

*American Historical Association*

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ANNUAL REPORT • 1984

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

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## Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

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June 15, 1985

*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 1984.

Respectfully,

Robert McC. Adams, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1985

*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 1984.

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

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

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

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

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

## Background

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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*, *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. *Perspectives*, published nine times a year, is the association's monthly newsletter. It contains articles and announcements of general interest to the profession, employment 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 profession—which appropriately reflect the most significant concerns and activities of the association.

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL 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, *Perspectives*. At each annual meeting, the AHA operates a Job Register for the posting of job announcements and the interviewing of candidates.

## BACKGROUND

*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

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## 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 role. 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.

## *AMERICAN HISTORICAL 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 employment opportunities and to help ensure equal opportunities for all historians, regardless of individual membership in the association.

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

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

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

## *AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION*

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

## CONSTITUTION

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 newsletter, *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.



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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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

(1) Annually the executive director shall publish a "Nominations Announcement" in the October newsletter, *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 newsletter, *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 July 1 (Council amendment, May 1984). 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.

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(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 1985

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### OFFICERS

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

President-elect: Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*

Vice-Presidents: John A. Garraty, *Columbia University*

Richard S. Kirkendall, *Iowa State University*

Mary Beth Norton, *Cornell University*

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

Editor: Otto Pflanze, (until August), David L. Ransel, (September —),  
*American Historical Review*

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

### COUNCIL

William H. McNeill

Carl N. Degler

Arthur S. Link

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

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

Mary Beth Norton, vice-president, Research Division (87)

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

Katherine Fischer Drew, *Rice University* (85)

John V. Lombardi, *Indiana University* (85)

Bernard Lewis, *Princeton University* (87)

Louise A. Tilly, *New School for Social Research* (87)

George B. Tindall, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* (87)

Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

*AHR* Editor, *ex officio*

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

### *Executive Committee*

William H. McNeill  
Carl N. Degler  
John A. Garraty  
Mary Beth Norton  
John V. Lombardi

### *Finance Committee*

William H. McNeill  
Carl N. Degler  
Arthur S. Link  
Richard S. Kirkendall  
Katherine Fischer Drew

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Pauline R. Maier, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chair* (85)  
Grant Goodman, *University of Kansas, Lawrence* (85)  
Frances Richardson Keller, *San Francisco State University* (85)  
Peter Stansky, *Stanford University* (86)  
John L. Gaddis, *Ohio University* (86)  
Arnita A. Jones, *History, Inc.* (86)  
William H. Chafe, *Duke University* (87)  
Susan M. Sokolow, *Emory University* (87)  
Robert O. Paxton, *Columbia University* (87)  
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

### COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University, chair* (85)  
John Morrow, Jr., *University of Tennessee, Knoxville* (85)  
Gail L. Bernstein, *University of Arizona, Tucson* (87)  
David Brody, *University of California, Davis* (87)  
E. William Monter, *Northwestern University* (87)  
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Julian K. Roosevelt, *Centre Island, Oyster Bay, New York, chair* (89)  
John C. Hanson, *Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.* (89)  
Roger Liddel, *Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day* (89)  
George von Hassel, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (89)  
Douglas Williams, *Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.* (89)

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

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# The American Historical Association, 1884–1984: Retrospect and Prospect

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ARTHUR S. LINK

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION is now slightly more than one hundred years old. Centennials do not happen very often, and tonight we can, with justifiable pride, review the past century and note the central role that our organization has played in the development of a large and many-faceted historical enterprise in the United States over the past century. And we can, even more appropriately, take a candid look at our association as it stands today and consider its problems, challenges, and opportunities.

It seems safe to say that some kind of national American historical association was inevitable during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The original proposal for the association came from Daniel Coit Gilman, organizer and president of The Johns Hopkins University, the first modern research-oriented university in the United States.<sup>1</sup> But Herbert Baxter Adams, an associate professor of history at the Johns Hopkins (whom Woodrow Wilson later described as “a great Captain of Industry,—a captain in the field of systematic and organized scholarship”),<sup>2</sup> took the lead in planning the first meeting. Undoubtedly

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<sup>1</sup>Thomas L. Haskell, *The Emergence of Professional Social Science: The American Social Science Association and the Nineteenth-Century Crisis of Authority* (Urbana, Ill., 1977), 168–71. For corroboration of Gilman’s authorship of the idea, see J. Franklin Jameson, “The American Historical Association, 1884–1909,” *AHR*, 15 (1909–10): 4.

<sup>2</sup>Wilson to Richard T. Ely, January 30, 1902, in Arthur S. Link *et al.*, eds., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, 48 vols. to date (Princeton, N.J., 1966–), 12: 264.

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Adams drafted the call for the formation of the association at Saratoga Springs, New York, on September 9, 1884, a summons that was widely circulated.<sup>3</sup> Before that date, Adams made certain that most of the leading historians in the country would attend, arranged the first program, and drew up the first slate of officers.<sup>4</sup>

On the morning of September 9, 1884, "a private gathering of the friends of the Historical Association," as Adams called it, met in a small parlor of the United States Hotel in Saratoga Springs. The group discussed whether the new organization should remain a section of the American Social Science Association, founded in 1865, which included historians in its membership, or become an independent body. The answer was foreordained. Most of those present were full-time historians or economists; indeed, the group included leaders of those two fields, as well as political scientists. As the chairman of the group, Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard College and editor of the then-new *Narrative and Critical History of America* series argued: "We have come, gentlemen, to organize a new society, and fill a new field. . . . Our proposed name, though American by title, is not intended to confine our observations to this continent. We are to be simply American students devoting ourselves to historical subjects, without limitation in time or place. . . . We are drawn together because we believe there is a new spirit of research abroad,—a spirit which emulates the laboratory work of the naturalists, using that word in its broadest sense. That spirit requires for its sustenance mutual recognition and suggestion among its devotees."<sup>5</sup>

There followed a spirited discussion of a resolution to test the sentiment of the group, and only John Eaton, president of ASSA and also United States Commissioner of Education, opposed the motion for independence. Later that same day, September 9, forty persons met in Putnam Hall and heard an address by the AHA's first president, Andrew D. White, a German-trained former professor of history at the University of Michigan and, since 1868, president of Cornell University. The association met in business session on the morning of September 10 and adopted a constitution presented by Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Michigan. Surely one of the shortest ever drafted, the constitution filled slightly more than a single printed page. The document said

<sup>3</sup>*Papers of the American Historical Association* [hereafter, *AHA Papers*], 1 (New York, 1886): 5.

<sup>4</sup>Adams to D. C. Gilman, August 8, 1884, in W. Stull Holt, ed., *Historical Scholarship in the United States, 1876-1901: As Revealed in the Correspondence of Herbert B. Adams* (Baltimore, 1938), 71-72.

<sup>5</sup>*AHA Papers*, 1: 11.

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simply that the "name of this Society shall be the American Historical Association" and that "its object shall be the promotion of historical studies." The last two articles created officers and an Executive Council and provided a method of amendment. Any person approved by the Executive Council could become a member upon payment of annual dues of three dollars.<sup>6</sup>

If we can now see that the time was ripe for the organization of a national professional historical association, that fact was not self-evident in 1884. The universities and colleges in the entire United States appear to have had, as John Franklin Jameson later noted, only fifteen full-time professors of history and five full-time assistant professors. The number of graduate students in history was probably not more than thirty.<sup>7</sup> Even so, the association began its second year with 220 members. They included a former president of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes, who was one of the founders, and a future president of the United States and of the AHA (1924), who signed himself simply as "Woodrow Wilson, Esq., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md." In 1885, three of the members were women.

From this small beginning, the growth of the association during its first twenty-five years was phenomenal.<sup>8</sup> By 1909 the AHA had a membership of about twenty-five hundred and was the largest and most active historical organization in the world. This growth occurred even while the association, which had originally included scholars in most branches of the social sciences, began to experience fragmentation owing to the professionalization of sister disciplines. The American Economic Association broke away in 1885, although it held joint meetings with the AHA in that year, in 1886, and in 1909. Then, after the founding of the American Political Science Association in 1903 and the American Sociological Society in 1905, each major social science discipline possessed its own national organization.

Constitutionally, the AHA underwent little change during the first ninety years of its existence. The original constitution entrusted govern-

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 20-21.

<sup>7</sup>Jameson, "The American Historical Association, 1884-1909," 2-3.

<sup>8</sup>The growth was due in large part to an increase in the number of colleges and universities, an increase in the enrollment in institutions of higher learning from 116,000 in 1880 to 355,000 in 1910, and, above all, to the important place that history occupied in college curricula. In addition, there was a steady growth in professional graduate study in history in the United States. In 1882, five universities in this country offered the Ph.D. degree in history and granted two persons that degree. By 1911-12, twenty-two American universities offered the Ph.D. in history and turned out annually twenty-seven recipients of that degree. By 1912, five hundred historians in the United States held the Ph.D. degree. Dexter Perkins *et al.*, *The Education of Historians in the United States* (New York, 1962), 16-17.



ance to an Executive Council whose voting members included not only the elected members but also all past presidents. For example, in 1915, twenty-eight members of the Executive Council included twenty-one former presidents. In order to head off a revolt (which proved to be abortive) led by Frederic Bancroft (former librarian of the Department of State), Dunbar Rowland, and John H. Latané,<sup>9</sup> the leaders of the Executive Council in 1915 put through an amendment, which decreed that presidents on leaving office might sit on the Council for life but could vote for only three years—"and no longer." An amendment adopted in 1969 permitted former presidents, who still held membership on the Council for life, to vote for only one year. The constitution adopted in 1974, under which we operate today, attempted to rationalize the work of what was now called simply the Council by reducing its elected membership from twelve to nine and by creating Research, Teaching, and Professional divisions, each headed by vice-presidents. The constitution of 1974 also excluded all former presidents from membership on the Council, with the exception of the current past president, who serves for one year following his or her incumbency.<sup>10</sup>

The American Historical Association has undergone many important structural changes since Herbert Baxter Adams conducted its business from his hip pocket. During its first decade, the AHA catered to nonacademic historians and public figures, including college and university presidents. Such a secretariat as it possessed was Adams's office in Baltimore. In 1889, A. Howard Clark of the National Museum, now a forgotten figure, was made assistant secretary and curator, a post he held until 1908. Being on the scene, he arranged for publication of the annual reports. Adams's death in 1901 compelled a reconsideration of the organization. Charles Homer Haskins was made secretary of the Executive Council and held that post until 1914. Clark was succeeded as secretary by Waldo Gifford Leland, who served until 1919. John Spencer Bassett and Dexter Perkins, neither of them residents of Washington, succeeded as secretary in 1919 and 1928.

Actually, much of the continuity and organization was provided by Jameson, who edited the *American Historical Review* for most of the years from 1895 to 1928. When Jameson moved to Washington in 1905 to head the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, he used the facilities of the institution as his editorial office. The AHA did not need new housing until 1928, when Jameson gave up the editorship

<sup>9</sup>About this episode, see Ray Allen Billington, "Tempest in Clio's Teapot: The American Historical Association Rebellion of 1915," *AHR*, 77 (1973): 348-69.

<sup>10</sup>For a review of these and other constitutional changes, see "The Evolution of the Constitution," *Perspectives*, 22 (May-June 1984): 16-20.

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of the *Review* and became the chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

During the years 1928 to 1941 the AHA realized the need to concentrate its activities in Washington and obtain an executive secretary—full-time if possible, part-time if necessary. Conyers Read was the first in 1933, but he remained in Philadelphia and served only part-time. A constitutional amendment abolished the office of secretary, still held by Perkins. In 1941 Guy Stanton Ford became the first full-time executive secretary of the association and editor of the *Review*, with offices in what was then called the Library of Congress Annex. Concentration in Washington was achieved, and a building for the headquarters of the association was purchased in 1956. The combined editorial and executive functions became unworkable, however, because of the increase in the activities of the secretariat in the late 1950s. With Boyd Shafer's retirement in 1963–64, the inevitable split occurred. Succeeding executive secretaries and executive directors (the title changed under the constitution of 1974) were W. Stull Holt, 1963–64, who briefly recombined the offices of executive secretary and managing editor of the *AHR*; Louis B. Wright, 1964–65; Paul L. Ward, 1965–74; Mack Thompson, 1974–81; and Samuel R. Gammon, since 1981. The successors to Shafer as managing editor of the *American Historical Review* were Holt, 1963–64; Henry R. Winkler, 1964–68; and R. K. Webb, 1968–75. John Duffy, Robert F. Byrnes, and Robert E. Quirk were interim editors during the period when the *Review* was moved to Indiana University. Otto Pflanze assumed the editorship there beginning with the issue of April 1977.

LET US NOW TURN BACK to the character, ideals, and activities of the founders and members of the American Historical Association since its early years. The first thing to be said about the American Historical Association is that it has always been nondiscriminatory in its acceptance of members. The constitution of 1884 said simply, "Any person approved by the Executive Council may become a member by paying three dollars." Approval was always pro forma, if, indeed, it was actually ever given. And, to my knowledge, no person who has applied for membership in the AHA has been turned down on grounds of race, gender, religion, national origin, or political views.

Nonetheless, the association cannot boast of ever having been much in advance of the practices and customs of American society. Technically, a black woman could have been elected president. But the provisions of constitutions often do not conform to the realities of life. It is

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true that W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, the first black Ph.D. in the United States, was on the programs at AHA annual meetings in 1891 and 1909. In the annual reports and *American Historical Review*, the association also published his papers—the second of which was a major revisionist manifesto on Reconstruction<sup>11</sup>—and a large number of papers on blacks in slavery and freedom. Yet few blacks were members of or active in the association until the 1960s, no black person was a member of the Council until 1959, and no black was president of the association until 1979.

Although the AHA had Jewish members from the beginning of the association, their numbers, until the 1950s, were infinitesimal compared to the total membership. In some extenuation, this was true because the AHA increasingly drew its members from the ranks of professional historians, and the unwritten but nearly ironclad rule against the employment of Jews in all except a few colleges and universities made it foolhardy for many Jewish undergraduates to contemplate a career in the historical profession. Anti-Semitic walls in the United States crumbled, however, with astonishing speed in the 1940s and 1950s, and Jews then began to enter the historical profession in large numbers and to play an increasingly active role as members and officers of the AHA. The first Jewish president served in 1953.

Women, too, have been members of the AHA since 1885. Indeed, a resolution adopted by the Executive Council at its first meeting proclaimed that, "in the opinion of the Council, there is nothing in the constitution of the American Historical Association to prevent the admission of women into the Association upon the same qualifications as those required of men."<sup>12</sup> Among 2,519 individual members in 1920, 483 women can be positively identified, or 19 percent of the whole. In 1950, 792 (about 15 percent) of 5,300 members were women. The AHA has kept membership lists and statistics on computer tapes since 1973. In that year, the association had some 16,000 dues-paying members, of whom 2,352 (about 15 percent) were women. In 1977, there were 10,620 male members and 2,774 female members (21 percent). In 1983, male membership stood at 8,691, female at 2,563 (23 percent).

Membership lists before 1960 reveal a number of distinguished female members of the AHA. Yet the records also reveal that women were given short shrift in positions of governance and leadership in the association for the greater part of that period. For example, out of a total

<sup>11</sup>Du Bois, "The Enforcement of the Slave Trade Laws," *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* [hereafter, *Annual Report*], 1891 (Washington, 1892), 161-74, and "Reconstruction and Its Benefits," *AHR*, 15 (1909-10): 781-99.

<sup>12</sup>*AHA Papers*, 1: 40.

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of ninety-six members of the Executive Council before 1933, five were women, a situation that changed little during the next forty years. Only ten women served on the Executive Council between 1934 and 1971; during the same period, women had scattered representation on various committees, in a ratio of about one to nine. And the AHA has had only one woman president, who served in 1942.

Like all other professional organizations, the AHA could not withstand the winds of social change that have been gusting across the United States since the mid-1960s. For reasons at once too obvious and too complicated to discuss here, the barriers against broad and extensive participation and leadership by women in the AHA collapsed all at once—in 1973. In that year, three women sat on the Executive Council and on the nominating committee. And I think it accurate to say that since 1973 every nominating committee and every committee on committees has been cognizant of the great resources of scholarship and leadership that our female members bring to the association.

Growing diversity in the membership and leadership of the AHA since the 1950s has been the single most important event in the history of the association. It is a good thing that our founders declared that anyone could become a member of the AHA. It is a much better thing that the association, in approving the report of the so-called Hackney Commission in 1974, said that it welcomed and would honor, encourage, and defend as best it could all members without regard to gender, race, politics, religion, or lifestyle.<sup>13</sup>

PUBLICATION OF SCHOLARLY WORK has always been vital to the promotion of historical studies, and the American Historical Association since its founding has played a key, if not a dominant, role in this activity. The AHA's first reports, *Papers of the American Historical Association*, were published from 1885 to 1891 by G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York. Congress granted the association a federal charter in 1889 and said that the Smithsonian Institution might publish the annual reports. The first such publication was the annual report for 1889, published in 1890. And with publication and distribution free of cost, the annual reports almost immediately waxed huge in size. They included not only the reports of the annual meetings and the minutes of the Executive Council and standing and special committees but also, taken altogether, thousands of articles, monographs, and editions of letters and other documents. Publication on this scale continued until the late 1910s and

<sup>13</sup>American Historical Association, *Final Report Ad Hoc Committee on the Rights of Historians* (Washington, 1975).

then, after the mid-1920s, intermittently included editions of diaries, diplomatic documents, and the like.<sup>14</sup> The *Annual Report* for 1945 was the last to contain edited collections, because the period 1945–50 marked a turning point in historical editing in the United States: the introduction of new scholarly standards and a widespread assumption that large, important scholarly editions had to be produced by groups of scholars collaborating on projects underwritten by foundations, corporations, and the federal government.

The spread of such series as the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* (founded in 1882), the proliferation of specialized historical journals, such as the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* (since 1964 the *Journal of American History*), and, probably most important, the rapid growth in the number of university presses in the 1920s and afterwards, all help account for the demise of the annual reports as outlets for monographs. Even so, the AHA did not abandon the field. By the late 1920s, it had the resources of the Albert J. Beveridge Fund, the Littleton-Griswold Fund, and what was called the revolving fund of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. With these resources it was able to sponsor and subsidize publication of many monographs in American history in general and, in the case of the Littleton-Griswold Fund, of early American legal records.

The founding of the *American Historical Review* by J. Franklin Jameson and others in 1895 brought into being another outlet for articles and, perhaps more important, a journal devoted to the critical review of historical works. The *AHR* was originally an independent journal, which was marketed commercially by the Macmillan Company; the editors, who legally owned the *Review*, gladly turned over title to and financial responsibilities for it to the association in 1915.<sup>15</sup> Along with his board of editors, Jameson made the *AHR* a worthy rival of the *Historische Zeitschrift*, founded in 1876, and the *Review historique*, founded in 1884. Under a series of distinguished editors, the *American Historical Review* has flourished and continues to be one of the few journals in the world that attempts to cover all fields of history. Since its founding, the *AHR* has always been the flagship of the association. May it ever continue to be thus!

Looking back over the works published in the annual reports and the *American Historical Review*, one is impressed most notably by their

<sup>14</sup>For example, see Howard K. Beale, ed., *The Diary of Edward Bates, 1859–1866* (Washington, 1933); Bernard Mayo, ed., *Instructions to the British Ministers to the United States, 1791–1812* (Washington, 1941); Paul Knaplund, ed., *Letters from the Berlin Embassy, 1871–1874, 1880–1885* (Washington, 1944); and Grace Lee Nute, ed., *Calendar of the American Fur Company's Papers*, 2 vols. (Washington, 1945).

<sup>15</sup>Again, see Billington, "Tempest in Clio's Teapot."

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range and diversity. Since many early leaders of the AHA were trained by German professors who stressed the universality of history, and since this tradition was also strong in historical training in the United States, it was inevitable that the American Historical Association should have begun as an organization dedicated to the promotion of all historical study. It has been and continues to be the one historical organization in the United States that brings historians in all fields and specialties into discussion, communication, and fellowship. Therefore, it has been and continues to be the one and only organization that can speak for the entire historical profession in this country. Catholicity of interest is one of our noblest traditions. We must maintain it with all our strength in the century that lies ahead.

The thing that struck me most forcibly as I looked through the annual reports for the first twenty-five years was, first, the emphasis placed by the leaders of our profession on work in social, cultural, and economic history and on the experiences of so-called ordinary folk and, second, the degree to which young historians heeded the call of their mentors to write this kind of history. Andrew D. White's first presidential address, "On Studies in General History and the History of Civilization," was a clarion call for cultural history on a grand scale.<sup>16</sup> In his presidential address of 1900, entitled "The New History," Edward Eggleston vented his scorn for Edward A. Freeman's famous aphorism, as follows: "Never was a falser thing said than that history is dead politics and politics living history. Some things are false and some things are perniciously false. This is one of the latter kind."<sup>17</sup> James Harvey Robinson had been speaking and writing about social and cultural history and the importance of the new social sciences to the study of history for years before he published his famous manifesto, *The New History*, in 1912. As John Higham has pointed out, the "new" history was not so new in 1912.<sup>18</sup>

As for methodology and styles and kinds of history, it can be said to their credit that the councils and committees of the AHA have always

<sup>16</sup>*AHA Papers*, 1: 49-72.

<sup>17</sup>*Annual Report*, 1900 (Washington, 1901), 39. Even Herbert B. Adams, the leading proponent of institutional history in the United States who blazoned Edward A. Freeman's motto "History is Past Politics, and Politics are Present History" across the wall of the historical seminary at the Johns Hopkins, took pains to explain that Freeman had been badly misunderstood. "He used the word 'political' in a large Greek sense," Adams wrote. "For him the Politeia or the Commonwealth embraced all the highest interests of man. He did not neglect the subjects of art and Literature." Adams, "Is History Past Politics?" *Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science*, 13th ser. (Baltimore, 1895), 190.

<sup>18</sup>Higham et al., *History: Humanistic Scholarship in America* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1965), 111.

maintained an open mind on such matters without ever being coercive about them. By joining the American Council of Learned Societies upon its founding in 1919, the association affirmed that history is one of the humane disciplines; by joining the Social Science Research Council in 1925, after two years of hesitation, the association affirmed that history is also one of the social sciences. The association, of course, has had enthusiasts for various methodologies and interpretations but few sectarians, certainly not enough of them to divide the leadership and membership into warring camps. Even on the rare occasions when AHA committees have composed reports on methodology and historiography, they have written in good temper and with due respect for what might be called the great traditions of modern historical scholarship.<sup>19</sup>

The compilation of bibliographies consumed much of the energy of committees and members of the AHA during the first thirty-odd years of its existence. If our forebears seem to have had a passion for bibliographies, we must remember that they were in fact laying the foundations for historical research in this country. This work was formalized by the Executive Council's appointment of a Committee on Bibliography in 1898; it remained a standing committee of the Council until 1919. The most notable series sponsored by the association has been the publication in 1902-03, 1906-40, and 1948-61, of *Writings on American History*, compiled from 1906 through 1940 by Grace Gardner Griffin—that devoted servant of historians.<sup>20</sup> The crowning bibliographical achievement of the AHA was its *Guide to Historical Literature*, originally published in 1931 and drastically revised in 1961, when it was certainly the best single-volume bibliography of historical writing in all epochs and fields.

Limitations of time prevent a proper recognition of the work of the councils and committees of the AHA in what is called public history—in organizing local and state historical societies, cataloguing their resources, upgrading their standards, and encouraging the establishment of state historical commissions or state departments of archives and

<sup>19</sup>See, for example, *Historical Scholarship in America: Needs and Opportunities, A Report by the Committee of the American Historical Association on the Planning of Research* (New York, 1932); Social Science Research Council, Bulletin 54, *Theory and Practice in Historical Study* (New York, 1946); and Michael Kammen, ed., *The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1980).

<sup>20</sup>Since 1962 the AHA has continued this publication for articles; between 1962 and 1973 it published a parallel series for books on American history. There is a cumulative index for *Writings on American History*. The index and the successor series need to be put on computer tapes and made available to scholars by author, title, and subject.

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history. The Executive Council created a Public Archives Commission in 1899, and that body began in 1909 to hold an annual conference of archivists. In 1904 the Executive Council also created a General Committee to hold annual conferences of persons active in local and state societies. Close cooperation between the AHA and local and state societies and archives continued until the establishment of the Society of American Archivists in 1936 and the American Association for State and Local History in 1940, which rendered the AHA's activities in these fields redundant.<sup>21</sup>

As historical scholars who insisted that work in original sources, particularly manuscripts, was the *sine qua non* of research, the first members of the AHA were appalled by the lack of guides to historical manuscripts in the United States. The business meeting of the association's second annual meeting instructed the Council "to represent to our government the advantages and the advisability of cataloguing all documents relating to the history of the United States down to the year 1800 existing in the official and private archives of Europe, and of copying and printing the more important of them."<sup>22</sup> After the federal incorporation of the association in 1889, there were high hopes for the establishment of a federal historical manuscripts commission modeled on the British Historical Manuscripts Commission. In a paper entitled "The Expenditures of Foreign Governments in Behalf of History,"<sup>23</sup> read to the annual meeting in 1891, Jameson eloquently pleaded that the United States at least should match what many small European states were already doing in the publication of records. But Congress turned a deaf ear to an AHA memorial in 1894-95, and the association, in the latter

<sup>21</sup>The SAA was a daughter organization of the AHA. On December 2, 1934, the AHA's Executive Council appointed a special committee consisting of Albert Ray Newsome, then head of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Francis S. Philbrick of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and Robert C. Binkley of Western Reserve University to report on the relationship of the AHA to "the whole problem of documentary publication and of national, state, local and private archives." The first recommendation in the committee's report (signed only by Newsome and Philbrick), dated October 15, 1935, was the creation of a self-governing organization of professional archivists, which should enjoy the strong support of the AHA. *Annual Report, 1935*, 1 (Washington, 1936): 175-77. Newsome was the first president of the SAA. Another active member of the AHA, Julian Parks Boyd, then librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a future president of the AHA (1964), was the first treasurer of the SAA.

<sup>22</sup>*AHA Papers*, 1: 64. The Library of Congress, under the leadership of Herbert Putnam, soon answered this call. Putnam brought Worthington C. Ford to the library in 1902 to head the recently established Manuscript Division, and Ford soon set under way a program to copy and photograph large quantities of manuscripts in foreign archives pertaining to early American history. Higham *et al.*, *History: Humanistic Scholarship in America*, 28-29.

<sup>23</sup>*Annual Report, 1891*, 33-61.



year, established its own Historical Manuscripts Commission, headed by Jameson.<sup>24</sup>

The Historical Manuscripts Commission existed as a standing committee of the AHA through 1935, but, to all intents and purposes, it had ceased to function after 1929. Meanwhile, however, it had published in the annual reports not only numerous guides and inventories to manuscripts in public archives and private hands but also many edited collections of letters, diaries, journals, and the like. The publication of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* by the Library of Congress and two private publishers, beginning in 1962 and continuing until the present, in twenty-three large volumes, including four separate index volumes, has made further activity by the AHA in this field unnecessary.

Professional historians in the AHA during its early years were particularly distressed by the almost utter neglect by the government of the United States of its own records. Those records, if kept at all, were, with a few exceptions, arranged and administered by amateurs, were scattered among various departments of the government, and were often stored in buildings that were not fireproof. Jameson issued the first strong call for the establishment of a central national archives in 1890. "Except Switzerland, whose case is peculiar," Jameson said, "I have found no instance of a civilized European country, not even Bavaria, Württemberg, or Baden, which does not spend more absolutely upon its archives than we do."<sup>25</sup>

If any single institution can be called a monument to one person, then the National Archives is surely a monument to John Franklin Jameson. To be sure, the AHA Executive Council, in 1901, sent a memorial to the two houses of Congress that urged the building of a "hall of records."<sup>26</sup> More important, in 1908 the Executive Council appointed a committee to promote the construction of a national archives building to be staffed by trained archivists and scholars. The association petitioned Congress again to this effect in 1910.<sup>27</sup> But it was Jameson who kept the

<sup>24</sup>*Annual Report, 1895* (Washington, 1896), 10. Jameson and a special subcommittee of the AHA tried again, in 1908–09, to secure governmental support for the publication of American historical records. Although President Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary of State Elihu Root supported the proposal, Congress refused to appropriate the money for a national historical commission. Jameson made two other efforts and failed. He then abandoned the project. See Elizabeth Donnan and Leo F. Stock., eds., *An Historian's World: Selections from the Correspondence of John Franklin Jameson* (Philadelphia, 1956), 12–13.

<sup>25</sup>*Annual Report, 1891*, 43.

<sup>26</sup>*Annual Report, 1901*, 1 (Washington, 1902): 36.

<sup>27</sup>H. G. Jones, *The Records of a Nation* (New York, 1969), 7–8. Also see Donald R. McCoy, *The National Archives: America's Ministry of Documents, 1934–1968* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1978).

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pressure on the councils of the AHA and on Congresses and presidents of the United States all through the 1910s and 1920s, until success came with a congressional appropriation in 1926. Ground was broken in 1931, and the present National Archives building was opened for use in 1935.<sup>28</sup>

The act of 1934 that created the National Archives also established the National Archives Council on which neither the AHA nor any other professional organization was represented. The Executive Council of the AHA, however, did in effect dictate in 1934 the choice of the first Archivist of the United States—Robert Digges Wimberly Connor, the first secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission and a professor of history at the University of North Carolina. Another provision of the National Archives Act called for creation of the National Historical Publications Commission, two members of which were to be appointed by the AHA. Although the commission was appointed, Congress refused to appropriate any funds for its work, “and the commission lapsed into inactivity.”<sup>29</sup> There is no time to review the splendid work of the NHPC, which was revived by President Truman in 1950, was later given substantial appropriations, and was enlarged and renamed the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in 1974.<sup>30</sup> We can only note here that the existence and prodigious work of this agency in promoting and subsidizing the publication of many basic records of American history represented the fruition of the hopes and dreams of Jameson and other founders of the American Historical Association.

This brings us back to the tenuous but usually friendly relationship between the United States government and the American Historical Association. The original act of incorporation of 1889, which has since been amended only slightly, is a very simple document that names certain persons and their successors as “a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America.” The association was to have its principal office in Washington and report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,

<sup>28</sup>Jones, *Records of a Nation*, 8–10; Victor Gondos, Jr., *J. Franklin Jameson and the Birth of the National Archives, 1906–1926* (Philadelphia, 1981); Fred Shelley, “The Interest of J. Franklin Jameson in the National Archives, 1908–1934,” *American Archivist*, 22 (1949): 99–130; and Donnan and Stock, *An Historian's World*, 15–17.

<sup>29</sup>Jones, *Records of a Nation*, 118–19.

<sup>30</sup>For a detailed account of the work of the NHPC to 1968, see *ibid.*, 119–33. For the most recent comprehensive review, see National Historical Publications and Records Commission, *Annual Report for 1982* (Washington, 1984).

who in turn would communicate such reports to Congress as he saw fit. As I have said, publication of the annual reports was a boon to the AHA and a major cause of its growth. But aside from this indirect subsidy, the AHA to my knowledge has never received a dollar appropriated directly by Congress. Nor has it ever applied for or wanted any such appropriations.

The AHA has preferred to act only in an advisory and consultative capacity with various governmental agencies, and even here the initiative for such a relationship has come from these agencies. In recent decades the AHA, in addition to its representation on the NHPRC, has had representatives on advisory councils to the National Archives and Records Service and the Office of the Historian of the State Department. Their work, much of it of a watchdog and supportive nature, has recently been well reviewed<sup>31</sup> and only needs to be noted and applauded here.

THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE DISCIPLINE of history occurred at the same time that secondary schools were beginning to proliferate in the United States, and the American Historical Association played a determinative role in securing an important place for history in high school curricula and in the training of history teachers in secondary schools. The basic work<sup>32</sup> was done by a Committee of Ten, appointed by the National Education Association in 1892. This committee—the first of four influential committees designated by their membership number—was dominated by members of the AHA.<sup>33</sup> In 1896 the association itself appointed the Committee of Seven “to consider the subject of history in the secondary schools and to draw up a scheme of college entrance requirements.”<sup>34</sup> In 1899 this committee, whose chairperson was Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, recommended a four-year historical curriculum for high schools, consisting of ancient

<sup>31</sup>Richard W. Leopold, “The Historian and the Federal Government,” *Journal of American History*, 64 (1977–78): 5–23.

<sup>32</sup>*Report of the Committee on Secondary School Studies Appointed at the Meeting of the National Education Association, July 9, 1892* (Washington, 1893).

<sup>33</sup>The historian members were, notably, Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, Edward G. Bourne of Adelbert College, Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, and James Harvey Robinson of the University of Pennsylvania. Charles Homer Haskins and Frederick Jackson Turner, both at the University of Wisconsin, also participated by invitation. For an editorial note on the conference and the minutes of its meetings, see Link *et al.*, *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, 8: 61–73. Also see Theodore R.Sizer, *Secondary Schools at the Turn of the Century* (New Haven, Conn., 1964); and Hazel Whitman Hertzberg, “The Teaching of History,” in Kammen, *The Past Before Us*, 475.

<sup>34</sup>Committee of Seven, *The Study of History in Schools: Report to the American Historical Association* (New York, 1899), v.

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history to A.D. 800, medieval and modern European history, English history, and American history and government, or variations of this program.<sup>35</sup>

A Committee of Five, appointed by the Executive Council of the AHA in 1907 at the request of the Headmasters' Association, with McLaughlin as chairperson, reported in 1911 that historical courses and teaching methods had been instituted and changed "from one side of the continent to the other" in response to the report of the Committee of Seven. There had, however, recently been much demand for more emphasis on modern history. The Committee of Five, saying that "the desire of teachers to emphasize modern history" had a strong appeal to its members, proposed a four-year program of historical study in high schools that included a full-year course in modern European history and English history since 1760.<sup>36</sup> Meanwhile, the Committee of Eight of the AHA, headed by James Alton James of Northwestern University, had produced a report that recommended a program of historical courses in grammar schools.<sup>37</sup>

Minor curricular changes were undertaken in response to new developments in historiography and the rise of the social sciences. In 1916 a Committee on the Social Studies of the NEA and in 1934 a Commission on the Social Studies of the AHA called for greater room in secondary school curricula for the social sciences.<sup>38</sup> The AHA commission, however, was vague as to what the social sciences were and what high school teachers should do with them. Meanwhile, the AHA, alone among the organizations that professed to represent the social sciences, had maintained a close relationship with the National Council for the Social Studies, formed in 1921.<sup>39</sup> Whether the nonrecommendations of the AHA's Commission on the Social Studies had any effect is

<sup>35</sup>*Ibid.*, 134–36. The other members of the committee were Herbert B. Adams, George L. Fox, rector of the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Albert Bushnell Hart, Charles Homer Haskins of the University of Wisconsin, Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College, and H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University. It should be noted that, among this group, only Fox was connected with a secondary school. It should also be noted that the committee, in its report of 267 pages, emphasized the central role that history should occupy in high school curricula, discussed "the present condition of history in American secondary schools," surveyed the place of history in secondary schools in German, French, English, and Canadian schools, discussed the proper training of teachers in history in secondary schools, and so on.

