

American Historical Association

Annual Report 1985

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT•1985

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 16, 1986

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 1985.

Respectfully,

Robert McC. Adams, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 16, 1986

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 1985.

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

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Act of Incorporation

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

The real property situated in Square 817, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as lot 23, owned, occupied, and used by the American Historical Association, is exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so owned and occupied, and not used for commercial purposes, subject to the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Act entitled, "An Act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942.

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

Background

The American Historical Association is a nonprofit membership corporation founded in 1884, and incorporated by Congress in 1889, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research.

The Association holds an annual meeting December 28–30 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. The *Guide to Departments of History*, published annually, lists the programs, faculty, and staff of nearly 500 departments and research institutions.

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.

The Association has traditionally undertaken bibliographic projects to promote historical scholarship. It publishes *Recently Published Articles* which appears three times a year and contains over six thousand citations per issue in all fields and geographic areas of history. *Writings on American History*, first published in 1902, is the most comprehensive and current bibliography of article-length literature in the field of American history.

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 U.S. universities.

Teaching. The 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 recently joined with the Organization of American Historians and the National Council for the Social Studies to sponsor the History Teaching Alliance. The HTA staff provides direction and support for the creation of local collaborative programs which bring all practitioners of history—university and secondary school teachers, public historians, and others—into sustained contact in order that they might share their knowledge in an on-going partnership to improve history education in their communities. The AHA is also active in promoting the teaching of women's history in secondary schools.

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.

In anticipation of the 1987 bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the AHA is publishing a series of eleven in-depth essays by prominent

BACKGROUND

constitutional historians. Three essays trace the history of the Constitution chronologically; the remaining eight examine the principal institutions and issues that have shaped its role and application.

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 market, careers outside academe, and the rights of historians at home and abroad.

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.

Institutional Services Program. An Institutional Services Program was inaugurated in 1976 in order to expand AHA services to departments of history. The program offers subscribers an important collection of directories, guides, reference works, pamphlets, and professional publications. Widespread support of the program insures the continued expansion of its benefits and services. A brochure describing the program is available upon request.

Liaison. The Association represents the United States in the International Committee of 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. The Association also offers a number of research grants each year; information on these grants is available upon request.

Constitution and Bylaws

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

SECTION 2: The president shall be elected for a one-year term. It shall be his or her duty to preside at meetings at the Council and at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for presentation to the Council to fulfill the chartered obligations and purposes of the Association.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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-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

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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 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

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discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries, and the liabilities of the individual members of the board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them. The Finance Committee of the Council shall meet at least once each year with the Board of Trustees of the Association to discuss investment policies and the financial needs of the Association.

ARTICLE X

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

ARTICLE XI

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

ARTICLE XII

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

BYLAWS

1. Bylaws pursuant to Article IV, Section 3: Whenever the president-elect shall have succeeded to the office of president in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, his resultant term as president shall expire at the close of the next annual meeting of the Association. But when his succession to the office of president in accordance with the provision shall have occurred after the Nominating Committee completes its regular annual session, he shall be eligible to succeed himself as president, in accordance with Bylaw (3), Article VIII, Section 2.
2. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 6: Unless the Council spec-

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ifies otherwise, the executive director shall serve as an *ex officio* member, without vote, of all committees of the Association.

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

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

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

6. Bylaw pursuant to Article V, Sections 3 and 4: Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the membership of the Executive Committee or of the Finance Committee, the president may, at his discretion, designate a member of the Council to serve *ad interim* as a member of the committee in question.

7. Bylaw pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1-5: The Research Division, the Teaching Division, and the Professional Division shall operate under the general supervision and direction of the Council. In pursuance thereof 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.

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(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.

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

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nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall, except when the office of the president-elect is vacant, nominate for the office of president the incumbent president-elect and shall make no other nomination for president.

(2) Whenever the office of president-elect shall for any reason have become vacant prior to the completion by the Nominating Committee of its regular annual session, the committee shall nominate two persons for the office of president, neither of whom shall be the incumbent president.

(3) But when the president-elect shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, have succeeded to the office of the president subsequent to the completion by the Nominating Committee of its regular annual session, he shall retain his status as the sole committee nominee for the office of president.

(4) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall nominate two persons for the office of president-elect, and shall nominate two or more persons for each office of vice-president prospectively vacant, and for each prospective vacancy on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees.

