Florida Atlantic University

PICKLING THE PAST: HISTORICAL PRESERVATION AND THE STUDY OF HISTORY

CHAIR: Barbara Howe, West Virginia University

Toward a Historical Preservation Movement. Daniel Schaffer, Tennessee Valley Authority

Lumberjacks, History, and the National Forests: A Case Study From the Upper Great Lakes. Theodore J. Karamanski, Loyola University of Chicago

COMMENT: Don L. Klima, Advisory Council of Historic Preservation; Page Putnam Miller, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

CLASS, IDEOLOGY AND OPPORTUNITY: WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF SKILLED NATIVE-BORN WORKERS IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Maurine Weiner Greenwald, University of Pittsburgh

Work and Honor: The Daughters of Pittsburgh's Skilled Workers. Ileen A. DeVault, Yale University

'A Union of Hearts': The Wives and Daughters of Locomotive Firemen. 1880-90. Nick Salvatore, Cornell University

COMMENT: Susan Porter Benson, Bristol Community College; Maurine Weiner Greenwald

POLITICS AND IDEAS IN ANCIEN REGIME FRANCE

CHAIR: Nancy L. Roelker, emerita, Boston University

The Rhetoric of Absolutism. Jeffrey Sawyer, University of Richmond

On the Causes of the Decadence of the Ancient Nobility. Dallas L. Cloutre, Berkeley, California

The Emergence of Courtly Psychology Henry C. Clark, Lawrence University

COMMENT: J.H.M. Salmon, Bryn Mawr College

MEDIEVAL MONETARY PROBLEMS: THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AND THE EXCHANGES

Joint session with the Economic History Association

CHAIR: Louise Buenger Robbert, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Foreign Exchange in Thirteenth-Century Lucca. Thomas W. Blomquist, Northern Illinois University

Monetary Crisis in Fifteenth-Century France. Harry Miskimin, Yale University

Comparative European Exchange Rates. Peter Spufford, Queen's College, Cambridge

COMMENT: Mavis H. Mate, University of Oregon

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: John C. Burnham, Ohio State University

Psychiatric Diagnoses in Nineteenth-Century America. Ellen Dwyer, Indiana University

Social Diagnosis: Progressive Psychiatry and the Psychopathic Personality. Elizabeth Lunbeck, Harvard University

'Uncontrolled Desire': The Threat of the Sexual Psychopath, 1935-55. Estelle B. Freedman, Stanford University

COMMENT: Hannah Decker, University of Houston, Central Campus, and Baylor College of Medicine; Jan Goldstein, University of Chicago

WORKSHOP: HISTORIANS ON CAPITOL HILL: THE MELLON FELLOWS PROGRAM

CHAIR: Jamil S. Zainaldin, American Historical Association

PANELISTS: Rosalie Schwartz, 1980-81 Congressional Fellow, San Diego State University; David Reinhard, 1981-82 Congressional Fellow, Office of Representative Joseph M. McDade; Harley Balzer, 1982-83 Congressional Fellow, Georgetown University.

COMMENT: Richard A. Baker, United States Senate Historical Office

BISHOPS, POLITICS AND REFORM IN RENAISSANCE ITALY

CHAIR: Francis C. Oakley, Williams College

Episcopal Structure and Lay Christianity in Late Medieval Lucca. Duane J. Osheim, University of Virginia

Archbishop Antoninus: Church Reform and Church-State Relations in Early Fifteenth-Century Florence. David S. Peterson, Stanford University

Reformed and Unreformed Bishops in Renaissance Rome. John F. D'Amico, George Mason University

COMMENT: Paul Grendler, University of Toronto

SYSTEMS RESEARCH FOR ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

CHAIR: Heinz von Foerster, emeritus, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Systems Research for Economics. Kenneth E. Boulding, emeritus, University of Colorado

Systems Research for History. William J. Reckmeyer, San Jose State University

COMMENT: Charles D. Burdick, San Jose State University; Heinz von Foerster

THE DEATH OF RESEARCH: THE COMPLEXITY OF CONTEMPORARY SOURCE MATERIAL

Joint session with the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists

CHAIR: Wilbur R. Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara

Case Study: A Quantitative Historian Looks to the Future. Jerome M. Clubb, University of Michigan

Case Study: The Historian/Archivist and the Decisions that Influence the Writing of History. Harold P. Anderson, Wells Fargo Bank

COMMENT: Wilbur R. Jacobs; The Audience

THE CULTURE OF COLONIALISM

CHAIR: Bernard S. Cohn, University of Chicago

White Settler Culture in Kenya and Rhodesia. Dane Kennedy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Culture of White Settler Colonialism: Three Cases from L'Algérie Française. David Prochaska, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Culture and Power: French Colonial Cities as Political and Aesthetic Laboratories. Paul Rabinow, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Thomas R. Metcalf, University of California, Berkeley; Bernard S. Cohn

WORKSHOP: AMERICAN HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CHAIR: Sheldon H. Harris, California State University, Northridge

PANELISTS: Huang Sho-xiang, president; Rubin Zemin Ting, vice-president; Liu Xu-yi, secretary general, China United States History Research Association; Yang Sheng-mas, Nankai University

COMMENT: The Audience

WORKSHOP: TEACHING WORLD HISTORY

CHAIR: Marc Jason Gilbert, North Georgia College

Modeling the World History Course for the Student Constituency. Martin Yanuck, Spelman College

Continuing the Revolution: Establishing and Sustaining World History in the Liberal Arts Curriculum. Joe Gowaskie, Rider College

Integrating Themes and Epochs in World History: Premodern Women. Lynda Shaffer, Tufts University

Twentieth-Century World History Through Symbolic Figures: Zhou Enlai, An Example. Raymond M. Lorantas, Drexel University

The Appropriate World History for the Community College: Constructing a Syllabus and Selecting Suitable Supplemental Readings and Audiovisual Aids. S.D. Ehrenpreis, Bronx Community College

COMMENT: Kevin Reilly, Somerset County Community College

COMPARATIVE RURAL HISTORY: PROTESTS IN IRELAND, CHINA, AND BOLIVIA

CHAIR: F. Roy Willis, University of California, Davis

Merchants, 'Strong Farmers', and Fenians: The Post-Famine Political Elite and the Irish Land War. Donald E. Jordan, Jr., Stanford University

Rebellion and Reciprocity on Andean Haciendas: The Case of Chuquisaca, Bolivia. Erick D. Langer, Stanford University