<sup>36</sup>Committee of Five, *The Study of History in Secondary Schools: Report to the American Historical Association* (New York, 1911), 64–65.

<sup>37</sup>American Historical Association, *The Study of History in Elementary Schools: Report to the American Historical Association by a Committee of Eight* (New York, 1909).

<sup>38</sup>[National Education Association], *The Social Studies in Secondary Education* (Washington, 1916); and American Historical Association, *Report of the Commission on the Social Studies: Conclusions and Recommendations* (New York, 1934).

<sup>39</sup>Hertzberg, "Teaching of History," 478–79.

extremely doubtful,<sup>40</sup> because traditional history continued to enjoy a central place in high school curricula until the 1960s. In any event, the commission was the last AHA committee to address itself in an extensive way to the role history should play in the education of students in secondary schools.

The AHA used other means to maintain close contact with history teachers in secondary schools. The Council collaborated with a private publisher in 1912 to revive the moribund *History Teacher's Magazine*, which said, in its first issue after its rebirth, that it was "edited under the supervision of a committee of the American Historical Association." The name of the magazine was changed to *Historical Outlook* in October 1918, when it was advertised as "an organ" of the AHA. The National Council for the Social Studies became a cosponsor in 1923. *Historical Outlook* became the *Social Studies* in 1934; three years later, control and direction reverted to the publisher, and all connection between the magazine and the AHA ceased.

In the same month that the *Social Studies* reverted entirely to private control, the AHA and the NCSS launched a new journal for teachers—*Social Education*, "published for the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Sciences" by the American Book Company. The NCSS took over the publication of *Social Education* in 1941 but still collaborated with the AHA in editorial matters through a joint executive board. In 1955, *Social Education* became the "official journal" of the NCSS, "in collaboration" with the AHA. Since January 1969, *Social Education*, still the official journal of the NCSS, has not mentioned the American Historical Association on its masthead.

While professional historians and the AHA practiced a policy of benign neglect toward secondary schools in the early 1960s, the social scientists—anthropologists, economists, and sociologists—moved into the vacuum and began to reorganize high school curricula. As Hazel Whitman Hertzberg has observed, the social scientists were essentially ahistorical, and the so-called reformers tolerated history only insofar as it could be justified as a social science. Then came the upheavals of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The emphasis was now on "relevance" and "self-realization," "inquiry" and "discovery." As Hertzberg has said: "The new emphasis was both ahistorical and antihistorical. The past was relevant only when it dealt with matters of burning social or personal concern."<sup>41</sup> Richard S. Kirkendall, speaking in 1975 for a com-

<sup>40</sup>"The work of the Commission had little or no effect on the teaching in the high schools." W. Stull Holt, for the AHA Service Center for Teachers of History, *The Historical Profession in the United States* (Washington, 1963), 14.

<sup>41</sup>Hertzberg, "Teaching of History," 483.

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mittee of the Organization of American Historians, said, "History is in crisis."<sup>42</sup> It still is, although there are now signs that thoughtful people throughout the country deeply regret the assault on history and the other liberal arts in the secondary schools.

For this turn in opinion, we have to give most of the credit to other publicists and can claim little credit for ourselves.<sup>43</sup> To be sure, the AHA's Service Center for Teachers of History did sponsor, between 1958 and 1965, the writing and publication of seventy-four pamphlets on various aspects and fields of history. This excellent series was (and is) a great success, but in all candor it has to be said that most of the essays were written for graduate students and college teachers, not secondary school teachers. And the Teaching Division of the Council has, among other things, from time to time sponsored regional conferences on the teaching of history in which high school teachers have participated.<sup>44</sup> But the reports of the vice-presidents of the Teaching Division reveal a constant sense of frustration, a feeling almost of despair, because members of that division have wanted to do many things for which there has been no money.<sup>45</sup>

THESE, THEN, HAVE BEEN SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS and failures of the American Historical Association during its first hundred years. And what of the future, now that we begin the second century of our life? I am quite sure that the American Historical Association will be celebrating its bicentennial one hundred years from now, but, since I am not endowed with the gift of prophecy, I will confine my observations about the future to some activities that I think might well engage our energies in the years immediately ahead.

To begin with, we should always remember that, if we do not stand firmly behind the cause of history and the unfettered freedom of historical inquiry, no one else will do so. A good case in point is what happened to the National Archives when it lost its independence by being under the control of the Federal Records Administration within

<sup>42</sup>"The Status of History in the Schools," *Journal of American History*, 62 (1975-76): 557-70. The quotation is on page 557.

<sup>43</sup>For example, see Ernest L. Boyer, *High School: A Report on Secondary Education in America* (New York, 1983); National Commission on Excellence in Education, *A Nation at Risk: The Imperative Need for Educational Reform* (Washington, 1983); Theodore R.Sizer, *The Dilemma of the American High School* (Boston, 1984); and Chester E. Finn, Jr., et al., eds., *The Humanities in America's High Schools* (New York, 1984).

<sup>44</sup>Donald B. Cole and Thomas Pressly, *Preparation of Secondary-School History Teachers* (3d edn. rev., Washington, 1983), 27.

<sup>45</sup>See, particularly, Warren I. Susman's last report as vice-president of the Teaching Division, in *Annual Report, 1978* (Washington, n.d.), 51-59.

the new General Services Administration, founded to be the housekeeping agency of the government. The AHA and the Society of American Archivists were utterly indifferent, and the deed was done in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.<sup>46</sup> A Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives, with representatives from the AHA, OAH, and SAA, strongly urged in 1968 that the independence of the National Archives be restored.<sup>47</sup> But the organizations whose deepest interests were at stake did not follow through, and nothing happened.

It has been a far different story since the founding, at the initiative of the AHA, in 1975–76 of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. The NCC, under the energetic directorship of Page Putnam Miller, now represents thirty-four historical associations. It has defended our interests on a number of fronts—for example, in protecting the Freedom of Information Act, in leading the fight against the National Security Agency Directive Number 84, and in protecting the funding of the NHPRC and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

To Dr. Miller and the NCC, moreover, must go much of the credit for the achievement of one of the centennial goals of the AHA—the passage of S.905, which reestablished the independence of the National Archives. Many historians and archivists worked hard during 1982–84 for the success of this measure, and we had strong bipartisan support in both houses of Congress. We are particularly grateful to Senators Mark O. Hatfield, Thomas F. Eagleton, and Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., and Representative Jack B. Brooks for seeing the bill through to adoption and to President Reagan for signing it on October 19, 1984. For this epochal victory we can felicitate ourselves and congratulate in particular Dr. Miller. Passage of S.905 ought also to be a reminder of what we can accomplish when we work together with unity and energy. I am also reminded here that, although support for the NCC has increased substantially during the past two years, it is still too small.

Another thing that should engage our attention is the problem of affiliation. At present, some seventy-nine historical societies, with a total membership of almost one hundred thousand persons, are affiliated with the American Historical Association. What troubles me is that no one seems to know what “affiliation” means, aside from the opportunity given to affiliates to hold regular sessions at our annual meetings,

<sup>46</sup>Jones, *Records of a Nation*, 40–65.

<sup>47</sup>For the report, with Julian P. Boyd’s “dissenting statement,” see *ibid.*, 275–94. Boyd dissented, he said, because the committee’s original draft had been watered down in its final version.

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although probably not more than 10 percent of their members are also members of the AHA. Is it not possible for the AHA to say that affiliation carries responsibilities as well as privileges? I have asked the Council to review the question of affiliation and to see what might be done to make it meaningful and mutually beneficial, and the Professional Division now has this matter under study.

A task of far greater moment and urgency is the recovery of a crucial role for the AHA in the determination of the curricula of our secondary schools. Let us return to the field that we so unthinkingly abandoned. Let us speak, both as citizens and as professional historians, in the deep conviction that no person can live a full and rich life without intimate knowledge of his or her past. If we do not know where we came from, we cannot know who we are. And if we do not know who we are, then we flounder in ignorance, not knowing where we are going. But there is no need to preach to the converted on this subject. We have talked enough; let us act. In fact, we have under way several initiatives that the Council hopes and believes will bring the AHA back into the mainstream of the teaching of history in our secondary schools.

First, the Teaching Division is now planning a new pamphlet series to be addressed explicitly to the needs of high school teachers. These pamphlets, which will cover United States and world history, will attempt to provide high school teachers with up-to-date surveys of the periods and subjects covered, will comment on new interpretations, and will point out where emphases should be placed and what the current controversies are about. The pamphlets will also include titles of a few books recommended for further reading and perhaps sample lesson plans.

Second, the Council has voted unanimously to authorize the president to appoint a blue-ribbon commission—composed of historians, leaders in secondary school teaching, administration, and governance, and others—to survey, as did the Committee of Seven, the current situation regarding history in our high schools and proper standards for the training of high school history teachers. Numerous states are at this very moment in the process of trying to restore history as an integral part of what is called a basic core discipline. And the leaders in these same states are crying out for help from professional historians. The report of the blue-ribbon commission will come at a propitious time, perhaps at a turning point in the history of American secondary education. But we mean above all to follow through in concerted action in every state. To this end, we will have the support of the Teaching Division of the AHA, the NCC, and the Committee on Schools and Colleges of the OAH.

I had hoped to announce the appointment of this commission tonight



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and am disappointed that I cannot do so. But no matter. Plans are now well under way to raise the money necessary for the work of the commission and its staff. And we are determined to emulate our forebears in seeing to it that our children and grandchildren do not grow up in ignorance of their civilization's and their country's past.

These are some of the problems and tasks that lie immediately before us. Meanwhile, as we face the next hundred years, let us, with the same vigor and dedication of our founders, resolve, with strong and active faith in our high calling and acknowledgment of our solemn responsibility, to continue to promote the study of history in the United States.

## Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

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A year ago, I moved into the position previously occupied with great sensitivity and effectiveness by Mary Berry, and during the past year, issues that had been on her agenda found places on mine while others took on new importance in the work of the division. My colleagues and I continued to be concerned about the rights of historians, an issue of especially large significance to Berry, and about NEH policies on the newer historical fields, plagiarism, and opportunities for historians. The general area of professional ethics crowded its way to the front, and a new opportunity to bring the different groups of historians together in fruitful collaboration opened up.

Concerning the rights of historians, a troubling case involved a historian who was being sued by a colleague. The historian had written a letter to a newspaper editor criticizing the recommendations on history that her colleague, not a historian, had made to a school board. The division recommended, and the Council agreed, that the AHA should make a statement on the case. To us, legal action seemed an inappropriate way of dealing with scholarly disagreement.

Also, the division began to reconsider the Association's policy on rights. The question is: Should the AHA protest only those violations of the civil rights of historians pertaining to their professional activities?

The division looked at several aspects of the employment issue. Responding to concerns expressed to us by the Committee on Women Historians, we recommended the development of articles on open advertising and equity in salaries. The latter article, we believe, should emphasize help to historians in dealing with the issue.

While applauding a recent article in *Perspectives* on "temporary" teachers, the division urged the Association to go even farther on this issue. It seems likely to gain special significance for historians, for their profession faces an unusually high level of retirements in the near future. Whether or not those who retire will be replaced and whether

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their replacements will be full-time, tenure-track people or part-time, temporary employees, as well as the quality of opportunities for people in the latter category, are issues of large importance for the future welfare of the profession.

Once again, the ugly issue of plagiarism confronted the division. In response, one of its members worked with the American Association of University Professors, investigating charges and seeking a satisfactory solution. So far, the goal has not been reached. Consideration of the issue, however, encouraged us to authorize the development of a statement on it so as to enlarge understanding and sensitivity.

Plagiarism is but one of several questions of professional ethics to come to the division's attention. Another question involves the apparent effort by several historians to prevent another from obtaining further employment in the profession. We are now exploring this episode. Criticism of such behavior, just as charges of plagiarism, imply the existence of a code of ethics in the profession and persuade us to give fresh thought to the nature and adequacy of that code. This is now a major item on our agenda.

The division also considered charges from the Committee on Women Historians that NEH has become unfriendly toward the newer historical fields. We have recommended that several officers and representatives of the Association should meet with the chair of the Endowment to discuss the issue, that AHA's approach to the discussion should be based on the assumption that the development of these fields has great value, and that the AHA should offer to help NEH staff people gain a fuller understanding and appreciation of these fields.

This set of recommendations concerning the Endowment is but one way in which the division is seeking to enlarge awareness and appreciation of the great complexity of the historical profession and to promote cooperation among the different parts. We have also recommended, and the Council has agreed, that a meeting should be held with the officers of the affiliated societies to explore ways in which the AHA could become more useful to them and they could become more helpful to the Association. To the same end, the division has investigated a program in the foreign languages that brings together on the local level teachers in the schools and colleges. Finding the program attractive, the division has encouraged similar experimentation among historians, adding that in our discipline the "collaboratives" should include public as well as academic practitioners. Along the same line, the division recommended that meetings of Association officers with department chairs should consider ways of bringing the different types of historians together in collaborative ventures, and the division did what it could to assist the

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very valuable work of the National Coordinating Committee and Page Miller, contributed to the development of plans for revision of the pamphlet *Careers for Students of History*, and recommended that the proposed "blue-ribbon" commission consider public as well as academic history.

It seems significant that while the number of history majors declined sharply, historical museums and their patrons became much more numerous. It appears that public historians in those museums, as well as elsewhere, could teach lessons of value to their academic colleagues just as the latter could assist in efforts to raise standards in many museums.

There have been a few other items on our agenda. The division successfully promoted recommendations for change in the awards ceremony at the annual meeting and against simultaneous service on the Council and other agencies of the Association. We based our stand on the latter issue on the principle of the widest possible distribution of opportunities.

The people serving with me in the Professional Division this year have been Robert Zangrando, Bernard Semmel, Sam Wells, and John Lombardi. Zangrando, the division's veteran, has made especially large contributions. For me, this has been largely a year of learning about the division's work and defining its challenges. I look forward to efforts to grapple with them during 1985. Fortunately, I will be able to work closely with splendid people in the division and in AHA headquarters.

December 1984

Richard S. Kirkendall, *Vice-President*

## **Report of the Vice-President, Research Division**

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The Research Division has watched the struggle for the independence of the National Archives from General Services Administration control and mismanagement with great interest, and we welcome the success of this great legislative effort. With the accomplishment of National Archives independence, however, the AHA's concerns do not end. We must continue to work for adequate funding for this institution which is so important for the historical profession. We must observe with great care how the new Archivist of the United States is selected. And we must not hesitate to criticize where that is appropriate; the example which particularly worries us at the moment is the outrageously excessive charges being levied for the microfilming and xeroxing of documents for researchers. We have asked the Council to follow up on this point.

All the dire predictions we have made in prior reports about the administration's desire to get the people off the government's back by closing government records have remained all too accurate. The second report on this situation by the government itself records a further substantial reduction in the reviewing and opening of records and—appropriately for the year 1984—refers to these steps backward with “special delight” and “looks forward to even greater progress” in the future (ISOO report, p. 27). This steady deterioration in regard to access to government records underlines the significance of the new policy of the AHA of calling for a legislative framework for classification and declassification.

A particularly egregious example of government mishandling of security classification has been the treatment of the papers of William Friedman deposited in the Marshall Library at Lexington, VA. The National Security Agency (NSA) has repeatedly reviewed and re-reviewed these papers, opening, closing, reopening, and reclosing some of them in a process that makes the Keystone Cops look well organized.

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The AHA has joined with a number of other organizations in a suit to enjoin these ridiculous and in our judgement illegal activities, and the filing of that suit has itself led the NSA to reviews which now leave open about ninety percent of the previously closed records. While the AHA maintains its position in principle that the NSA does not have the authority to engage in this activity, the Research Division has recommended that the Council of the Association call to the attention of the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO)—the agency charged with monitoring government classification and declassification activity—these obvious signs of incompetence in the review of classified documents by the NSA and to urge ISOO to assist that agency in developing proper procedures for reviewing records and in creating a sound training program for its review personnel.

At the same time as the declassification situation is worsening, the government is also continuing with its attempts to gut the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). An exemption for the operational records of the Central Intelligence Agency was rushed through the last Congress; an exemption with no time limit whatever. Efforts at further restrictions on FOIA can be expected in the future.

One issue which had worried all of us has fortunately been resolved satisfactorily. A reading of the copyright law by the Register of Copyrights, which would have practically ended the xeroxing for researchers of items from collections of private papers, is not being implemented. The Council has gone on record against any such misreading of the "fair use" doctrine if the issue surfaces again, but we appear to be safe on this one for the time being.

The Research Division is greatly alarmed by the possibility that government and other records preserved only in machine-readable form on discs, tapes, etc., will in a relatively short time disappear in practice either because of the physical deterioration of the discs and tapes or because no machines still in service will be able to read them. We have asked the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists to examine this matter.

On two occasions the division has discussed and reviewed at length the concern of the AHA's Committee on Women Historians over the direction apparently taken in recent years by the National Endowment for the Humanities in substantially reducing support of work in women's history, a reduction which affects the thriving field of women's studies not only directly but also indirectly as the Endowment serves as something of a model for foundations and other granting agencies. The division concluded that the statistics on NEH funding practices avail-

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able to the Committee on Women Historians and analyzed by them were not yet sufficiently comprehensive to allow firm deductions to be made; but since the division believes the matter to be one of great potential significance, we have recommended that the Council request the NEH to prepare and maintain more adequate and complete statistics on the flow of applications and grants.

The *American Historical Review* comes within the purview of the division. In anticipation of the forthcoming change in the position of editor, the division, with Council's approval, sponsored a survey of the membership about the *Review* and also arranged for a session on the future of the *Review* for this year's annual meeting. It is our hope that the feedback from the membership and the viewpoints expressed at the session will prove useful both to the search committee for a new editor and to the new editor. In addition, we have recommended to the Council that the editor be made an *ex-officio*, non-voting, member of the Council, an issue we believe has gained added importance as a result of the geographic separation of the *Review* from the national office of the Association.

We have reviewed sixty-three applications for Albert J. Beveridge research grants in American history; thirty-four awards were made for a total of \$19,800. We recommended, and the Council has approved, that in the future the scope of the Beveridge grants, like the Beveridge Award, be extended to include the whole western hemisphere. As a result, AHA members engaged in research in Canadian, Central American, Caribbean, and South American history will be eligible to apply. After a detailed examination of the origins and history of the Littleton-Griswold funds we have recommended to the Council that in addition to the continued funding of the Jameson Fellowship, income from this endowment be used for a book prize in the field of American Law and Society to be awarded by a joint prize committee of the AHA and the American Society for Legal History, and that the balance available each year be utilized for research grants in American history administered in a competition simultaneous with that for the Beveridge grants, but carrying the name of the Littleton-Griswold Endowment.

During the year, the division recommended, and the Council approved, a standardization of the AHA prize structure under which almost all of the Association's prizes will now be awarded annually and at \$1,000 each. We are most pleased that this year for the first time it has been possible to award the Joan Kelly Memorial Prize in Women's History and the Herbert Feis Award to a historian not affiliated with an academic institution. A new prize in any field of history before 1000

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A.D. has been made possible by a private donor; it will be awarded for the first time in 1985, and the division has recommended that it be named for James Henry Breasted.

Among other projects and issues which have been before the Research Division belong the *Guide to Research in United States History outside the U.S., 1945-1980*, a possible new version of the AHA's *Guide to Historical Literature*, possible AHA co-sponsorship of a conference commemorating the centenary of the death of Leopold von Ranke, and the problems of selecting and preserving aerial photographs for historical research. We have made recommendations to the ACLS on applications for support of foreign travel, and have recommended to the Council that Fritz Fischer and Joseph Needham be made honorary members of the Association. On our recommendation, the Council has adopted a self-denying regulation for members of the Program Committee.

The division met in March and October; it consisted this year of Professors Robert I. Rotberg, Walter LaFeber, Franklin W. Knight, K. C. Liu, and Gerhard L. Weinberg (chair). I am especially grateful for the service of Professors Rotberg and LaFeber who leave the division with me this year, and for the support and assistance of Sam Gammon, Jamil Zainaldin, Eileen Gaylard and Page Miller.

This is my last report as Vice-President for the Research Division. A major concern over the last three years has been the steady closing down on access to the records of our government. While we have prepared, and the Council has adopted as AHA policy, new guidelines for legislation and executive orders that if adopted by the government would over time solve this problem, I very much fear that many in the profession are neither sufficiently informed nor sufficiently alarmed about what is going on. Each year our government creates more new classified records than it declassifies old ones; the mountain of closed paper grows daily. Into the foreseeable future, there is no real prospect of historians being able to work on an enormous range of subjects beyond the early 1950s—research will be stuck at that point until the end of this century unless policies and procedures in the government change drastically. The Research Division in the future will face not only this problem but the near certainty of a new assault on the FOIA to close what small windows on the past thirty years might otherwise open up.

The Association has every reason to be proud of its role, and the role of the National Coordinating Committee under its extremely able director, Page Putnam Miller, in pushing for the liberation of the National Archives, enormously assisted in this, one must add, by truly extraordinary incompetence on the part of a recent Administrator of General



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Services. The attainment of this long-cherished goal does not, however, mean that we can now relax our interest in the Archives. We must continue to support adequate funding, keep a close watch to make sure that future Archivists are selected for professional competence, and observe the practices and operations of the Archives as they affect researchers.

A significant part of AHA advocacy in the future, as in the past, will need to be devoted to adequate funding levels for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Just as our support for the National Archives should not restrain us from monitoring the way Archives practices and operations affect research, so our support for the Endowment cannot be allowed to preclude scrutiny of its activities. Major shifts in Endowment policy can affect not only the individuals who apply to it for support but the nature and direction of our discipline. The most recent figures show that at a time when the proportion of all applications funded remained quite steady near 30 percent, the percentage of applications in the field of women's studies funded fell from 57.7 percent in fiscal 1981 to 36.4 percent in fiscal 1982 to 28.3 in fiscal 1983; and this at a time when applications in this area—perhaps discouraged by rumors of a policy shift—were dropping at a rate three times that of other applications. There may be a need for additional detail, but the Association will surely wish to observe this situation closely. We cannot accept a view that all insights into the historical process come from Thucydides and Polybius, all narrative excellence from Herodotus and Livy. Our discipline must continue to be enriched by new modes of analysis and new patterns of presentation; the humanities need innovation along with conservation.

The Research Division has devoted much time to the administration of the Association's research grants and, assuming the Council approves our proposals, will do more such work. Both in principle and from reading the reports we receive from grantees, I believe that this is an important and highly useful program for the AHA at a time when constricting research funds face a profession in which more historians than ever before are trying to maintain research activity either without any academic affiliation or at institutions with few or no research grants of their own. We have found it possible to extend our grant program in scope from research in U.S. history to the whole western hemisphere, but I believe very strongly that we cannot be satisfied to leave it this way. The AHA owes it to the discipline and to its members to find ways of raising the money needed to provide an analogous research grant program for those working on parts of the world outside the western hemisphere. This will not be easy, but the very success of the program

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we do have ought to assist us in convincing funding sources of the need as well as the Association's administrative capacity to handle it.

The efforts of the AHA to launch a popular magazine of history have involved much work by a special committee; we all hope that this effort succeeds. It could become, and become rather quickly, a significant project of the Association and a major factor in revitalizing public appreciation of the ability of history to combine accuracy and depth of insight with popular appeal in style and format. A new *Guide to Historical Literature*, on the other hand, would be a great boon to colleges and community colleges and students throughout the country; here too I hope for the best.

There is, however, a somber note on which I must close. The increasing use of machine-readable records as the only preserved records threatens the future of the discipline. The discs, tapes, and other materials will either deteriorate or become obsolete—or both. Anyone who dreams that the current generation of machine-readable materials will be readable by future generations of equipment is invited to imagine the current state of research on such recent events as the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 if the records of them had been kept in a form readable by machinery of that period. Any who are not disturbed by that suggestion might ponder the sorts of machine-readable records that might have been produced at the time of the American Revolution. Here is a subject that will certainly call for the closest attention of the Research Division in coming years. And no doubt there will be challenges that we cannot even think of today.

December 1984

Gerhard L. Weinberg, *Vice-President*

## Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

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This has been a busy and constructive year for the Teaching Division. A good deal has been accomplished and a number of significant projects are under way. Here at the convention we are sponsoring a session on methods of teaching the Constitution at various levels. We are also holding a reception for graduate students at which the members of the Council and a number of past AHA presidents will be on hand to answer questions and discuss the present and future state of the profession.

Among other activities that should be of direct concern to AHA members, division member Joyce Appleby has recently published an essay in *Perspectives* on the problem of temporary appointments in our colleges and universities. The temporary teacher is a necessity (and the work is a valuable source of money and experience for graduate students and many other historians), but as Professor Appleby points out, temporaries are too often taken advantage of, and nearly always treated as second class citizens by history departments. The division is also sponsoring the publication of a volume on "The Best of 'Teaching History Today.'" This book, prepared under the supervision of Henry Bausum of the Virginia Military Institute, will consist of a selection of columns from the popular feature on ideas for teaching various courses that has been appearing regularly in *Perspectives*.

The division has also been involved in a number of important conferences in addition to its regular support of regional conferences for secondary school teachers held at various colleges and universities. A recent meeting sponsored by the AHA Committee on Quantitative Research in History at Amherst, funded by Exxon, has resulted in the development of a proposal concept for a summer institute in which we shall be involved. And next May the Teaching Division will be sponsoring an important conference on the use of film in the teaching of history that has been organized by John E. O'Connor. This conference will be held at the Library of Congress.

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But the main focus of our attention this year has been on the problem of improving the teaching of history in the schools. In this connection we have kept an eye on state education department proposals for changing history requirements. AHA protests, for example, had a great deal to do with persuading New York State to abandon, or at least modify, a drastic, and from our point of view disastrous, revision of the curriculum. Gerald Eggert of our division is currently writing an article for *Perspectives* describing how a similar problem was dealt with in Pennsylvania.

At our October meeting division member Marjorie Bingham presented a report suggesting the kinds of things that the AHA might be doing to forge closer links between our members and high school teachers of history. One of her suggestions, the creation of local alliances of college and high school history teachers to support all kinds of historical activities, was also the subject of a report to our group by Claire Guadiani of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Guadiani has organized a remarkable network of alliances of this sort in the field of language and literature. The idea is obviously one that merits serious consideration. It is clear, however, that organizing such groups requires an enormous amount of work; since the OAH has already undertaken a pilot project of a similar type, we have decided to join with them in further study of the idea. Our division has also recommended that the AHA Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee give serious thought to placing properly qualified high school teachers on as many AHA committees as possible.

The Teaching Division is involved in the discussion of President Link's suggestion that the AHA create a blue-ribbon commission to look into the state of the teaching of history in the schools. We are currently studying plans for a preliminary conference to identify key issues and problem areas worthy of our profession's attention and action.

Our division has adopted a policy of awarding certificates to the winners of state History Day prize contests and to the teachers of the winners. These handsome diplomas are signed by your Executive Director and the Vice-President for Teaching and (we are told) are much appreciated by the recipients. The AHA Council will be considering a proposal by Teaching Division member Nadine Hata that we award certificates of appreciation to all teacher participants in the History Day programs.

The division has given much thought to ways and means of getting useful historical material into the hands of school teachers. We have for some time been considering a possible connection with the journal *The*

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*History Teacher.* We do not yet have a specific suggestion to present to the Association. We have, however, made major progress toward the preparing of pamphlets describing the latest developments in our discipline that will help school teachers keep up-to-date and enrich their teaching. Eric Foner of Columbia is editor of a series in American history and Michael Adas of Rutgers is editor of a world history series. In addition to reporting on trends, the articles will contain references for further reading, and in most cases a few documents or other types of source material that teachers may use in their classes. These will be chosen with the interests and capacities of school children in mind.

Exactly how this material will be made available has not been finally decided. Publishing the pamphlets, which will run to twenty-five or thirty pages each, separately as with the current AHA pamphlet series, does not seem like the best way to reach school teachers. We are hoping that each series can be brought out in two-volume paperback format by a textbook publisher. But there are other possibilities; in any case I feel confident that by the time of the next AHA annual meeting this project will be fully under way.

December 1984

John A. Garraty, *Vice-President*

## Report of the Executive Director

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It is gratifying to report that our hundredth year has been a successful one. In this year, Janus-like, we look back on our distinguished past and forward to a promising future. Although members of our founder generation have long since departed from the scene, we are still fortunate to have among our members many historians who knew the younger members of that generation well. Indeed, our oldest member at this writing, Charles Wendell David of St. Davids, Pennsylvania, is ninety-nine years young and joined the AHA in 1913. His younger colleague, Warren O. Ault of Waban, Massachusetts, joined in 1912 and is thus our doyen. Though none of us plan to be around for the bicentennial of the Association, I believe there are good prospects that AHA leaders for 2084 will be able to look back with pride on the accomplishments of the AHA in the early years of its second century.

One recommendation we can leave to those future leaders for 2084 is that they enlist again the generous hospitality and support of Skidmore College. Skidmore celebrated the completion of our first century by entertaining the Council at its May 1984 meeting in Saratoga Springs, where we began. Although the site of the old United States Hotel, where the 1884 organizing session of the AHA was held, is now occupied by a Red Barn fast-food emporium, the Council yet derived inspiration from Skidmore's hospitality and the evocative atmosphere of Saratoga Springs to believe that history remains both tastier and more nourishing than certain other, fast-food disciplines!

The report that follows is organized into the customary sections on general matters, research, teaching, and professional division activities.

### GENERAL

Our advocacy efforts have come a long way. By the time this appears in print, we will know the outcome of the very promising campaign to restore the independent agency status of the National Archives and Records Service. At this writing it has passed the Senate, has been

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blessed by the Administration, and appears very likely to pass the House before adjournment. For many years this has been a primary lobbying effort of the Association and our efforts lined up half of the Senators and nearly a fifth of the Representatives as cosponsors.

Another major, related concern of the Association has been access to historical documents of government. During the year we produced a basic policy paper on the system of government security classification which will provide guidance for our advocacy efforts in the future. In sum, it proposes that the guidelines for classification be fixed by legislation rather than left to the fluctuations of successive administrations. In the same area we have given testimony before both Senate and House Intelligence Committees opposing efforts to exempt the Central Intelligence Agency from the Freedom of Information Act. Although CIA appears likely to get partial exemption, our testimony has been effective in limiting the size of such a loophole for perpetual secrecy procedures. Other major initiatives were:

- Testimony on behalf of reauthorization and funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This past year NHPRC was reauthorized for five years with increased appropriations ceilings.
- Support for increased appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities. (NEH funding was increased by \$10 million.)
- Support for legislation establishing a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. (Enacted Sept. 30, 1983)
- Testimony on National Security Decision Directive 84, which would have imposed lifelong censorship on government officials with access to sensitive compartmented information. The directive has been withdrawn.
- Support of current funding levels for state historic preservation programs and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Resistance of efforts to eliminate Title VI funds for foreign area studies research centers.
- Participation with other organizations in a joint effort lawsuit against the National Security Agency's entrance into an independent library and sequestration or classification of manuscripts on national security grounds. Although the suit has not been tried, the agency has retreated on most of the documents in question.

In last year's Report we looked forward to the possibility of a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1983-84, as a result of financial measures taken during the closing months of the previous year. While our financial situation has improved, the slowness of revenue enhancement measures to take effect and one extraordinary capital expenditure has

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postponed that happy event for another year. Although we were able to realize the capital gain on one of our rental townhouse properties on Capitol Hill during the year under report, the other property was only sold in the last days of the 1983-84 fiscal year. As a result the increased return on the capital will only become appreciable during the 1984-85 fiscal year. The extraordinary capital expenditure has been that attendant on the computerization of the *American Historical Review*. After nearly two years of experiment with borrowed or rented equipment, the *Review* staff has spent the summer of 1984 installing the new hardware and massaging its equally new software. We expect the October 1984 and subsequent issues to be produced by electronic, computer-generated printing. This should save sufficient money on printing costs to amortize the investment within three years.

Our participation with the American Political Science Association in Project '87 has been highly successful this year. In the fall of 1983, Project '87 launched its quarterly magazine, *this Constitution*. Supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, *this Constitution* is sent at no cost to planners of programs for the bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987 and provides them with substantive articles on the Constitution, as well as news about bicentennial activities. Beginning with the fall 1984 issue, the National Council for the Social Studies will bear the cost of distributing the magazine to its membership of 12,000 social studies teachers; these new recipients will bring the subscription list to approximately 25,000. In addition, *this Constitution* is sent abroad through the U.S. Information Agency and the Asia Foundation. The response from readers of *this Constitution* has been extremely positive.

Project '87 serves as a central clearinghouse of information about bicentennial activities and as a source of suggestions of consultants and strategies for new programs. The staff consults daily with other organizations. In addition, Project '87 continues to mount programs of its own. In the summer of 1983, USIA funded a one-week workshop in Germany for European American Studies educators, and the Lilly Endowment supported a series of four college faculty seminars. In 1984, Lilly agreed to support a second series of summer seminars. "Lessons on the United States Constitution," curriculum materials for high-school students originally developed with the support of the NEH, has been revised and will be published in the fall of this year. A monograph, *Liberty and Equality Under the Constitution*, based upon an earlier Project '87 conference, was published with the balance of funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which contributed to Project '87's scholarly activities. The joint committee of scholars which gov-



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erns Project '87 is now planning many other activities to commemorate the bicentennial by enhancing education and public consideration of the Constitution.