(5) Whenever prospective vacancies of one year or more occur in the offices of elected Council members, vice-presidents, members of the Nominating Committee, members of the Committee on Committees, and members of the Divisional Committees, the Nominating Committee shall, at its regular annual session, nominate two or more candidates for the unexpired term of any such office.

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

(1) Annually the executive director shall publish a "Nominations Announcement" in the October 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.

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

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

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

*Officers, Council, Nominating Committee,
Committee on Committees, and
Board of Trustees for 1986*

OFFICERS

President: Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*
President-elect: Natalie Zemon Davis, *Princeton University*
Vice-Presidents: Richard S. Kirkendall, *Iowa State University*
Mary Beth Norton, *Cornell University*
Patricia Albjerg Graham, *Harvard University*
Executive Director: Samuel R. Gammon, *American Historical Association*
Editor: David L. Ransel, *Indiana University*
Controller: James H. Leatherwood, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL

Carl N. Degler
Natalie Zemon Davis
William H. McNeill
Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president, Professional Division (86)
Mary Beth Norton, vice-president, Research Division (87)
Patricia Albjerg Graham, vice-president, Teaching Division (88)
Bernard Lewis, *Princeton University* (87)
Louise A. Tilly, *New School for Social Research* (87)
George B. Tindall, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* (87)
Robert Forster, *Johns Hopkins University* (88)
Peggy K. Liss, *Washington, DC* (88)
Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*
David L. Ransel, *ex officio*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Carl N. Degler
Natalie Z. Davis
William H. McNeill
Mary Beth Norton
Peggy K. Liss

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Carl N. Degler
Natalie Z. Davis
William H. McNeill
Richard S. Kirkendall
Patricia A. Graham

OFFICERS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Peter Stansky, *Stanford University*, chair, (86)
John L. Gaddis, *Ohio University* (86)
Arnita A. Jones, *History Associates* (86)
William H. Chafe, *Duke University* (87)
Susan M. Socolow, *Emory University* (87)
Robert O. Paxton, *Columbia University* (87)
Richard S. Dunn, *University of Pennsylvania* (88)
Suzanne D. Lebosck, *Rutgers University* (88)
David K. Wyatt, *Cornell University* (88)

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Natalie Z. Davis, *Princeton University*, chair
Gail L. Bernstein, *University of Arizona* (87)
David Brody, *University of California, Davis* (87)
E. William Monter, *Northwestern University* (87)
Linda L. Peck, *Purdue University* (88)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Roger Liddell, *Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day* (86)
George von Hassel, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (89)
Douglas Williams, *Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.* (89)
Richard T. Cunniff, *Ruane, Cunniff and Co.* (90)
(A fifth member is still to be appointed)

Presidential Address

Mythistory, or Truth, Myth, History, and Historians

William H. McNeill

Myth and history are close kin inasmuch as both explain how things got to be the way they are by telling some sort of story. But our common parlance reckons myth to be false while history is, or aspires to be, true. Accordingly, a historian who rejects someone else's conclusions calls them mythical, while claiming that his own views are true. But what seems true to one historian will seem false to another, so one historian's truth becomes another's myth, even at the moment of utterance.

A century and more ago, when history was first established as an academic discipline, our predecessors recognized this dilemma and believed they had a remedy. Scientific source criticism would get the facts straight, whereupon a conscientious and careful historian needed only to arrange the facts into a readable narrative to produce genuinely scientific history. And science, of course, like the stars above, was true and eternal, as Newton and Laplace had demonstrated to the satisfaction of all reasonable persons everywhere.

Yet, in practice, revisionism continued to prevail within the newly constituted historical profession, as it had since the time of Herodotus. For a generation or two, this continued volatility could be attributed to scholarly success in discovering new facts by diligent work in the archives; but early in this century thoughtful historians began to realize that the arrangement of facts to make a history involved subjective judgments and intellectual choices that had little or nothing to do with source criticism, scientific or otherwise.