County-Village Politics and the Emergence of a New Political Elite in China During the Late Qing New Policy Reforms, 1906-11. Roxann Prazniak, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Tony Judt, St. Anne's College, Oxford; Gary Hamilton, University of California, Davis

ETHNIC ANTAGONISMS IN THE BALKANS DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Speros Vryonis, Jr., University of California, Los Angeles
Political Antagonisms. John N. Barker, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Economic Pressures and Conflicts. Angeliki Laiou, Harvard University
Religious Antagonisms. Lowell Clucas, San Francisco

COMMENT: N. Oikonomides, Université de Montréal

WORKSHOP: SPECIAL TECHNIQUES FOR HISTORY INSTRUCTION

CHAIR: Robert Blackey, California State College, San Bernardino
Teaching the Civil War with Primary Materials on the Secondary Level. Mark Olcott, Reinhard School
Undermining the Great Depression: Instruction Through Film. Jim Likowski, Rainlight Films
Folksongs as Historical Documents for Classroom Teaching. John Anthony Scott, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Allan H. Scholl, Los Angeles Unified School District

GETTING MORE FROM A MICRO: ADVANCED COMPUTER SKILLS (Part Two)

CHAIR: Harold S. Barron, Claremont Graduate School
Assessing Commercial Bibliographical Files with a Micro. Don Karl Rowney, Bowling Green State University
Micros in Macro Projects: The Use of Microcomputers in Large-Scale Historical Research. Janice L. Reiff, The Newberry Library, and Susan E. Hirsch, Northwestern University
Historians, Microcomputers, and the University Computer Center. John G. Kolp, University of Iowa

MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS WOMEN

CHAIR: Suzanne F. Wemple, Barnard College
The Ordeal of Community: Saints as Disciplinarians in Merovingian Convent Life. Jo Ann McNamara, Hunter College, City University of New York, and Institute for Research in History
Between Eve and Mary: Female Sanctity in the High Middle Ages. Dennis S. Devlin, Grand Valley State Colleges

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Cistercian Nuns' Life-Style in Late Medieval England. John A. Nichols, Slippery Rock University

COMMENT: Rosemary Rader, Arizona State University

PERSPECTIVES ON EARLY SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

CHAIR: Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles

Joseph E. Davies and Soviet-American Relations Under the Truman Administration. Elizabeth MacLean, University of Maryland, College Park

Robert F. Kelley and State Department Soviet Studies. Frederic L. Propas, Northern Kentucky University

COMMENT: Hugh De Santis, U.S. Department of State; Vladimir Petrov, George Washington University

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF VENEZUELA, 1840-80

CHAIR: John V. Lombardi, Indiana University

The Merchant Politics of Antonio Guzman Blanco, 1863-77. Mary B. Floyd, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

Government Policy and the Growth of the Casa Boulton, 1840-70. Susan Berglund, Universidad Central de Venezuela

COMMENT: Judith Ewell, College of William and Mary; Kathy M. Waldron, Chemical Bank, New York

SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES ON LATE COLONIAL GUADALAJARA: ELITES AND SOCIETY FROM 1790-1821

CHAIR: Alejandra Moreno Toscana, Secretaria de Programación y Presupuesto, México

Family Structure in Guadalajara, 1821-22. Rodney D. Anderson, Florida State University

An Elite: The Doctors of the University and Their Patrons. Carmen Castañeda, Archivo Histórico de Jalisco

Clerical Ideology in a Changing Society. Brian Connaughton, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

COMMENT: Eric Van Young, University of California, San Diego

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

John K. Fairbank Prize

Leo Gershey Award

Howard R. Marraro Prize

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *Depth, Span and Relevance.* Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

Thursday, December 29

**PROFIT AND PERIL IN SERVING MEDIEVAL ENGLISH ROYALTY:
THE RISE AND FALL OF ADMINISTRATIVE FORTUNES**

CHAIR: Fred A. Cazel, Jr., University of Connecticut

The Lands and Household of William Fitz Empress. Thomas K. Keefe, Appalachian State University

The Making of an Administrative Family in Twelfth-Century England: The Early Nevilles. Charles R. Young, Duke University

Piers Gaveston: Politics and Patronage in the Reign of Edward II. Jeffrey S. Hamilton, Tufts University

COMMENT: Boyd Breslow, Florida Atlantic University

PLANNING AND SOCIALISM IN THE 1930s: WESTERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Joel Colton, Duke University

De Man's Planisme of the Thirties: Guidelines for Socialist Practice Within Capitalistic Society. Peter Dodge, University of New Hampshire

Socialists and Economic Planning in the Netherlands in the 1930s. Erik Hansen, Union College

Planning and European Socialists in the 1930s. Dan S. White, State University of New York, Albany

COMMENT: Kathryn E. Amdur, Emory University; Steven P. Kramer, University of New Mexico

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE ROMAN FRONTIER

Joint session with the Association of Ancient Historians

CHAIR & COMMENT: John Nicols, University of Oregon

Republican Frontiers. Stephen L. Dyson, Wesleyan University

The Roman East: Arabia, the Euphrates, and the South. John W. Eadie, University of Michigan

The Late Roman Frontier in Raetia and Upper Noricum. Thomas S. Burns, Emory University

Lines: A Quarter Century's Perspective. Edith M. Wightman, McMaster University

TWENTIETH-CENTURY BAVARIA AT THE CROSSROADS

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Klemens von Klemperer, Smith College

1913: Peter Jelavich, Harvard University

1923—*The Bavarian Crisis:* Reginald Phelps, Harvard University

1933: Josef Becker, Universität Augsburg

COMMENT: Allan Mitchell, University of California, San Diego

GERMAN INTELLECTUALS AND POLITICAL EMIGRES: CONTRIBUTIONS AND AMERICAN RESPONSES, 1933–49

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

Academic Neutrality on Trial: American University Policies Toward German Refugee Scholars and National Socialist Institutions, 1933–38. Karen Greenberg, Yale University

The German Political Emigration and American Officialdom: False Encouragements? Walter Peterson, Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz

The German Refugee Historians: Between Scholarship and Politics, 1933–45. Peter Walther, State University of New York, Buffalo, and Ruhr-Universität Bochum

COMMENT: Peter Rutkoff, Kenyon College

AMERICAN LAW AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE WEST

CHAIR: Joyce Sterling, University of Denver

Americans in Trouble: Expatriate Experiences in the Criminal Law of Mexican California. David J. Langum, Old College School of Law, Reno