In addition to these Project '87 bicentennial activities, the AHA has approved the publication of a series of eleven essays which will provide substantive analysis and interpretation of the American constitutional experience. Although the series is intended principally for use by teachers and students of American history, government and politics in colleges and universities, and by teachers and advanced students in secondary schools, the essays will be suitable for the general reading public.

Before leaving the topic of General activities, I should mention the close cooperation between the History of Science Society and the AHA in preparing our conjoint annual meeting in Chicago for their sixtieth and our hundredth anniversary. It has been a model of cooperative endeavor. More importantly, both sides are infused with a desire to promote a closer relationship between the two societies. Neither association desires to reverse the developments of the past century, which has seen the development of so many vigorous and successful specialized historical organizations reflecting the incredibly rich diversification and development of the field of history. We are both aware, however, of the advantages of closer cooperation. We look forward both to extending the areas of such harmony and to offering it to other historical organizations affiliated with that *grande dame*, the centenarian AHA.

### RESEARCH

#### i. Bibliographic Activities

*Recently Published Articles*, the Association's thrice-yearly bibliography of scholarly articles in all fields of history is back on its regular publication schedule. Although rising costs and expanded coverage have forced a series of subscription rate increases, the AHA continues to subsidize member subscriptions from the Matteson Fund. Circulation has remained at about the same level as before. *RPA* has had two changes in section editor: Ronald H. Fritze, Lamar University, has succeeded Frederic A. Youngs, Jr. of Louisiana State University in compiling the list for the British Commonwealth and Ireland. Robert A. Staley, University of Maryland, has taken over from J. Benedict Warren and Patricia S. Warren of the same institution in compiling the Latin American list.

*Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles, 1982-83* appeared in early 1984. *Writings on American History 1962-*

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73: *A Subject Bibliography of Books and Monographs* is currently in preparation and scheduled for publication in the winter of 1984-85.

### ii. J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship

The 1983-84 Fellowship has been held by Dr. Morey Rothberg, a historian on leave from the federal Office of Personnel Management. Dr. Rothberg and the AHA have received a generous grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the editing and preparation of a multivolume compendium of the papers of J. Franklin Jameson, charter member and longtime AHA leader.

No appointment has been made to this fellowship for the 1984-85 year, the chosen candidate having withdrawn to accept a tenure-track appointment.

### iii. Beveridge Fund Research Grants

This AHA program of small (under \$1,000) research grants continues to be one of our most useful research aids. Demand continues strong, and sixty-three applications were received for the 1984 awards. Thirty-five grants amounting to \$20,200 were made this year. A total of over \$61,000 has been disbursed to one hundred and five grantees in the four years of operation of this program. Distribution between junior and senior scholars, between academia and nonacademia, and between genders, continues to reflect membership demographics in gratifying fashion.

### iv. Graduate Student Research Conference

A research conference for graduate students from a number of upstate New York institutions was held in 1983. Designed as a regional version of our annual meeting but with presenters of papers limited to graduate students, the event was judged an interesting and very useful precedent for future such conferences.

### v. *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians*

The 1984-85 edition of this AHA publication is being published on schedule in July.

### vi. International Activities

The first Italian-American Historical Conference was held in Florence, Italy, under the sponsorship of the Societa' degli storici Italiani and the AHA with the support of the U.S. Information Agency and of Italian foundations. A distinguished delegation of nineteen Americans, specialists in Italian and U.S. history, met in October in the Palazzo della Signoria and the Universita' degli studii di Firenze with a large number of Italian scholars. The papers presented and the discussion of the central theme of centralization and regionalism in the history of the two countries were judged by participants to be valuable. The published record of the conference is being printed in Italy.

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The AHA is not formally involved as an organization in the ongoing historical exchanges with the Soviet Union, but many of our members are actively engaged both in negotiations with the Soviet Academy of Sciences commission as members of the ACLS-IREX commission on such topics as historical exchanges, history of science and technology, computer access to documentation in history and social sciences, quantitative history, history of banking, agrarian history, labor history, Asian history, and the history of World War II. Although a negotiating session in October 1983 was aborted by the Korean airliner tragedy, a new fifth protocol was negotiated in May and signed in June.

Under the successive protocols a series of Soviet-American historical colloquia have been held. The fifth Colloquium took place in Moscow and Kiev June 10-16, 1984, and a strong U.S. delegation headed by Ambassador George F. Kennan represented the American side. The two themes celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of diplomatic recognition in 1933 and analyzed U.S.-Russian relations before and during World War I. The colloquium was unquestionably of great interest and benefit to its participants. Although there were understandably few agreements on the "correct" interpretation of history—especially on such topics as Allied intervention in Russia, 1918-19—the frank exchange of views was a useful and informative experience.

Planning is well advanced for U.S. participation in the August 1985 World Congress to be held in Stuttgart under the auspices of the Comité International des Sciences Historiques. The Exxon Education Foundation has generously undertaken to fund a portion of the expenses of the official U.S. participants, and we expect a strong representation of the American historical profession to be present. Nine American papers have already been accepted on the major themes of the congress and more selections are being made for the chronological and roundtable portions of the congress.

### vii. Book Prizes

The Council has approved a major enhancement among the sixteen book prizes awarded under the aegis of the Association, to take effect in 1985. Four prizes (Adams—European history; Beer—European international since 1895; Dunning—U.S. history, and Fairbank—Asian history since 1800) are being increased from an award level of \$300 or \$500 to \$1,000, while the frequency of award of three prizes (Dunning, Fairbank, and Gershoy—17th-18th century Europe) will be increased in the next cycle from biennial to annual prizes. In addition, the Council has authorized the establishment of an annual \$1,000 Littleton-Griswold Prize in the history of law and society in America, and we have received a generous gift from longtime member Joseph O. Losos to endow a

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prize for the best book in any field of history prior to 1000 A.D. The total endowment for these eighteen prizes has reached a sum of over \$180,000, well able to sustain annual awards of over \$9,000 in prize money.

### viii. Honorary Members

The Council of the Association voted unanimously to invite two distinguished foreign historians to accept honorary membership in the AHA. This honor is conferred on historians of great distinction who have been markedly helpful to American scholars working or studying in their countries. Both Joseph Needham, the English historian of science, and Fritz Fischer of West Germany have accepted.

## TEACHING

The Teaching Division has continued its efforts of recent years to return the AHA to the forefront of concern with secondary-school teaching, a position which it occupied during its first forty or fifty years and somewhat neglected during the last two generations. Indifference to our roots—all history students at the postsecondary level after all come from a prior twelve-year period of schooling—left us ill-prepared to face falling history course enrollments resulting from the misguided assumption of the late 60s and 70s that history was somehow less *relevant* than driver education or the potpourri christened social studies. Few historians spoke out effectively against the undesirable effects of these trends, a situation which the division has been changing.

### i. Conferences

Regional teaching conferences sponsored by the division continue, with an unusual concentration in the southwest. One series of conferences, which we have several times sponsored, held at Pan American University, continues without the necessity of our continued presence. Two other conferences are planned for the late summer and autumn of 1984 by El Paso Community College/University of Texas-El Paso and at North Texas State University.

The conference held at Purdue University in October 1983 on the study and teaching of Afro-American history was a resounding success. It fully met our hopes that it would serve as a bench mark in the field of Afro-American history, both recording past accomplishments and setting out important areas to be developed. Louisiana State University Press is publishing the conference record. The AHA, the Lilly Endowment, and Purdue University all take great pride in this conference.

In the past year the AHA, under contract with the National Endowment for the Humanities and with assistance from the Rockefeller Foun-

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dition and Wingspread, has hosted four regional conferences on the U.S. Constitution designed to bring together high-school teachers and leading research scholars from across the nation. More than 250 teachers participated, reviewing materials developed by the project staff for teaching the Constitution in high-school classrooms, listening to presentations by major constitutional historians, and attending theme-oriented seminars. The Association is now in the process of field-testing the project materials with plans for further dissemination following their revision.

The Exxon Education Foundation has agreed to fund a conference at Amherst College, in the fall of 1984, to study the use of quantitative history in the introductory history course. The conference is sponsored by the AHA's Committee on Quantitative Research in History with the support of the Teaching and Research Divisions. In the spring of 1984 the committee, as a preliminary to the conference and with help from Northwestern University, Amherst College, and the AHA, conducted a survey of quantitative teaching materials and methods now in use.

The AHA has also received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct a two-day conference on the use of film in history. Sponsored by the Teaching Division, the conference will examine from a critical historical perspective the analysis of film and media, filmmaking, and the methodology of teaching film. A book-length publication and an in-service program for schools will follow the conference.

### ii. Pamphlet Series and other Publications

The Teaching Division has undertaken a major revision of the Association's pamphlet series designed to make it more useful to school teachers. Up to twenty new or revised pamphlets are expected to be commissioned, tied closely to course structure in the schools but continuing the traditional practice of combining selective bibliography with the latest state-of-the-art knowledge of history on the subject topic.

### iii. Popular Magazine

Work continues on the Association's plan to launch a popular general circulation magazine of history. A market survey being conducted in the late summer of 1984, funded by an interested, major foundation, is expected to assist a number of other foundations considering grant proposals from the Association for this project.

### iv. Other Activities

The AHA is grateful to its members and friends in New York State who alerted us last fall to a curriculum change in the statewide teaching of social studies in the schools then being developed. The planned change would have had serious, negative implications for the teaching

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of history, but timely intervention of the AHA and New York history teachers plus press coverage by the *New York Times* which we stimulated helped secure a reconsideration. It is too early to tell the outcome, but we are confident that the final product will be an improvement over the earlier offering.

The division and the Association continue proudly as sponsors of National History Day. The division suggested, and National History Day Inc. enthusiastically endorsed, the idea that the Association supply certificates to teachers of winning contestants in State and regional contests.

Intensive consideration is being given by the Association's elected leadership and permanent staff to two contributions which the AHA might make to the enhancement of secondary-school teaching. One concept calls for the creation of a prestigious national committee to look at the single discipline of history in the schools within the framework of recent surveys and analyses of the quality of education generally. Such a step would be in the great, early tradition of the AHA's first fifty years, when our predecessors set the standards and shaped the history curricula of the nation's schools. The other concept would entail creation of machinery and finding sponsorship for a series of initiatives to bring postsecondary institutions and the schools into closer and more fruitful continuing contact in the field of history.

### PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

#### i. *Perspectives*

Our monthly newsletter, *Perspectives*, continues to earn plaudits from members. During the past year, we have changed the format in favor of a cleaner, more accessible makeup, and have added one or two new features. We are pleased to note that advertisers are indicating increased interest in using it for display ads.

#### ii. National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

The AHA continues to host the National Coordinating Committee in its headquarters building and to contribute the largest single fraction of its funding. It remains the principal arm of our advocacy effort and we cooperate fully with it. Policy issues are decided by a steering committee on which we are represented which meets twice yearly at our and the OAH's annual meetings. The many advocacy issues on which we have been working are described under the General rubric at the beginning of this report.

#### iii. Women's and Minorities' Issues

The Committee on Women Historians has had a productive year. It

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has updated the Association's "Guidelines on the Hiring of Women Historians" with revised data and clearer language. A CWH survey on career patterns of women historians and attitudes toward women's history has been coded and analyzed by Dr. Noralee Frankel, special assistant for women's and minorities' interests. Results will be published in *Perspectives*. A successful lobbying effort for the passage of Women's History Week also engaged her time, as did organizing a session for the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians on the dramatization of women's history. For the longer term, she is working on a joint project with the political division of the Museum of American History of the Smithsonian for a conference and exhibit on Women and Reform in the Progressive Era.

### iv. Rights of Historians

The Association's Professional Division has continued its concern with the plight of foreign historians deprived of their liberties. It seeks, in cooperation with Amnesty International, to identify such cases and to determine whether the Association should take action. Options vary from direct protests to the foreign government concerned to quiet approaches on the margin of international meetings either directly or through influential third-country historians.

The division is also seized of action in ethical cases involving historians in this country. In one case of alleged plagiarism we have activated a longstanding agreement with the AAUP to cooperate in their investigation of the case. In another case involving a lawsuit being brought against a historian for her public utterance of professional judgment concerning a controversial program in the schools of her city, the Association has provided a strong letter of support. The AAUP has independently provided a financial subvention to assist the historian's legal defense.

### v. Congressional Fellows

One of the three fellows for the 1983-84 year withdrew from the program at the end of April 1984 to accept appointment to the career diplomatic service of the U.S. government. The three fellows for 1984-85 are: Dr. Marta Wagner, Kalamazoo College, Michigan; Dr. Jeffrey K. Stine, Arlington, Virginia; and Dr. Timothy P. Maga, who was with the University of Maryland Asian Division in Japan until the end of the 1983-84 academic year.

July 15, 1984

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

## Report of the Editor

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At its meeting on December 27, 1983, the AHA Council authorized the purchase for the *Review* of an integrated electronic system capable of word-processing and transmitting the entire *Review* (except the advertising section) by telephone directly to the computers and presses of the Byrd Press in Richmond, Virginia. Central to the system is a hard disk with sufficient capacity ultimately to computerize the book reviewer files. The immediate purpose of the system, however, is to reduce printing costs. Henceforth, the authors of articles and book reviews will receive from the editors a computer printout of their copyedited manuscripts for approval and revision. Since final changes and correction can now be entered on our equipment before copy is transmitted to the press, it will no longer be necessary to send galley proofs to authors and reviewers. Corrections in page proof can be held to a minimum. The result will be a significant reduction in typesetting costs at the press; net savings are expected to be about \$15,000 annually and, as we gain experience with the new system, ought to climb somewhat higher. The cost of the equipment (\$30,500) should be amortized in two years.

The editors did not jump blindly into the thicket of computers and word processors, where so many have become ensnarled in the brambles of exaggerated claims and premature enthusiasms. For eighteen months we experimented with a pilot program, using equipment purchased by and leased from Assistant Editor Anne Lee Bain. This equipment (a terminal, modem, printer, and adjunct hard and software) permitted us to establish that the *Review*, by word-processing and transmitting the article section alone, could save the Association more than \$1,000 per issue. Based on this experience, Bain designed in the spring of 1983 the system that, with some subsequent modifications, is now being acquired and put to use. The first entire issue to be produced on the equipment will, fittingly, be that of October 1984, which will commemorate the centennial of the Association.

This conversion has not been accomplished without a heavy cost in labor, delayed issues, and frustrations. To design and choose the equip-



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ment, obtain bids from reliable vendors, and then purchase, install, and inaugurate it deprived the editors of time ordinarily devoted to editing and producing the journal. Another complication was the necessity of installing a new electrical circuit to protect our equipment against voltage drops and a cable network to interconnect our computer terminals. While the technicians drilled and hammered, the editors worked on amid the chaos of displaced desks and bookcases, falling plaster and rising dust. Interrupted work schedules and disrupted publishing routines, particularly during our busiest season, inevitably mean delayed issues and the likelihood of errors. Problems in the editorial offices translate into problems at the Press, whose printing routines were also disrupted. The employees of the Byrd Press in Richmond, Virginia, labored mightily in our behalf in this turbulent time and our appreciation for their efforts is in no way diminished by a few mistakes made in the April issue just before the presses began to roll. The worst of these was the substitution of the wrong illustration on the cover—a map of Africa for what was to have been a map of North and Central America. The corrected cover with the editor's erratum on the reverse side was inserted in the envelope containing the June issue.

Since my last report, the *Review* has published two dedicated issues, each of which was in preparation for nearly two years: in October 1983 *African History Today* and in June 1984 *Women's History Today*. The purpose of such issues is to present to the diverse readership of the *Review* articles that are not only original contributions to scholarship but also sufficiently broad in scope, either individually or collectively, to be of interest to historians whose specialties lie elsewhere. In both cases the editors chose fields of research that are relatively new and currently flourishing, in the belief that the time had come to give greater exposure to the problems, methodologies, and interpretations that concern those who till them.

The conversion to electronic equipment has necessitated the addition of one staff member and a reallocation of some functions and responsibilities. Terry Cagle, our secretary for four years, was promoted in October 1983 to the newly created position of Assistant to the Editor. A graduate of Indiana University, Cagle administers the *Review's* budget, controls electronic transmissions of copy to the press, edits some parts of the journal (cover, front pages, table of contents, and information pages), and supervises secretarial and clerical help. Melvin Heath, a graduate of the Hart School of Music and a former editor on the staff of the *Hartford Courant*, has joined the staff as editor of the annual index and computer specialist.

Changes have also occurred among the senior editors. The Editor has

## OFFICER'S REPORT

announced his intention to leave the *Review* in August 1985. Associate Editor Helen Nader has returned to the staff after an absence of two years, during which she held an NEH Research Fellowship, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and an appointment to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Assistant Editor Robert E. Bieder has been given the title of Book Review Editor, which best describes his actual responsibilities on the *Review*. (Incidentally, his predecessor, Nelson Lankford, who served the *Review* during 1978-83, has been appointed Director of Publications and Editor at the Virginia Historical Society.) Assistant Editor Anne Lee Bain, chief copyeditor of the article section for seven years, left us in April to join her husband at St. Johns University in Collegeville, Minnesota. Her place has been taken by Michelle Mannering. A graduate of North Texas State University (B.A. and M.A.), Mannering is an advanced candidate for the Ph.D. in the field of U.S. diplomatic history at Indiana. She first served the *Review* as editorial assistant from January 1980 to April 1983, when she resigned to conduct dissertation research in Washington, London, and Cairo. That the *Review* was able to restore its publishing schedule during the last six months was largely owed to her prodigious, overtime efforts.

Three editorial assistants resigned during the year to devote full time to their PhD dissertations. Karen Gatz has been replaced by Sara A. Coski, Catherine Albrecht by John Spence, and Barbara Springer by Jutta Scott. All editorial assistants are advanced candidates for the PhD degree in history at Indiana University.

The composition of the Board of Editors has also undergone changes. Four members retired at the end of 1983: Susan Socolow in Latin American history, Frederic Wakeman in Far Eastern history, Harold Woodman in U.S. history, and Leonard Thompson in African history. The editors are most grateful for the assistance they have given us during the last three years. By action of the AHA Council at its December 1983 meeting the following scholars were appointed as their replacements: Robert Potash, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Peter Duus, Stanford University; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; and Jan Vansina, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

July 1, 1984

Otto Pflanze, *Editor*

## Report of the Controller

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The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1984, amount to \$1,252,735 as compared to \$1,383,070 in 1983. This amount is the sum of the three major funds, and its fluctuation reflects principally variation in the amount of grant funds in hand at end of the fiscal year.

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), \$234,073.

b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants \$904,201.

c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$114,461.

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, 1984, your 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 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 1983–84 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$74,300. Actual operational deficit was \$65,996. The 1983–84 budget included \$30,000 capital expenditure for computer system incident to the publication of the *American Historical Review*. Expenditure of this item has been treated as a deposit inasmuch as the complete system had not been accepted at the close of the fiscal year.

Operating revenue decreased from anticipated projections by \$59,599 or 5.5%. This decrease was due primarily to delayed receipt of sub-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

scription income of *American Historical Review* advertising owing to delays of two issues and of investment income from the tardy sale of capital asset and to losses on security sales from a restructuring of our portfolio by the Trustees. The loss of *Review* advertising in FY 1983-84 is in effect a pyramiding of this revenue in FY 1984-85.

Operating expenses were under budget projections for FY 1983-84 by \$21,828 or 2% and under that of the prior year by \$43,492 or 3.9%. Controllable expenses, salaries and employee benefits were under that of the prior year by \$31,838 or 6.3% and were attributable to attrition, review and stringent cost control. The purchase of plant fund assets were under budget by \$17,879 and reflects classification of the computer system for the *Review* as a deposit in FY 1983-84. Other expense categories were within perceivable tolerances.

The substantial expenditure for the computer system utilized by Indiana University *Review* personnel should amortize over a period of five years through increased efficiency and reduced publication costs. Revenue programs as well as detailed cost analysis of all publications are currently under review. The limited resources of the Association make it necessary to link undertaking of any new programs with separate funding for such programs.

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 15, 1984

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, 1984 and 1983, 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, 1984 and 1983, 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 25, 1984

**Main Hurdman**  
Certified Public Accountants

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

JUNE 30, 1984 AND 1983

*ASSETS*

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
<b>General Fund</b>		
Cash, including interest-bearing accounts . . . . .	\$ 100,200	\$ 181,038
Deposits		
Computer equipment . . . . .	18,224	
Other . . . . .	1,425	1,425
Permanent investments, regular account at cost of participation (market value \$119,524 and \$125,047) . . . . .	<u>114,224</u>	<u>115,861</u>
Total General Fund . . . . .	<u>234,073</u>	<u>298,324</u>
<b>Special Funds and Grants</b>		
Cash, including interest-bearing accounts . . . . .	460,852	536,861
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$364,163 and \$380,987) . . . . .	321,065	326,085
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$153,144 and \$155,628) . .	<u>122,284</u>	<u>112,171</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants . . . . .	<u>904,201</u>	<u>975,117</u>
<b>Plant Fund</b>		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost . . . . .	251,652	237,180
Accumulated depreciation . . . . .	<u>137,191</u>	<u>127,551</u>
Total Plant Fund . . . . .	<u>114,461</u>	<u>109,629</u>
	<u><u>\$1,252,735</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,383,070</u></u>

# *LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES*

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings.....	\$ 2,324	\$ 1,922
Tenant deposits .....	375	375
	<u>2,699</u>	<u>2,297</u>
Fund balance.....	231,374	296,027
Total General Fund .....	<u>234,073</u>	<u>298,324</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances .....	<u>904,201</u>	<u>975,117</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants .....	<u>904,201</u>	<u>975,117</u>
Plant Fund		
Fund balance.....	<u>114,461</u>	<u>109,629</u>
Total Plant Fund .....	<u>114,461</u>	<u>109,629</u>
	<u>\$1,252,735</u>	<u>\$1,383,070</u>

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES  
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
GENERAL FUND  
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1984 AND 1983

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
Operating Revenue		
Dues.....	\$ 488,761	\$ 458,560
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> ..	168,459	154,505
Advertising .....	116,736	127,151
Sales.....	43,623	45,429
Royalties and reprint fees .....	6,594	9,271
Registration fees .....	54,297	63,728
Rentals .....	51,966	56,325
Grants .....	34,856	33,584
Administrative fees .....	25,102	50,083
Investment income, net of management fees ...	19,921	27,962
Gain (loss) on security sales .....	(367)	1,075
Other .....	5,303	7,971
	<u>1,015,251</u>	<u>1,035,644</u>
Operating Expenses		
Salaries .....	406,758	428,977
Employee benefits .....	64,004	73,623
House operating expenses .....	19,547	24,673
Office supplies and expenses .....	97,298	92,772
Equipment rentals and maintenance .....	39,139	52,048
Purchases of Plant Fund assets .....	15,121	10,473
Publication, printing and distribution .....	291,505	306,327
Travel and related meeting expenses .....	97,503	91,955
General insurance .....	4,881	4,894
Audit and legal fees .....	13,000	13,000
Dues and subscriptions .....	8,317	6,279
Executive Director Contingency Fund .....	3,994	2,276
Other .....	19,655	16,917
	<u>1,080,722</u>	<u>1,124,214</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue before income taxes and extraordinary item .....	65,471	88,570
Income taxes .....	525	525
Excess of expenses over revenue before extraordinary item .....	65,996	89,095
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>\$ 65,996</u>	<u>\$ (56,711)</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, 1984 AND 1983

	1984			1983 (Restated)		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year . . . .	\$296,027	\$ 975,117	\$109,629	\$238,039	\$ 888,006	\$146,864
Additions						
Excess of revenue over expenses . . . . .				56,711		
Contributions, grants and contracts . . . . .		377,394			336,164	
Interest and dividend income . .		68,355			59,151	
Gain on security sales, net . . .		10,785			6,320	
Other income . . . . .		18,015			9,828	
Transfer of net balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Fund . . . .	1,343			1,277		
Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from General Fund operations) . .			15,121			10,473
	<u>297,370</u>	<u>1,449,666</u>	<u>124,750</u>	<u>296,027</u>	<u>1,299,469</u>	<u>157,337</u>
Deductions						
Excess of expenses over revenue . . . . .	65,996					
Expenditures . . . . .		544,122			323,075	
Transfer of net balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Fund . . . .		1,343			1,277	
Carrying value of assets sold . .						37,017
Depreciation						
Buildings . . . . .			3,449			4,917
Furniture and equipment . . . .			6,840			5,774
	<u>65,996</u>	<u>545,465</u>	<u>10,289</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>324,352</u>	<u>47,708</u>
Balances, end of year . . . . .	<u>\$231,374</u>	<u>\$ 904,201</u>	<u>\$114,461</u>	<u>\$296,027</u>	<u>\$ 975,117</u>	<u>\$109,629</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.

### DEPRECIATION

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

	1984	1983	Rates
Buildings .....	\$ 3,449	\$ 4,917	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment .....	6,840	5,774	5 to 10%
	<u>\$10,289</u>	<u>\$10,691</u>	

(Continued)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, 1984 and 1983 amounted to \$20,220 and \$21,323, respectively.

UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1984, the Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$73,600. 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, 1984, for accrued vacation time earned but not taken approximating \$23,400 and for deferred compensation of \$13,400. Both liabilities will be charged to operations in the periods in which the expenditures are actually made.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The land and building at 18 - 4th Street, S.E., Washington D.C., having a carrying value of \$20,998 at June 30, 1984, is under contract to be sold in August, 1984.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING  
THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our examination 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 25, 1984

Main Hurdman  
Certified Public Accountants

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS  
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1984

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1983	Contributions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1984
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund ..	\$ 14,152	\$	\$ 1,711	\$	\$ 216	\$	\$ 868	\$ 15,211
Ancient History Prize Fund .....		10,826						10,826
George Louis Beer Prize Fund .....	19,259		1,958	(33)			504	20,680
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund .....	272,122	408	26,569	(553)			42,563	255,983
Albert Corey Prize Fund .....	14,775		1,386	(33)			1,601	14,527
Department of State Grant for <i>American Historical Reviews</i> for China Universities .....	472#	472						-0-
John H. Dunning Prize Fund .....	11,209		1,064	(25)			173	12,075
Endowment Fund .....	130,752	2,340	*	*	3,754			136,846
Exxon Education Foundation Grant for the Support of Strengthening History Education in High Schools .....		2,149					2,205	56#
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund .....	15,361		1,516	(31)			604	16,242
Feasibility Study—Popular History Journal .....	-0-	16,287					16,287	-0-

Feature Films Project—AHA . . . . .	7,733#				90		7,643#
General Services Administration							
Grant for the Papers of Carlos							
Montezuma Project . . . . .	500#	4,888				4,388	-0-
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund . . . . .	20,584		2,490			1,000	22,074
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund . . .	5,353		535	(10)		34	5,844
Interdisciplinary Study of the							
Constitution—Project 87 . . . . .	3,833	239			760	(479)	4,353
-0-							
International Research and							
Exchange Board Grant for the							
US-USSR Historians'							
Colloquium . . . . .						1,104	1,104#
J. Franklin Jameson Fund . . . . .	13,749		1,467	(18)		59	15,139
Joint Committee for the Defense of							
the Rights of Historians under the							
First Amendment . . . . .	510					(510)	-0-
Joan Kelly Prize Fund . . . . .		10,012				91	9,921
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants							
Conference and Publication on							
the Introductory History							
Course . . . . .	1,647					1,276	371
Conference on the Study and							
Teaching of Afro-American							
History . . . . .	36,059					22,093	13,966
Littleton-Griswold Fund . . . . .	116,962		11,947	(191)	52	6,694	112,076
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund . . .	7,424		613	(23)		672	7,342
David M. Matteson Fund . . . . .	126,349		11,245	11,709	10,382	73,401	86,284

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS  
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1984

(Continued)

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1983	Contributions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1984
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grants								
Support of a Congressional Fellowship Program for Scholars in History—								
No. 1 .....	\$ 13,243	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$(7,295)	\$ 5,948	\$ -0-
No. 2 .....	132,291		5,419			7,295	37,607	107,398
Support of Project to Expand Public Awareness of the Best in Current Historical Scholarship .		30,000					12,342	17,658
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History ....	4,091#	37,156					37,971	4,906#
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants								
Afro-American History Conference .....		12,656					12,656	-0-
Constitutional History in the Schools Conference .....		44,351					44,704	353#

International Assessment of Quantitative History . . . . .	1,453						1,453	-0-
Review and Dissemination of Teaching Packets . . . . .	5,971						984	4,987
Survey of Department of History: A Model for the Study of Higher Education in the Humanities . . . . .	533#	10,359		2,761	(85)		12,502	-0-
Teaching of the Constitution in Schools . . . . .	27,429#	170,198					149,819	7,050#
Rockefeller Foundation Grants Congressional Fellows Program .	20,850						13,967	6,883
Prizes for Unaffiliated Scholars Program . . . . .	15,000						1,166	13,834
Teaching Constitutional History in Secondary Schools . . . . .	3,454					914	4,368	-0-
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund . . . .	1,007		94	(2)			8	1,091
United States Information Agency Grants								
Travel to the Italian Conference .		19,458				(1,183)	18,275	-0-
Travel of Foreign Scholars to the Annual Meeting . . . . .		5,595					5,595	-0-
United States-Japan Friendship Commission . . . . .	9,254						4,771	4,483
Andrew D. White Fund . . . . .	3,252		341	(5)			16	3,572
	<u>\$975,117</u>	<u>\$377,394</u>	<u>\$68,355</u>	<u>\$10,785</u>	<u>\$18,015</u>	<u>\$(1,343)</u>	<u>\$544,122</u>	<u>\$904,201</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, 1984

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Dues .....	\$ 488,761	\$ 488,000	\$ 761
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> .....	168,459	182,000	(13,541)
Advertising .....	116,736	134,250	(17,514)
Sales .....	43,623	41,500	2,123
Royalties and reprint fees ...	6,594	8,500	(1,906)
Registration fees .....	54,297	56,000	(1,703)
Rentals .....	51,966	47,600	4,366
Grants .....	34,856	40,000	(5,144)
Administrative fees .....	25,102	15,000	10,102
Investment income, net of management fees .....	19,921	49,500	(29,579)
Gain (loss) on security sales .	(367)	8,000	(8,367)
Other .....	5,303	4,500	803
	<u>1,015,251</u>	<u>1,074,850</u>	<u>(59,599)</u>
Expenses			
Salaries .....	406,758	412,000	(5,242)
Employee benefits .....	64,004	73,000	(8,996)
House operating expenses ..	19,547	16,100	3,447
Office supplies and expenses	97,298	90,300	6,998
Equipment rentals and maintenance .....	39,139	41,000	(1,861)
Purchases of Plant Fund assets .....	15,121	33,000	(17,879)
Publication, printing and distribution .....	291,505	306,500	(14,995)
Travel and related meeting expenses .....	97,503	91,150	6,353
General insurance .....	4,881		4,881
Audit and legal fees .....	13,000	14,500	(1,500)
Dues and subscriptions .....	8,317	5,500	2,817
Executive Director Contingency Fund .....	3,994	3,000	994
Other .....	19,655	16,500	3,155
	<u>1,080,722</u>	<u>1,102,550</u>	<u>(21,828)</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue before income taxes	65,471	27,700	37,771
Income taxes .....	525	1,800	(1,275)
Excess of expenses over revenue .....	<u>\$ 65,996</u>	<u>\$ 29,500</u>	<u>\$ 36,496</u>



AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
REGULAR ACCOUNT  
PARTICIPATING FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 1984

	Percentage Partici- pation	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund ..	2.1833	\$ 9,181	\$ 10,560
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund .....	36.2934	154,106	175,546
Albert Corey Prize Fund .....	2.1889	9,453	10,587
John H. Dunning Prize Fund ...	1.5958	6,885	7,719
Endowment Fund .....	14.6677	63,417	70,946
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund ...	2.0314	8,542	9,826
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund .	.6638	2,791	3,211
J. Franklin Jameson Fund .....	1.1487	4,831	5,556
Littleton-Griswold Fund .....	12.5476	53,336	60,691
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund .	1.5002	6,556	7,256
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund ..	.1562	656	756
Andrew D. White Fund .....	.3119	1,311	1,509
	<u>75.2889</u>	<u>321,065</u>	<u>364,163</u>
General Fund .....	24.7111	114,224	119,524
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$435,289</u>	<u>\$483,687</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
REGULAR ACCOUNT  
JUNE 30, 1984

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
<b>GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</b>			
\$ 20,000	United States Treasury Note, 9.75%, due 11/15/85 .....	\$ 19,881	\$ 19,256
25,000	Federal Farm Credit Banks Bonds, 10.65%, due 12/3/84 .....	25,016	24,898
<u>\$ 45,000</u>		<u>44,897</u>	<u>44,154</u>
<b>CORPORATE BONDS</b>			
\$ 40,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures 5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> %, due 8/1/95 .....	38,922	22,150
48,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> %, due 10/1/95 .....	48,484	34,080
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Deben- tures, 6%, due 2004 .....	24,473	11,500
10,000	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%, due 5/1/95 .....	9,540	8,050
<u>\$123,000</u>		<u>121,419</u>	<u>75,780</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
REGULAR ACCOUNT  
JUNE 30, 1984

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK			
900	Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. ....	\$ 24,210	\$ 22,275
800	Bristol Myers Co. ....	21,976	37,600
2,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation ....	24,900	29,500
800	Elizabethtown Water Company ....	22,000	22,800
425	General Electric Company ....	23,456	22,312
1,050	H. J. Heinz Co. ....	10,528	39,375
450	Interco, Inc. ....	18,512	27,225
400	International Business Machines Corp. ....	16,836	42,300
300	International Paper Company ....	17,595	14,588
700	NCR Corporation ....	22,486	17,150
700	Pacific Lighting Corporation ....	24,080	23,275
500	Philip Morris, Inc. ....	18,207	34,625
600	Public Service Electric & Gas Company ....	14,565	12,900
350	Standard Oil Company (Indiana) ....	11,788	19,994
		<u>271,139</u>	<u>365,919</u>
	Total securities .....	437,455	485,853
	Uninvested cash .....	(2,166)	(2,166)
	Total investments .....	<u>\$435,289</u>	<u>\$483,687</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
INVESTMENTS  
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—  
DAVID M. MATTESON FUND  
JUNE 30, 1984