In reacting against an almost mechanical vision of scientific method, it is easy to underestimate actual achievements. For the ideal of scientific history did allow our predecessors to put some forms of bias behind them. In particular, academic historians of the nineteenth century came

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close to transcending older religious controversies. Protestant and Catholic histories of post-Reformation Europe ceased to be separate and distinct traditions of learning—a transformation nicely illustrated in the Anglo-American world by the career of Lord Acton, a Roman Catholic who became Regius Professor of History at Cambridge and editor of the first *Cambridge Modern History*. This was a great accomplishment. So was the accumulation of an enormous fund of exact and reliable data through painstaking source criticism that allowed the writing of history in the western world to assume a new depth, scope, range, and precision as compared to anything possible in earlier times. No heir of that scholarly tradition should scoff at the faith of our predecessors, which inspired so much toiling in archives.

Yet the limits of scientific history were far more constricting than its devotees believed. Facts that could be established beyond all reasonable doubt remained trivial in the sense that they did not, in and of themselves, give meaning or intelligibility to the record of the past. A catalogue of undoubted and indubitable information, even if arranged chronologically, remains a catalogue. To become a history, facts have to be put together into a pattern that is understandable and credible; and when that has been achieved, the resulting portrait of the past may become useful as well—a font of practical wisdom upon which people may draw when making decisions and taking action.

Pattern recognition of the sort historians engage in is the chef d'oeuvre of human intelligence. It is achieved by paying selective attention to the total input of stimuli that perpetually swarm in upon our consciousness. Only by leaving things out, that is, relegating them to the status of background noise deserving only to be disregarded, can what matters most in a given situation become recognizable. Suitable action follows. Here is the great secret of human power over nature and over ourselves as well. Pattern recognition is what natural scientists are up to; it is what historians have always done, whether they knew it or not.

Only some facts matter for any given pattern. Otherwise, useless clutter will obscure what we are after: perceptible relationships among important facts. That and that alone constitutes an intelligible pattern, giving meaning to the world, whether it be the world of physics and chemistry or the world of interacting human groups through time, which historians take as their special domain. Natural scientists are ruthless in selecting aspects of available sensory inputs to pay attention to, disregarding all else. They call their patterns theories and inherit most of them from predecessors. But, as we now know, even Newton's truths needed adjustment. Natural science is neither eternal nor universal; it is

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instead historical and evolutionary, because scientists accept a new theory only when the new embraces a wider range of phenomena or achieves a more elegant explanation of (selectively observed) facts than its predecessor was able to do.

No comparably firm consensus prevails among historians. Yet we need not despair. The great and obvious difference between natural scientists and historians is the greater complexity of the behavior historians seek to understand. The principal source of historical complexity lies in the fact that human beings react both to the natural world and to one another chiefly through the mediation of symbols. This means, among other things, that any theory about human life, if widely believed, will alter actual behavior, usually by inducing people to act as if the theory was true. Ideas and ideals thus become self-validating within remarkably elastic limits. An extraordinary behavioral motility results. Resort to symbols, in effect, loosened up the connection between external reality and human responses, freeing us from instinct by setting us adrift on a sea of uncertainty. Human beings thereby acquired a new capacity to err, but also to change, adapt, and learn new ways of doing things. Innumerable errors, corrected by experience, eventually made us lords of creation as no other species on earth has ever been before.

The price of this achievement is the elastic, inexact character of truth, and especially of truths about human conduct. What a particular group of persons understands, believes, and acts upon, even if quite absurd to outsiders, may nonetheless cement social relations and allow the members of the group to act together and accomplish feats otherwise impossible. Moreover, membership in such a group and participation in its sufferings and triumphs give meaning and value to individual human lives. Any other sort of life is not worth living, for we are social creatures. As such we need to share truths with one another, and not just truths about atoms, stars, and molecules but about human relations and the people around us.

Shared truths that provide a sanction for common effort have obvious survival value. Without such social cement no group can long preserve itself. Yet to outsiders, truths of this kind are likely to seem myths, save in those (relatively rare) cases when the outsider is susceptible to conversion and finds a welcome within the particular group in question.

The historic record available to us consists of an unending appearance and dissolution of human groups, each united by its own beliefs, ideals, and traditions. Sects, religions, tribes, and states, from ancient Sumer and Pharaonic Egypt to modern times, have based their cohesion upon shared truths—truths that differed from time to time and place to place with a rich and reckless variety. Today the human community

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remains divided among an enormous number of different groups, each espousing its own version of truth about itself and about those excluded from its fellowship. Everything suggests that this sort of social and ideological fragmentation will continue indefinitely.