Chinese in Trouble: Criminal Law and Acculturation on the Trans-Mississippi Western Frontier. John R. Wunder, Texas Tech University

Native Hawaiians in Trouble: Criminal Law During the First Years of the American Occupation of Hawaii. Mari Hong, University of Hawaii

COMMENT: Kathleen W. Marcel, Georgia State University; Tony Freyer, University of Alabama

LEADERSHIP PATTERNS IN AMERICAN BLACK MIGRATION DURING THE INDUSTRIAL ERA

CHAIR: August Meier, Kent State University

Entrepreneurial Motivations in the Creation of Black Towns, 1877–1915. Kenneth M. Hamilton, Ohio State University

The Great Migration During the First World War—A 'Leaderless' Movement? James Grossman, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: David M. Katzman, University of Kansas; Joe William Trotter, Jr., University of California, Davis

TRANSATLANTIC FAITHS: THE EUROPEAN CHALLENGE TO THE HISTORY OF POPULAR RELIGION

Joint session with the American Studies Association

CHAIR: Michael Zuckerman, University of Pennsylvania

Beyond Clericalism: Christianization, Dechristianization, and Popular Religion in America. Jon Butler, University of Illinois, Chicago

COMMENT: Patricia U. Bonomi, New York University; Clarke W. Garrett, Dickinson College; David D. Hall, Boston University

IMMORALITY, CRIME, AND REBELLION IN SPAIN AND COLONIAL SPANISH AMERICA

CHAIR: Benjamin Keen, Northern Illinois University

Penal Practices in Early Modern Spain. Ruth Pike, Hunter College, City University of New York

Manners and Morals in Colonial Society: Sixteenth-Century Central America. William L. Sherman, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Crime and Punishment in the Tupac Amaru Rebellion. Leon G. Campbell, University of California, Riverside

COMMENT: Lawrence A. Clayton, University of Alabama

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NOMADIC AND NON-NOMADIC PEOPLE IN MEDIEVAL WESTERN EURASIA

CHAIR: Rudi P. Lindner, University of Michigan

Khazaria as an Intermediary Between Islam and Eastern Europe in the Second Half of the Ninth Century: The Numismatic Perspective. Thomas S. Noonan, University of Minnesota

Byzantium, the Pechenegs, and the Khazars in the Tenth Century: The Limitations of a Great Power's Influence on Its Clients. Frank E. Wozniak, University of New Mexico

The Cuman-Qipchaqs in Rus', Georgia, and India: Aspects of Nomadic Interaction with Sedentary Societies. Peter B. Golden, Rutgers University

THE BANKS, THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND THE GREAT CONTRACTION

Joint session with the Economic History Association

CHAIR: Richard Sylla, North Carolina State University

Monetary Policy, Loan Liquidation, and Industrial Conflict: The Federal Reserve and the Great Contraction. Gerald Epstein, New School for Social Research, and Thomas Ferguson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Scapegoat of the Crash? Charles E. Mitchell, Congress, and the Roosevelt Administration. Thomas Huertas, Citibank, New York and Joan Silverman, New York University

A Reinterpretation of the Banking Crisis of 1930. Eugene Nelson White, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Ellis W. Hawley, University of Iowa; Richard Sylla

TWENTIETH-CENTURY FRENCH THOUGHT AND POLITICS: RE-EXAMINATIONS OF FRENCH PATRIOTS

CHAIR: Gordon Wright, Stanford University

Raymond Poincaré. Joel Blatt, University of Connecticut, Stamford

Marc Bloch. Carole Fink, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

Raymond Aron. Stuart L. Campbell, Alfred University

COMMENT: Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles

CHANGING MODELS OF HISTORY IN ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAMS AND COURSES

CHAIR: Lawrence R. Beaber, Educational Testing Service

A REVIEW OF THE DECADE:

United States History. Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon

European History. Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School

PARADIGMS FOR INTERPRETING THE PAST:

United States History. Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Michigan

European History. Carolyn C. Lougee, Stanford University

COMMENT: The Audience

BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND GOVERNMENT POLICY: STATE AND SOCIETY IN THE ERA OF THE COLD WAR

CHAIR: Melvyn P. Leffler, Vanderbilt University

Corporate Investment Goals and Truman Administration Diplomacy. William Burr, Washington, DC

The Comparative Influence of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries on United States Government Policy in the Early Post-World War II Period. Lynn Eden, University of Michigan

The Politics of Oil: The International Oil Industry and United States Foreign Policy, 1941-54. David Painter, U.S. Department of State

COMMENT: Michael J. Hogan, Miami University; Melvyn P. Leffler

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1900-1940s: THE EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Joint session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

Theodore Roosevelt and the Moroccan Crisis: The French Perspective. Serge A. Ricard, Université de Provence

The United States and the Formation of Yugoslavia. Dragoljub Zivojinovic, Univerzitet u Beogradu

The United States and Great Britain in World War II. Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, University of Edinburgh

COMMENT: Lloyd E. Ambrosius, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEOLOGY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: William W. Freehling, Johns Hopkins University

Abraham Lincoln's 'Lyceum' Speech Reconsidered. Dwight G. Anderson, San Diego State University

Abraham Lincoln and the Authority of Political Ideas. John P. Diggins, University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: Gabor S. Borritt, Gettysburg College; George B. Forgie, University of Texas, Austin

WOMEN, LEGALITY, AND CLASS: THE SPECIAL STATUS OF RUSSIAN PEASANT WOMEN AND NUNS

CHAIR: Peter Czap, Amherst College

Between Church and State: Russian Nuns and the Problem of Property, 1762-1917. Brenda Meehan-Waters, University of Rochester

Property, Family, and Inheritance: Russian Peasant Women and Their Legal Rights, 1861-1900. Beatrice Farnsworth, Wells College

COMMENT: Dorothy Atkinson, Stanford University; Rose Glickman, San Francisco

COMPARATIVE BIOGRAPHY: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES

CHAIR: Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Henry George, Edward Bellamy, and Henry Demerest Lloyd. John L. Thomas, Brown University

Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. John Milton Cooper, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Huey Long and Father Coughlin. Alan Brinkley, Harvard University

COMMENT: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

TEACHING HISTORY OF SCIENCE THROUGH UNDERGRADUATE SURVEY COURSES

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Stanley Goldberg, Hampshire College