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$ 14,000	General Foods, Corp., Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> %, due 7/1/90 .....	\$ 14,553	\$ 12,740
10,000	Lomas & Nettleton Financial Corp., Subordinated Convertible Debentures, 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %, due 2/15/08 .....	11,425	10,750
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50% due 9/1/00 .....	24,990	15,780
<u>\$48,000</u>		<u>50,968</u>	<u>39,270</u>
COMMON STOCKS			
225	Abbott Labs .....	11,440	9,816
472	Exxon Corporation .....	2,273	19,234
300	General Electric Company .....	9,305	15,750
412	H. J. Heinz Co. ....	10,002	15,450
125	International Business Machines Corp. ....	11,186	13,219
125	Merck & Company, Inc. ....	10,295	11,562
300	Philip Morris, Inc. ....	8,035	20,775
375	Public Service Electric & Gas Company .....	8,775	8,063
		<u>71,311</u>	<u>113,869</u>
	Total securities .....	122,279	153,139
	Uninvested cash .....	5	5
	Total investments .....	<u>\$122,284</u>	<u>\$153,144</u>

## Membership Statistics December 15th, 1984

	1983	1984	Variance (Under)
<b>TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:</b>			
Honorary .....	18	20	2
Life .....	428	411	(17)
Annual .....	10,704	10,786	82
Trustee .....	5	5	0
Fifty-Year .....	49	38	(12)
Subtotal .....	11,204	11,260	55
Delinquent Membership .....	1,168	1,433	266
<b>Total Membership</b> .....	<u>12,372</u>	<u>12,693</u>	<u>321</u>
<b>GAINS &amp; LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP:</b>			
<b>GAINS:</b>			
New Life Members .....	2	1	(1)
New Annual Members & Renewals .....	1,171	1,338	167
New Honorary .....	1	2	1
New Fifty-Year .....	3	1	(2)
Total Gains .....	<u>1,177</u>	<u>1,342</u>	<u>165</u>
<b>LOSSES:</b>			
Deaths—Honorary Members .....	1	0	(1)
Deaths—Life Members .....	4	18	14
Deaths—Annual Members .....	25	24	(1)
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members .....	0	12	12
Resignations .....	54	47	(7)
Drops .....	1,169	920	(249)
Total Loss .....	<u>1,253</u>	<u>1,021</u>	<u>(232)</u>
Net Gain (Loss) .....	<u>(76)</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>245</u>
<b>LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:</b>			
October .....	163	143	(20)
November .....	130	170	40
December .....	248	230	(18)
Total .....	541	543	2
Delinquents, January– September .....	627	890	263
<b>Total Delinquents</b> .....	<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,433</u>	<u>265</u>
Percentage of File in Delinquent Category: .....	11%		

# MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION DECEMBER 15th, 1983, THROUGH DECEMBER 15th, 1984

STATUS TYPE:	Member Code/Price	1983	(W/Delinquents) Percentage	(W/O Delinquents) Percentage	1984	(W/Delinquents) Percentage	(W/O Delinquents) Percentage
Over \$40,000 .....	(10) @ \$60	672	5%	6%	1,086	9%	10%
\$30,000-\$39,999 ....	(11) @ \$55	1,534	12%	14%	1,490	12%	13%
\$20,000-\$29,999 ....	(12) @ \$47	2,504	20%	22%	2,506	20%	22%
\$15,000-\$19,999 ....	(13) @ \$40	1,447	12%	13%	1,195	10%	11%
\$10,000-\$14,999 ...	(14) @ \$30	1,399	12%	13%	1,334	11%	12%
Below \$10,000 .....	(15) @ \$20	2,646	22%	24%	2,607	21%	23%
Joint Members .....	(03) @ \$20	114	1%	1%	109	0%	1%
Associate Members ..	(20) @ \$30	383	3%	3%	453	3%	4%
AHA Staff Members .	(16)	5	0%	0%	6	0%	0%
Life Members .....	(05) @ \$1,000	428	4%	4%	411	3%	4%
Fifty-Year Members .	(06)	49	0%	0%	37	0%	0%
Trustee .....	(08)	5	0%	0%	5	0%	0%
Honorary Members ..	(07)	18	0%	0%	20	0%	0%
Addresses Unknown .		0	0%	0%	1	0%	0%
Total .....		11,204			11,260		
Delinquent Members .		1,168	9%		1,433	11%	
TOTAL MEMBERS ...		<u>12,372</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>12,693</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

**MEMBERSHIP BY SEX**

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Male .....	8,646	70%	77%	8,596	68%	76%
Female .....	2,530	21%	23%	2,652	21%	24%
Not-Coded .....	28	0%	0%	11	0%	0%
Address Unknown ...	<u>0</u>	0%	0%	<u>1</u>	0%	0%
Total .....	11,204			11,260		
Delinquent .....	<u>1,168</u>	9%		<u>1,433</u>	11%	
TOTAL MEMBERS ...	<u><u>12,372</u></u>	<u><u>100%</u></u>	<u><u>100%</u></u>	<u><u>12,693</u></u>	<u><u>100%</u></u>	<u><u>100%</u></u>

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT  
DECEMBER 15th, 1984

		<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>		
<u>MEMBER STATUS</u>	<u>Income Range</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Gains or (Losses)</u>	<u>Percent of Membership</u>
Code 10 @ \$60	Over \$40,000	672	1,086	414	9%
Code 11 @ \$55	\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,534	1,490	(44)	12%
Code 12 @ \$47	\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,504	2,506	2	20%
Code 13 @ \$40	\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,447	1,195	(252)	9%
Code 14 @ \$30	\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,399	1,334	(65)	11%
Code 15 @ \$20	Below \$10,000	2,646	2,607	(39)	21%
Code 03 @ \$20	Joint Members	114	109	(5)	0%
Code 20 @ \$30	Associate Members	383	453	70	4%
Code 16	AHA Staff Members	5	6	1	0%
Total Paid Members .....		10,704	10,786	82	
NONPAYING MEMBERS					
Code 05 Life Members		428	411	(17)	3%
Code 06 Fifty-year Members		49	37	(12)	
Code 07 Honorary Members		18	20	2	
Code 08 Trustees		5	5	0	
Addresses Unknown		0	1	1	
Total .....		500	474	(26)	
Total Paid and Nonpaying Members .....		11,204	11,260	56	
Delinquent Members .....		1,168	1,433	265	11%
TOTAL .....		<u>12,372</u>	<u>12,693</u>	<u>321</u>	



**NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS**  
**DECEMBER 15th, 1983, THROUGH DECEMBER 15th, 1984**

<u>NEW MEMBERS BY SEX:</u>		<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male .....		779	832	67%
Female.....		322	413	33%
<b>TOTAL NEW MEMBERS .....</b>		<b><u>1,101</u></b>	<b><u>1,245</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>
<b>NEW MEMBERS—BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION:</b>				
<b>Students:</b>				
Graduate Students .....		243	323	
Undergraduate Students .....		17	51	
Total .....		260	374	30%
College Administrators .....		17	10	
College Professors .....		389	312	
Total .....		406	322	26%
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Researchers, Curators, Historians ...		107	127	10%
Secondary School Teachers .....		44	79	6%
Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to history:				
Ambassador	Executive Director			Program Manager
Analyst	Farmer			Psychoanalyst
Banker	Foreign Service Personnel			Psychohistorian
Bibliographer	Government Employee			Psychologist
Bookseller	Grants Analyst			Publicist
Broadcaster	Homemaker			Purchaser
Business Executive	Hotel Manager			Rancher
Cataloger	Interior Decorator			Secretary
Chiropractor	Journalist			Shipping Clerk
Circulation Manager	Lawyer			Splicing Technician
Civil Servant	Military Officer			Surveyor
Clerk	Minister			Telemarketer
Coach	Physician			Travel Agent
Computer Programmer	Press Secretary			
Data Entry Clerk	Probation Officer			
Total		256	343	28%
Unspecified Areas		28	0	
<b>TOTAL NEW MEMBERS</b>		<b><u>1,101</u></b>	<b><u>1,245</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>

**NEW MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS FROM  
DECEMBER 15th, 1983, THROUGH DECEMBER 15th, 1984**

(Continued)

<u>NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME LEVELS:</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Variance (Under)</u>
Code 10 Over \$40,000 .....	38	58	20
Code 11 \$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	94	72	(22)
Code 12 \$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	157	194	37
Code 13 \$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	142	91	(51)
Code 14 \$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	136	114	(22)
Code 15 Below \$10,000 .....	442	598	156
Code 03 Joint-Spouse .....	22	17	(5)
Code 20 Associate .....	68	100	32
Code 05 Life .....	2	1	(1)
<b>TOTAL NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME .....</b>	<b><u>1,101</u></b>	<b><u>1,245</u></b>	<b><u>144</u></b>

# MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15th, 1984

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Alabama .....	86	80	(6)
Alaska .....	13	14	1
Arizona .....	65	64	(1)
Arkansas .....	35	38	3
California .....	1,191	1,224	33
Colorado .....	107	94	(13)
Connecticut .....	294	293	(1)
Delaware .....	39	43	4
District of Columbia .....	330	322	(8)
Florida .....	183	199	16
Georgia .....	132	133	1
Guam .....	4	3	(1)
Hawaii .....	31	34	3
Idaho .....	24	24	0
Illinois .....	521	549	28
Indiana .....	222	220	(2)
Iowa .....	112	119	7
Kansas .....	89	91	2
Kentucky .....	84	76	(8)
Louisiana .....	80	78	(2)
Maine .....	62	62	0
Maryland .....	417	423	6
Massachusetts .....	606	615	9
Michigan .....	300	296	(4)
Minnesota .....	140	159	19
Mississippi .....	41	38	(3)
Missouri .....	151	152	1
Montana .....	22	22	0
Nebraska .....	59	57	(2)
Nevada .....	13	13	0
New Hampshire .....	51	54	3
New Jersey .....	448	443	(5)
New Mexico .....	50	41	(9)
New York .....	1,422	1,412	(10)
North Carolina .....	260	245	(15)
North Dakota .....	13	13	0
Ohio .....	381	395	14
Oklahoma .....	72	66	(6)
Oregon .....	91	89	(2)
Pennsylvania .....	536	534	(2)
Puerto Rico .....	12	11	(1)
Rhode Island .....	74	82	8
South Carolina .....	91	93	2
South Dakota .....	19	17	(2)
Tennessee .....	120	127	7
Texas .....	375	385	10

# MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15th, 1984

(Continued)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Utah .....	40	35	(5)
Vermont .....	39	40	1
Virgin Islands .....	2	2	0
Virginia .....	509	516	7
Washington .....	147	147	0
West Virginia .....	47	44	(3)
Wisconsin .....	236	236	0
Wyoming .....	18	18	0
Canada .....	258	257	(1)
Other Countries .....	440	422	(18)
Addresses Unknown .....	0	1	1
TOTAL .....	<u>11,204</u>	<u>11,260</u>	<u>56</u>

# MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15th, 1984

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Variance</u>
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut .....	1,126	1,146	20
NORTH ATLANTIC:			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia .....	3,192	3,177	(15)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida .....	1,175	1,186	11
NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin .....	1,660	1,696	36
SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia .....	378	365	(13)
WEST CENTRAL:			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas .....	1,145	1,175	30
PACIFIC COAST:			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska .....	1,812	1,819	7
TERRITORIES & DEPENDENCIES:			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam .	18	16	(2)
Canada .....	258	257	(1)
Other Countries .....	440	422	(18)
Addresses Unknown .....	0	1	1
TOTAL .....	<u>11,204</u>	<u>11,260</u>	<u>56</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE  
DECEMBER 15th, 1983, THRU DECEMBER 15th, 1984

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama .....	114	116	106	92	94	91	83	81	86	80
Alaska .....	12	14	14	18	15	13	12	12	13	14
Arizona .....	82	81	88	85	85	69	70	73	65	64
Arkansas .....	41	39	38	39	37	39	39	37	35	38
California .....	1,420	1,419	1,359	1,362	1,316	1,204	1,166	1,191	1,191	1,224
Colorado .....	142	136	135	135	125	120	108	103	107	94
Connecticut .....	363	365	356	353	334	322	289	296	294	293
Delaware .....	48	52	47	41	40	38	35	39	39	43
District of Columbia .....	333	355	324	339	323	322	312	330	330	322
Florida .....	224	224	212	213	198	189	185	175	183	199
Georgia .....	159	180	169	159	139	138	127	135	132	133
Guam .....	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3
Hawaii .....	30	32	33	30	27	26	26	32	31	34
Idaho .....	27	26	29	29	27	25	24	26	24	24
Illinois .....	745	745	714	693	650	593	556	554	521	549
Indiana .....	317	325	319	306	281	261	244	241	222	220
Iowa .....	138	135	134	127	128	115	107	105	112	119
Kansas .....	124	128	126	124	112	103	96	92	89	91
Kentucky .....	116	114	113	105	97	88	82	82	84	76
Louisiana .....	101	108	104	97	99	92	95	81	80	78
Maine .....	91	79	79	82	74	72	68	63	62	62
Maryland .....	432	463	431	399	407	409	404	420	417	423
Massachusetts .....	819	796	729	696	683	648	614	597	606	615
Michigan .....	478	438	434	408	377	352	324	307	300	296
Minnesota .....	180	182	173	180	182	170	164	152	140	159
Mississippi .....	57	63	57	48	48	44	38	39	41	38
Missouri .....	219	206	201	207	180	167	163	153	151	152
Montana .....	30	30	29	27	21	16	15	21	22	22
Nebraska .....	72	77	62	63	57	58	61	55	59	57

(Continued)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nevada .....	22	20	15	13	15	14	14	14	13	13
New Hampshire .....	77	77	70	68	65	57	57	52	51	54
New Jersey .....	589	583	579	540	506	470	439	448	448	443
New Mexico .....	54	46	43	42	44	39	42	43	50	41
New York .....	1,959	1,912	1,849	1,688	1,659	1,586	1,461	1,458	1,1422	1,412
North Carolina .....	303	309	309	305	271	258	250	259	260	245
North Dakota .....	13	17	17	12	11	17	15	17	13	13
Ohio .....	541	523	496	473	431	412	391	378	381	395
Oklahoma .....	84	89	99	80	68	69	65	73	72	66
Oregon .....	95	96	93	85	88	81	72	84	91	89
Pennsylvania .....	814	801	768	712	664	599	556	533	536	534
Puerto Rico .....	8	11	18	16	13	12	9	12	12	11
Rhode Island .....	102	101	92	92	92	80	72	81	74	82
South Carolina .....	123	129	110	104	97	97	90	93	91	93
South Dakota .....	22	23	26	13	10	10	14	22	19	17
Tennessee .....	174	165	162	160	153	141	130	123	120	127
Texas .....	405	415	455	443	431	390	367	378	375	385
Utah .....	40	44	38	42	44	32	36	31	40	35
Vermont .....	51	47	43	44	44	44	36	38	39	40
Virgin Islands .....	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Virginia .....	534	550	549	537	510	510	503	527	509	516
Washington .....	198	194	185	187	172	167	151	141	147	147
West Virginia .....	68	72	67	58	56	51	49	51	47	44
Wisconsin .....	276	272	279	277	257	230	224	223	236	236
Wyoming .....	12	12	13	11	13	12	13	17	18	18
Canada .....	338	349	343	329	319	284	266	263	258	257
Other Countries .....	347	326	353	376	384	387	387	442	440	422
Addresses Unknown .....	15	12	2	0	8	7	3	2	0	1
Undetermined .....	7	14	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL .....	<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>	<u>11,260</u>

## 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	1984	Joseph Needham
1984	Fritz Fischer	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

## DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15th, 1983

### LIFE MEMBERS:

Herman Ausubel, New York, New York  
 Thomas A. Baily, Stanford, California  
 Winant S. Ellmore, Alexandria, Virginia  
 W. Neil Franklin, Alexandria, Virginia  
 Jim Dan Hill, Abilene, Texas  
 S. Bacon Keith, Ashland, New Hampshire  
 Dwight Whitney Morrow, Jr., Carmel Valley, California  
 Jeannette P. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 Stephan H. P. Pell, Ticonderoga, New York  
 Dexter Perkins, Rochester, New York  
 Edward W. Phifer, Jr., Morgantown, North Carolina  
 Donald A. Pofcher, Salem, Massachusetts  
 Julius W. Pratt, Medford, New Jersey  
 Walter J. Riley, East Chicago, Indiana  
 Frederick Stanley Rodkey, Santa Cruz, California  
 Charles Scribner, New York, New York  
 Lawrence Steffel, University City, Missouri  
 Lucy L. Tasher, Palm Beach Shores, Florida

### FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Alvin R. Calvin, East Orange, New Jersey  
 Mary Elizabeth Cochran, Wichita, Kansas  
 Charles Wendell David, St. Davids, Pennsylvania  
 Herman Julius Deutsch, Pullman, Washington  
 Wheaton J. Lane, Princeton, New Jersey  
 Donald Lecrone McMurray, Ithaca, New York  
 Raymond C. Miller, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan  
 Robert E. Moody, Boston, Massachusetts  
 Barnett Nover, Washington, District of Columbia



Samuel Rezneck, Washington, District of Columbia  
Preston W. Slosson, Knox, Pennsylvania  
Arthur Preston Whitaker, Avalon, New Jersey

#### ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Marilyn Baily, New Rochelle, New York  
Virginia M. Balch, Lubbock, Texas  
J. A. Balmaseda, San Antonio, Texas  
Henry David, Washington, District of Columbia  
Martha E. Francois, Mahwah, New Jersey  
Sidney Glazer, Detroit, Michigan  
Harold J. Grimm, Columbus, Ohio  
Lawrence J. Holt, Wellington, New Zealand  
Frank B. Jackson, Commerce, Texas  
W. Jeffrey, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Harriet P. Lattin, Sun City, Arizona  
Jacob Lisan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Seward W. Livermore, Washington, District of Columbia  
Forrest A. Miller, Nashville, Tennessee  
Richard Millman, Chicago, Illinois  
George Mowry, Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
Jay M. Pawa, Oneonta, New York  
Harold F. Peterson, Kenmore, New York  
Morris Rieger, Bethesda, Maryland  
Sarah E. Roberts, Los Angeles, California  
J. Joseph Ryan, Brighton, Massachusetts  
Harold Schwartz, Lakewood, California  
Adriaan C. van Oss, The Netherlands  
F. K. Vigman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

## Minutes of the Council Meetings

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*MAY 11-12, 1984*

The Council met on May 11-12, 1984, at the Surrey Inn in Saratoga Springs, NY, at the invitation of Skidmore College. President Arthur S. Link called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M. on May 11. Present were William H. McNeill, president-elect; Philip D. Curtin, immediate past president; Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president of the Research Division; John A. Garraty, vice-president of the Teaching Division; Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president of the Professional Division; Council members Robert I. Rotberg, Joyce O. Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director, and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Council members Elizabeth L. Eisenstein and Robert M. Warner were unable to attend owing to conflicting engagements.

1. *Minutes of the meeting of December 27 and 30, 1983*: The minutes were approved unanimously. In response to Mr. Warner's earlier recommendation that the terms of the AHA representatives on Federal commissions be extended beyond a first 3- or 4-year term, Mr. McNeill, chair of the Committee on Committees, was asked to discuss this problem vis-à-vis the National Archives Advisory Council with the committee, but not to take up the whole issue of service on committees because policy shaped in the early 1970s was deliberately geared to spreading the responsibilities of committee service among the membership by avoiding reappointment or re-elections.

2. *Report of the President*: i) *Editor of the American Historical Review*: Mr. Link took up the question of appointing a search committee to replace Otto Pflanze, editor of the *AHR*, who has resigned effective August 1985. The president suggested and the Council agreed on a five-member committee comprising 1) a representative from Indiana University—William Cohen, history department chair (in the field of modern French history); 2) a representative of the *AHR* Board of Editors—Katherine Fischer Drew (medievalist, also member of the Coun-

cil); 3) the vice-president of the Professional Division, serving as chair—Richard S. Kirkendall (U.S. history, and a former member of the history faculty at Indiana University); the vice-president of the Research Division—Gerhard L. Weinberg (German history); one member-at-large—to be named by the president; it was suggested that a recent former president, an Americanist, might be asked to serve in this capacity. ii) *New Council member*: Having accepted with regret the resignation of Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., the Council discussed nominations to fill his unexpired term. It was moved that a member in the same field as Mr. Wakeman be asked to serve, but on his declining, Mr. John Lombardi, a former unsuccessful candidate for election to the Council, was approached and he accepted. He will serve the unexpired Wakeman term until December 30, 1985. iii) *Blue-Ribbon Commission on History in the Schools*: Mr. Link asked for suggestions for structuring the commission and its mandate. Although other organizations had expressed interest in joining in, he felt the AHA was the one association to represent the whole profession and this was a tremendous opportunity for it to make a major, monumental statement to the nation. The time was right, and it will be an enormous undertaking. The focus would be on primary and secondary schools and would include the certification of all high school teachers. The commission must be broadly representative and include individuals from other institutions such as museums. In conclusion, Mr. Link requested approval in principle and authority to go ahead with the formation of the commission. He also requested the headquarters staff to prepare a draft grant proposal over the summer which would be reviewed by a committee before submitting to the National Endowment for the Humanities and other foundations. Council gave its unanimous approval to the procedures outlined. iv) *Executive Committee actions*: a) AHA support for restoring funding to Title VI of the Higher Education Act; and b) changing bylaw 10(3) from the August 1 deadline for submitting nominations by petition to July 1. These were noted, and with one dissent on the action of (b), approval was moved and seconded.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: Mr. McNeill reported that one new society had been accepted by the Committee on Affiliated Societies for affiliation, namely, the Society for History in the Federal Government.

4. *Report of the Research Division*: Mr. Weinberg placed the following recommendations to the Council for action: i) *Honorary Foreign Members*: Council approved the recommendation that Fritz Fischer (emeritus, University of Hamburg) and Joseph Needham (emeritus, University of Cambridge) be elected honorary members. Other nominations will be considered again by the division in the fall of 1984. ii)

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*Copyright Issue:* The draft resolution opposing the Register of Copyrights' recommended actions governing fair use and photocopying of rare and unique copyrighted materials for private research was adopted unanimously as AHA policy. The resolution will be kept on record as a watching brief should actions be commenced according to the Register's recommendations whereby individual teachers and scholars are denied access to these documents. iii) *Book Awards:* Council approved the changes in frequency and cash awards of some of the book awards with one amendment, i.e. that the biennial John H. Dunning Prize in American history become an annual \$1,000 award commencing in 1987; that the Adams and Beer prizes be increased to \$1,000 and that the Fairbank and Gershoy prizes become annual awards after their next awarding and be increased to \$1,000 in 1985. iv) *Littleton-Griswold Committee Recommendations:* An annual award for the best work in American Law and Society by a U.S. citizen and carrying a cash amount of \$1,000 was approved; the Joint AHA-ASLH Committee will administer the prize; grants-in-aid in U.S. history were also approved and will be administered by the Research Division along with the Beveridge grants. The number of grants will depend on the balance of the income from the Littleton-Griswold Fund after other continuing obligations are met. v) *Beveridge Research Grants-in-Aid:* To parallel to coverage of the Albert J. Beveridge Award for books in American, Canadian and Latin American history, the Beveridge grants will now be offered for research in the Western Hemisphere. It is expected that the new Littleton-Griswold grants for research in U.S. legal history will alleviate to some extent the effect of an increasing number of applications for Beveridge grants. vi) *Guide to the Study of U.S. History Outside the United States, 1945-80:* Council noted the revised financial arrangements being worked out with the *Guide* editor and reaffirmed the executive director's power to enter into contractual arrangements with Mr. Hanke, and it reluctantly approved the release of funds noting the manuscript will not be delivered to KTO press on December 31, 1984. Approval was granted for a \$10,000 grant from the Matteson Fund and for the payment of the Kraus-Thomson advance of royalties of \$5,000 to the University of Massachusetts for the project. It was recommended that the AHA take out a completion insurance policy on Mr. Hanke. As a worst-case policy the Council declared that if the manuscript is not delivered, or if Kraus-Thomson or other publishers refuse to publish it, the Association should arrange for a few copies to be made on either microfiche or microfilm to be lodged in one or two archives both here and abroad. In this manner, if the *Guide* is not published, the AHA would make this useful material available for research and maintain its relationship with

the numerous scholars around the world who have been recruited into this project. This fall-back position is important vis-à-vis the organizations that have funded this project in part on the recommendation of the Association. vii) *Program Committee Guidelines*: For the guidance of future program committees, the Council approved the following policy on committee participation in annual meeting programs: "Except under exceptional circumstances, members of the Program Committee should not be permitted to participate because of possible conflict of interest and the scarcity of space available on the program to other AHA members." viii) In concluding, Mr. Weinberg informed the Council that the National Security Agency had rescinded parts of its order to the Marshall Library to withdraw portions of the Friedman collection from public access, on learning that the consortium of ACLU, the AHA and others had filed suit against the agency.

5. *Report of the Teaching Division*: Mr. Garraty submitted the following recommendations for approval by the Council: i) *New Pamphlet Series*: Mr. Garraty said the idea of this new pamphlet series is to provide teachers with materials that would illuminate and update what they would expect to get in a textbook, an interpretative text rather than a bibliography. One Council member felt that a two-page bibliography at the end would be useful for college and university student readers, and Mr. Garraty also received advice that this material should also include lesson plans. It was recommended that the series be publicized through direct mail, at regional teaching conferences, the annual meeting, and through teaching schools to reach future high school teachers. On the question of an editor for the overall series, the division was empowered to seek a potential editor with a view to preparing a plan of what the series would look like, with the names of potential authors, and present it to the division at its fall meeting, which will then make a recommendation to the Council at its December meeting for launching the pamphlet series. ii) *Temporary Faculty*: The division expressed concern at the exploitation of temporary, seasonal and adjunct teachers, which now consist of about 60 percent of all hirings. It was considered a very important issue, and Ms. Appleby was asked to write a piece in the newsletter in the hope it would produce many letters which might give a base for doing something. The Teaching Division, in looking for a remedy, should confine itself to history teaching and not become involved in other departments. iii) *Graduate Student Gathering at Annual Meeting*: It was agreed that a reception would be held for graduate students at the Chicago meeting the evening of December 28, and current and former Council members were urged to attend. The headquarters staff was asked to publicize the event and find means of verifying graduate student status to avoid gatecrashers.

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6. *Report of the Professional Division:* Mr. Kirkendall presented the following items for the Council's attention and action: i) *Rights of Historians:* At its recent meeting the division reviewed the libel suit in which Ms. Karant-Nunn is currently involved. The division decided to go no further than supplying a statement to the effect that courts should not be used in a coercive fashion where differences of opinion are primarily of a scholarly nature, and a draft was circulated for consideration. With minor emendations it was approved for issue over the signatures of the president, the vice-president of the Professional Division, and the executive director. ii) *Committee on Women Historians:* a) an updated version of the 1981 "Guidelines on Hiring Women in Academia" was submitted for authorization to issue to departments. With suggested amendments the statement was approved (incorporating Priority 3 from the earlier version in lieu of the revised phrasing) and Mr. Kirkendall was asked to so inform Ms. Peck, CWH chair; b) letter to the Civil Rights Commission registering concern about the directions the newly reconstituted commission is currently pursuing: On reviewing the draft, it was not considered a strong enough analysis of the situation and was returned to the CWH for revision and submission to the Professional Division in the fall. When the committees agree on a text it should be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval and released over the signatures of the president, executive director, and chair of the Committee on Women Historians, c) draft paper on the National Endowment for the Humanities, expressing concern over the alleged shift in policy on new areas of scholarly research: Following discussion of the ramifications of sending the letter vis-à-vis the Association's general relationship with NEH, the letter was tabled by a vote of five to two, with a recommendation that such lobbying should be left to major issues and carefully thoughtout fallback positions of the Association. The division was encouraged to develop better data on how non-traditional fields other than women's history are doing. iii) *Affiliated Societies:* In a general discussion of the relationship between affiliated societies and the AHA, Mr. Link said he has been perplexed and troubled by this very vague and meaningless and sometimes trouble-making business, and there was a danger that the societies, if given too much rein, would take over the annual meeting program. A contrary opinion was that a substantial number of affiliated societies met during the annual meeting and their members paid the AHA registration fees. Affiliated societies could also be an avenue for increasing membership in the AHA by using their mailing lists for solicitations, and ways could be considered for offering optional affiliate memberships. In summation, it was agreed that a meeting with affiliates should be held at the Chicago meeting with officers of the societies present to commence a

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dialogue on this whole problem. The Council expressed its desire that affiliated societies as a condition of affiliation should supply the AHA periodically with a membership list. iv) *Book Awards Ceremony at Annual Meeting*: As a first step toward resolving the problem of this overly brief ceremony, it was recommended and approved that the awards be incorporated and highlighted in the booklet on the president's career which is distributed at the General Meeting. The winning books should also be on display during the ceremony. Winners and prize committee chairs present should be identified in advance for a collective "bow" following the awards announcement. v) *Simultaneous Service on Council and Committees*: Council approved the division's recommendation that a condition of election to the Council should be withdrawn from other positions, whether elective or appointive; the Nominating Committee should make this clear to prospective candidates for elective office. This policy would affect only future nominees, not present Council members or persons already nominated. vi) *National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History*: Noting the impressive advocacy work of the NCC, Council strongly hoped that ways could be found not only to raise Ms. Miller's salary to a reasonable range but to provide her with secretarial assistance in order that her own time can be put to better use. Council accepted a challenge grant from an anonymous donor to help provide temporary office assistance. vii) *Special Memberships for Graduate Students and Teachers*: Mr. Kirkendall reported that the division was sharply divided on this issue; he was personally opposed to offering *The History Teacher* to any member as a substitute for the *Review*. Other Council members opted for a reduced combined subscription, which should not change the nature of the association. There being no general agreement, the matter was tabled until the executive director could investigate the proposal further. The principle of reduced price special membership (for reduced services) was debated at length and failed to generate strong support. viii) *Fund for Free Expression*: The division's recommendation not to join in a coalition of national organizations but only to endorse the statement of principles was accepted. ix) *Scholars in Transition*: A proposal from the Institute for Research in History to hold a career planning workshop at the 1984 annual meeting at the Association's gain or expense was considered undesirable. There is no precedent for add-on-charges beyond the registration fee for such ventures. If the Institute wished to do it at their own risk and expense, a room would be made available for the Scholars in Transition workshop.

7. *Report of the Finance Committee*: The Finance Committee reported and recommended the proposed 1984-85 Fiscal year budget

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which estimates an approximately balanced budget. Revenues are expected to amount to over \$1,167,000 and expenses to over \$1,102,500. Adjusting for capital gains and Matteson Fund income the net deficit should be about \$10,000 or less than 1 percent. The Committee also recommended approval of a number of merit pay increases effective July 1, 1984. The Council unanimously approved the Finance Committee recommendations. The Council also reappointed the Controller for a five-year term to begin July 1, 1985. The Council instructed the executive director to treat any future royalties to the Association from the *Guide to the Study of U.S. History Outside the U.S., 1945-80* as a replenishment of the Matteson Fund until such time as it recovered the amount of the 1984 completion grant to the *Guide*.

8. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon presented the following items for action: i) *Parliamentarian for the 1984 annual meeting*: Although Mr. Conkin, parliamentarian for many years, offered a temporary suspension of the post, Council asked the executive director to write to him saying that they are firmly of the opinion that a parliamentarian is needed and hopes he will continue to serve. ii) *International Historical Activities*: In reporting on the various ongoing bilateral and international exchanges, Mr. Gammon requested approval to commence planning a return conference in the U.S. with the Italian historical community in approximately two years and to reappoint the present organizing *ad hoc* committee for this purpose (Noether, Glazier, Remini). This was approved, and Mr. McNeill also suggested that a return visit of Japanese historians should be discussed with the Japanese delegation at the 1985 Stuttgart international congress.

The following items were submitted for information: i) *Popular History Journal*: Mr. Rotberg gave a status report on the journal. With sufficient money in hand the first issue of the magazine will be published in 1985. If NEH turns down the grant proposal, and apropos of this he asked that a list of NEH council members be sent to the AHA Council, it is possible that Mellon or the Rockefeller Foundation would be sympathetic. ii) *Selection of the 1984-85 Congressional Fellows*: Mr. Gammon noted that the Mellon grant will expire next year and a new application will have to be made if this program is to continue for two of the fellowships; the continuing third fellow being funded for one more year by the Rockefeller Foundation will depend on income from the two grants, Mellon and Rockefeller. iii) *J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History*: Noting the paucity of applications for this year's competition, the Council requested headquarters to advertise vigorously next year and see what the results are before making any decision on the future of this fellowship. Mr. Gammon thought the low



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stipend might be a reason for the lack of interest in this research project. iv) *Foundation Grants*: Council noted the grants in hand and those being applied for.

9. *1984 Nominating Committee*: At the Nominating Committee's request, Mr. Rabb, chairman, joined the meeting to discuss some issue of concern to the committee: i) For some years the rotation of members on the Committee on Committees and the Council has been at variance with bylaws, and the committee wished to restore the election each year to equal numbers. Mr. Link thereupon requested to the Nominating Committee to submit a scheme to the Council for regularizing the elections for Council and the Committee on Committees over the next six years. ii) Mr. Rabb reported on discussions within recent Nominating Committees on the nature of the president-elect election and their strong feeling that other distinguished scholars should be recognized in some fashion by the profession. In discussion it was agreed in principle that beginning in December 1985 there shall be an annual award for distinguished historical service and scholarship; Mr. Link appointed a special committee consisting of President-elect McNeill, the immediate past president, Philip D. Curtin (chair), and the chair of the 1984 Nominating Committee, Theodore K. Rabb, to report to the Council in December on the criteria and nature of the award. They have all agreed to serve. iii) Mr. Link informed Mr. Rabb of the Council's decision to replace Mr. Wakeman, who had recently resigned from the Council, with Mr. Lombardi of Indiana University, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Council in 1982; the Nominating Committee should select a new candidate for the latter's slot on the Nominating Committee this year. Mr. Rabb said he would contact his committee and suggest replacing Mr. Lombardi with the runner-up for this position.