Where in such a maelstrom of conflicting opinions, can we hope to locate historical truth? Where indeed?

Before modern communications thrust familiarity with the variety of human idea-systems upon our consciousness, this question was not particularly acute. Individuals nearly always grew up in relatively isolated communities to a more or less homogeneous world view. Important questions had been settled long ago by prophets and sages, so there was little reason to challenge or modify traditional wisdom. Indeed there were strong positive restraints upon any would-be innovator who threatened to upset the inherited consensus.

To be sure, climates of opinion fluctuated, but changes came surreptitiously, usually disguised as commentary upon old texts and purporting merely to explicate the original meanings. Flexibility was considerable, as the modern practice of the U.S. Supreme Court should convince us; but in this traditional ordering of intellect, all the same, outsiders who did not share the prevailing orthodoxy were shunned and disregarded when they could not be converted. Our predecessors' faith in a scientific method that would make written history absolutely and universally true, was no more than a recent example of such a belief system. Those who embraced it felt no need to pay attention to ignoramuses who had not accepted the truths of "modern science." Like other true believers, they were therefore spared the task of taking others' viewpoints seriously or wondering about the limits of their own vision of historical truth.

But we are denied the luxury of such parochialism. We must reckon with multiplex, competing faiths—secular as well as transcendental, revolutionary as well as traditional—that resound amongst us. In addition, partially autonomous professional idea-systems have proliferated in the past century or so. Those most important to historians are the so-called social sciences—anthropology, sociology, political science, psychology, and economics—together with the newer disciplines of ecology and semeiology. But law, theology, and philosophy also pervade the field of knowledge with which historians may be expected to deal. On top of all this, innumerable individual authors, each with his own assortment of ideas and assumptions, compete for attention. Choice is everywhere; dissent turns into cacophonous confusion; my truth dissolves into your myth even before I can put words on paper.

The liberal faith, of course, holds that in a free marketplace of ideas,

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Truth will eventually prevail. I am not ready to abandon that faith, however dismaying our present confusion may be. The liberal experiment, after all, is only about two hundred and fifty years old, and on the appropriate world-historical time scale that is too soon to be sure. Still, confusion is undoubted. Whether the resulting uncertainty will be bearable for large numbers of people in difficult times ahead is a question worth asking. Iranian Muslims, Russian communists, and American sectarians (religious and otherwise) all exhibit symptoms of acute distress in face of moral uncertainties, generated by exposure to competing truths. Clearly, the will to believe is as strong today as at any time in the past; and true believers nearly always wish to create a community of the faithful, so as to be able to live more comfortably, insulated from troublesome dissent.

The prevailing response to an increasingly cosmopolitan confusion has been intensified personal attachment, first to national and then to subnational groups, each with its own distinct ideals and practices. As one would expect, the historical profession faithfully reflected and helped to forward these shifts of sentiment. Thus, the founding fathers of the American Historical Association and their immediate successors were intent on facilitating the consolidation of a new American nation by writing national history in a WASPish mold, while also claiming affiliation with a tradition of Western civilization that ran back through modern and medieval Europe to the ancient Greeks and Hebrews. This version of our past was very widely repudiated in the 1960s, but iconoclastic revisionists felt no need to replace what they attacked with any architectonic vision of their own. Instead, scholarly energy concentrated on discovering the history of various segments of the population that had been left out or ill-treated by older historians; most notably women, blacks, and other ethnic minorities within the United States and the ex-colonial peoples of the world beyond the national borders.

Such activity conformed to our traditional professional role of helping to define collective identities in ambiguous situations. Consciousness of a common past, after all, is a powerful supplement to other ways of defining who "we" are. An oral tradition, sometimes almost undifferentiated from the practical wisdom embodied in language itself, is all people need in a stable social universe where in-group boundaries are self-evident. But with civilization, ambiguities multiplied, and formal written history became useful in defining "us" versus "them." At first, the central ambiguity ran between rulers and ruled. Alien conquerors who lived on taxes collected from their subjects were at best a necessary evil when looked at from the bottom of civilized society. Yet in some situations, especially when confronting natural disaster or external at-

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tack, a case could be made for commonality, even between taxpayers and tax consumers. At any rate, histories began as king lists, royal genealogies, and boasts of divine favor—obvious ways of consolidating rulers' morale and asserting their legitimacy vis-à-vis their subjects.