Infiltrating History: Teaching History of Science to History Students. Elizabeth A. Garber, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Down the Up Escalator: History of Science and Technology in the World History Curriculum. Loyd S. Swenson, Jr., University of Houston, Central Campus

History and History of Science at Cornell University. L. Pearce Williams, Cornell University

COMMENT: Kathryn Olesko, Georgetown University; Richard G. Olson, Claremont Graduate School

SLAVERY, ECONOMIC THEORY, AND IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY

CHAIR: Harold D. Woodman, Purdue University

Science and Ideology in Nineteenth-Century Economic Theory: The Political Economists of Brazil, Cuba, and the Old South. Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, State University of New York, Binghamton, and Eugene D. Genovese, University of Rochester

COMMENT: Jay R. Mandle, Temple University; Emilia Viotti da Costa, Yale University; Gavin Wright, Stanford University

COMPARATIVE OLIGARCHIES IN THE SPANISH-SPEAKING WORLD

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Thomas M. Davies, Jr., San Diego State University

Latin American Oligarchies in Comparative Perspective, 1870-1910. Douglas W. Richmond, University of Texas, Arlington

The Spanish Oligarchy: Land, Commerce, and Politics Post-Imperial Spain. David R. Ringrose, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Donna J. Guy, University of Arizona; Thomas M. Davies, Jr.

WOMEN, DOCTORS, AND CHILDBIRTH IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Morris J. Vogel, Temple University

Scientific Obstetrics and Working-Class Women: The New York Midwifery Dispensary. Nancy Schrom Dye, University of Kentucky

Alone Among Strangers: Women and Childbirth in the Hospital. Judith Walzer Leavitt, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Edward Shorter, University of Toronto; Regina Markell Morantz, University of Kansas

THE SAHARA: IMPLICATIONS FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY

CHAIR: Ralph A. Austen, University of Chicago

Slavery, Land and Social Class in Dar Fur, ca. 1786-1875: Trans-Saharan and Regional Links With Egypt and the Northern Riverain Sudan. G. Michael La Rue, Boston University

Local Production in Western Libya During the Late Eighteenth Century. Mark Dyer, U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Bragg

Black Africa and the Sahara: The Demography of the Slave Trade, Oases, and Libya During the Nineteenth Century. Dennis D. Cordell, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: E. Ann McDougall, York University

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

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

Teaching and Textbooks: Improving the Level and Quality. John A. Garraty, vice-president, AHA Teaching Division, Columbia University

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Paul F. Grendler, University of Toronto

The Historian and Preservation. Robert Brentano, University of California, Berkeley

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

Did Women Work in Old Japan? Gail Lee Bernstein, University of Arizona

PHI ALPHA THETA

PRESIDING: Gilbert C. Fite, University of Georgia

Images of Reality: Spanish Scientific Illustrations of the Late Eighteenth Century. Iris H. W. Engstrand, University of San Diego

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Warren I. Cohen, Michigan State University

Presidential Address: *Writing Contemporary International History*. Ernest R. May, Harvard University

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY: ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Joint session with the Conference on Political Thought

CHAIR: Perez D. Zagorin, University of Rochester

The Political Economy of the Ancient Greek Polis. Paul A. Rahe, University of Tulsa

Noble Liberty and Privileged Estate: The Legitimation of Property Rights in The Medieval Polity. Howard Kaminsky, Florida International University

The Political Economy of Modern Republicanism. James W. Muller, University of Alaska, Anchorage

COMMENT: Ralph E. Giesey, University of Iowa

ON THE PREPARATION OF GUIDES TO HISTORICAL WRITINGS

Joint session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: Eric H. Boehm, International Academy, Santa Barbara

Lessons to be Learned from the Harvard Guide. Frank Freidel, University of Washington

Lessons to be Learned from the Guide to American Foreign Relations since 1700. Richard Dean Burns, California State University, Los Angeles

Plans for a New Edition of the AHA Guide to Historical Literature. Jamil S. Zainaldin, American Historical Association

Plans for a Guide to Historical Interpretations (with reference to Western Civilization courses). Henry S. Bausum, Virginia Military Institute

COMMENT: Rodman Paul, emeritus, California Institute of Technology

INTERETHNIC TRADE IN NORTH AMERICAN FRONTIER REGIONS

CHAIR: Peter H. Wood, Duke University

Commerce of the Valley: Indian-Anglo Trade in Mexican California. George H. Phillips, University of Colorado

Food Marketing and Interethnic Exchange in Colonial Louisiana. Daniel H. Usner, Jr., Cornell University

COMMENT: J. Leitch Wright, Jr., Florida State University

ANCIENT GREEK LAW

Joint session with the Association of Ancient Historians

CHAIR: Mortimer Chambers, University of California, Los Angeles

From Status to Contract? The Impact of Written Law in Archaic Greece. Carol G. Thomas, University of Washington

The Organization of the Athenian Law Code in the Fifth Century B.C. Ronald S. Stroud, University of California, Berkeley

Nomothetai (Lawgivers) of the Fourth Century B.C.: Supreme Court or Supreme Confusion? Roger A. deLaix, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Michael Gagarin, University of Texas, Austin

SOUTHERN MEN, NORTHERN MEN: MANHOOD AND SOCIETY IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

Northern Manhood: Middle-Class Ideals in Conflict, 1770-1920. E. Anthony Rotundo, Phillips Academy

A Deeply Interesting Sphere: Manhood in the Southern Planter Elite. Steven M. Stowe, New York University

COMMENT: Peter Filene, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Michael Starr, Hiram College

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION IN THIRD REPUBLIC FRANCE, 1875-1914

CHAIR: David Landes, Harvard University

An Artificial Paradise: Painting, Fashion, and Consumption in the Early Third Republic. Leila Kinney, Barnard College

Ambivalence Toward Modernity: Intellectuals, Politics, and Metropolitan Culture. Philip Nord, Princeton University

Art, Craft, and the Factory: Emile Galle's Glass Manufacture of Art Nouveau. Debora Silverman, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Jackson Lears, University of Missouri, Columbia

SOCIAL CHANGES IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY HUNGARY

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

CHAIR: György Ránki, Magyar Tudományok Akadémia

Changes in Peasant Life in the Interwar Period. Joseph Held, Rutgers University, Camden

Changes in the Rural Society of Contemporary Hungary. Ivan Szelenyi, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Reflection on Changes in Hungarian and East European Society. Ivan Volyges, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