10. *1985 Program Committee*: Mr. Murrin, chair of the 1985 Program Committee, next joined the Council to present his recommendations for service on the committee. He said that Mr. Connelly had withdrawn and he proposed replacing him with William Sewell of the University of Arizona, a specialist in 19th-century Europe. Council approved the committee structure proposed. In reading the hotel contract for the meeting in New York City, Mr. Weinberg thought the rates very high, and remarked that the exhibitors nowadays remain open until 7 P.M., whereas in the past they remained open until 9 P.M.

11. *New Business*: i) Council noted the memorandum from the president of ACLS to the delegates of its constituent societies concerning the forthcoming re-authorization hearings before Congress on the future of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and his request that the individual societies update the statements contained in the ACLS

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*Report of the Commission on the Humanities, 1964*, for the guidance of Congress. Mr. McNeill volunteered to revise the AHA's statement by June 15 for submission to ACLS with the assistance of Katherine Fischer Drew. The Executive Committee will review it. ii) Mr. Garraty distributed a plan to seek revision of the duties of the AHA president. His suggestion was that it should be the policy of colleges to grant the president six-months' leave with pay, and the president's address could be based on his or her own research during the leave of absence. Mr. Link asked that Mr. Garraty's letter be included in the agenda book for discussion at the December 27 meeting. iii) In expressing thanks and appreciation to Skidmore College for inviting the Council to meet on campus to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the Association's founding, Mr. Gammon said he was looking into ways of presenting more tangible evidence to the college for its generosity.

12. *Dates of Next Meetings*: Council agreed to meet on the traditional dates of December 27 and 30 during the annual meeting.

13. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 4:15 P.M.

### DECEMBER 27, 1984

The Council met on December 27, 1984, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago. President Arthur S. Link called the meeting to order at 8:30 A.M. Present were: William H. McNeill, president-elect; Philip D. Curtin, immediate past president; Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president, Research Division; John A. Garraty, vice-president, Teaching Division; Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president, Professional Division; Council members Robert I. Rotberg, Joyce Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew, Robert M. Warner, John V. Lombardi; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director, and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Newly-elected president-elect Carl N. Degler and incoming vice-president for the Research Division, Mary Beth Norton, attended the meeting as observers. Inclement weather prevented the attendance of Council member Elizabeth L. Eisenstein.

1. *Approval of minutes of the May 11-12, 1984, Council meeting*: The minutes were approved following deletion of the word "legal" in two places (section 4, iv), and a correction in the amount of revenue under item 7 (Report of the Finance Committee) from \$1,670,000 to \$1,167,000. It was also noted that the 1984 Nominating Committee had not yet submitted a scheme to Council for regularizing the elections for Council and Committee on Committees vacancies over the next several years.

2. *Report of the President*: Mr. Link said it had been a good year for the Association, a highlight of the successes being the separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration. He paid tribute to Ms. Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee, for her diligent lobbying efforts on the Hill, and endorsed Mr. Warner's sentiments that credit should go to all those who have worked together so persistently and effectively within NARS and the AHA to bring about the independence of the Archives; a brilliant chapter has been written. Regarding the appointment of a new Archivist, Mr. Link has had discussions with officials at the White House and will be submitting a short list of distinguished candidates for consideration by the White House in January.

On the matter of the publication of the *Guide to U.S. History Outside the United States*, Mr. Link reported on the meeting he convoked at Princeton on December 12 with Mr. Hanke present, and noted that the contractual and financial problems were now solved.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: Mr. McNeill presented the Committee on Committees' recommendations for filling vacancies on appointive committees and these were approved by Council. With regard to the application of affiliation of the Conference on Historical Journals, which one member of the Committee on Affiliated Societies felt did not meet the criteria for affiliation, Mr. Rotberg, president of the conference, said there were now seventy members in good standing and a second annual meeting under its formal organization has been scheduled for December 29. Mr. McNeill moved acceptance of affiliation and, on being seconded, the motion carried.

4. *Report of the Research Division*: Mr. Weinberg submitted the following items for action: i) *Status of the AHR Editor*: The division recommended the reinstatement of the editor as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the Council; the practice of including the editor was apparently discontinued for financial reasons when the *Review* moved to Indiana University. Council considered it beneficial to the editor to be better informed about affairs of the Association and for the Council to be able to tap the editor's experience, and the recommendation received unanimous approval. ii) *International Conference on the Centenary of Leopold von Ranke's Death*: Council approved AHA's cosponsorship of the conference scheduled for the fall of 1986 at Syracuse University. As the first honorary foreign member of the Association, Mr. von Ranke's reply to his appointment should be included in the printed program. iii) *Council of Graduate Schools' Report "Importance of Graduate Education and Research"*: Mr. McNeill agreed to write an 8- to 10-page statement on "Why Study History", to be issued gratis. He will have it

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drafted by March 15 and asked for suggestions from the Council. iv) *Littleton-Griswold Funds*: Mr. Weinberg explained the background to the bequests and requested Council to reaffirm its May decision to use the balance of the income for an annual book award in the area of "American Law and Society" and research grants in American history, the book award to be administered by the joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund and the research grants by the Research Division. Council reaffirmed its decision. Should the joint committee have any important projects to recommend to the Council it is encouraged to do so through the Research Division. v) *World History Prize*: Council approved the division's recommendation to name this new annual prize the James H. Breasted Prize in any field of history prior to 1000 A.D. vi) *Charges for Microfilming and Xeroxing at the National Archives*: Mr. Warner said the cost of these reproduction services is of serious concern both to users and to the National Archives. NARS will eventually be installing self-service machines, but at issue is whether the Archives can legally and administratively subsidize the labor costs. He suggested that NARS and AHA explore with the appropriate committees what their attitude is and whether it would look favorably on subsidization by NARS. vii) *Resolution on Security Classification*: Mr. Warner agreed it was serious matter but alerted the Council that Congressman Glenn English may be holding hearings and this would be an opportunity for the Association's voice to be heard; it may not be a solution but would be a step in the right direction. Ms. Appleby suggested this be an agenda item for the 1985 business meeting but Mr. Weinberg could speak to the matter during his annual report to this year's business meeting. In response to another suggestion, Mr. Weinberg agreed to write a piece for *Perspectives*, and in addition the headquarters staff would try to get State Department, Defense, and other departments moving. The division's resolution as submitted was adopted unanimously. viii) *Actions of the National Security Agency vis-à-vis the Marshall Library*: Two draft resolutions were submitted and Mr. Weinberg suggested melding the two. Council approved in principle, and a motion to adopt the revised resolution carried. ix) *Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists*: Mr. Weinberg said that about three years ago the Research Division recommended that the AHA members on this joint committee report to the Council through the Research Division, but the matter was tabled. Over the next couple of years Council might want to consider the issue again with a view to establishing the AHA contingent as coming within the purview of the Research Division which in turn would report to the Council. He greatly doubted that the Council would want to continue a situation

where it does not hear from the joint committee; Mr. Warner agreed there should be more direct feedback. x) *Statistical Reporting by the National Endowment for the Humanities*: Mr. Weinberg gave the background to what had prompted a request for additional statistics on research grants by the NEH, and Mr. Kirkendall (speaking for the Professional Division), explained the request for a meeting with Mr. Bennett, chairman of NEH. Council saw no objection to asking NEH for better statistics for verifying its policy of funding projects, although that might be a delicate operation, and there was also no objection to requesting a meeting with Mr. Bennett, but attention should not focus too much on one constituency. Ms. Norton, newly elected vice-president of the Research Division, stressed the need to present the AHA's case in the broadest possible terms and pointed out that her presence on the delegation would ensure that the concerns of women historians were represented at the meeting. Following the removal of the fourth part of the Research Division proposal, i.e., the suggestion that a representative of the CWH be included in the delegation that would meet with the NEH Chairman, the covering resolution was passed unanimously.

On conclusion of his report, Mr. Link paid tribute to the outstanding manner in which Mr. Weinberg has run the division over the past three years. As Council member on the division, Mr. Rotberg endorsed these sentiments and Council enthusiastically added their praises for his unstinting leadership.

5. *Pacific Coast Branch*: Mr. John Schutz, secretary-treasurer of the PCB, joined the Council and distributed copies of his annual report. The financial condition of the Branch was stable, although institutions were now beginning to charge for holding the PCB meetings on campus. In 1985 the annual meeting will be held conjointly with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations and is scheduled to be held at Stanford University in June rather than in the traditional month of August. The following year it will be held at the University of Hawaii.

6. *Teaching Division*: The main item coming out of the division's annual report and action items was the progress being made toward the preparation of pamphlets for school teachers; there are two series, one in American history edited by Eric Foner of Columbia University, and the other in World history edited by Michael Adas of Rutgers University. Harcourt Brace will submit a proposal in January for publishing the two series. Ms. Norton felt that other publishers should also be allowed to submit a bid. It was moved and seconded that the publishing proposal be accepted in principle, and Mr. Garraty said that the division would look into it further and report back to the Council.

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7. *Report of the Professional Division:* The division recommended the development of articles on open advertising and salaries as a continuation of Ms. Appleby's piece on "temporary" faculty and related matters. As an example, the AAUP Equity Salary Kit could be translated into an article for *Perspectives* in an effort to raise the profession's consciousness about the issue and what lies ahead for retirement.

On professional ethics, Mr. Kirkendall said a concern of the division's is plagiarism. In a recent case the division has been investigating the implicated author, who agreed to submit a remedial statement to major journals acknowledging his carelessness in citing the work of another scholar. The division felt it would also be useful to publish a piece on plagiarism in *Perspectives* and Mr. John Higham, Johns Hopkins University, a victim of plagiarism, is being asked to collaborate with Mr. Zangrando in preparing such an article.

Concerning a request for a committee of inquiry into the Abraham case on which the division sought guidance and reported on its preliminary analysis, Council opined it was not the business of the Association to pass judgment on historical works. This particular case also involves unsolicited pejorative letters relating to professional employment candidacies, and the two aspects of the case are inseparable. Moreover, it could cost the Association between \$35,000 and \$50,000 to conduct such an inquiry. The aggrieved party has plenty of recourses without involving the Association. The Professional Division could consider drawing up a general ethical statement, such as establishing criteria for hiring policies and unsolicited letters, and if a denial of employment is reported because of a result of such attacks, the division could look into it and take whatever action might be appropriate.

Council gave its consent to the National Coordinating Committee drawing up guidelines to assist historians who are beginning to move into the area of Cultural Resource Management policy and programs. The draft would be run through the Professional Division before being issued.

In closing, Mr. Kirkendall said the Search Committee for a new *AHR* Editor would be interviewing several attractive candidates during the annual meeting and he will submit c.v.'s of the prospective candidates to the Executive Committee.

8. *AHR Board of Editors:* Mr. Pflanze was present for discussion of his recommendations for replacements on the Board. Council voted unanimously to approve the appointment of David Herlihy, Harvard University (medieval history); Gertrude Himmelfarb, City University of New York (English history); David Hollinger, University of Michigan (U.S. and Intellectual history); and Darrett M. Rutman, University of Florida (American colonial history).

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9. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon submitted the following items for action: i) *Board of Trustees*: Reappointment of Messrs. Julian Roosevelt, Douglas Williams and George von Hassel were approved. Their nominations will go before the annual business meeting for ratification. ii) *Appointment of chair of the 1985 Local Arrangements Committee*: Ms. Marjorie Lightman, Institute for Research in History, was confirmed as the LAC chair for 1985 after some discussion. iii) *Site of the 1986 Annual Meeting*: Mr. Gammon was instructed to look into Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, as sites for the 1986 meeting.

Items submitted for information included: i) grants received and pending; ii) membership statistics for year ended December 1984; iii) *Journal of Popular History*: Mr. Rotberg spoke to this and said that although NEH had turned down AHA's request for funding he recommended that, having expended so much effort in attempting to get the magazine off the ground that other foundations be approached to keep the project alive. Ms. Appleby suggested waiting until February 1986 before reapplying to NEH, and this would also give time to explore other options. A motion was passed unanimously to refer the matter back to the committee for further discussion and subsequent report to the Council; iv) 1985 International Congress of Historical Sciences: The \$25,000 received from the Exxon Education Foundation will help cover the travel expenses of the president, CISH 1st vice-president Gordon A. Craig, the chair of the Committee on International Historical Activities and the executive director, as well as the official U.S. participants in the program. He did not see much hope of obtaining additional funding from other sources.

10. *National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and Project '87*: Ms. Miller, NCC director, and Ms. Harrison, deputy director of Project '87, joined the Council to give status reports on their respective projects.

11. *Annual Reports*: Council noted the annual reports of committee chairs and delegates; and those of the executive director, *AHR* editor, and controller were received and placed on file.

12. *Distinguished Historians Award*: Mr. Curtin, chair of the special committee charged with formulating criteria for an annual award for distinguished historical service and scholarship, submitted the committee's resolution for consideration by the Council. The award, to be known as the American Historical Association Emeritus Award for Scholarly Distinction, was approved. The Nominating Committee will be asked to recommend up to three names from which the Council will make its selection and the award will take the form of a medal.

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13. *Retirement of Immediate Past President:* On the expiration of his term on the Council, Mr. Link presented Mr. Curtin with a plaque and expressed the warm appreciation of all members of the Council for his service to the Association.

14. *Executive Session:* Council next went into executive session.

15. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

### DECEMBER 30, 1984

The Council convened at 9:10 A.M. on December 30, 1984, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago. Outgoing President Link turned over the gavel to President McNeill who called the meeting to order. Present were: Carl N. Degler, president-elect; Arthur S. Link, immediate past president; John A. Garraty, vice-president, Teaching Division; Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president, Professional Division; Mary Beth Norton, vice-president, Research Division; Council members Joyce Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew, John V. Lombardi, George B. Tindall, and Louise Tilly (for part of the time); Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Bernard Lewis was unable to attend owing to his absence abroad.

1. *Appointment of Program Committee Chair for 1986:* Council unanimously approved the appointment of Margaret C. Jacob, Baruch College, CUNY, for this position. Other candidates, Lewis Perry of Vanderbilt University, and Konrad Jarausch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, will be considered for later years.

2. *Appointments to Committees:* Council members were appointed to various committees as follows:

*Executive Committee:* William H. McNeill, Carl N. Degler, John A. Garraty, Mary Beth Norton, John V. Lombardi.

*Finance Committee:* William H. McNeill, Carl N. Degler, Arthur S. Link, Richard S. Kirkendall, Katherine Fischer Drew.

*Divisions:* Professional: George B. Tindall; Research: Louise Tilly; Teaching: Joyce Appleby.

*Committee on Affiliated Societies:* Carl N. Degler; Bernard Lewis.

*Committee on Committees:* Carl N. Degler.

3. *Affiliated Societies:* Mr. McNeill reported on a meeting with affiliated societies which he chaired on December 29. He said it was a very useful exercise for both sides and several suggestions were made for more mutual cooperation, e.g. affiliated societies are invited to make more use of *Perspectives* for publicizing their activities; they may purchase AHA mailing lists at cost, and AHA will on occasion request



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theirs to aid in membership drives. So far as joint sessions on the program are concerned, the Program Committee has autonomy in shaping the program but it can be suggested to the committee that they consult the affiliated societies when it comes to planning very specialized sessions.

4. *Columbus Quincentennial*: Council drew up the following list of specialists involving AHA interests in the Columbus Quincentennial and speaking for the history profession to the President's Commission of the Columbus Quincentennial:

Helen Nader, Indiana University (chair) (Europe/Spain)

David J. Weber, Southern Methodist University (Southwest U.S./ Latin America)

James L. Axtell, College of William and Mary (Latin American)

Joseph Sanchez, National Park Service, Santa Fe (Native American)

Robert A. Potash, University of Massachusetts (Latin America and chair of the Conference on Latin American History)

Mr. Degler noted that there was no African component.

The nonmembers will be asked to join AHA, and the members of the committee will serve for one year with the chair being appointed for four years. The Committee on Committees will review the committee structure in its fall 1985 meeting and make recommendations for reappointment or change.

5. *Redefinition of AHA President's Role*: Mr. Garraty presented to Council a plan to revise the duties of the president, inter alia, that he or she should be granted leave with pay from the home institution for at least half a year and that the president should become more involved as a spokesperson for the profession both in testifying before congressional committees, in public affairs, as well as within academe. A wideranging discussion followed, and it was agreed to table the matter until the spring meeting. In the interim the opinion of the Nominating Committee should be sought because if the plan is developed it might discourage nominees running for this office and consequently not draw the appropriate person for the presidency.

6. *Abraham Case*: As a follow-up to discussions in the December 27 meeting, Mr. Lombardi produced a draft statement for responding to inquiries about the case. Council officially endorsed the statement after some minor emendations. President McNeill also agreed to write an essay for the op-ed section of the *New York Times*.

7. *Date of Spring Meeting*: The dates of May 17-18 (first choice) and May 10-11 (second choice) were offered, and Council members were asked to let the president know their preferred date.

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

## *COUNCIL MINUTES*

reassembling, Mr. Gammon was informed that his recommendations for staff merit increases and an overall cost-of-living increase had been approved.

9. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, Council adjourned at 11:00 A.M.

## Minutes of the Ninety-ninth Business Meeting

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President Arthur S. Link called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 P.M. on December 29, 1984, at the Hyatt Regency in Illinois Center in Chicago. 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 after his report for the year ended July 1984 (see p. 53 of this annual report). Efforts to achieve independence for the National Archives and Records Service have finally proved successful. With Dr. Warner leaving the Archivist's post for a deanship at the University of Michigan, the AHA will do its best to bring appropriate candidates to the attention of the White House appointing authorities. On finances, Dr. Gammon believes that the Association will in fact have a balanced budget for fiscal year 1984-85. Membership statistics show that there has been a net increase of 321 new members for the past year confirming that the free-fall in membership has indeed been checked. The Association will be the recipient of two \$25,000 donations from relatives and friends of the late Senator Beveridge, and the money will be applied to the general endowment fund. The AHA will be approaching NEH for a challenge grant and these two \$25,000 grants will be applied to it. The Hewlett Foundation has given a second \$450,000 grant to cover the basic costs over the next three years of Project '87, a joint project of the AHA and the American Political Science Association. Commemorative events in connection with the Bicentennial of the Constitution are being planned for the anniversary of the 1785 Mount Vernon conference in 1985, a conference in Annapolis in cooperation with the Maryland state authorities in 1986, and finally, the celebrations in Philadelphia in 1987. The AHA is interested in working in cooperation with the Library of Congress's Hispanic Division to create a newsletter and information bulletin looking toward the quincentennial of Columbus' first voyage to the New World. Mr. Gammon expressed concern that the Jameson fellowship has no incumbent

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for the coming year. He hoped that the program could be advertised more widely to attract more applicants for this excellent fellowship. With respect to international historical activities, Mr. Gammon announced in connection with the ongoing colloquia between U.S. and Soviet historians, that the VIth colloquium will be held early in 1986 in Washington. The AHA will be prorating a \$25,000 travel grant from the Exxon Education Foundation to U.S. participants in the 1985 International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stuttgart. The AHA has filed a grant application with the U.S. Department of Education for a study-travel program in Latin America and South America similar to the program in the Republic of Cameroon two years ago. The AHA is planning a series of training institutes to set up collaboratives between secondary school and postsecondary school teachers of history. The original program will be pegged to the approaching Bicentennial of the Constitution. The objective, however, in which three foundations have expressed interest, will be to leave in place local collaboratives with professional teachers of history at the two levels working together. The project will be a joint AHA-OAH-NCSS enterprise. Mr. Gammon recommended that the three trustees whose terms expired this year be reappointed, and with a motion from the floor, the proposal was adopted.

2. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Theodore K. Rabb, chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the results of the election. William H. McNeill and Carl N. Degler were elected president and president-elect respectively; Mary Beth Norton was elected vice-president of the Research Division; elected Council members were Bernard Lewis, Louise Tilly, and George B. Tindall; elected divisional committee members were: Clara M. Lovett (Profession), Rudolph Vecoli (Research), and Marjorie Wall Bingham (Teaching); elected members for the Committee on Committees were: Gail L. Bernstein, David Brody, and E. William Monter; elected to the Nominating Committee were William H. Chafe, Susan M. Socolow, and Robert O. Paxton. Mr. Rabb thanked the members of the Nominating Committee for their hard work and good humor and also thanked Eileen Gaylard of the AHA central office for her assistance to the committee (the full report appears on p. 121).

3. *Report of the Editor:* Mr. Pflanze gave an addendum report, (the full report appears on p. 63). The Council, at its meeting on December 27 approved the appointment of David J. Herlihy, Harvard University (medieval); Gertrude Himmelfarb, City University of New York (British); David Hollinger, University of Michigan (U.S. intellectual); and

## BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Darrett B. Rutman, University of New Hampshire (U.S. colonial), to the *AHR* Board of Editors, replacing Katherine Fischer Drew, Walter L. Arnstein, John Higham, and Pauline Maier, whose terms had expired. Regarding the transition to the new electronic word processing system, the editor said that the staff was looking forward to the return to a normal routine sometime in the spring after a hectic year of much overtime in order to see the transition through properly.

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* The three vice-presidents, Gerhard L. Weinberg (Research), John A. Garraty (Teaching), and Richard S. Kirkendall (Profession), apprized the meeting of the activities of their respective divisions during the course of the year. (Their reports appear on pp. 39-51).

5. *Program Committee and Local Arrangements Committee:* President Link called attention to the fine work of the chair of the Program Committee, C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara, and the rest of the Program Committee for the excellent program that was put together to celebrate the Association's centennial. A motion from the floor was accepted and passed unanimously to thank them. The Local Arrangements committee, chaired by Paul Johnson, Roosevelt University, was similarly recognized.

6. *Other Business:* Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University, and chair of the Committee on Women Historians, commended the Council for its actions in relation to NEH funding policy. She requested that the Association make known through *Perspectives* and the annual business meeting the results of the upcoming meeting between AHA representatives and the NEH Chairman. Professor Sandi E. Cooper, College of Staten Island, was recognized next and, apropos the proposed meeting, stated that a "hit-list" had been published in *Mandate for Leadership* in 1981 listing scholarly subjects in history that would not be funded by NEH. It included not only women's history, but also peace research, labor history, ethnic studies, and minority studies. Ms. Cooper asked the Council to consider adding these ignored fields to their agenda for the meeting. Roderick Barman, University of British Columbia, inquired about the Association's policy concerning the publication by University Microfilms of the papers given at the annual meeting. Mr. Link said the matter would be referred to headquarters. In reply to a question concerning the AHA's involvement in cases of archival mismanagement, Mr. Weinberg responded by noting that the Research Division had in fact been made aware of several instances of mismanagement, had investigated these cases, and had made recommendations to Council.

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He said that the Association's top archival priority had been the freedom of the National Archives, but now that this had been accomplished the division could more easily look at problems of archival mismanagement.

7. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

## Report of the Nominating Committee, 1984

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On behalf of the Nominating Committee I am pleased to submit the results of the 1984 elections. Of the 10,000 who were eligible to vote, less than 3,800 cast votes—just over a one-third turnout. The results are:

**President:**

William H. McNeill, University of Chicago, 2961, ELECTED

**President-elect:**

Carl N. Degler, Stanford University, 2346, ELECTED

Arthur M. Schlesinger, jr., City University of New York, 1387

**Vice-president, Research Division:**

Akira Iriye, University of Chicago, 1548

Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University, 1968, ELECTED

**Council:**

**Place 1:**

Bernard Lewis, Princeton University, 1740, ELECTED

Thomas E. Skidmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1508

**Place 2:**

Michael R. Marrus, University of Toronto, 1389

Louise Tilly, New School for Social Research, 2026, ELECTED

**Place 3:**

William H. Harris, Paine College, 1216

George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill,  
1979, ELECTED

**Divisional Committees:**

**Profession:**

Richard A. Baker, U.S. Senate Historical Office, 1308

Clara M. Lovett, George Washington University, 1825,  
ELECTED

**Research:**

Jerome M. Clubb, University of Michigan, 1096

Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota, 2019, ELECTED

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*Teaching:*

Marjorie W. Bingham, St. Louis Park Public Schools, 1617,  
ELECTED

Eric Rothschild, Scarsdale Senior High School (N.Y.), 1451

*Committee on Committees:*

*Place 1:*

Gail L. Bernstein, University of Arizona, 1696, ELECTED

Francisco A. Scarano, University of Connecticut, 1339

*Place 2:*

David Brody, University of California, Davis, 2072, ELECTED

Michael Katz, University of Pennsylvania, 1117

*Place 3:*

Roger Hahn, University of California, Berkeley, 1489

E. William Monter, Northwestern University, 1537, ELECTED

*Nominating Committee:*

*Place 1:*

William Chafe, Duke University, 1665, ELECTED

Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University, 1538

*Place 2:*

Richard Graham, University of Texas, Austin, 1279

Susan M. Socolow, Emory University, 1818, ELECTED

*Place 3:*

Patrick J. Geary, University of Florida, 1293

Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University, 1882, ELECTED

The Nominating Committee was most gratified by the willingness of all but two of the thirty people whom it contacted to run for office, and it congratulates those who have been elected by the members of the Association.

The Nominating Committee held its annual meeting in Washington, D.C. on February 9-11, 1984, in order to decide on its nominations. Unlike previous years, it gathered in time for dinner on Thursday evening, so that its most difficult task, the selection of nominees for the position of president-elect, could begin that evening. The committee had created a short list by the following morning, and was able to select all 28 of its first choices as nominees on Friday. A final discussion on Saturday morning enabled the committee to replace nominees who did not wish to stand for election, discuss procedures and general questions about its activities, and virtually complete the task of contacting nominees to confirm their willingness to run for an AHA office.

The committee wishes particularly to record its thanks to Eileen Gaylard, the assistant to the Executive Director of the Association, who not



## COMMITTEE REPORTS

only made the arrangements for the meeting, but patiently and tirelessly made the initial contacts with nominees. Without her help, and the ability to draw on her extraordinary knowledge of the Association's history, the committee's work would be far more difficult. Like our predecessors, we found her willingness to devote so much time to our meeting, especially on a weekend, absolutely invaluable.

In order to regularize its procedures and also to make clear to the membership the criteria according to which it operates, the committee authorized the chair to draw up a list of the various considerations that come into play during its deliberations. It should be pointed out that these criteria do change from committee to committee, but that the criteria listed represent something of a consensus over recent years, both within the committee itself, and as a result of communications it has received from members of the Association. The length of the list should give our colleagues an indication of the complexity of the process, and the difficulty of achieving the different types of balance that are listed. A document describing the committee's procedures was also prepared, and will be kept for the committee's use by future chairs.

For the fifth time in eight years, the committee discussed the pros and cons of nominating two people for the position of president-elect. This is a nomination for which the bylaws are more specific than for any other office, but the committee did not wish as a body to recommend changes, though there continued to be interest in alternative approaches, such as the nomination of three candidates. The committee did, however, reiterate its recommendation that the Council establish a distinguished scholar award. To this end, it asked the chair to put the request to the Council in person, and the result was the formulation of a proposal for such an award by a committee of the Council.

Its other recommendations were as follows:

1. That the deadline for nomination by petition be brought forward to July 1 so that the ballots could be prepared earlier and the short voting period which caused such a problem in 1983 could be lengthened.
2. That the Nominating Committee itself continue to be balanced primarily by principal field of research: that is, four Americanists, three Europeanists, and two scholars working in other regions.
3. That the Association undertake a study of the distribution of these fields of research among the membership, so that the proportions of Americanists, Europeanists, and historians of other regions could be represented more accurately among the nominees.
4. That the terms of office of the members of the Council and the members of the Committee on Committees be staggered in the same way as other bodies so that equal numbers are elected each year. As

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things stand at present, three members of the Council were elected in 1984; three will be elected in 1985; and none will be elected in 1986. There is a similar imbalance in the Committee on Committees. We urge that at the next elections some members be given shorter terms so that henceforth the same number will be elected each year—in the case of the Council, for instance, two members per annum.

5. That the form requesting nominations from members also solicit specific information about the qualifications of those who are suggested for the various offices. The chairman received nominations from over 100 members, but often it was difficult to tell why someone was considered appropriate for a particular position. By indicating the special considerations that are taken into account for different nominations, we hope to elicit better information from the membership, and urge that the nominations form be revised accordingly.

6. That the AHA office include in its computerized membership lists the following pieces of information about the members that are often invoked in the nomination process:

- (i) employment at public or private institution
- (ii) field of interest or research (America, Europe, other regions)
- (iii) type of teaching employment:
  - a. research university
  - b. college
  - c. community college
  - d. school
- (iv) type of non-teaching employment:
  - a. public agency
  - b. foundation
  - c. archive or library
  - d. other profession
  - e. independent scholar
- (v) previous service on AHA committees
- (vi) state in which employed.

The chair has also recommended personally to future chairs that incorrectly completed or mutilated ballots, which the scanning machine either rejects or ignores, should henceforth not be included in the tabulation of votes in the annual election. That procedure, normal in political elections that rely on manually recorded ballots, should not have to be improved upon by the AHA. The time and cost of correcting or hand-counting the votes of the minority who are unable to follow simple instructions vastly outweighs what is spent on those who make the effort to complete the ballot properly. There seems no good reason to labor so hard to keep enfranchised the few who are unwilling to observe the rules

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of a process that is followed without problem by a substantial majority of the membership.

The work of the Nominating Committee is never easy, because it strives constantly to represent the best interests of all members of the Association in its work. It is aware that a self-perpetuating body is vulnerable to charges of indifference to its colleagues' concerns or the promotion of its own specific ends. In three years of service on the committee, I have never once seen the slightest hint of such partiality. The awareness of our larger responsibilities has been an insistent influence in all of our discussions, and it has been a privilege to work with colleagues so totally committed to the varied needs of the profession. I am grateful to them for the experience, and feel confident that their dedicated service and the quality of nominees they have chosen will assure the Association of excellent leadership in the years to come.

December, 1984

Theodore K. Rabb, *chair*

## Committee Reports

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### *COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES*

The Vth Colloquium of Soviet and American Historians was held in Kiev, June 10–14, 1984, and proved to be a substantial success. It is unlikely that historians on either side made or will make major adjustments in their interpretation of the two theme subjects—the 50th anniversary of U.S.-USSR diplomatic relations, and U.S.-Russian relations before and during World War I—but the full and frank exchange of views nonetheless was useful and informative for both sides. The importance of the continuing contact cannot be overstated.

There were also very valuable contacts made and numerous one-on-one exchanges on the margin of the conference. The utility of having a distinguished scholar-statesman such as Ambassador Kennan to head the U.S. side was manifest—Soviet awareness of his stature and unparalleled experience ensured both an optimum of attention from the hosts and served to mark the high importance that the U.S. side attaches to the exchange process.

Following an exceptionally busy year (1983) of lining up proposals of papers to be presented at the International Congress in Stuttgart (August 25–September 1, 1985), activity in 1984 has been “on hold” as far as the committee is concerned. However, a number of U.S. historians have been notified by the international organizers of particular sessions that their papers have been put on the program. These additions to the initial group chosen signify a gratifying increase in U.S. participation.

## COMMITTEE ON QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

The primary committee activities in 1984 have been the development of a persuasive rationale for the committee's concern with pedagogical applications of quantitative methods in undergraduate teaching, and fund raising to support the committee's project of a two-and-a-half-day seminar devoted to the subject of quantification in undergraduate history teaching.

The committee completed a survey of undergraduate teaching to elicit information about the present use, or interest in the introduction, of quantitative components in their teaching routines. A greater than fifty percent response to approximately five hundred questionnaires indicated a low level of present application and a high level of interest in information about teaching materials and opportunities for training.

Grant proposals to support the committee's activities were submitted to the Sloan Foundation and the Exxon Education Foundation; Exxon made a grant of \$23,562. The seminar, "Quantification, Computers and Teaching History," convened November 15-17 at Amherst College. The program consisted of informal presentations, discussions, and a demonstration laboratory in which teaching software, analysis packages, and data bases adapted for classroom use were examined.

The seminar observed that a revolution from below is occurring in undergraduate education with increasing numbers of students arriving at college with the ability to use computers as super calculators, word processors, and tutorial aids. The seminar expressed its view that what is needed is a parallel revolution from above aimed at equipping history faculty with the skills to produce and teach curricular materials that will creatively engage today's and tomorrow's computer-literate students.

Finally, the seminar urged the AHA to intervene vigorously, specifically by sponsoring and supporting a formal training program to provide focus and leadership in the development of faculty skills and the creation of suitable teaching materials. Arguing that it is doubtful that faculty retraining and software development can take place without strong institutional support, the seminar recommended that the AHA sponsor the establishment of a series of summer institutes for training in-service history teachers in pedagogical applications of quantitative inquiry in history, and to serve as a center for the dissemination of information about new methods of studying and teaching the traditional humanistic concerns of the discipline as well as fresh issues and subject matter made possible through computer technology.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

For an institute to be activated by the summer of 1986, a preliminary application for funds from the Department of Education was filed in November. The committee later gathered at the annual meeting with representatives of the Council and the Teaching and Research Divisions to carefully examine the implications of the course of action it has embarked upon.

December 1984

Peter Czap, *chair*

### COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

One of the most important tasks undertaken by the Committee on Women Historians (CWH) since 1980 has been the development and distribution of the AHA's "Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia" so that departments of history can measure their progress in providing equity for all members of the profession. The guidelines call for three priorities: 1) to equalize women's opportunities for full-time academic work; 2) to provide more rapid promotion and tenure for women historians; and 3) to create a larger pool of minority women holding the PhD in history.

The CWH drew up a questionnaire to inquire about career patterns of women historians. Sent to 223 women listed in the AHA's *Directory of Women Historians*, the questionnaire elicited responses from seventy-five percent of the recipients. While not a scientific sample, our respondents were drawn from full-time academics, part-time academics, and independent scholars.

The first conclusion to be made from the questionnaire is that the profession needs to take the issue of part-time employment seriously, to ensure that equity is achieved in salary and benefits for all members of the profession, not just those fortunate enough to have tenured positions. We also need to define our profession more broadly to include independent scholars as well as history professionals in other areas, including archives, museums, foundations, and government. We must make sure that departments ensure that women working in women's history are judged by the same standards as colleagues in other fields. Most of all, it is essential that cases of discrimination continue to command the attention of the AHA and the entire profession.