Jewish history emphasized God's power over human affairs, narrowing the gap between rulers and ruled by subjecting everybody to divine Providence. The Greeks declared all free men equal, subject to no one, but bound by a common obedience to law. The survival value of both these visions of the human condition is fairly obvious. A people united by their fear and love of God have an ever-present help in time of trouble, as Jewish history surely proves. Morale can survive disaster, time and again; internal disputes and differences diminish beneath the weight of a shared subjection to God. The Greek ideal of freedom under law is no less practical in the sense that willing cooperation is likely to elicit maximal collective effort, whether in war or peace.

Interplay between these two ideals runs throughout the history of Western civilization, but this is not the place to enter a detailed historiographical analysis. Let me merely remark that our professional heritage from the liberal and nationalist historiography of the nineteenth century drew mainly on the Greek, Herodotean model, emphasizing the supreme value of political freedom within a territorially defined state.

World War I constituted a catastrophe for that liberal and nationalist vision of human affairs, since freedom that permitted such costly and lethal combat no longer seemed a plausible culmination of all historic experience. Boom, bust, and World War II did nothing to clarify the issue, and the multiplication of subnational historiographies since the 1950s merely increased our professional confusion.

What about truth amidst all this weakening of old certainties, florescence of new themes, and widening of sensibilities? What really and truly matters? What should we pay attention to? What must we neglect?

All human groups like to be flattered. Historians are therefore under perpetual temptation to conform to expectation by portraying the people they write about as they wish to be. A mingling of truth and falsehood, blending history with ideology, results. Historians are likely to select facts to show that we—whoever “we” may be—conform to our cherished principles: that we are free with Herodotus, or saved with Augustine, or oppressed with Marx, as the case may be. Grubby details indicating that the group fell short of its ideals can be skated over or omitted entirely. The result is mythical: the past as we want it to be, safely simplified into a contest between good guys and bad guys, “us” and “them.” Most national history and most group history is of this kind, though the intensity of chiaroscuro varies greatly, and sometimes

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an historian turns traitor to the group he studies by setting out to unmask its pretensions. Groups struggling toward self-consciousness and groups whose accustomed status seems threatened are likely to demand (and get) vivid, simplified portraits of their admirable virtues and undeserved sufferings. Groups accustomed to power and surer of their internal cohesion can afford to accept more subtly modulated portraits of their successes and failures in bringing practice into conformity with principles.

Historians respond to this sort of market by expressing varying degrees of commitment to, and detachment from, the causes they chronicle and by infusing varying degrees of emotional intensity into their pages through particular choices of words. Truth, persuasiveness, intelligibility rest far more on this level of the historians' art than on source criticism. But, as I said at the beginning, one person's truth is another's myth, and the fact that a group of people accepts a given version of the past does not make that version any truer for outsiders.

Yet we cannot afford to reject collective self-flattery as silly, contemptible error. Myths are, after all, often self-validating. A nation or any other human group that knows how to behave in crisis situations because it has inherited a heroic historiographical tradition that tells how ancestors resisted their enemies successfully is more likely to act together effectively than a group lacking such a tradition. Great Britain's conduct in 1940 shows how world politics can be redirected by such a heritage. Flattering historiography does more than assist a given group to survive by affecting the balance of power among warring peoples, for an appropriately idealized version of the past may also allow a group of human beings to come closer to living up to its noblest ideals. What is can move toward what ought to be, given collective commitment to a flattering self-image. The American civil rights movement of the fifties and sixties illustrates this phenomenon amongst us.

These collective manifestations are of very great importance. Belief in the virtue and righteousness of one's cause is a necessary sort of self-delusion for human beings, singly and collectively. A corrosive version of history that emphasizes all the recurrent discrepancies between ideal and reality in a given group's behavior makes it harder for members of the group in question to act cohesively and in good conscience. That sort of history is very costly indeed. No group can afford it for long.

On the other hand, myths may mislead disastrously. A portrait of the past that denigrates others and praises the ideals and practice of a given group naively and without restraint can distort a people's image of outsiders so that foreign relations begin to consist of nothing but nasty surprises. Confidence in one's own high principles and good intentions may simply provoke others to resist duly accredited missionaries of the

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true faith, whatever that faith may be. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have encountered their share of this sort of surprise and disappointment ever since 1917, when Wilson and Lenin proclaimed their respective recipes for curing the world's ills. In more extreme cases, mythical, self-flattering versions of the past may push a people toward suicidal behavior, as Hitler's last days may remind us.