COMMENT: Charles Gati, Union College; György Ránki

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Delores Martin, Library of Congress

Scientists vs. Soldiers: Cultural Implications of the U.S. Health Policy in Puerto Rico. Blanca Silvestrini-Pacheo, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras

United States Cultural Influence on the Hispanic Caribbean: 1898-1945. Cathy E. Duke, Vassar College

COMMENT: Colin A. Palmer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Georgette Dorn, Library of Congress

APPROACHES TO GERMAN MILITARY HISTORY

CHAIR: Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

The German Intelligence Community, 1871-1945: Some Aspects of Its Social and Institutional History. Ulrich Trumpener, University of Alberta

General Staff Work and General Staff Personnel in Germany, 1860-1945. Michael E. Geyer, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Willard Allen Fletcher, University of Delaware; Charles B. Burdick, San Jose State University

THE STATE OF THE WRITTEN CRAFT

CHAIR: C. Vann Woodward, emeritus, Yale University

The Case for Narrative History. William S. McFeely, Mount Holyoke College

COMMENT: Cushing Strout, Cornell University; Hayden White, University of California, Santa Cruz; J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology

THE ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SLAVERY

CHAIR: David Brion Davis, Yale University

A Reconsideration of the Ethical Problem of Slavery. Robert William Fogel, University of Chicago

COMMENT: David P. Geggus, University of Florida; Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University; Sidney W. Mintz, Johns Hopkins University

THE UNITED STATES AND THE STABILIZATION OF POLAND, 1917-30

Joint session with the Polish American Historical Association

CHAIR: Anna Cienciala, University of Kansas

Herbert Hoover and the Reconstruction of Poland, 1917-25. Alice-Catherine Carls, Sterling College

Charles Dewey as American Financial Adviser in Poland, 1927-30. Neal Pease, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

COMMENT: George J. Lerski, emeritus, University of San Francisco; George H. Nash, West Branch, Iowa; M. D. Biskupski, Millersville University of Pennsylvania

INDUSTRIALISM AND ITS DISCONTENTS: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Morton Keller, Brandeis University

Progressivism and Social Democracy in American and European Thought, 1870-1920. James Kloppenberg, Brandeis University

Paths to Recovery, Pitfalls of Reform: Britain, France and the United States in the Great Depression. Bradford A. Lee, Harvard University

COMMENT: Albert S. Lindemann, University of California, Santa Barbara; Charles P. Kindleberger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

TEACHING UNITED STATES HISTORY ABROAD

CHAIR: Robin W. Winks, Yale University

Great Britain: Marcus F. Cunliffe, George Washington University

Cuba and the Germanies: Philip S. Foner, Lincoln University

China: William B. Whiteside, Bowdoin College

India: M.S. Venkataramani, Jawaharlal Nehru University

COMMENT: Leslie High, United States Information Agency

WORKING-CLASS LIVING STANDARDS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Peter H. Lindert, University of California, Davis

Worker Incomes and Family Budgets in the Late Nineteenth Century: A Comparative Analysis of Industrial Workers in Germany and the United States in 1890. Michael Haines, Wayne State University

British Living Standards: Military Recruits, 1760-1850. Kenneth Wachter, University of California, Berkeley, and Roderick Floud, London School of Economics

Living Standards and Nutritional Levels of Industrial Serfs in the Ural Mountains, circa 1850. Thomas Esper, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: David L. Ransel, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

FEMINIST AND PAN-AMERICAN ISSUES IN LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN'S HISTORY, 1880-1940

CHAIR: Susan M. Socolow, Emory University

Sisters Under Northern Star and Southern Cross: The International Relations of Women of the Americas, 1880-1935. Francesca Miller, University of California, Davis and Institute for Historical Study

South America Feminists as Social Redeemers and Political Pioneers: Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, 1900-40. Asunción Lavrin, Howard University

COMMENT: Kay Lynn Stoner, Kansas State University; John J. Johnson, University of New Mexico; Susan M. Socolow

**FOREIGN POLICY OF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION: A
NEW FRONTIER FOR HISTORIANS**

CHAIR: Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University

National Security Affairs and Arms Control. David S. Patterson, U.S. Department of State

The Response to Third World Nationalism. Robert J. McMahon, University of Florida

COMMENT: Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University; Gary W. Reichard, University of Delaware

**LAND, SEA AND AIR: THE IMPORTANCE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY
IN WORLD WAR I**

CHAIR: Robin Higham, Kansas State University

Trucks and Tanks: The Importance of the Automotive Industry in World War I. James M. Laux, University of Cincinnati

Navies and New Technology, 1897-1918. Gary E. Weir, St. Ann's School

Airpower in World War I: The European Experience. John H. Morrow, Jr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville

COMMENT: Holger H. Herwig, Vanderbilt University; Ted Bogacz, United States Naval Academy

**E. P. THOMPSON'S *THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH WORKING
CLASS* TWENTY YEARS AFTER**

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Peter Stansky, Stanford University

Edward Thompson and the Peculiarities of English History. Richard Price, University of Maryland, College Park

American Working-Class History and The Making of the English Working Class. Herbert G. Gutman, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York

Woman and The Making of the English Working Class: The Place of Women's History in Studies of Labor History. Joan W. Scott, Brown University

Celebrating Thompson's Heroes. Renato I. Rosaldo, Jr., Stanford University

COMMENT: Peter Stansky

**TEACHING TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY:
PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES**

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Jane M. Rausch, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Twentieth-Century Caribbean World: Institutional Change and External Influence. Lester D. Langley, University of Georgia

Teaching Twentieth-Century Latin American History: Where Did We Lose Our Students? Michael C. Meyer, University of Arizona

The Fine Art of Synthesis: Latin American History for Freshmen. E. Bradford Burns, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Frederick M. Nunn, Portland State University

WOMEN, EDUCATION, AND PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Karen M. Offen, Stanford University

Women's Careers in French Primary Education: Inspectrices Primaires, 1889-1914. Linda L. Clark, Millersville University of Pennsylvania

Women and the German Universities, 1871-1914. James C. Albisetti, University of Kentucky

Ambition in a Woman's Profession: The First Generation of Sévriennes, 1881-1930. Jo Burr Margadant, University of Santa Clara