The CWH is sponsoring a centennial session at the 1984 meeting

entitled "Women in the Historical Profession: One Hundred Years of Progress?", which will include an analysis of the survey and provide recommendations based upon it. CWH will also sponsor the workshop "Teaching Black Women's History" as part of a two-year sequence following last year's session on Black Women's history.

For more than a year we have been receiving information that NEH funding for women's history has suffered drastic cuts. Data provided to the committee by the Endowment substantiated that information. As a result, we prepared a document for consideration by the AHA Council calling attention not only to cuts in women's history but in many other areas as well. As part of our continuing support for women's history we have supported the passage of the bill designating Women's History Week in March 1985.

Women are continuing to participate actively in the AHA. They made up twenty-four percent of the elected officers in 1984. This is down from thirty-two percent or more in every year since 1981 but obviously compares favorably to 0 in 1969. Moreover, women are well represented on AHA committees, whether standing, *ad hoc*, or prize committees. At the AHA meeting in December, 127 women historians will participate, making up twenty percent of the total; as a result gender segregation is down. This year only forty-two percent of the sessions are composed entirely of male historians, better than last year's forty-seven percent. Finally, the *AHR* must increase its efforts to include work by women. In 1983 only one of seventeen articles was by a woman; only nine percent of the book reviews were by women—figures lower than those of 1982. We recognize that women must be encouraged to submit their work to the *AHR*, and to that end, CWH has run encouraging notices in the CCWHP newsletter. The *AHR* and its editors are to be congratulated for devoting a special issue in 1984 to new work in women's history.

The Rose report mandated the CWH to examine the progress of women graduate students. To that end we are preparing a questionnaire to look at the problems in funding, employment, and progress of women graduate students. We are also presenting an article on the problem of sexual harassment in the *Perspectives* column, "Roses and Thorns."

This is my last report as chair of the CWH. I want to thank the members of the committee with whom I have worked these past two-and-a-half years as well as the vice-presidents of the Professional and Research Divisions who have supported the work of the CWH. Special thanks are due to Dr. Noralee Frankel, AHA special assistant for women and minorities, who has worked closely with the CWH and with

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

me throughout my tenure. We also have very much appreciated the support of the AHA's executive director, Dr. Samuel Gammon.

December 1984

Linda Levy Peck, *chair*

### COMMITTEE ON THE BICENTENNIAL ERA

The committee is the AHA component of the joint American Historical Association-American Political Science Association governing committee for Project '87.

Preparation of the new series of *Bicentennial Essays on the Constitution* is proceeding according to schedule under the guidance of its general editor, Herman Belz. The new series will ultimately consist of eleven pamphlets: three chronological ones and eight topical ones. The series will offer introductory essays and bibliographies of up-to-date scholarship on constitutional history that will be useful to both secondary and postsecondary teachers.

The Constitutional History in the Schools project was completed during 1984. Successful conferences were held in Philadelphia, St. Paul, and Austin in September, October, and November 1983, and in Los Angeles in February 1984. The lessons developed by secondary and postsecondary history teachers have been extensively revised and tested and are being prepared for general distribution to interested secondary school teachers.

The principle efforts of Project '87 are now directed toward the third phase of its planned operations: programs directed toward the general public. A celebration commemorating the 1785 Mount Vernon Conference will be held at Mount Vernon in March 1985. Plans are also under way for a celebration of the 1786 Annapolis Convention to be held in that city in September 1986. A major celebration is planned for Philadelphia in May 1987. Under discussion but not yet in a planning mode is a final celebration to be held in December 1991 on the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

As always, the members of the committee have enjoyed a creative and collegial relationship with their colleagues from APSA and the excellent and efficient staff support provided by Sheilah Mann and Cynthia Harrison.

December 1984

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, *chair*



## ***JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION***

As it has done in the past, the joint committee sponsored a faculty exchange between historians at American and Canadian colleges and universities. In 1984, six Americans and two Canadians indicated an interest in participating.

The joint committee continues to sponsor a session at the annual meeting of the AHA. The 1984 session is devoted to the North American Resources Frontier and will feature papers by William G. Robbins of Oregon State University, Graeme Wynn of the University of British Columbia, and Mark E. Neithercut of the University of Alabama. Comment is by Alfred Runte of the University of Washington.

Committee member Suzann Buckley represented the AHA at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association held in June 1984 at the University of Guelph, Ontario.

In alternate years, the two associations sponsor the Albert B. Corey Prize, to be awarded next at the 1986 AHA annual meeting.

December 1984

Carlos A. Schwantes, *chair*

## ***AHA-OAH-SAA JOINT COMMITTEE OF HISTORIANS AND ARCHIVISTS***

The committee met twice in 1984. At its February 24-25 meeting in Chicago, the committee reviewed its sponsorship of a session at the previous AHA annual meeting and finalized arrangements for sessions to be sponsored at the OAH and SAA meetings. The committee received reports on the work of the Committee on the Records of Government and the National Coordinating Committee, the efforts to obtain independence for the National Archives, the attempt to hasten the rate of publication of the *Foreign Relations* series, the future of the Nixon Library, and the plight of those conducting oral history interviews with federal officials. The committee agreed to contact relevant parties concerning the litigation surrounding the Nixon Library and to contact Congressman Jack Brooks regarding hearings on independence for the National Archives.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

At its October 5-6 meeting in Louisville, the committee received reports on the successful conclusion of the drive to establish an independent National Archives, the work of the Committee on the Records of Government and the activities of the National Coordinating Committee. It agreed to contact the Archivist of the United States regarding the obsolescence of machinery that might be needed by future researchers to use machine readable records. It also agreed to contact a possible funding source for assistance in addressing the problem. The Committee will continue to help resolve issues regarding access to oral interviews with government officials. The committee developed a detailed set of committee guidelines and is seeking acceptance of those guidelines by the three member organizations. It also agreed to prepare a position description for the Archivist of the United States which might be used by White House officials in selecting Robert Warner's replacement.

November 1984

Nicholas C. Burckel, *chair*

### ***NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE ADVISORY COUNCIL***

The past year has been one of confusion, concern, and rejoicing for the National Archives Advisory Council. Following consideration of reports on presidential libraries, public programs relating to the 50th anniversary of the Archives, preservation of the records of the Federal Government, and the work of various task forces, the members of the Council concentrated on the future of the Council itself. One aspect of the discussion was the make-up of the Council and the terms of its members. Because the organizations with representatives on the Council have varying practices concerning the duration of terms and the reappointment of delegates, a sizeable majority of members' terms ended in 1984. It was agreed that to maintain continuity some arrangements for staggered terms needs to be worked out. There was also interest expressed in the future role of the Council should the independence of the Archives be achieved.

The spring meeting of the Advisory Council was cancelled because of the delay of the General Services Administration in redefining the function, membership, and terms of the Council. The fall meeting was scheduled for October 4-5 for the purpose of discussing plans for the newly-independent National Archives but was postponed awaiting final

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

approval of the legislation by the Congress and the President. The Archivist of the United States has notified the members of the Council that he will meet with them concerning the restructuring of the Council and the plans for the future prior to his departure in the spring of 1985.

November 1984

W. Turrentine Jackson, *AHA representative*

### NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

The commission survived once more the attacks of the executive branch, received its full appropriation of \$4 million, and is promised \$5 million for next year. The AHA, of course, played a leading role in the lobbying which made this possible. The commission was able, consequently, to continue to subsidize the publication of important historical documents and to make grants to various archives to enable them to make their collections available to historians. It was especially pleasing to be able to make a grant to publish the papers of J. Franklin Jameson in this hundredth anniversary year of the AHA.

The commission also played a role in the movement to establish an independent National Archives and Records Service. Robert Warner, chairman of the Commission and Archivist of the United States, deserves the highest praise from the historical profession for his quiet but effective role in this remarkable accomplishment which removes the National Archives from under the umbrella of the General Services Administration which over the years proved remarkably insensitive to the importance of our archival heritage. This was a good year!

November 1984

Richard Schlatter, *AHA representative*

### SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

An Advisory Committee on International Programs (ACIP) was formed to advise and recommend to the Councils of both the SSRC and the ACLS an allocation of the core funds among the joint committees. The ACIP will also review and make recommendations to both Councils regarding broader intellectual trends and opportunities as well as other problems in international research. Two historians, Robert Darnton

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

(Princeton University) and Jonathan Spence (Yale University) will serve on this eight-member committee.

The larger part of the Problems and Policy Committee meetings was devoted to discussion of the other research planning (non-geographic area) committees of the SSRC. These interdisciplinary committees, which are generated through a process of proposal by groups of scholars, range in topics from "Law and Social Science" (discharged in December, 1983) to "Biosocial Perspectives on Parent Behavior," and "Development Giftedness, and the Learning Process." Only a minority of these include historians, or incorporate historical perspectives, to any large extent in their projects.

The Committee on States and Social Structures (CSSS) is one committee that does include historians and historical perspectives. Its goal is to foster interdisciplinary scholarly collaboration aimed at bringing together a diverse and growing literature on the nature of the state. The CSSS has established working groups on the following topics, among others: Industrialization and the State; States, Knowledge-bearing Occupations, and Social Policy; and Military Practice, State Structure, and the Ends of Wars. Historians have also been active in a proposal for a new research planning committee on New York City.

Four other matters should be of interest to historians. One was a discussion of the composition of the SSRC in response to a request that delegates of new disciplines be added, but it was decided against adding new representatives. Second was a discussion on preservation of SSRC Council Archives. Third, the Council has been active in facilitating involvement of the social and behavioral science community in the study of international peace and security issues. Fourth, the Council has been cooperating with the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council in the planning and implementation of a major effort to map leading research questions and resources needed in the next decades for rapid progress on fundamental problems in the behavioral and social sciences.

Of the total (138) SSRC international doctoral and post-doctoral research fellowships in all fields, 61 (44%) were awarded to historians. This is a truly remarkable record, and one all historians can be proud of.

## List of Prizes and Awards

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**HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE.** Awarded annually for an author's first substantial book in European history, it includes a cash award of \$300. In 1984 the prize was awarded to Robert C. Palmer, College of William and Mary, for *The County Courts of Medieval England, 1150-1350*, 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 William Roger Louis, University of Texas at Austin, for *The British Empire in the Middle East, 1945-1951: Arab Nationalism, The United States, and Postwar Imperialism*, published by Oxford University: Clarendon 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 to Sean Wilentz, Princeton University, for *Chants Democratic: New York City and the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850*, published by Oxford University Press.

**JAMES HENRY BREASTED PRIZE.** Commencing in 1985, this \$1,000 prize will be offered for the best book in English on any field of history prior to 1000 A.D. The prize will rotate annually among the following geographical areas: Near East and Egypt; Far East and South Asia; Africa, North and Latin America; Europe. For the 1985 award, books in Near Eastern and Egyptian history will be eligible.

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**ALBERT J. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.** Sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association, the \$2,000 prize is awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on Canadian-American relations or on a history of both countries. In 1984 the prize was shared between James Eayrs for *In Defense of Canada. Indochina: Roots of Complicity* published by University of Toronto Press, and Gregory S. Kealey and Bryan D. Palmer for *Dreaming of What Might Be: The Knights of Labor in Ontario, 1880-1900*, published by Cambridge University Press.

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

**JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE.** Awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on any subject pertaining to American history, this prize includes a \$300 cash award. In 1984 the prize was given to Nick Salvatore, Cornell University, for *Eugene Debs: Citizen and Socialist*, published by University of Illinois Press.

**JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE.** Offered in odd-numbered years for the best book on East Asian history from 1800 to the present, this prize carries a cash award of \$500.

**HERBERT FEIS AWARD.** Established in 1984, this \$1,000 prize is offered annually for the best book/article in any field of history or an in-house policy paper written by a historian outside academe. In 1984 the prize went to Albert E. Cowdrey, U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, DC, for *This Land, This South: An Environmental History*, published by the University Press of Kentucky.

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

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

## PRIZES AND AWARDS

**JOAN KELLY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN WOMEN'S HISTORY.** Established in 1984 this prize carrying a cash award of \$750 is 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. In 1984 the prize was awarded to Rosalind Petchesky, Ramapo College, for *Abortion, and Women's Choice: The State, Sexuality, and the Conditions of Reproduction Freedom*, published by Northeastern University Press.

**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.

**HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE.** The prize is awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations. In 1984, this \$500 award went to Paul Piccone, editor of *Telos*, for *Italian Marxism*, published by University of California 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, is honorific. In 1984 it was awarded to the authors and publisher of the five-volume series entitled *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*, prepared under the guidance of the Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, published by University of North Carolina Press.

**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 1984 were awarded to Timothy P. Maga, who specializes in modern U.S. and European diplomatic and political history, and received his PhD in 1981 from McGill University; Jeffrey K. Stine, an Americanist who received his doctorate from the University of California, Santa Barbara; and Marta Wagner, PhD, Yale University, whose research and teaching interests are American social, political, and economic history.

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**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 includes a \$7,000 stipend. No appointment has been made to this fellowship for the 1984-85 year, the chosen candidate having withdrawn to accept a tenure-track appointment.



# Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

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## 1985 OFFICERS

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

Vice-President: Edwin R. Bingham, *University of Oregon*

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: Don E. Fehrenbacher, *Stanford University*

Donald C. Cutter, *St. Mary's University*

Leonard J. Arrington, *Brigham Young University*

### *Elected Members:*

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 H. Wilson Engstrand, *University of San Diego* (86)

Gene Gressley, *University of Wyoming* (86)

Janet R. Fireman, *Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History* (87)

Paul S. Holbo, *University of Oregon* (87)

Joan M. Jenson, *New Mexico State University* (87)

The American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch (PCB), held its seventy-seventh annual convention at the University of Washington, August 15-18, 1984. Members of the University Conference Center, under the direction of Deborah Livingstone, arranged the many

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details of the meeting and were assisted by the History Department, chaired by Aldon D. Bell, who were the official hosts. The opening evening of the convention welcomed the more than 350 participating historians who were present at a reception on the beautiful patio of Haggett Resident Hall overlooking Lake Washington.

The convention was arranged by Albert Camarillo of Stanford University and his program committee, consisting of Gail Bernstein, Antonia Castaneda, Roger Chickering, Basil Dmytryshyn, Barbara Kanner, Ian Mugridge, Barbara C. Pope, Linda Rodrigues, Carlos Schwantes, Carl Solberg, Ronald Takaki, and Joe W. Trotter. The committee took advantage of the magnificent setting of the campus on Lake Washington to arrange a cruise upon the lake and a salmon dinner at Kiana Lodge across Puget Sound in the harbor. The return trip from the secluded lodge took the voyagers into Elliott Bay for a view of the night skyline of Seattle. Many of the historians used the occasion of the convention for trips to Vancouver Island and hikes into the wilderness area of Mount Rainier Park.

The convention had thirty-six sessions, with approximately one hundred and twenty participants reading papers. They engaged in a wide-ranging number of discussions that emphasized the history of the Pacific Northwest, the Westward Movement, the American Civil War, and ethnic history. The most popular session, however, was devoted to an appraisal of the career of Thomas A. Bailey, who spent most of his academic life at Stanford University and was the author of a dozen well-known studies of American foreign relations. Participants in the session included Otis A. Pease, its chairman, Alexander DeConde, David Kennedy, and Wayne Vucinich. Tributes were also paid Professor Bailey from the packed audience who gave views of him as teacher, associate, and doctoral advisor. At the annual dinner the president of the Association, Don E. Fehrenbacher, addressed a large audience on "The New Political History and the Coming of the Civil War." His appreciative audience warmly applauded his comments and followed his comparisons of traditional, modern, and hard data approaches to the interpretation of the Civil War with unusual attention.

Special sessions featured Francesca Miller speaking on "Hell Hath no Fury like a General Scorned." As the president-elect of the Western Association of Women Historians, she also presided over a meeting of her association which joins the PCB each year to present a major luncheon speaker. The Association's annual luncheon address was given by Donald W. Treadgold of the University of Washington who made some professional observations on recent Russian historians and the interpretation of history. In a general session Robert W. Johannsen of the

## REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

University of Illinois spoke on the 1846-48 war with Mexico which has been gaining an emotional and critical audience. His book-chapter presentation of recent research was well analyzed and commented upon by Thomas J. Pressly, Richard Maxwell Brown, Norman E. Tutorow, and some members of the audience.

After the annual luncheon on Friday August 17, President Fehrenbacher convened the yearly business meeting. Its attendance was better this year because of the move from an early morning hour. He called first upon the Secretary-Treasurer who reported that the finances were running their usual course, and that the program to win support for the *Pacific Historical Review*, conducted by Lawrence Jelinek, has managed to attract new patrons from the colleges and universities, as well as individuals.

The most unusual developments for the PCB in 1983 and 1984 were the involvements of convention centers in place of history departments in planning the annual meeting. The business aspects of convention management are now being handled by university offices which charge for ground space and services. Though convention efficiency may be increased, there is less personal involvement of the local history departments. The relationship is becoming similar to one of a hotel and its clerks to the Association. This new situation will have a bearing upon the convention receipts of the Association and upon registration fees. The Association plans in 1985 to hold a joint meeting with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations and will meet in June instead of August. The convention is scheduled for June 26-28 on the Stanford University campus.

The Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported that subscriptions remain about the same in spite of slight changes in the cost of the *Review* over the years. The number of submitted articles also remains constant. Though the enlarged size of the *Review* depends upon the contributions of the patrons, that support has met some publication costs and resulted in the acceptance of a few more articles and book reviews each year. The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award, he announced, was presented to Glenn A. May of the University of Oregon, for "Why the United States won the Philippine-American War, 1899-1902," which was published in the *Pacific Historical Review*, LII (November 1983), 353-377. The award is presented annually for the best article in the *Review* as selected by the Board of Editors.

The president then called upon the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Edwin Bingham of the University of Oregon, to read its report on behalf of himself, Richard Ruetten of San Diego State University and William Robbins of Oregon State University:

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**BE IT RESOLVED** that the membership of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association assembled in its seventy-seventh annual meeting at the University of Washington does hereby express its appreciation to the host institution and the local arrangements committee, chaired by Aldon D. Bell, for their gracious hospitality and excellent handling of details. Special thanks to Debbie Livingstone of the University Conference Center are due her and her colleagues for their efficiency and courtesy.

**BE IT RESOLVED** that the membership pays tribute to the memory of Arin Rappaport, well known historian of American diplomatic history, of the University of California, San Diego. He will be remembered for his contribution to historical scholarship and for his enrichment of students' lives.

**BE IT RESOLVED** that the membership recognizes the outstanding contribution of Albert Camarillo and the Program Committee, of Norris Hundley and the Board of Editors of the *Pacific Historical Review*, of Davis Bitton and the PCB Awards Committee, of Suzanne Wilson Barnett 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 in keeping the Association's affairs running smoothly throughout the year.

The president then read the report of the 1984 Pacific Coast Branch Awards Committee, chaired by Davis Bitton of the University of Utah. The 1984 award for the best monograph written by a younger scholar living in the western states and provinces of the United States and Canada was presented to Barbara J. Shapiro of the University of California, Berkeley, for her *Probability and Certainty in Seventeenth-Century England* (Princeton University Press, 1983).

The Nominations Committee, chaired by Suzanne Wilson Barnett, reported that for the Council, Janet R. Fireman, Joan M. Jenson, and Paul S. Holbo were elected to three-year terms; and that for the Nominations Committee, Sharon L. Sievers, Patricia Cline Cohen, and Judith Austin were elected to two-year terms. Edwin R. Bingham was officially chosen the Association's vice-president.

President Fehrenbacher announced that the annual convention for 1985 will meet on June 26–28 at Stanford University and in 1986 the Association plans to meet again in Honolulu, Hawaii, with the convention hosted by the University of Hawaii. For the 1985 convention Ian Mugridge (editor of *The International History Review*) is program chairman. Mr. Mugridge urged early submission of papers because of the June convention at Stanford University. Before seeking adjourn-

## REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

ment, the president expressed his own appreciation to the University of Washington and the Association's committees for a successful convention.

### FINANCIAL REPORT 1984

#### GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance, December 15, 1983 ..... \$ 7,250

#### Income:

American Historical Association subvention ..... 2,000

Interest on savings ..... 300

Advertising in 1984 *Annual Program* ..... 675

University of Washington convention ..... 555

Total income, December 1, 1984 ..... \$10,780

#### Expenditures:

Printing *Annual Program* ..... \$2,272

Postage ..... 866

Secretarial assistance ..... 310

Award for 1984 ..... 250

Misc. mailing ..... 200

Insurance ..... 25

Binding ..... 29

Travel, transportation ..... 200

Program Committee 1984-85 ..... 57

Safety deposit box ..... 20

Misc. expenses ..... 60 \$ 4,289

Balance, December 1, 1984 ..... \$ 6,491

#### The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

Balance, December 15, 1983 ..... \$ 326

#### Income:

Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds (\$2,000) ..... 248

Interest ..... 40

Total income ..... \$ 614

#### Expenditures:

The 1984 Koontz Award ..... \$ 250 \$ 250

Balance, December 1, 1984 ..... \$ 364

#### SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE *PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW*:

Balance, December 15, 1983 ..... \$ 6,062

#### Income:

Interest on invested funds<sup>1</sup> ..... 680

Clio dividends ..... 55

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Pacific Gas and Electric bonds .....	225
Vermont Utility Bonds .....	96
Texas Utility stock .....	204
Patron support .....	<u>2,675</u>
Total income, December 1, 1984 .....	\$ 9,997 <sup>2</sup>
Expenditures:	
UC Press subscriptions .....	\$ 615
Office support .....	1,149
Advertising .....	<u>100</u> <u>1,864</u>
Balance, December 1, 1984 .....	<u>\$ 8,133</u>

<sup>1</sup>Interest is estimated because funds are invested in long-term bank certificates bearing a higher rate of interest if they are held to maturity.

<sup>2</sup>Funds are deposited in the First Interstate Bank, Little Tokyo Branch, and in Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Sixth and Flower Streets, Los Angeles. The certificates for the bonds and stocks are in a deposit box opened to the signatures of the Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, in the First Interstate Bank, Little Tokyo Branch.

John A. Schutz,  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

## **Report of the AHA Program Chair**

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The 1984 Annual Meeting of the AHA at the Hyatt Regency, Chicago, marked the Association's hundredth anniversary. It was therefore appropriate that the United States Hotel in Saratoga Springs, where the AHA was founded in 1884, was pictured on the cover of the 1984 Program, and that the centennial was celebrated by the first convention banquet in recent memory.

The AHA Centennial Meeting was a decided, if not unmitigated, success. Past-president Gordon Wright spoke for many in his remark to the 1984 Program Committee, "If the sessions I attended were a fair sample, you managed to put together one of the best programs yet." Some 2700 people registered for the meeting, the largest number in recent years, exceeding the 1983 registration figure by nearly 500. Total attendance at the 1984 meeting was estimated at no less than 3500. We would like to credit these numbers to the excellence and variety of the program sessions, but additional factors may well have contributed, such as geographical location, the consolidation of the entire program and its participants within the confines of one unusually large hotel, and the availability of luxury hotel rooms at incredibly low prices thanks to shrewd bargaining on the part of the AHA staff in Washington.

The AHA Council assigned responsibility for the construction of the 1984 program to a Program Committee of ten persons representing a variety of historical fields and drawn from a diversity of academic institutions across the United States. The Program Committee members were C. Warren Hollister, chair, University of California, Santa Barbara (ancient, medieval Europe and Islam, history of science); James Kirby Martin, co-chair, University of Houston (U.S. history); John H. Coatsworth, University of Chicago (Latin America); Robert M. Hartwell, University of Pennsylvania (Asia); Suellen M. Hoy, Department of Cultural Resources, North Carolina Division of Archives and History (public history and policy, women's history); Carolyn Lougee, Stanford University (early modern Europe); Jacqueline Florance Mead-

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ows, North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics (teaching); John Morrow, Jr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville (modern Europe, comparative history); Betty M. Unterberger, Texas A & M University (United States); and Richard S. Wortman, Princeton University (Eastern Europe, Russia). As program chair, I take this opportunity to thank and commend my co-chair, Jim Martin, for his skill in overseeing all the sessions relating to U.S. history, and the committee members for their energy, efficiency, sound judgement, and unfailing good humor. Our meetings were both exhausting and enjoyable; although we sometimes disagreed, our tempers never flared, and as our work progressed our sense of mutual regard increased. I cannot recall working with an abler or more congenial committee.

### **Centennial Program Policies**

The AHA Council, under the wise and imaginative leadership of President Arthur S. Link, proposed that the Centennial Meeting should include a number of special sessions built around major addresses by our most eminent historians dealing with changes in their scholarly fields over the previous century, or with the contributions of scholarly giants of the past to the present state of knowledge in their fields. The Program Committee adopted this proposal with enthusiasm, and its members set about to organize "Centennial Sessions" in their various areas of expertise. The Committee also endeavored to develop a number of program sessions co-sponsored by the History of Science Society, which was itself celebrating its sixtieth anniversary and the hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founding father, George Sarton. As a result of close cooperation between the Program Committees of the AHA and HSS, this initiative was carried out with unprecedented success.

Our committee retained many of the guidelines of the 1983 Program Committee, but not all. We continued the Council-mandated "no free lunch" policy of requiring all program participants except foreign scholars and non-historians to be members of the AHA, and we encountered virtually no resistance or audible grumbling. We welcomed cosponsored session proposals from AHA Affiliated Societies although we did not actively solicit them as last year's committee did. The Conference on Latin American History was particularly active and successful in proposing cosponsored sessions (including two Centennial Sessions), as was the Society for the History of Technology. Of the seventy-eight societies affiliated with the AHA, twenty-nine presented one or more cosponsored sessions in 1984, compared with thirty-two in 1983. The active-solicitation policy of the 1983 Program Committee doubtlessly accounts for the difference, and the efforts of the 1983



## *REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIR*

committee, by reminding affiliated societies of the AHA's continuing affection toward them, probably contributed to their relatively strong showing in the 1984 program as well. A total of thirty-one affiliated societies and groups ran announcements of meetings at the front of the 1984 program.

While continuing to urge the participation of women and minorities on the program, the 1984 committee encouraged the participation of historians of both genders in individual sessions if at all possible. We welcomed and solicited sessions in women's history while remaining sensitive to the fact that historians of both sexes are contributing to all fields of historical scholarship. We were anxious, too, to avoid the segregation of advanced doctoral students into those ghettos sometimes known as "dissertation sessions." We tried to base our selection of papers and sessions on scholarly merit, not academic status. I hasten to say that none of my own current doctoral students was on the 1984 AHA program, but one of the better papers that I heard was delivered by a doctoral candidate in medieval history from the University of Toronto. In short, all 1984 program sessions were reserved for grown-ups—from chair professors to job seekers, academic gypsies, and ABDs.

We also departed from 1983 policy (and reverted to pre-1983 tradition) by respecting absolutely the sanctity of the happy hour, and of the evening gatherings once known as "smokers," now as "receptions." Apart from the traditional opening session on the evening of December 27, all sessions were scheduled for either mornings (9:30–11:30) or afternoons (to end no later than 4:30). We did schedule a number of sessions for the afternoon of December 30 (the last day of the meeting, 1:00–3:00 P.M.), and although this decision prompted a few complaints, it was, I believe, necessary and reasonable—necessary to accommodate the number of good session proposals submitted to us, and reasonable because one can fly out of Chicago in late afternoon and arrive almost anywhere in the U.S. at a reasonable hour. (It wouldn't have worked at San Francisco.)

### **The Program**

As it turned out, the 1984 Centennial Program included a total of 127 sessions, one of which, "History, Culture, and the City," was cancelled when key participants sent their regrets. Of the remaining 126, twenty-four were Centennial Sessions, and these tended to draw the larger audiences. About 140 people, for example, stayed through the closing afternoon of the convention to hear past-president Lynn White and a panel of regional experts discuss "Religion, Culture, and Technology." This Centennial Session, cosponsored by the Society for the History of Technology and scheduled for the purpose of anchoring the conven-

tion's final time-slot, was subtitled "A Centennial Session in Honor of Lynn White, jr.," and quite apart from its own scholarly merit, it provided me with a most effective rejoinder to those who complained of being scheduled on the last afternoon: "Lynn White didn't complain."

It was with the intention of dropping another anchor at the opening of the meeting, and establishing its centennial theme, that we reserved the evening of December 27 for a single, distinguished Centennial Session, "The American Historical Association: Historical Background and Early Years." Chaired by past-president John Hope Franklin, the session included addresses by Walter Nugent, Peter Novick, David Van Tassel, and Richard Leopold exploring the intellectual and political circumstances of the AHA's establishment and early growth.

The quality of the Centennial Sessions remained very high throughout the convention. Nearly one hundred people attended Session 73, devoted to the AHA's two best-known past presidents—Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Session 27, featuring a centennial address by Peter Stearns on the impact of social history on conceptions of the past, drew an audience of more than one hundred forty and evoked a lively controversy over the relationships between social history, and the new political history, and diplomatic history in its various forms. Session 39, on modern French historiography in America, included no less than three former presidents of the AHA, one of whom, R.R. Palmer, delivered his centennial address, "A Century of French History in America," to an audience of about one hundred fifty. The comments of the three panelists—Rondo Cameron on economic history, David Pinkney on political history (inseparable from social history, he insisted), and William Sewell on social history—as a force uniting American and French scholars, was followed by a vigorous discussion among proponents and skeptics of the new social history but, as Gordon Wright commented in his chairman's report, undisturbed by "tiresome mini-lectures by compulsive talkers or cranks."

An audience of comparable size attended the Centennial Session, "Beyond Consensus: The Problem of Synthesis in American History," chaired by John Higham, with papers by Thomas Bender and Olivier Zunz and comments by Paul Boyer and the chair. Here again, the tension between political and social history provoked the audience and participants to heated discussion, lasting well beyond the scheduled time for adjournment. At still another Centennial Session, AHA President William H. McNeill's address, "Carl Becker: Historian," dwelt on Becker's creative contributions, his impact on the work of his students and successors (R.R. Palmer, Leo Gershoy, Louis Gottschalk, and McNeill himself), and his prejudices. Becker's strengths and weak-

## *REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIR*

nesses also emerged from the comments of the three panelists—Kevin M. Baker (“The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers”), Milton Klein (“Everyman His Own Historian”), and Mildred Alpern “Becker’s ‘Modern History’.” The session chair, John C. Cairns, thought that, on the whole, “the shade of Becker may have been mildly pleased.”

Still another well-attended Centennial Session, cosponsored by the Medieval Academy of America and the Charles Homer Haskins Society, concentrated on Charles Homer Haskins’ contributions to medieval history in America. The session almost disintegrated when last-minute circumstances prevented its principal speaker, Joseph R. Strayer, from attending. The session was saved by the quick thinking of its chair, Sally Vaughn, who herself was able to speak at some length on Haskins’ life and contributions, by the excellence of the panel (Marcia Colish on “The Twelfth-Century Renaissance,” Edward Grant on “Medieval Science,” and David Bates of the University of Cardiff on “Norman Institutions”), and by the brilliant and extended reminiscences about Haskins delivered extemporaneously from the audience by Lynn White.

While no other Centennial Session quite equaled the Haskins session with respect to sheer suspense and perils narrowly averted, all were excellent, and it is with some regret that I find myself able to discuss only a few of them within the confines of this report. Nor should it be thought that the convention’s highlights were limited to Centennial Sessions alone. The first morning of the meeting was livened by a session titled “The Ideological Evolution of Sexuality as Related to Gender,” which attracted a capacity audience. The session was organized by Shere Hite (author of the Hite Reports on Male and Female Sexuality), who delivered the opening remarks; a panel of historians and anthropologists then explored the development of sexual self-consciousness and gender relationships from pre-history to the nineteenth century. Another well received session took the form of an experimental workshop: “Varieties of Historical Writing: A Circle of Encouragement.” It was organized by Sam Bass Warner, Jr. of Boston University, who joined five other writers of history in discussing briefly and informally their writing goals and experiences and then responding to questions from an extremely attentive audience. About one hundred forty people attended a session cosponsored by the Medieval Academy titled “The Centrality of the Middle Ages” in which Dianne Hughes squared the circle by demonstrating a close relationship between usury and sodomy in medieval thought and iconography, Harry Miskimin urged that historians develop a uniform system of measurement for all recorded times and places, and Brian Tierney showed that the “judicial humanism” of the

twelfth century was a major source of subsequent natural right theories. The intellectual virtuosity of Jeremy duQ. Adams' commentary on the three papers, one of which he received less than an hour before the session, earned him general acclaim. The one flaw in the session, as its chairman Karl F. Morrison reports, was an "ill-tempered contribution from the floor, to which Professor Miskimin responded in a manner worthy of a scholar and a gentleman. For some reason, it was especially gratifying in that context to hear an economic historian quote poetry."

The sessions at the 1984 meeting ranged across a diversity of topics that would doubtlessly have surprised the AHA's founders at Saratoga Springs. To provide only a few statistics, five sessions dealt with the history of the AHA itself, one with sexuality, four with crime and violence, six with black history, one with Native American history, four with Jewish history, eleven with Latin American history, three with the Middle East, five with East Asia (including centennial sessions with John King Fairbank and John W. Hall), five with public and archival history, eight with science and technology, four with teaching, seven with urban history, six with women's history, and two with the history of sports. One wonders how J. Franklin Jameson or Theodore Roosevelt might have reacted.

### Glitches

Actual or potential problems that can arise in organizing and mounting an AHA Program are well illustrated by the vicissitudes of several 1984 sessions. The non-appearance of a central session participant is illustrated in the case of the abovementioned Charles Homer Haskins session; and the eleventh-hour submission of a session paper, such as occurred in "The Centrality of the Middle Ages," might well have daunted a commentator lacking the intellectual gifts of a Jeremy Adams. The problems of the late paper and the missing scholar converged to threaten session 54, "Rulers and their Kindred in Pre-Conquest England and Normandy," on the morning of December 29. The evening before, one of the three session papers arrived at the Hyatt Regency from Cambridge, England, along with the bad news that its author had dislocated his back and could not be present to deliver it. The paper was rushed to Charles Wood, the session commentator, who studied it overnight and handed it to me the next morning, just as the session was commencing, with the suggestion that I read it to the audience (of about fifty-five) in its author's behalf. I was compelled to read a paper I had never before seen, while sharing the platform with some of the brightest and most articulate medievalists in the business: Donald Sutherland, Robin Fleming, and Eleanor Searle (president-elect of the Medieval Academy). Such are the duties of AHA program chairs

## *REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIR*

confronted with emergencies. I stammered through the paper but refused to answer questions about it.