COMMENT: Joan Burstyn, Rutgers University; Karen M. Offen

FRANCE IN THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY MIDDLE EAST: PATTERNS AND LEGACIES OF PENETRATION

CHAIR: Raymond F. Betts, University of Kentucky

Culture in Turkey. Aron Rodrigue, Harvard University

Confessionalism in Lebanon. John Spagnolo, Simon Fraser University

Intrigue in Arabia. Benjamin Braude, Boston College

COMMENT: Nancy E. Gallagher, University of California, Santa Barbara

WOMEN'S DREAMS AND WOMEN'S LOVES: TWO MEDITERRANEAN PROTRAITS CIRCA 1600

CHAIR: Helen Nader, Indiana University

Possessed by the Devil: A Lesbian Nun in Early Modern Italy. Judith Brown, Stanford University

Lucrezia of Leon: Toward an Understanding of Dreams and Visions in Sixteenth-Century Spain. Richard L. Kagan, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Charmarie J. Blaisdell, Northwestern University; Maryanne Cline Horowitz, Occidental College

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon

Report of the Editor. Otto Pflanze, Indiana University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Report of the Nominating Committee. Alfred J. Rieber, University of Pennsylvania

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

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

Teaching Division. John A. Garraty, Columbia University

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

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL GROUPS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY ITALY

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Rudolph M. Bell, Rutgers University

Neglected Notables: The Italian Nobility in the Nineteenth Century. Anthony L. Cardoza, Loyola University of Chicago

Wage Labor and Social Relations in the Nineteenth Century. Marta Petrusiewicz, Princeton University

COMMENT: Mary Gibson, Grinnell College; Rudolph M. Bell, Rutgers University

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN FRANCE IN THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH CENTURIES

CHAIR: Archibald R. Lewis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Heavenly Advocates and the Peace of God. Daniel F. Callahan, University of Delaware

Waging Peace: New Social Alliances in Aquitaine, 989-1031. Richard Landes, Princeton University

Precarial Grants: Clerical and Secular Approaches to Landholding and Time. Steve Weinberger, Dickinson College

COMMENT: George T. Beech, Western Michigan University

THE PANAMA CANAL: ITS SOCIOCULTURAL IMPACT

CHAIR: Ralph Lee Woodward, Tulane University

Panama Money and the Return of West Indian Workers to the Islands. Bonham Richardson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Black Labor on a White Canal. Michael L. Conniff, University of New Mexico

The Canal's Impact on Panamanian Society. Alfredo Castillero Calvo, Universidad de Panamá

COMMENT: Carol Rodrigues, Panama Canal Commission

LAW AND RACE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley

Free Blacks in the Antebellum North: The Gradual Expansion of Liberty and Due Process. Paul Finkelman, University of Texas, Austin

Fourteenth Amendment: Enactment and Intent, 1865-68. William E. Nelson, New York University

Racism and Reform in State Appellate Court Constitutional Interpretation, 1865-1915. A. E. Keir Nash, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University

FILM PERSPECTIVES OF THE COLD WAR

CHAIR: Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

The Cold War, the Mass Media and American Culture, 1945-60. Barbara Margolis, The Cold War Film Project

How Red is My Valley: Hollywood, the Cold War Movies, and I Married a Communist (a.k.a. The Woman on Pier 13). Daniel J. Leab, Seton Hall University

The Promotion of American Foreign Policy Through Film: USIA Films, 1945-68. William T. Murphy, National Archives and Records Service

COMMENT: Stephen E. Ambrose, University of New Orleans

THE IMPACT OF SLAVERY UPON AFRICAN SOCIETIES

CHAIR: Patrick Manning, Bryn Mawr College

The Dynamics of Power in a Slave Catching Society. Claude Meillassoux, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Social Choice and Political Economy in Precolonial Africa: A Game Theory Approach. Robert W. Harms, Yale University

The Effect of Institutions of Slavery on Early Colonial Labor Practices in Eastern Zaïre. David Northrup, Boston College

The Organization of Labor in the Central Sudan Salt Industry in the Nineteenth Century. Paul E. Lovejoy, York University

COMMENT: John Thornton, Allegheny College; Patrick Manning, Bryn Mawr College

NARROWING THE GAPS: WOMEN HISTORIANS AND STRATEGIC NECESSITIES

Joint session with the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession and Conference Group on Women's History

CHAIR: Mollie C. Davis, Queens College, North Carolina

Analyzing the Gap: Women in the Historical Profession. Martha Tolpin, Bentley College

Women's History and Strategic Necessities. Robert L. Zangrando, University of Akron and Skidmore College

COMMENT: Shirlene Soto, California State University, Northridge; Catherine Clinton, Harvard University

CALIFORNIA: THE GREAT EXCEPTION REVISITED

CHAIR: Leonard M. Pitt, California State University, Northridge

Labor and Left in California, 1877-1941. Michael Kazin, Stanford University

California Blacks, 1940-50. Albert S. Broussard, Southern Methodist University

Business in California, 1890-1940. William Issel, San Francisco State University

COMMENT: Roger W. Lotchin, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

THE END OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE, 1945-48

CHAIR: J. C. Hurewitz, Columbia University

The British Perspective. William Roger Louis, University of Texas, Austin

The American Perspective. Peter Grosse, Council on Foreign Relations

The Soviet Perspective. Olan M. Smolansky, Lehigh University

The Zionist Perspective. Michael J. Cohen, Bar-Ilan University

The Arab Perspective. Walid Khalidi, American University of Beirut and Harvard University

COMMENT: J. C. Hurewitz

CANADIAN EXTERNAL POLICY

Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIR: Carlos A. Schwantes, Walla Walla College

The Role of Irrationality in Canadian External Policy: Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Canada's Relations with Japan, 1896-1911. Robert J. Gowen, East Carolina University

Canada and the Middle East Conflict, 1940-50: An Innocent Abroad. David J. Bercuson, University of Calgary

COMMENT: Douglas L. Cole, Simon Fraser University; Donald Avery, University of Western Ontario

WORKSHOP: DESIGNING HUMANITIES CURRICULA: HISTORY AS THE MATRIX

CHAIR: C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

Probing the Images, Tastes, and Style of an Age: Thematic Approaches to Cultural History. Christine Naitove, The Chapin School

Drama and Film in Juxtaposition: Highbrow and Lowbrow Cultural Images. Neale McGoldrick, Chatham Schools

COMMENT: Jeanette Lauer, United States International University

**AMERICAN HISTORY TODAY: PAROCHIAL OR COSMOPOLITAN?
A PANEL DISCUSSION**

CHAIR: Robert I. Rotberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*

American Historians in an International Discipline: The Impact of Comparative Approaches. Raymond Grew, University of Michigan and *Comparative Studies in Society and History*

The Interdisciplinary Study of American History. Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University and the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*

RESPONDENTS: John Higham, Johns Hopkins University; R. Jackson Wilson, Smith College; George M. Fredrickson, Northwestern University

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD AFRICA, 1950-60

CHAIR: Stanley Shaloff, U.S. Department of State and George Washington University

PANELISTS: Abdulrahman Mohammed Babu, Amherst College, former cabinet minister, Zanzibar and Tanzania; Edward Mulcahy, former U.S. Ambassador to Chad and Tunisia, Nicholas Feld, formerly Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Bruce Oudes, writer of African Affairs; John Marcum, University of California, Santa Cruz

Film Presentation

THE BALLAD OF GREGORIO CORTEZ

Friday, December 30

A NEW LOOK AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN LATE IMPERIAL CHINA

CHAIR: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

Relations Between Chinese Academies and Their External World, 1700-1840. Alexander B. Woodside, University of British Columbia

From Leadership to Management: Changing Traditional Education in Treaty-Port Foochow. Suzanne Wilson Barnett, University of Puget Sound

COMMENT: Kwang-Ching Liu, University of California, Davis; Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.

SAINTS AND SCHOLARS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN MEDIEVAL HAGIOGRAPHY

CHAIR: Jeffrey Burton Russell, University of California, Santa Barbara

New Methodologies for Analyzing Traditional Collections of Minor Texts for Hagiography. John M. McCulloh, Kansas State University

Future Hagiographical Research Directions for Quantitative Studies in General and Social History. Donald Weinstein, University of Arizona

The Exegetical Challenge of Early Cistercian Hagiography. Chrysogonus Waddell, O.C.S.O., Abbey of Gethsemani

COMMENT: John M. Howe, Texas Tech University

THE THIRD REICH AND CATHOLIC RACISM

CHAIR: Claudia Koonz, College of the Holy Cross

Euthanasia and Antisemitism: Catholic Theology in the Third Reich. Donald J. Dietrich, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

Challenges Met and Opportunities Missed: Catholic Women in Nazi Germany. J. Michael Phayer, Marquette University

COMMENT: John S. Conway, University of British Columbia; Dennis Edwin Showalter, Colorado College

OLD WINE IN NEW VESSELS: BIOGRAPHY AS QUANTITATIVE HISTORY

CHAIR: Ann J. Lane, Colgate University

Leadership in American Society, 1899-1982. Adele Hast, Marquis Who's Who, Inc.

Women Leaders in America, 1607-1982. Jennie Farley, Cornell University

COMMENT: Barbara Kuhn Campbell, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago; D'Ann Campbell, Indiana University

MALE HOMOSEXUALITY IN COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Joint session with the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History

CHAIR: Allan H. Spear, University of Minnesota

A Comparative History of Male Homosexual Behavior in Non-Western Cultures. Walter L. Williams, University of Cincinnati

Homosexual Subcultures and Gay Identities in Modern Western Cultures. Gregory A. Sprague, Loyola University of Chicago

COMMENT: Harold L. Poor, Rutgers University; Vern L. Bullough, State University of New York, College at Buffalo

CULTURE AND CONSUMPTION IN THE AMERICAN HOME

Joint session with the Victorian Society in America

CHAIR: Gary B. Kulik, Smithsonian Institution

Maintenance and the Quality of Consumer Goods in Early Colonial New England. Robert Blair St. George, Winterthur Museum

Country Cornucopia: Consumption in the Countryside, 1760-1860. David P. Jaffee, National Museum of American History

The House of Fiction: The American Interior and the Rise of a Commodity Aesthetic, 1865-1914. Jean-Christophe Agnew, Yale University

COMMENT: James J. Deetz, University of California, Berkeley; Carole Shammas, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

PERSPECTIVES ON IRISH REPUBLICANISM, 1790-1840

Joint session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: John Fair, Auburn University, Montgomery

The Origins of Irish Republicanism, 1792-1793. Nancy Curtin, Queen's University, Belfast

Whatever Happened to Irish Republicanism? The Failure of Republicanism Among Irish Circulatory Migrants to Britain, 1800-40. Ruth-Ann Harris, Northeastern University

COMMENT: Raymond J. Raymond, University of Connecticut; Thomas E. Hachey, Marquette University

RACE, CLASS, GENDER IN THE STUDY OF BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY

Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Bettye Collier-Thomas, Bethune Museum-Archives, Inc.

Union in Heaven, Hell on Earth: Black Women's Involvement in Racial, Gender, and Class Conflict in the Tobacco Industry, 1880-1950. Dolores Janiewski, University of California, San Diego

Black Women in Baltimore and Washington, 1890-1920: A Comparative Analysis. Sharon Harley, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Leonard P. Curry, University of Louisville; Suzanne Lebsock, Rutgers University

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY CONFRONTS LATIN AMERICAN NATIONALISM: THE CASE OF OIL

CHAIR: John D. Wirth, Stanford University

Mexico, Venezuela, and the Emergence of a United States Global Oil Policy During World War II and the Cold War. Clayton R. Koppes, Oberlin College

Business Diplomacy and the Oil Companies in Mexico and Venezuela, 1910-30. Jonathan C. Brown, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Lorenzo Meyer, Colégio de Mexico; John D. Wirth

URBAN HISTORY AND PUBLIC POLICY

CHAIR: David R. Goldfield, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Urban History and Public Policy: Perspective from Philadelphia. Theodore Hershberg, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: David C. Hammack, University of Houston, Central Campus; Joel A. Tarr, Carnegie-Mellon University; Bruce M. Stave, University of Connecticut

POPULAR MOVEMENTS OF PROTEST AND RESISTANCE IN THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST: COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CHAIR: Philip S. Khoury, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Islamic Protest Movements Against an Islamic State: The Mujahadin of Iran. Ervand Abrahamian, Baruch College, City University of New York

Protest and Resistance in the Arab World, 1750-1950: A Comparative Historical Approach. Edmund Burke III, University of California, Santa Cruz

COMMENT: Nikki R. Keddie, University of California, Los Angeles; Charles Tilly, University of Michigan; Philip S. Khoury