It is my sad judgment, derived from association not only with this program but with many, that certain recurring problems defy correction and can only be dealt with as they occur through improvisation: the last-minute paper, the missing participant, the writing of bad papers from good abstracts, the scholar who rambles on far beyond his allotted time and is senior to the session chair, the crank in the audience (one '84 session, co-sponsored by the American Military Institute, had to contend with "an unseemly demonstration by a small group, apparently numbering three persons," so its chair reports). While most session chairs commented favorably on their sessions, and on the meeting as a whole, there were occasional complaints about one or another of the aforementioned problems, or about being scheduled into rooms that were too hot or too cold, too big or too small. Room scheduling is done by the AHA staff in Washington which, despite its long experience and good intentions, lacks the foreknowledge to arrive at exact predictions of audience sizes, much less room temperatures. Realistically, then, nothing much can be done about these problems, which seem to occur not only at AHA meetings but at all large scholarly conventions.

### **Recommendations**

Despite the seeming sense of resignation expressed in the foregoing paragraph, I do offer some specific recommendations for the consideration of the AHA staff and Council and future Program Committees. My first recommendation has to do with the handling of recommendations in the reports of AHA program chairs. The timing of these reports is such that the chair of a Program Committee has already established committee procedures and presided at one committee meeting before receiving the report and recommendations of the previous year's program chair. As a result, the recommendations of the 1983 program chair could have virtually no effect on the policies of our committee, nor could my own recommendations affect the operations of the 1985 committee. I therefore suggest either that the recommendations of program chairs be addressed to, and seriously considered by the AHA Council and Executive Director, or that program chairs not be asked to offer recommendations.

In the same spirit of hoping to gain wisdom from past experience, I suggest that the Council give serious thought to the advisability of choosing as program chair a person who has served on some previous Program Committee. When I and my committee began our labors we had very little idea what we were doing. This difficulty could be avoided by selecting new program chairs from the very considerable

pool of historians who have had experience on past Program Committees.

A third recommendation has to do with published deadlines for paper and session proposals. It has become traditional, I believe, to publish a call for papers and sessions each year in the September *Perspectives* announcing a deadline of October 15, and then announcing in the December issue that the deadline has been extended to February 15. This policy seems to me—to say the least—misleading. Its purpose, presumably to encourage the submission of sufficient proposals to make the fall Program Committee meeting worthwhile, could probably be accomplished more straightforwardly by announcing the February 15 deadline in the September *Perspectives* along with a cautionary statement to the effect that proposals submitted by October 15 (or November 1) will be acted upon at the fall meeting and will run appreciably less risk of being crowded out.

Fourth, it seems to me that the Centennial Sessions at the 1984 meeting were so successful as to suggest that broad, historiographical sessions along similar lines might well be solicited by future Program Committees. Such sessions tend to depend on the participation of the most eminent scholars in our profession, and to facilitate their participation, I recommend that the rule against participating in two successive years be waived with respect, for example, to past AHA presidents and historians of comparable stature. As I gather it, the purpose of the anti-consecutive-year rule is to widen participation in the AHA Program by denying ambitious historians the opportunity to advance their careers and feather their nests by participating frequently in AHA meetings. This purpose is an altogether reasonable one, but it obviously does not apply to the sorts of scholars I have in mind.

Let me conclude by expressing my personal thanks to Paul B. Johnson of Roosevelt University, Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee, and to the members of his committee, who did so much to make the 1984 meeting a success and a pleasure. I am grateful, too, for the wise counsel of our Executive Director, Ambassador Samuel R. Gammon, who ornaments the AHA with his intelligence, style, and good cheer, and who contributed much to both the efficiency and conviviality of our Program Committee meetings. Finally, I express my deepest admiration and appreciation to Eileen Gaylard, assistant to the Executive Director, whose quiet guidance was a constant help to us, and whose administrative talent transformed a stack of session proposals into a coherent, smoothly running program.

## **Program of the Ninety-ninth Annual Meeting December 27-30, Chicago, Illinois**

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### **THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EARLY YEARS**

CHAIR: John Hope Franklin, Duke University

*The 1880s: The Transatlantic Setting at a Special Time.* Walter Nugent, University of Notre Dame

*Culture and Calculation in the Elaboration of a Founding Myth: 'Objectivity' and the Professionalization of History.* Peter Novick, University of Chicago

*Professionals versus 'Amateurs' in the Early AHA: The Problem of Mission.* David D. Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University

*The AHA, the Federal Government, and Documentary Publication.* Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

COMMENT: The Audience

### **THE EXPANSION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION: RECONSIDERATIONS AND REFLECTIONS**

CHAIR: Reba N. Soffer, California State University, Northridge

*Expansion and Structural Change in French and German Secondary Education, 1870-1920.* Fritz Ringer, University of Pittsburgh

*Expansion and Opportunity in United States, French and Japanese Secondary Education, 1880-1980.* Daniel P. Resnick and John Modell, Carnegie-Mellon University; Katsuhiro Arai, National Center for University Entrance Examination, Tokyo

COMMENT: Sheldon Rothblatt, University of California, Berkeley

### **THE DECISION TO EMIGRATE: IN SEARCH OF A BROADER CONTEXT**

CHAIR: Samuel L. Baily, Rutgers University

*Village Society, Mentality, and the Decision to Emigrate.* Kristin Ruggiero, St. Lawrence University

*Occupations, Enterprise, and the Migration Chain: The Fruit Traders from Termini Imerese in Toronto, 1900-30.* John Zucchi, research fellow, Darwin College, Cambridge

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati; Ira A. Glazier, National Immigration Archives, Temple University at the Balch Institute

### THE IDEOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF SEXUALITY AS RELATED TO GENDER

CO-CHAIRS: Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania; Shere Hite, researcher, The Hite Reports

*What is 'Natural' Sex? Was Sex Ever 'Natural'? How Did Self-Conscious Sexuality Evolve in Paleolithic Times?* Robert Carneiro, Museum of Natural History, New York

*Archaeological Clues to Sexuality and Gender Relations in Pre-Indo-European Era History.* Marija Gimbutas, University of California, Los Angeles

*Adam, Eve and the Serpent: Conflicting Views of Marriage and Sexuality in Early Christianity.* Elaine H. Pagels, Princeton University

*Approach and Avoidance: Women, the Cult of Sensibility, and the Man of Feeling, 1700-1800.* G. J. Barker-Benfield, State University of New York, Albany

COMMENT: Jesse Lemisch, State University of New York, Buffalo; Robina Quale, Albion College

### POLICE AND THE PEOPLE: SOCIAL CONTROL IN LATIN AMERICAN CITIES

CHAIR: Thomas H. Holloway, Cornell University

*Police Reform and Social Control in Late Colonial Mexico City.* Gabriel Haslip-Viera, City College, City University of New York

*Changing Police Priorities in Buenos Aires, 1882-1914.* Lyman L. Johnson, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

*From Crime to Cooptation: Social Control of Nonwhites in Rio de Janeiro.* Sam Adamo, University of New Mexico

COMMENT: Robert M. Levine, University of Miami

### CHANGING VIEWS OF EAST ASIAN DIPLOMACY

CHAIR: Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

*Diplomats and Diplomacy in Middle Period Chinese History.* Melvin T.L. Ang, Salisbury State College

*Chinese Diplomacy in the League of Nations Era.* Pao-chin Chu, San Diego State University

*The Road to Pearl Harbor.* Alvin Coox, San Diego State University

COMMENT: Jerry Israel, Illinois Wesleyan University

### ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS IN TSARIST RUSSIA: A CASE OF POPULAR ANTI-SEMITISM

CHAIR: John Klier, Fort Hays State University

*The Anti-Jewish Pogroms in Russia in 1881.* I. Michael Aronson, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel



## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

*The Anti-Jewish Pogroms in Russia 1903-06.* Shlomo Lambroza, Georgetown University

*The Anti-Jewish Pogroms During the Russian Civil War, 1918-22.* Peter Kenez, University of California, Santa Cruz

COMMENT: Hans Rogger, University of California, Los Angeles; Alexander Orbach, University of Pittsburgh

### THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE AND THE JEWS

#### Joint Session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Phillip Thurmond Smith, St. Joseph's University

*The Funeral of Rabbi Jacob Joseph: Ethnic Conflict in Urban America.* Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona

*Jewish Criminals in New York: The View from Mulberry Street.* Jenna Weissman Joselit, New York City

COMMENT: Roger Lane, Haverford College; James F. Richardson, University of Akron

### THE MORAL ECONOMY AND THE PROFIT ECONOMY IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: David Sabean, University of California, Los Angeles

*The Unchristian Economy: Rural Wealth and Poverty in Sixteenth-Century Hohenlohe.* Thomas Barnett-Robisheaux, Duke University

*Artisans, Magistrates, and the Moral Economy in Sixteenth-Century Dijon.* James Farr, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

COMMENT: Christopher Friedrichs, University of British Columbia; Philip Benedict, Brown University

### BEYOND CONSENSUS: THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHESIS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: John Higham, Johns Hopkins University

*Wholes and Parts: Images of Society and Principles of Synthesis.* Thomas Bender, New York University

*The Synthesis of Social Change: Prescriptions, Perceptions and Realities.* Olivier Zunz, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Paul S. Boyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison; John Higham

### MYKHAILO HRUSHEVSKY: AN EVALUATION OF HIS HISTORIOGRAPHICAL LEGACY

#### Joint session with the Ukrainian Historical Association

CHAIR: Lubomyr Wynar, Kent State University

*M. Hrushevsky's "Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History" and Its Impact on East European Historiography.* Edward Wynot, Florida State University

*M. Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus" and Soviet Ukrainian Historiography.* Stephan Horak, Eastern Illinois University

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*The Cossack Role in Ukrainian History as Perceived by M. Hrushevsky.* Orest Subtelny, York University

COMMENT: Lubomyr Wynar

### **JUNKERS, AGRICULTURE, AND THE GERMAN STATE: CONFRONTATION AND COMPROMISE AFTER BISMARCK'S FALL**

CHAIR: Robert M. Berdahl, University of Oregon

*Demagoguery or Governmentalism? The Dilemma of German Conservatism in the Wilhelmine Era.* J. N. Retallack, Stanford University

*State Autonomy or Class Domination in Wilhelmine Germany.* G. Bonham, University of California, Berkeley, and Southern Methodist University

*The Ironies of Decline: Agrarian Elites Since Bismarck.* Shelley Baranowski

COMMENT: Robert G. Moeller, Columbia University

### **NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN SUBURBS**

CHAIR: Zane L. Miller, University of Cincinnati

*Creating a Suburban Ethos for Chicago's North Shore, 1855-1900.* Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College

*The Political History of Romantic Suburbs.* Henry C. Binford, Northwestern University

COMMENT: Michael P. Conzen, University of Chicago; Carl Abbott, Portland State University

### **TWO CENTURIES OF DRINKING IN PARIS**

CHAIR: Robert M. Isherwood, Vanderbilt University

*Drinking and Drunkenness in Eighteenth-Century Paris.* Thomas E. Brennan, United States Naval Academy

*Between Pathology and Politics: Drinking and Drunkenness in Paris, 1870-90.* W. Scott Haine, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

COMMENT: Susanna I. Barrows, University of California, Berkeley; Sarah Maza, Northwestern University

### **NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN LATIN AMERICA**

#### **Joint session with the History of Science Society**

HONORARY CHAIR: Dirk J. Struik, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

CHAIR: Juan José Saldaña, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

*The Ideal and the Practical: Technical Careers in Colombia During the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* Frank Safford, Northwestern University

*Eugenics, Genetics, and Public Health, 1900-30: A Brazilian Connection.* Nancy Stepan, Columbia University

*Styles of Diffusion in Exact Sciences: French and German Researchers in Latin America, 1840-1940.* Lewis Pyenson, Université de Montréal

COMMENT: Tulio Halperín Donghi, University of California, Berkeley;

## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

Thomas F. Glick, Boston University; Eduardo L. Ortiz, Imperial College, London

### MARGINAL PERSONS AS A COMPONENT OF THE POPULATION OF GREEK CITIES

CHAIR: Walter Donlan, Pennsylvania State University

*Slave Traders in the Greek World of the Classical Period.* C. M. Reed, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

*The Illegitimate Athenian.* Cynthia Patterson, Barnard College

*Dispersal and Concentration of Population in Colonial and Long-Distance Trading States.* Thomas J. Figueira, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Glenn R. Bugh, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

### HISTORY AND PUBLIC POLICY: THE CASE OF SOCIAL SECURITY

CHAIR: James A. Smith, Twentieth Century Fund, New York

*Social Security at Fifty: The Making of a Crisis.* W. Andrew Achenbaum, Carnegie-Mellon Institute

*Disability Insurance and the Limits of American History.* Edward D. Berkowitz, George Washington University

COMMENT: Mark Leff, Washington University; James A. Smith

### THEORIES OF SPANISH ANARCHISM

CHAIR: Stanley G. Payne, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Anarchism During the Second Republic: The Emergence of a Mass Movement.* George Esenwein, Stanford University

*Spanish Anarchism Refracted: Tone and Image in Interpretations of a Movement.* Martha Duncan, Covington & Burling, Washington, DC

COMMENT: Joan C. Ullman, University of Washington; Edward Malefakis, Columbia University

### SOCIAL COMPLEXITY AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE IN SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY RUSSIA

CHAIR: David B. Miller, Roosevelt University

*State versus Family: Conflicting Obligations and Individual Initiative.* Ann M. Kleimola, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

*Social Cohesion and Death Rituals in Early Modern Russia.* Daniel H. Kaiser, Grinnell College

*Muscovite Generals and Military Amateurism: Unravelling the Tactical Blunders and Human Costs of Seventeenth-Century Russian Warfare.* Peter P. Brown, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

COMMENT: Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

### INDIAN MIGRATION: THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF DISEASE AND WARFARE

CHAIR: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Newberry Library

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*Creating New Homelands: The Beaver Wars and Algonquian Migrations in the Seventeenth Century.* Richard White, University of Utah

*'The Land is Bad': Warfare, Disease and Population Change in the Eastern Sioux Domain, 1700-1860.* Gary Clayton Anderson, Texas A&M University

COMMENT: Raymond J. DeMallie, Indiana University; Martin N. Zanger, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

**EUROPEAN INTELLECTUAL HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS**

CHAIR: Leonard Krieger, University of Chicago

*European Intellectual History, 1884-1984: The Socialization of Ideas.* H. Stuart Hughes, University of California, San Diego

PANEL: Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, University of Michigan; Gerald Izenberg, Washington University; Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles

**IN THE INTEREST 'OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND OF HISTORY IN AMERICA': THE AHA AND EDWARD CHANNING, J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, AND WALDO GIFFORD LELAND**

CHAIR: H. G. Jones, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

*Edward Channing: A Transitional Figure in the AHA.* Davis D. Joyce, Meadville/Lombard Theological School

*The Brahmin as Bureaucrat: J. Franklin Jameson and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, DC.* Morey D. Rothberg, editor, *John Franklin Jameson Papers*, Washington, DC

*Waldo Gifford Leland and Preservation of Documentary Resources.* Rodney A. Ross, National Archives and Records Service

COMMENT: James B. Rhoads, Western Washington University

**WOMEN IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND AND FRANCE: BEQUESTS, INHERITANCES AND CREDIT**

CHAIR: Richard H. Helmholz, University of Chicago

*Between Husbands and Wives: Testamentary Evidence from the Registers of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1414-43.* Sharon T. Ady, University of Toronto

*Women and Inheritance in Twelfth-Century England.* Ra Gena De Aragon, Gonzaga University

*Women and Credit in the Middle Ages: Current Research.* William C. Jordan, Princeton University

COMMENT: Thomas Callahan, Jr., Rider College; Barbara A. Hanawalt, Indiana University

**THE VISIBLE AND ALMOST VISIBLE SIDE OF THE INVISIBLE MAN: THE BLACK ATHLETE'S QUEST FOR RECOGNITION, 1885-1950**

CHAIR: Archie Motley, Chicago Historical Society

*Before You Can Say Jack Robinson: Black Baseball in New Jersey in the Era of the Color Line, 1885-1950.* Lawrence W. Hogan, Union College

## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

*The Great Black Hope: The Amateur and Professional Athletic Career of Paul Robeson, 1917-22.* Andrew Buni, Boston College

COMMENT: Margaret Burroughs, DuSable Museum, Chicago; Craig Davidson, Westport, Connecticut

### Luncheons

#### AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

PRESIDING: John F. Richards, Duke University

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *The End of American Wilderness.* Morgan Sherwood, University of California, Davis

#### CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY—THE AMERICAS

PRESIDING: Richard E. Greenleaf, Tulane University

*California in the Dreams of Gálvez and the Achievements of Serra.* Miguel León Portilla

#### MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley

*Gender Representation and Politics: Socialists and Syndicalists in Nineteenth-Century France.* Joan W. Scott, Brown University

#### PHI ALPHA THETA

CHAIR: W. Stitt Robinson, University of Kansas

*Southern Demagogues and Historians: Problems of Interpretation.* Evans C. Johnson, Stetson University

#### POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Thaddeus C. Radzialowski, Southwest State University

Awards Presentation: Joseph Wieczerszak, Bronx Community College, City University of New York

Presidential Address: *Polish American Historical Association and the American Polonia.* Thaddeus V. Gromada, Jersey City State College

#### UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

New Research on World War I

CHAIR: Brig. Gen. James L. Collins, Jr., U.S. Army (Ret.)

*Woodrow Wilson contra the Allies, 1917-18.* David F. Trask, U.S. Army Center of Military History

#### THE 'LESS TRAVELED' ROAD: PUBLIC HISTORY AND THE ACADEMY

CHAIR: Arnita A. Jones, National Endowment for the Humanities

*Academic Resistance to Rewarding Public Historians.* Dan L. Morrill, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, and Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*The Impact of Public Involvement on Scholarship.* Bruce Fraser, Connecticut Humanities Council

COMMENT: David Baird, Oklahoma State University; Gary M. Fink, Georgia State University

### THE RADICAL TRADITION IN STUART BRITAIN

CHAIR: Paul Seaver, Stanford University

*Women in Radical Political and Religious Movements in Mid-Seventeenth-Century England.* Dorothy Ludlow, California State University, Fresno

*The Debate on the Abolition of Capital Punishment in the English Revolution.* Robert Zaller, University of Miami

*The Radical Underground in Britain, 1660–72.* Richard L. Greaves, Florida State University

COMMENT: Leo Solt, Indiana University; Paul Seaver, Stanford University

### RADICALISM, ETHNICITY, AND CLASS IN INDUSTRIALIZING AMERICA

CHAIR: John H.M. Laslett, University of California, Los Angeles

*Radicalism and Ethnicity in the Coal Fields of Southern Illinois, 1870–1940.* Stephane Booth, Illinois State University

*Ethnic Antagonism in Industrializing San Francisco: The Case of the Boot- and Shoemakers White Labor League.* Joel Franks, Institute for Historical Study

COMMENT: Neil L. Shumsky, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Eileen M. Eagan, Illinois State University; John H.M. Laslett

### THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL HISTORY ON CONCEPTIONS OF THE PAST: A CENTENNIAL RETROSPECTIVE

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

*The Impact of Social History on Conceptions of the Past.* Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENTS:

*The Implications of the New Social History for Political History.* Allan G. Bogue

*Social History and the Revolution in Third World Historiography.* Michael Adas, Rutgers University

*Social History and Diplomatic History: A Necessary Antagonism?* Akira Iriye, University of Chicago

### THE FREE BLACK RESPONSE TO COLONIZATION, 1817–60

CHAIR: Robert D. Parmet, York College, City University of New York

*Individuals Emigrate—Nations Never: The Anti-Colonization Impulse Among Free Blacks in New York State, 1821–60.* George E. Walker, George Mason University

*Petition and Protest: Pennsylvania's Black Response to Colonization, 1817–60.* Edward Price, Tuckahoe, New York School District

## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

COMMENT: Robert L. Harris, Jr., Cornell University; Robert J. Cottrol, Boston College Law School

### **THE RESILIENT TRADITION: PROGRESSIVES, NEO-PROGRESSIVES, AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

CHAIR: Jackson Turner Main, University of Colorado

*Becker, Schlesinger, and Jensen: Progressive Historians and the Coming of the American Revolution.* Ronald Hoffman, University of Maryland, College Park

*Rediscovering Our Revolution: Toward A New Understanding of an Old Historical Problem.* Edward Countryman, University of Warwick

COMMENT: Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John M. Murrin, Princeton University

### **ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF U.S. SCHOLARSHIP ON COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA**

**Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History**

CHAIR: Benjamin Keen, emeritus, Northern Illinois University

*Main Currents in U.S. Writings on Colonial Spanish America, 1884-1984.* Benjamin Keen

*U.S. Scholarly Contributions to Historiography of Colonial Brazil.* A.J.R. Russell-Wood, Johns Hopkins University

*Looking South: U.S. Writings on the Andean Area, 1884-1984.* Karen Spalding, University of Delaware

COMMENT: The Audience

### **SOUTH AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

CHAIR: Joseph S. Tulchin, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

*Brazilian-American Perceptions: Stereotypes and Realities.* Thomas E. Skidmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Indians, Blacks, Women, and Latin Americans: U.S. Attitudes in the 1920s.* Frederick B. Pike, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Joyce S. Goldberg, University of Texas, Arlington; Heraldo Muñoz, Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, Santiago

### **MEDIEVAL HISTORY IN AMERICA: CHARLES HOMER HASKINS**

**Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America and the Haskins Society**

CHAIR: Sally N. Vaughn, University of Houston, University Park

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS: *Charles Homer Haskins.* Joseph R. Strayer, emeritus, Princeton University

PANEL:

*The Twelfth Century Renaissance.* Marcia Colish, Oberlin College

*Medieval Science.* Edward Grant, Indiana University

*Norman Institutions.* David Bates, University of Cardiff

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**THE DEBATE OVER SCIENCE IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF EARLY MODERN EUROPE**

**Joint session with the History of Science Society**

CHAIR: Nicholas Steneck, University of Michigan

*Early Reactions to the Establishment of the Paris Académie Royale des Sciences.* David Lux, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

*Tradition versus Novelty: Universities and Scientific Societies in the Early Modern Period.* Mordechai Feingold, Harvard University

*The Medical Profession and the Debate over the Royal Society of London in the 1660s.* Harold J. Cook, Harvard University

COMMENT: Roger Hahn, University of California, Berkeley

**PERSPECTIVES ON PEACE AND INTERNATIONALISM IN HISTORY**

**Joint session with the Conference on Peace Research in History**

CHAIR: Harold Josephson, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

*Concepts of Internationalism in History.* Warren F. Kuehl, University of Akron

*The Historic Conceptions of Peace.* E. Charles Chatfield, Wittenberg University

COMMENT: Sandi E. Cooper, College of Staten Island, City University of New York; Jeffrey Kimball, Miami University

**POLITICS AND PUBLIC OPINION IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE AND AUSTRIA**

CHAIR: Jack R. Censer, George Mason University

*Literate Culture and Cultural Reform in Eighteenth-Century Austria.* James Van Horn Melton, Florida International University

*The Abbé Du Bos, Public Judgment, and the Restatement of the Thèse Royale.* Thomas E. Kaiser, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

*The French Monarchy in the Court of Public Opinion.* Keith Michael Baker, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, University of Michigan

**CULTURAL CONSERVATION AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE MEDIEVAL MIDDLE EAST, SPAIN AND CHINA**

CHAIR: Thomas T. Allsen, Trenton State College

*The Madrasa and Islamization in the Medieval Middle East.* Gary Leiser, Washington, DC

*The Text, The Master, and the Educational Establishment as Agents of Cultural Conservation.* Kay Heikkinen, Madison, Wisconsin

*The Shuyuan and Neo-Confucianism in Medieval China.* Linda Walton, Portland State University

COMMENT: George C. Hatch, Washington University; Carl F. Petry, Northwestern University



**TURNING THE OLD CORPS INTO THE NEW CORPS: U.S. MARINE CORPS LEADERSHIP IN THE INTER-WAR YEARS**

CHAIR: E.H. Simmons, Brig. Gen. USMC (Ret.), U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center

*Preparation for the Commandancy: The Case of John A. LeJeune.* Merrill Bartlett, U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College

*Conflict Under the Dome: Senator Hugo Black, General Smedley Butler, and the Challenged Appointment of John Russell as Commandant of the Marine Corps.* Donald Bittner, U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College

*General Thomas Holcomb and the Golden Age of Amphibious Warfare.* J. William Gordon, The Citadel

COMMENT: Allan Millett, Ohio State University

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND FAMILY STRUCTURE IN RENAISSANCE ITALY**

CHAIR: Daniel Bornstein, University of Michigan

*Families in Renaissance Rome: Stability and Adjustment.* Egmont Lee, University of Calgary

*Princely Whims and Marriage Strategies in the Court of Milan.* Gregory Lubkin, Wellesley College

*Fathers, Sons, and Politics in Quattrocento Venice.* Stanley Chojnacki, Michigan State University

COMMENT: Julius Kirshner, University of Chicago

**MODERN FRENCH HISTORIOGRAPHY IN AMERICA**

CHAIR: Gordon Wright, Stanford University

*A Century of French History in America.* R. R. Palmer, emeritus, Yale University

PANEL:

*French Economic History.* Rondo Cameron, Emory University

*French Political History.* David H. Pinkney, University of Washington

*French Social History.* William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Arizona

COMMENT: The Audience

**VARIETIES OF HISTORICAL PUBLISHING AND THE ART OF GETTING PUBLISHED**

CHAIR: George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

*Scholarly Publishing at a Commercial Press.* Joyce Seltzer, The Free Press

*The Rush to Publish: The Thesis and the Book.* Robert A. Mandel, Indiana University Press

*Getting Published in a Historical Journal.* Robert I. Rotberg, *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*

COMMENT: Gerard F. McCauley, Gerard F. McCauley Agency, Inc. New York; Bernard A. Weisberger, Albany Medical College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**IRISH NATIONALISM IN PRESS AND PAMPHLETS**

**Joint session with the American Committee on Irish Studies**

CHAIR: Joan Connell, Ohio Dominican College

*Wolfe Tone's Pamphlets and the Transformation of Protestant Patriotism, 1790-92.* Robert E. Burns, University of Notre Dame

*Thomas Davis and The Nation, 1842-45.* Helen Mulvey, Connecticut College

*Advanced-Nationalist Newspapers and Ephemera During the Irish Renaissance, 1895-1922.* Virginia E. Glandon, University of Missouri, Kansas City

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

**TWO WARS OR ONE? INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TWO WORLD WARS**

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

CHAIR: Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida

*Social and Ideological Differences in the Two World Wars.* George L. Mosse, University of Wisconsin, Madison, and Hebrew University

COMMENT: Laurence Lafore, University of Iowa; Forrest C. Pogue, Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research, Smithsonian Institution; Alan F. Wilt, Iowa State University

**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  
Alexis de Tocqueville Prize  
John H. Dunning Prize  
Herbert Feis Award  
Joan Kelly Memorial Prize  
Howard R. Marraro Prize  
James Harvey Robinson Prize

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *The American Historical Association, 1884-1984: Retrospect and Prospect.* Arthur S. Link, Princeton University

**THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW: THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS**

CHAIR: Gerhard L. Weinberg, vice-president, Research Division, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Members of the Research Division: Robert I. Rotberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University; Walter LaFerber, Cornell University; K. C. Liu, University of California, Davis

PANEL: David H. Pinkney, University of Washington; Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College, City University of New York; J. P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University

ANNUAL MEETING 1984

COMMENT: The Audience

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF U.S. SCHOLARSHIP ON LATIN AMERICA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA**

**Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History**

CHAIR: Simon Collier, University of Essex

PANEL: *Spanish South America*. Scarlett O'Phelan Godoy, visiting fellow, Universität zu Köln

*Mexico*. Eric Van Young, University of California, San Diego

*Russia, the United States, and Latin America*. N.N. Bolkhovitinov, USSR Academy of Sciences

COMMENT: Simon Collier

**SLAVERY, RACE AND POLITICS IN THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD**

**Joint session with the Society for the History of the Early American Republic**

CHAIR: Joel Silbey, Cornell University

*Race and the Origins of the Democratic Party, 1834-70*. Herbert Ershkowitz, Temple University

*The Politics of Southern Sectionalism, 1843-48*. Marc Kruman, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Phyllis Field, Ohio University; William G. Shade, Lehigh University

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WESTERN RELIGIOUS HISTORY, 1870-1933**

**Joint session with the American Society of Church History**

CHAIR: Winton U. Solberg, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

*Origins of the Holiness/Pentecostal Movement in America and Great Britain*. Edith L. Blumhofer, Evangel College

*Protestant Social Liberalism in Comparative Perspective, 1885-1933*. William M. King, Albright College

COMMENT: Donald W. Dayton, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary; Ronald C. White, Jr., Princeton Theological Seminary

**RECENT APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF CALVIN**

**Joint session with the American Society for Reformation Research**

CHAIR: Charles Garside, Jr., Rice University

*Calvinism as Renaissance Artifact*. William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley

*Calvin's Use of Metaphorical Language in Theology*. Jane Dempsey Douglass, School of Theology, Claremont

COMMENT: Jill Raitt, University of Missouri, Columbia; Charles Garside, Jr.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**THE IMPACT OF NEW LEFT HISTORY ON MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY**

CHAIR: Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Florida

*On Diplomatic and Political History.* Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

*On Social and Labor History.* Christopher H. Johnson, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Melvyn P. Leffler, Vanderbilt University; Standish Meacham, Jr., University of Texas, Austin

**WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION: ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS?**

**Joint session with AHA Committee on Women Historians**

CHAIR: Alice Kessler-Harris, Hofstra University

*The Way Things Were.* Joan W. Scott, Brown University

*A Ten-Year Retrospective, 1970-80.* William H. Chafe, Duke University

*Future Trends for the Profession.* Ellen Furlough, Brown University

COMMENT: Lorraine Williams, Howard University

**CHINESE HISTORICAL STUDIES IN AMERICA**

CHAIR: Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS: *The Growth of Chinese History in American Minds.* John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

*Premodern Chinese History.* David N. Keightley, University of California, Berkeley

*Ch'ing Studies.* James Lee, California Institute of Technology

*Twentieth-Century China.* R. Keith Schoppa, Valparaiso University

**EUROPEAN CULTURAL HISTORY: THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS**

CHAIR: Georg G. Iggers, State University of New York, Buffalo

*European Cultural History over the Last Century.* Peter Gay, Yale University

PANEL:

*Ambiguities and Contradictions in France's Cultural History.* Edward T. Gargan, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Changing Perspectives on German Cultural History.* Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

*The Cultural History of Italy.* Edward R. Tannenbaum, New York University

COMMENT: The Audience

**REVOLUTIONS IN POLAND**

CHAIR: M. K. Dziedanowski, emeritus, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

*Polish Politics and the Revolution of 1905.* Robert Blobaum, West Virginia University

*From Rebel to Collaborationist: The Strange Career of Michal Czajkowski (Sadyk Pasha).* Harry E. Dembkowski, St. Francis College

ANNUAL MEETING 1984

*The Polish Jacobins and the Roots of the Polish Revolutionary Movement.* John Stanley, Toronto, Ontario

COMMENT: M. K. Dziewanowski

**IN HONOR OF CARL BECKER**

CHAIR: John C. Cairns, University of Toronto

*Carl Becker: Historian.* William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

PANEL:

*Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers.* Keith M. Baker, University of Chicago

*Everyman His Own Historian: Carl Becker as Historiographer.* Milton M. Klein, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

*Modern History: New Paths Barely Trodden.* Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School

COMMENT: The Audience

**RULERS AND THEIR KINDRED IN PRE-CONQUEST ENGLAND AND NORMANDY**

**Joint session with the Charles Homer Haskins Society**

CHAIR: Donald W. Sutherland, University of Iowa

*Alfred, Ine, Kindred, and Lordship.* David Dumville, University of Cambridge

*The Downfall of the Royal Kindred and the Transformation of Late-Saxon Governance.* Robin Fleming, University of California, Santa Barbara

*Family and Succession in the Norman Dukedom Before the Conquest.* Eleanor M. Searle, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

**PUBLIC WORKS IN URBAN HISTORY: THE CASE OF CHICAGO**

CHAIR: Howard Rosen, Public Works Historical Society

*Electrification and Public Works in Chicago.* Harold L. Platt, Loyola University of Chicago

*Transportation Policy in Chicago, 1933-46.* Paul F. Barrett, Illinois Institute of Technology

*Chicago and the Management of Water.* Louis P. Cain, Loyola University of Chicago

COMMENT: Blaine Brownell, University of Alabama, Birmingham

**THE CULTURE OF BOXING AT HOME AND ABROAD: SOCIAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES**

CHAIR: Randy W. Roberts, Sam Houston State University

*The Killing of Butcher Bill.* Elliott J. Gorn, University of Alabama

*Heavyweight Boxing Championships and South African Politics.* Jeffrey T. Sammons, University of Houston, University Park

COMMENT: Donald Spivey, University of Connecticut; Steven A. Riess, Northeastern Illinois University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**TECHNOLOGICAL LITERACY AND HISTORY: EXAMINING HOW THE CONCEPT OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IS USED IN HISTORY**

**Joint session with the Society for the History of Technology**

CHAIR: Julia Bonham, North Carolina State University

*The History of Technology: Liberation from 'Progress Talk'.* John Staudenmaier, University of Detroit

*Cultural and Corporate Visions of Progress and the Emergence of Radio, 1899–1919.* Susan J. Douglas, Hampshire College

*Alternative Forms of Technological Progress: The Appeal of Decentralized Technology in Twentieth-Century America.* Howard P. Segal, Harvard University

COMMENT: Julia Bonham

**LEGAL IMAGES AND ENGLISH LAW, 1600–1800**

CHAIR: John Langbein, University of Chicago

*Theories of Knowledge and English Juries.* Barbara Shapiro, University of California, Berkeley

*The Justice of the Peace.* Norma Landau, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Cynthia Herrup, Duke University

**POLICE AND CRIME IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

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

*Police Reform as Prerequisite for Social Reform: Italy from the Crisis of the '90s to the Giolittian Era.* Richard B. Jensen, Skidmore College

*The Deviance of Indolence: The Theory and Practice of Ozio in Italian Policing.* Steven C. Hughes, University of Colorado

*The Female Victim: Women and Homicide in Imperial Germany.* Eric A. Johnson and Randy Bergstrom, Central Michigan University

COMMENT: Alan Williams, Wake Forest University

**ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR SECONDARY-SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

CHAIR: Earl P. Bell, Jr., University of Chicago High School

PANEL: David Diedrich, AP Teacher American History, Oak Park High School, Illinois; Archibald Bryant, AP Teacher American History, Evanston High School, Illinois; Earl P. Bell, Jr., AP Program at the Laboratory Schools, University of Chicago

COMMENT: The Audience

**WAR AND SOCIETY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD: A SOCIOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACH**

CHAIR: Chester G. Starr, University of Michigan

*Rivals in the Ranks: Macedonians Against Mercenaries in Alexander's Army.* Frank L. Holt, University of Houston, University Park

## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

*Hadrianic Frontier Policy and the Drought of circa 123-128 A.D.* R. Bruce Hitchner, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Eugene N. Borza, Pennsylvania State University; Brent D. Shaw, University of Lethbridge

### THE THEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF VICTORIAN SCIENCE

**Joint session with the History of Science Society and North American Conference on British Studies**

CHAIR: James G. Paradis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

*Changing Patterns of Natural Theology and the Growth of Natural History in Britain.* Neal C. Gillespie, Georgia State University

*Theology and Theory: The Influence of Creationist Conceptions on Darwin's Teaching.* John F. Cornell, University of Georgia

*Scientific Agnosticism and the New Natural Theology.* Bernard Lightman, University of Oregon

COMMENT: Frank M. Turner, Yale University

### REFORM AND MODERNIZATION OF THE BRAZILIAN ARMY

CHAIR: Rollie Poppino, University of California, Davis

*Hermes da Fonseca and the Modernization of the Brazilian Army.* Frank McCann, University of New Hampshire

*Joao Pandia Calogeras, Brazilian Minister of War, 1919-22.* Lawrence H. Hall, New York University

COMMENT: Robert A. Hayes, Texas Tech University

### THE VATICAN AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHAIR: Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University

*The Vatican in the 1920s.* Stewart A. Stehlin, New York University

*The Vatican in the 1930s.* Peter C. Kent, University of New Brunswick

*The Vatican and the United States.* Gerald P. Fogarty, University of Virginia

COMMENT: John W. Hellman, McGill University

### RACE AND POLITICS IN CHICAGO: PERSPECTIVES ON MAYOR HAROLD WASHINGTON'S 1983 TRIUMPH

CHAIR: William M. Tuttle, University of Kansas

*Why Washington Really Won: The Historical Roots of Contemporary Black Politics in Chicago.* Charles R. Branham, University of Illinois, Chicago

*Politics and the Interracial Struggle for Living Space in Chicago After the Second World War.* Arnold R. Hirsch, University of New Orleans

*Mayor Harold Washington and the Vrdolyak '29.* Vernon Jarrett, Chicago Sun Times

COMMENT: Allan H. Spear, University of Minnesota; Alphine Jefferson, Northern Illinois University

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

### REBELLION AND REINTEGRATION: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SHAYS' REBELLION AND ITS AFTERMATH

CHAIR: Peter S. Onuf, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

*'To Put Out the Present Rulers': Society and the Regulation on the Massachusetts Near Frontier, 1786–87.* John L. Brooke, Tufts University

*Shays' Neighbors: The Context and Consequences of Rebellion in Pelham, Massachusetts, 1780–1815.* Gregory H. Nobles, Georgia Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut; Alfred F. Young, Northern Illinois University

### THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE LEGACY OF THE PRUSSIAN REFORM ERA

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Annelise Thimme, University of Alberta

*The Wartburgfest in 1817: A Premonition of the Alliance of Reformation and Nationalism.* Stephen Tonsor, University of Michigan

*The People's Press at War: Patriotic Journalism in Germany in 1913 and 1914.* Daniel Moran, Summit, New Jersey

*The Historians in 1914: The Legacy of the War of Liberation and the Prussian Reform Era.* Klaus Schwabe, Technische Hochschule-Aachen

COMMENT: Annelise Thimme

## Luncheons

### ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Mary L. Lifka, Mundelein College

*Narrative, Life Stories, Case Histories: Approaches to Essay Writing.* Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

### AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: James A. Brundage, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

GREETING: His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, Archbishop of Chicago

*Giovanni Goes to School: Structure, Students, and Curriculum in Italian Renaissance Education.* Paul F. Grendler, University of Toronto

### CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: George M. Wilson, Indiana University

*New Perspectives on the History of Nationalist China.* Lloyd E. Eastman, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign



ANNUAL MEETING 1984

**SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS**

**PRESIDING:** Warren F. Kuehl, University of Akron

*The History of American-East Asian Relations: Cutting Edge of the Historical Profession.* Warren I. Cohen, Michigan State University

**DOCUMENTATION AND PROFESSIONALIZATION: ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES**

**Joint session with the History of Science Society**

**CHAIR:** Daniel J. Kevles, California Institute of Technology

*History in the Naturalists' Tradition: George Brown Goode and Turn-of-the-Century Studies of American Science.* Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, Syracuse University

*Uniformity as Hidden Diversity: History of Science, 1920-40.* Nathan Reingold, Smithsonian Institution

*An Academic Tradition Established, 1941-81.* Arnold Thackray, University of Pennsylvania

**COMMENT:** David Hollinger, University of Michigan; Loren R. Graham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

**NEW VIEWS OF THE 'IMPERIAL SCHOOL' OF AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY**

**CHAIR:** Richard R. Johnson, University of Washington

*The Imperial School: Revival or Reincarnation?* Alison G. Olson, University of Maryland, College Park

*English Atlantic Communications and Community: Beyond the Imperial School.* Ian K. Steele, University of Western Ontario

**COMMENT:** Jack M. Sosin, University of Nebraska; Mary Lou Lustig, *William Livingston Papers*, New York University

**THE CENTRALITY OF THE MIDDLE AGES**

**Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America**

**CHAIR:** Karl F. Morrison, University of Kansas

*Money and Sexuality in Medieval Europe.* Diane O. Hughes, University of Michigan

*An Agenda for Medieval Economic History.* Harry Miskimin, Yale University

*Medieval Natural Rights?* Brian Tierney, Cornell University

**COMMENT:** Jeremy duQ. Adams, Southern Methodist University

**PERCEPTIONS AND POLITICS IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN ENGLAND**

**Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies**

**CHAIR:** Lois Schwoerer, George Washington University

*Education and Paranoia in Tudor England.* Lacey Baldwin Smith, Northwestern University

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*Cognition and English Politics, 1100–1700.* Charles M. Radding, Loyola University of Chicago

COMMENT: Stephen D. White, Wesleyan University

### HISTORY AND THE MILITARY: NEW DIRECTIONS

#### Joint session with the National Council on Public History

CHAIR: Pat Harahan, Office of Air Force History

*Recent Developments in National Military History in West Germany.* Manfred Messerschmidt, Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt, Freiburg

*Educational Reform in the U.S. Army: The Integration of History, Training, and Doctrine Since the Vietnam War.* Louis D. F. Frasche, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

*National Military History in a Unified Military Service: The Canadian Experience.* Alec Douglas, Canadian National Defence Headquarters

COMMENT: Richard H. Kohn, Office of Air Force History

### ROOSEVELT, WILSON, AND THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: HISTORIANS AS STATESMEN

CHAIR: Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., University of Arkansas

*Theodore Roosevelt.* John Milton Cooper, Jr., University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Woodrow Wilson.* John M. Mulder, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary

COMMENT: Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University; William H. Harbaugh, University of Virginia

### SETTLEMENT HOUSES AND THE BLACK EXPERIENCE

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

*Missions, Settlement Houses and Institutional Churches: The Black Experience, 1885–1910.* Ralph E. Luker, Wilmington, Delaware

*A Black Settlement House in the Age of Accommodation: Indianapolis, 1889–1930.* Ruth Hutchinson Crocker, Auburn University

COMMENT: Arnold H. Taylor, Howard University; Allen F. Davis, Temple University

### COMPARATIVE TRENDS IN LAND-USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

#### Joint session with the American Society for Environmental History

CHAIR: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

*Agriculture, Forests and Ecological Change in Brazil, 1750–1983.* John R. McNeill, Goucher College

*Agrarian Expansion and Ecological Change in Nineteenth-Century New Zealand.* Alfred W. Crosby, University of Texas, Austin

## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

*Land-Use Changes and Human Productivity in Modern India, 1850-1970.* John F. Richards, James R. Hagen, and Edward S. Haynes, Duke University

COMMENT: Richard P. Tucker, Oakland University

### INTERWAR FRANCE IN MOMENTS OF CRISIS

CHAIR: John C. Cairns, University of Toronto

*The Ruhr, 1923-24.* Sally Marks, Rhode Island College

*The Rhineland, 1935-36.* Stephen A. Schuker, Brandeis University

*The Approach to War, 1938-39.* Robert J. Young, University of Winnipeg

COMMENT: James Friguglietti, Eastern Montana College

### TEACHING THE CONSTITUTION: THREE DEMONSTRATIONS

CHAIR: Paul Finkelman, State University of New York, Binghamton

PANEL: Fred R. Mabbutt, Santa Ana College; Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, University of Louisville; Denny Schillings, Homewood Flossmoor High School, Flossmoor, Illinois

MEMBERS OF THE AHA TEACHING DIVISION: John A. Garraty, Columbia University, chair; Joyce O. Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; Marjorie Wall Bingham, St. Louis Park Public Schools; Gerald G. Eggert, Pennsylvania State University; Nadine Hata, El Camino College

COMMENT: The Audience

### THE RURAL DIMENSIONS OF URBAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

PANEL: Carlo Poni, European University Institute, Domenico di Fiesole; Gilbert Stelter, University of Guelph; Robert P. Swierenga, Kent State University; Michael P. Conzen, University of Chicago; Charles Tilly

COMMENT: The Audience

### TECHNOLOGY, FAMILY, AND WORK CULTURE IN FRENCH INDUSTRIALISM

**Joint session with the Society for the History of Technology**

CHAIR: Christopher H. Johnson, Wayne State University

*Technology as Power in Family and City Life: The Guildwomen of Eighteenth-Century Rouen.* Daryl M. Hafter, Eastern Michigan University

*Proto-Industrialization, Values, and Behavior.* Gay L. Gullickson, University of Maryland, College Park

*Industrial Revolution and the Family Economy in the Stépanois Region of France, 1840-80.* Michael P. Hanagan, Columbia University

COMMENT: Christopher H. Johnson

### THE LABOR UPSURGE OF THE WORLD WAR I ERA: SOCIAL HISTORY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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

*Class-conscious Coal Miners: Ideological Opposition in the United Mine Work-*

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*ers of America, 1919–28.* Alan J. Singer, Franklin K. Lane High School, New York City

*Social Structures and Labor Politics: The Emergence of Working-Class Activism in the Ruhr, 1910–25.* Eric D. Weitz, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

*The Politics of Industrial Relations: Employers, Unions and the State in British Engineering, 1908–22.* Jonathan Zeitlin, King's College, Cambridge

COMMENT: Gary S. Cross, Pennsylvania State University

### NEW TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE EAST

CHAIR: Donald Quataert, University of Houston, University Park

*Ottoman Policies Connected with the Pilgrimage to Mecca, Sixteenth to Seventeenth Centuries.* Suraiya Faruqi, Harvard University and Middle East Technical University, Ankara

*Rebellion and Apocalypse in Nineteenth-Century North Africa.* Julia-Clancy Smith, University of California, Los Angeles

*Patriarchy in the Middle East: Women and the Politics of Families in the Eighteenth Through Twentieth Centuries.* Linda Schatkowski Schilcher, Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz

COMMENT: Peter von Sivers, University of Utah

### DEFINING SOCIAL CRIME: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

CHAIR: Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University

*Lower-Class Rioting in Pre-Industrial London.* Robert Shoemaker, Stanford University

*Uskok Banditry in Dalmatia.* Wendy Bracewell, Stanford University

*Hooliganism in Early Twentieth-Century Petersburg.* Joan Neuberger, Stanford University

COMMENT: Samuel K. Cohn, Jr., Brandeis University

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF U.S. SCHOLARSHIP ON MODERN LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: John J. Johnson, University of New Mexico and managing editor, *Hispanic American Historical Review*

*Modern Latin America.* John J. Johnson

*South America.* David Bushnell, University of Florida

*Mexico.* James W. Wilkie, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: The Audience

### JAPANESE HISTORICAL STUDIES IN AMERICA

CHAIR: Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University

*One Hundred Years of American Historiography on Japan.* John W. Hall, emeritus, Yale University

## ANNUAL MEETING 1984

COMMENT: Tetsuo Najita, University of Chicago; Peter Duus, Stanford University; Carol Gluck, Columbia University

### **HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN PROGRESS: EXAMPLES AND COMPARISONS**

#### **Joint session with the Association for the Bibliography of History**

CHAIR: Thomas T. Helde, Georgetown University

PANEL: Dean C. Allard, Naval Historical Center, Washington, DC; James A. Casada, Winthrop College; David Henige, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Frank Joseph Shulman, University of Maryland, College Park; Ralph Lee Woodward, Tulane University

COMMENT: The Audience

### **HISTORIANS AND THE SECONDARY SCHOOL: THE CHICAGO NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECT**

CHAIR: Myron Marty, Drake University

*Bridging the Gap Between Historians and the Schools: The Chicago Metro History Fair and the Teaching of History in the Secondary Schools.* Arthur Anderson, Chicago Metro History Fair

*The Historian's World and the Secondary Schools.* Gerald A. Danzer, University of Illinois, Chicago

*The Historian's Craft and Secondary School Curriculum Design.* Lawrence W. McBride, University of Illinois, Chicago

COMMENT: Myron Marty

### **GERMAN HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS**

CHAIR: Robert G. L. Waite, Williams College

*A Century of German History.* Fritz Stern, Columbia University

PANEL:

*German Economic History.* Gerald D. Feldman, University of California, Berkeley

*German Intellectual History.* Charles E. McClelland, University of New Mexico

*German Social History.* Konrad H. Jarausch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: The Audience

### **THE POLITICS OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN THE POST-WORLD WAR PERIOD**

#### **Joint session with the Conference Group on Women's History**

INTRODUCTION: S. Barbara Kanner, president, Conference Group on Women's History

CHAIR: Susan M. Hartmann, University of Missouri, St. Louis

*Harry S Truman and the Equal Rights Amendment, 1944-53.* Franklin D. Mitchell, University of Southern California

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*Partisan Politics and the Equal Rights Amendment, 1970–84.* Elisabeth Griffith, American University

COMMENT: Susan D. Becker, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Christine A. Lunardini, Princeton University; Susan M. Hartmann

### THE SEARCH FOR A NEW URBAN BIOGRAPHY

CHAIR: Timothy C. Jacobson, editor, *Chicago History*

*Writing Toronto's History: Prospects for Canadian Urban Biography.* James Lemon, University of Toronto

*Reassembling Chicago's History: The People of Chicago.* Perry R. Duis, University of Illinois, Chicago

COMMENT: Anthony Sutcliffe, University of Sheffield

### CULTURE, STATE AND SOCIETY IN IMPERIAL RUSSIA

CHAIR: Abbott Gleason, Brown University

*New Sources for the History of Russian Culture.* Jeffrey Brooks, University of Chicago

*The soslovie (estate) Model and the Prerevolutionary Social Structure.* Gregory Freeze, Brandeis University

*State and Society in Late Imperial Russia: Rethinking the Paradigm.* Daniel Orlovsky, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: Terence Emmons, Stanford University

### BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University

*Report of the Executive Director.* Samuel R. Gammon

*Report of the Editor.* Otto Pflanze, Indiana University

*Report of the Nominating Committee.* Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

*Reports of the Vice-Presidents:*

*Teaching Division.* John A. Garraty, Columbia University

*Professional Division.* Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University

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

*Other Business*

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

### TURNER AND PARKMAN REMEMBERED

CHAIR: Howard R. Lamar, Yale University

*Frederick Jackson Turner Remembered.* Martin Ridge, Henry E. Huntington Library

*Francis Parkman and Frederick Jackson Turner Remembered.* Wilbur R. Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Lewis O. Saum, University of Washington

ANNUAL MEETING 1984

**RECONSTRUCTION REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTHWEST: A REAPPRAISAL**

CHAIR: Michael Perman, University of Illinois, Chicago

*The Republicans in Reconstruction Arkansas: Opportunistic Thieves or Hamstrung Modernizers?* Michael B. Dougan, Arkansas State University

*The Politics of Republican Taxation: Texas, 1870-74.* Carl H. Moneyhon, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

*The Metropolitan Police of New Orleans, 1868-77.* Dennis C. Rousey, Arkansas State University

COMMENT: Terry Seip, University of Southern California

**NATIONAL EFFICIENCY IN EDWARDIAN BRITAIN: THREE CLASS ANALYSES**

CHAIR: Bernard Semmel, State University of New York, Stony Brook

*National Efficiency and the New Professions in Edwardian Britain.* Jonathan E. Rose, Drew University

*White Collar Organization and the Municipal Question: The London County Council, 1889-1920.* Susan D. Pennypacker, Trinity College, Connecticut

*National Efficiency in Edwardian Britain Re-examined.* Geoffrey R. Searle, University of East Anglia

COMMENT: Bentley B. Gilbert, University of Illinois, Chicago; Peter F. Clarke, University of Cambridge

**IMPLICATIONS FOR WOMEN OF THE PUBLIC/PRIVATE DICHOTOMY: SANCTITY, WORK, AND POWER IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND RENAISSANCE**

CHAIR: Elaine Kruse, University of Maine, Orono

*Dossiers of Female Saints: Public and Private Roles, circa 500-1200.* Jane Tibbetts Schulenburg, University of Wisconsin Extension

*Who Sets the Boundaries? Women's Legal and Occupational Roles in Renaissance Germany.* Merry E. Wiesner, Augustana College

*'The Heart and Stomach of a King': Elizabeth I and the Conflict of Femininity and Power.* Carole Levin, University of Iowa

COMMENT: Penny Gold, Knox College

**THE STATE AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: LARGE-SCALE ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

**Joint session with the Society for the History of Technology**

CHAIR: W. Bernard Carlson, Michigan Technological University

*The State and Electrification of Canada, 1900-45.* Christopher Armstrong and H. V. Nelles, York University

*The Electrification of Russia: The State, the Party and the Engineers.* Jonathan Coopersmith, University of Oxford

*Anti-Urban, Rural Romantics as Promoters of Technological Change: Prussian*

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

*Landraete and Electrification.* Edmund N. Todd, State University College of New York, Potsdam

COMMENT: Thomas K. McCraw, Harvard University

### THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

CHAIR: Robert M. Warner, Archivist of the United States

*The First Fifty Years: The Impact of the National Archives on Research in American History.* Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas

*The Future: The Findings of the Committee on the Records of Government and Research in American History.* Ernest R. May, Harvard University and committee chairman

COMMENT: Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, College Park

### WORKSHOP: TEACHING BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY

**Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians**

CHAIR: James O. Horton, George Washington University

DISCUSSANTS:

Cynthia Neverdon Morton, Coppin State College; Marsha Darling, Wellesley College; Phyllis Palmer, George Washington University

COMMENT: The Audience

### JEWISH INFLUENCE ON EAST EUROPEAN POLITICS IN THE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

**Joint session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History**

CHAIR: Josef Held, Rutgers University

*Convert Jews and Viennese Anti-Semitism in 1848.* William O. McCagg, Jr., Michigan State University

*The Jewish Role in Prague's German Politics, 1861-1914.* Gary B. Cohen, University of Oklahoma

*The Problem of Jewish Assimilation and Dissimilation in Hungarian Politics, 1890-1918.* Mary Gluck, Brown University

COMMENT: Stephen Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado

### CULTURAL EXPRESSION AND AMERICAN IDENTITY IN THE 1920s AND '30s

CHAIR: Karal Ann Marling, University of Minnesota

*Inherited Questions: The Federal Writers' Project in a Cultural and Intellectual Context.* Jerrold Hirsch, Memphis State University

*Serialism and Le Jazz: Images of America and the Development of Modern Music.* Barbara L. Tischler, Columbia University

COMMENT: Jane Fulcher, Indiana University



**EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF BLACKS: SEVENTEENTH TO NINETEENTH CENTURIES**

CHAIR: Gwendolyn M. Hall, Rutgers University

*Early Dutch Images of Blacks.* Allison Blakely, Howard University

*History, Anthropology and Images of Blacks.* William Alexander, Howard University

*Images of Blacks in the Luso-Brazilian World.* A. J. R. Russell-Wood, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: William B. Cohen, Indiana University

**VIA ANTIQUA, VIA MODERNA: ANCIENTS AND MODERNS IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES, RENAISSANCE, AND REFORMATION—INGREDIENTS OF AN EMERGING HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

CHAIR: William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley

*Antiqui and Moderni in Late Medieval Thought.* William J. Courtenay, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Antiquitas versus Modernitas: An Italian Humanist Polemic and Its Resonance.* Charles Trinkaus, University of Michigan

*Via Antiqua and Via Moderna in Reformation Thought: The Testcase of Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli.* Heiko A. Oberman, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Neil Ward Gilbert, University of California, Davis

**THE REPUBLIC OF LETTERS: NEW APPROACHES TO A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT**

CHAIR: Margaret C. Jacob, Baruch College, City University of New York

*A Northern Republic of Letters: Scotland and Her Literati.* Richard Sher, New Jersey Institute of Technology

*Gelehrtenrepublik: Universities and Intellectual Freedom in Eighteenth-Century Germany.* Susan K. Mahoney, Georgetown University

*Republic of Letters versus Absolute Monarchy: The Rhetorical Context of Enlightenment Discourse.* Dena Goodman, Stanford University

COMMENT: Hugh West, University of Richmond

**POLITICAL GENERATIONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: CASE STUDIES OF BRAZIL, THE UNITED STATES, AND MEXICO**

CHAIR: Robert B. Oppenheimer, University of Kansas

*Generational Conflict in the Political Formation of Brazil, 1808–68.* Roderick J. Barman, University of British Columbia

*Political Generations and Ideology in American History: A Case Study of the Far Western United States, 1840–85.* David A. Johnson, Portland State University

*Political Generations in Mexico: The Last One Hundred Years.* Roderic A. Camp, Central College

COMMENT: Robert B. Oppenheimer

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**STATE CONTROL AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE**

CHAIR: David Buisseret, Newberry Library

*The Monarchy and the Social Order in Languedoc During the Minority of Louis XIV.* William Beik, Northern Illinois University

*Patronage and Royal Control in Seventeenth-Century Provence.* Sharon Kettering, Montgomery College

*Provincial Power in Early Modern France: The Estates of Brittany as a Mechanism for Local Control.* James Collins, Lafayette College

COMMENT: Orest Ranum, Johns Hopkins University

**LEAPING REGIONAL BARRIERS: PERIODIZATIONS, CONCEPTUALIZATIONS, AND PREMISES FOR A GLOBAL WORLD HISTORY**

**Joint session with the World History Association**

CHAIR: Ainslie Embree, Columbia University

*The Medieval Period: Religious Conversions and the Creation of Contemporary Regional Identities.* Kenneth Hall, North Adams State College

*The Epoch of the Old Regimes: Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, 1500–1800.* Robert Roeder, University of Denver

*Revolutions in the Old Empires: Turkey (1908), Mexico (1910), and China (1911).* Lynda Norene Shaffer, Tufts University

COMMENT: Sarah Hughes, Hampton Institute; John K. Whitmore, University of Michigan

**DISEASE, RACE, AND WAR: DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE IN URBAN LATIN AMERICA, SIXTEENTH TO NINETEENTH CENTURIES**

CHAIR: Peter H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

*The Effects of Disease on Family Structure in the Audiencia of Quito, 1559–1793.* Suzanne Austin Browne, Duke University

*Miscegenation and Fertility in Mexico City, 1753–93.* Patricia Seed, Rice University

*Family and Household in the Absence of a Central State: Buenos Aires, 1810–60.* Mark D. Szuchman, Florida International University

COMMENT: Nicolas Sanchez-Albornoz, New York University

**WORKSHOP: VARIETIES OF HISTORICAL WRITING, A CIRCLE OF ENCOURAGEMENT**

SPONSORS: Joseph Boskin, Boston University; John Cumbler, University of Louisville; Glenna Matthews, Oklahoma State University; Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania; Robert Rosenstone, California Institute of Technology; Jonathan Spence, Yale University; Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University

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**THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY**

**Joint session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations**

CHAIR: Warren I. Cohen, Michigan State University

PANEL: John L. Gaddis, Ohio University; Bruce Kuniholm, Duke University; Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University; Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University

COMMENT: The Audience

**RELIGION AND POLITICS IN GERMANY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

**Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association**

CHAIR: Ellen Lovell Evans, Georgia State University

*Competing Counterrevolutions: Prussian State and Catholic Church in Westphalia During the 1850s.* Jonathan Sperber, University of Missouri, Columbia

*State, Church, and the Politics of School Reform During the Kulturkampf.* Marjorie Lamberti, Middlebury College

*The Kulturkampf and the Course of German History: Recent Trends and Controversies.* Margaret Anderson, Swarthmore College

COMMENT: Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

**THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH: PATRONAGE, SCHISM AND SPIRITUAL FRIENDSHIP**

CHAIR: Richard Kay, University of Kansas

“. . . ab omni exactione”: *Fiscal Favors to Religious Houses Under Henry I.* Stephanie L. Mooers, University of Iowa

*Spiritual Kinship and Divorce in Early Medieval Europe.* Joseph H. Lynch, Ohio State University

*The Papal Schism of 1130: Spirituality and Anti-Semitism.* Mary E. Stroll, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Edward J. Kealey, College of the Holy Cross

**THE STATE AND SUBSISTENCE IN THE EARLY MODERN NON-WESTERN WORLD**

CHAIR: David Bien, University of Michigan

*Food Supply Mechanisms in the Ottoman Empire.* Rhoads Murphey, Columbia University

*The Jagirdari System and Rural Poverty in Mughal India.* Gavin R. G. Hambly, University of Texas, Dallas

*State Food Supply Policies in Eighteenth-Century China.* R. Bin Wong, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Louise Tilly, New School for Social Research

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

### Luncheon

#### CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Thomas T. Hammond, University of Virginia

*The Three Yugoslavias: A Case of Survival.* Dimitrije Djordjevic, University of California, Santa Barbara

#### STATE AND SOCIETY IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ITALY

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Eric Cochrane, University of Chicago

*The Development of Absolutism in the Savoyard State.* Geoffrey Symcox, University of California, Los Angeles

*Enlightened Despotism and State Building: The Case of Austrian Lombardy.* Alexander Grab, University of Maine

*Crisis and Reform: The Case of Venice.* Brendan Dooley, University of Chicago

COMMENT: R. Burr Litchfield, Brown University

#### WORDS, WORDS, WORDS: LITERARY LANGUAGE AND THE TRUTH OF HISTORY

CHAIR: Ernst Breisach, Western Michigan University

*A Poetics of History.* Hans Kellner, Michigan State University

*The Past as Text.* Gabrielle Spiegel, University of Maryland, College Park

*Fiction, Faction, and the Battle for the Past.* Nancy F. Partner, McGill University

COMMENT: Ernst Breisach

#### WORKSHOP: TEXTBOOK SELECTION AND EVALUATION

Joint session with the World History Association

CHAIR: Joe Dixon, United States Air Force Academy

*A Critique of Some Recent World History Textbooks.* Craig Lockard, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

*Selecting Readings for the College World History Course.* Margery Ganz, Spelman College

*World History in Secondary School Texts: An Evaluation.* Douglas Alder, Utah State University

COMMENT: The Audience

#### DOCUMENTARY EDITING AND BLACK HISTORY

CHAIR: Sue Eakin, Louisiana State University, Alexandria

PANEL: John R. McKivigan, *Frederick Douglass Papers*, Yale University; Randall M. Miller, St. Joseph's University; Roy E. Finkenbine, *Black Abolitionist Papers*, Florida State University

COMMENT: The Audience

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**SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS FOR HISTORIANS**

CHAIR: Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University

*The Origin of the Fulbright Scholarship Program.* Harry Jeffrey, California State University, Fullerton

*Scholarship Programs for Historians.* Cassandra A. Pyle, Council for International Exchange of Scholars; David Szanton, Social Science Research Council

COMMENT: The Audience

**THE NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCES FRONTIER**

**Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association**

CHAIR: Suzann Buckley, State University College of New York, Plattsburgh

*The Last Forest Frontier: The Pacific Northwest in the Twentieth Century.* William G. Robbins, Oregon State University

*Logging the Hemlock-White Pine-Northern Hardwood Forest: Geographical Perspectives.* Graeme Wynn, University of British Columbia, and Mark E. Neithercut, University of Alabama

COMMENT: Alfred Runte, University of Washington; Peter Gillis, Treasury Board of Canada

**WOMEN'S HISTORY**

CHAIR: Asunción Lavrín, Howard University

*Discovery and Rediscovery in the History of Women.* Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

PANEL:

*United States.* Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa

*Europe.* Bonnie G. Smith, University of Rochester

*Third World.* Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois, Chicago

COMMENT: The Audience

**RELIGION, CULTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY: A CENTENNIAL SESSION IN HONOR OF LYNN WHITE, JR.**

**Joint session with the Society for the History of Technology and the History of Science Society**

CHAIR: Bradford B. Blaine, Scripps College, Claremont

*Differing Attitudes Toward Technological Innovation in Ancient Rome, Byzantium, Islam, and the Medieval West.* Lynn White, jr., University of California, Los Angeles

PANEL:

*Chinese Technology.* Nathan Sivin, University of Pennsylvania

*Indian Technology.* David Pingree, Brown University

*Islamic Technology.* Amhad Y. Hassan, University of Toronto and University of Aleppo

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**GERMAN POLITICAL HISTORY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES:  
RECENT WORK AND NEW VIEWS**

**Joint session with the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions**

CHAIR: Lawrence G. Duggan, University of Delaware

*The Middle Ages.* Edward M. Peters, University of Pennsylvania

*The Early Modern Period.* James Allen Vann, University of Michigan

*The Modern Period.* James J. Sheehan, Stanford University

COMMENT: The Audience

**THE EMERGENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE AT  
THE TURN OF THE CENTURY**

CHAIR: Harold E. Hinds, Jr., University of Minnesota, Morris

*Music Hall Theater in Mexico (1880–1900): A Look at the Public, the Plays, and the Producers.* Susan E. Bryan, El Colegio de México

*Living Space, Social Control and the Urban Masses in Latin America: The Case of Soccer in Early Twentieth-Century Lima.* Steve Stein, University of Miami

COMMENT: Joseph L. Arben, Clemson University; William H. Beezley, North Carolina State University

**HISTORY, CULTURE, AND THE CITY**

CHAIR: Gerald George, American Association for State and Local History

*Urban History and the Urban Historical Society: What Kind of Cultural Institution?* Ellsworth H. Brown, Chicago Historical Society

*History and the Urban Museum: The London Experience.* Max Hebditch, Museum of London

COMMENT: Alan F. J. Artibise, University of Winnipeg; Thomas J. Schlereth, University of Notre Dame

**MILITARY METHODS AND PROBLEMS IN THE MEDIEVAL MIDDLE EAST**

CHAIR: Andrew S. Ehrenkreutz, University of Michigan

*Byzantine Responses to Turkish Pressures and Turkish Adaptations to Anatolian Conditions.* Rudi P. Lindner, University of Michigan

*Fatimids and Crusaders.* William Hamblin, University of Michigan

*Mamluk Training and Tactics.* John M. Smith, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Fred Donner, University of Chicago

**POPULAR CULTURE AND SOCIAL CRISIS**

**Joint session with the Popular Culture Association**

CHAIR: John Lenihan, Texas A&M University

*Swing and the Popular Music of the Great Depression.* Lewis A. Erenberg, Loyola University of Chicago

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*Television and the Cold War: The Video Road to Vietnam.* J. Fred MacDonald, Northeastern Illinois University

COMMENT: Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University; Lary May, University of Minnesota

**COMMERCE AND WAR IN THE CARIBBEAN, 1775-1823**

CHAIR: Light Cummins, Austin College

*The Hispano-American Expedition Against New Providence in 1782.* James A. Lewis, Western Carolina University

*'A Natural System of Commerce': The Havana Market for American Exports, 1793-1823.* Linda K. Salvucci, Princeton University

COMMENT: Jacques A. Barbier, University of Ottawa; James Leitch Wright, Florida State University

**RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION AND THE AMERICAN JEWISH EXPERIENCE**

**Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society**

CHAIR: Henry L. Feingold, Baruch College, City University of New York

*The Reform Synagogue in America.* Leon A. Jick, Brandeis University

*Conservatism: One Jewish Response to the American Environment.* Jack Wertheimer, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

*'Chosenness' and the Jew's Place in America.* Arnold M. Eisen, Columbia University

COMMENT: Jeffrey S. Gurock, Yeshiva University; Henry L. Feingold

**THE TRANSFERENCE OF PROPERTY IN ELITE FAMILIES: BUSINESS AND INHERITANCE IN LATIN AMERICA**

CHAIR: Edith Couturier, National Endowment for the Humanities

*Property, Law and Family Strategies: Inheritance and Corporations in Brazil, 1800-1960.* Elizabeth Kuznesof, University of Kansas

*Women and Property in the Transition to Capitalism: Decline of the Dowry in Sao Paulo, 1640-1870.* Muriel Nazzari, Yale University

*Combining Business and Kinship: Patterns of Inheritance and Formation of Family Empires in Nineteenth-Century Michoacán.* Margaret Chowning, Stanford University

COMMENT: Richard Graham, University of Texas, Austin