EUGENICS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Robert A. Nye, University of Oklahoma

Eugenics and American Social History, 1900-40. Garland E. Allen, Washington University

French Eugenics in the Thirties. William Schneider, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

The New Eugenics in Great Britain and the United States, 1930-50. Daniel J. Kevles, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Richard A. Soloway, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

AMERICAN POLITICAL CORRUPTION

CHAIR: H. Wayne Morgan, University of Oklahoma

Political Corruption in the Young Republic. Richard L. McCormick, Rutgers University

Exposed Corruption in the Presidency and in City Government, 1789 to the Present: A Comparative Interpretation. David Hackett Fischer, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Michael F. Holt, University of Virginia; David M. Kennedy, Stanford University

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN THE OLD SOUTH

CHAIR: Kenneth M. Stamp, emeritus, University of California, Berkeley

Politics and Society: The Jacksonian South. Harry L. Watson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

New Perspectives on Southern Politics: The 1850s and the Secession Crisis. Daniel W. Crofts, Trenton State College

COMMENT: William J. Cooper, Louisiana State University; James Oakes, Princeton University

SIMULATIONS: POLITICAL AND MORAL DECISION MAKING IN SURVEY COURSES

CHAIR: Stephen Kneeshaw, School of the Ozarks

Guided Design as a Teaching Tool: Life and Death in Nazi Germany. Gordon R. Mork, Purdue University

Political Simulations: Stimulation for Scholarship in American History. Eric Rothschild, Scarsdale (NY) High School

COMMENT: George Blum, University of the Pacific; Roger Malfait, North Kitsap High School (WA); James Zabel, The School of the Ozarks

WORLD WAR II: A MEMOIR-HISTORY APPROACH

CHAIR: Edward M. Coffman, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Writing a Memoir: The Involvement of Art with Craft. Frank F. Mathias, University of Dayton

Composing a Naval Memoir: Problems, Surprises, and Rewards. Douglas E. Leach, Vanderbilt University

COMMENT: William Rodney, Royal Road Military College; James H. Short, formerly Army War College

HISTORICISM IN WESTERN EUROPE: THE BEGINNING OF MODERN HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

CHAIR: J.G.A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University

Historicism and Enlightenment in Germany, 1750-1800. Jonathan B. Knudsen, Wellesley College

Legal Tradition and the French Historical School. Donald R. Kelley, University of Rochester

The Limits of Eighteenth-Century Historicism. Joseph M. Levine, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Georg G. Iggers, State University of New York, Buffalo

PHILANTHROPIC STYLES IN THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISM

CHAIR: Martin Ridge, Huntington Library

Philanthropy and Child Development Research in the 1920s. Roberta Wollons, Case Western Reserve University

The Adventurous Philanthropy of Phoebe Apperson Hearst: A Legacy Meant for the West. Judith Robinson, Institute for Historical Study

The Transformation of American Philanthropy. Georgia S. Wright, Institute for Historical Study

COMMENT: Frances Richardson Keller, San Francisco State University and Institute for Historical Study

PSYCHOBIOGRAPHY AND PSYCHOHISTORY: DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATIONS

CHAIR: David Beisel, Rockland Community College

The History of Psychobiography. Louise E. Hoffman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Psychobiography, Psychohistory, and the Holocaust. George M. Kren, Kansas State University

Laying a Foundation for the Use of Psychohistorical Materials in the Classroom. Robert A. Pois, University of Colorado

COMMENT: Peter Loewenberg, University of California, Los Angeles

HISTORY AND THE FEATURE FILM: A PANEL DISCUSSION

CHAIR: Robert A. Rosenstone, California Institute of Technology and historical consultant, "Reds"

PANELISTS:

The Film Magazine Editor's Perspective. Pat Aufderheide, *American Film*

The Professional Historian's Perspective. Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University and historical consultant, "The Return of Martin Guerre"

The Film Producer's Perspective. Moctezuma Esparza, producer, "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez"

The Film Actor's Perspective. Edward Olmos, actor and associate producer, "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez"

COMMENT: The Audience

THE POOR, THE DYING, AND THE DEAD IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Gene A. Brucker, University of California, Berkeley

Women and the Care of the Dead in Renaissance Florence. Sharon T. Strocchia, University of South Carolina

Confraternal Responses to Poverty and Death in Sixteenth-Century Zamora. Maureen Flynn, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Protestant and Catholic Charity: Testamentary Bequests in Grenoble, 1600-85. Kathryn Norberg, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Cissie Fairchilds, Syracuse University

WHERE ETHNICS MEET: AMERICAN JEWS IN THE PACIFIC WEST, 1875-1970

Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University

Universalism or Exclusivity? The Ethnic Dimensions of Freemasonry in Gilded Age San Francisco. Tony Fels, Stanford University

Ethnicity and Stability: South Portland's Italians and Jews, 1900-40. William Toll, Eugene, Oregon

Intermarriage and Ethnic Identity: Jews and Japanese Americans in the American West. Paul R. Spickard, Bethel College

COMMENT: Deborah Dash Moore, Vassar College; Marc Lee Raphael, Ohio State University

NATIONAL SECURITY AND DECLASSIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS, 1950-60: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES

Joint session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Lawrence S. Kaplan, Kent State University

PANELISTS: Thomas G. Paterson, University of Connecticut; William Z. Slany, U.S. Department of State; Milton O. Gustafson, National Archives and Records Service; Lawrence S. Kaplan

COMMENT: The Audience

THE BALKANS HALF A CENTURY AGO

Joint session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIR: Dimitrije Djordjevic, University of California, Santa Barbara

Albania in the 1920s: The Beginning of the Zogist Regime. Bernd J. Fischer, Central Michigan University

Centralism versus Decentralism: The Vidovdan Constitution in Yugoslavia. Milan Protic, Univerzitet u Beogradu

The Nature of the Metaxas Regime in Greece. Leonard Friedman, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Roger V. Paxton, University of Utah

SICILIANS AND SICILIAN AMERICANS

Joint session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Andrew F. Rolle, Occidental College

Emigration and Working Class Militance in Western Sicily, 1880-1930. Donna R. Gabaccia, Mercy College

Religious and Political Beliefs of Sicilian and Sicilian-American Women, 1880 to the Present. Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum, Berkeley Feminist Institute

COMMENT: Mary Jane Capozzoli, Central Michigan University; George E. Pozzetta, University of Florida