More generally, it is obvious that mythical, self-flattering versions of rival groups' pasts simply serve to intensify their capacity for conflict. With the recent quantum jump in the destructive power of weaponry, hardening of group cohesion at the sovereign state level clearly threatens the survival of humanity; while, within national borders, the civic order experiences new strains when subnational groups acquire a historiography replete with oppressors living next door and, perchance, still enjoying the fruits of past injustices.

The great historians have always responded to these difficulties by expanding their sympathies beyond narrow in-group boundaries. Herodotus set out to award a due meed of glory to both Hellenes and to the barbarians; Ranke inquired into what really happened to Protestant and Catholic, Latin and German nations alike. And other pioneers of our profession have likewise expanded the range of their sympathies and sensibilities beyond previously recognized limits without ever entirely escaping, or even wishing to escape, from the sort of partisanship involved in accepting the general assumptions and beliefs of a particular time and place.

Where to fix one's loyalties is the supreme question of human life and is especially acute in a cosmopolitan age like ours when choices abound. Belonging to a tightly knit group makes life worth living by giving individuals something beyond the self to serve and to rely on for personal guidance, companionship, and aid. But the stronger such bonds, the sharper the break with the rest of humanity. Group solidarity is always maintained, at least partly, by exporting psychic frictions across the frontiers, projecting animosities onto an outside foe in order to enhance collective cohesion within the group itself. Indeed, something to fear, hate, and attack is probably necessary for the full expression of human emotions; and ever since animal predators ceased to threaten, human beings have feared, hated, and fought one another.

Historians, by helping to define "us" and "them," play a considerable part in focusing love and hate, the two principal cements of collective behavior known to humanity. But myth making for rival groups has become a dangerous game in the atomic age, and we may well ask whether there is any alternative open to us.

In principle the answer is obvious. Humanity entire possesses a com-

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monality which historians may hope to understand just as firmly as they can comprehend what unites any lesser group. Instead of enhancing conflicts, as parochial historiography inevitably does, an intelligible world history might be expected to diminish the lethality of group encounters by cultivating a sense of individual identification with the triumphs and tribulations of humanity as a whole. This, indeed, strikes me as the moral duty of the historical profession in our time. We need to develop an ecumenical history, with plenty of room for human diversity in all its complexity.

Yet a wise historian will not denigrate intense attachment to small groups. That is essential to personal happiness. In all civilized societies, a tangle of overlapping social groupings lays claim to human loyalties. Any one person may therefore be expected to have multiple commitments and plural public identities, up to and including membership in the human race and the wider DNA community of life on planet Earth. What we need to do as historians and as human beings is to recognize this complexity and balance our loyalties so that no one group will be able to command total commitment. Only so can we hope to make the world safer for all the different human groups that now exist and may come into existence.

The historical profession has, however, shied away from an ecumenical view of the human adventure. Professional career patterns reward specialization; and in all the well-trodden fields, where pervasive consensus on important matters has already been achieved, research and innovation necessarily concentrate upon minutiae. Residual faith that truth somehow resides in original documents confirms this direction of our energies. An easy and commonly unexamined corollary is the assumption that world history is too vague and too general to be true, that is, accurate to the sources. Truth, according to this view, is only attainable on a tiny scale when the diligent historian succeeds in exhausting the relevant documents before they exhaust the historian. But as my previous remarks have made clear, this does not strike me as a valid view of historical method. On the contrary, I call it naive and erroneous.

All truths are general. All truths abstract from the available assortment of data simply by using words, which in their very nature generalize so as to bring order to the incessantly fluctuating flow of messages in and messages out that constitutes human consciousness. Total reproduction of experience is impossible and undesirable. It would merely perpetuate the confusion we seek to escape. Historiography that aspires to get closer and closer to the documents—all the documents and nothing but the documents—is merely moving closer and closer to incoherence, chaos, and meaninglessness. That is a dead end for sure. No

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society will long support a profession that produces arcane trivia and calls it truth.

Fortunately for the profession, historians' practice has been better than their epistemology. Instead of replicating confusion by paraphrasing the totality of relevant and available documents, we have used our sources to discern, support, and reinforce group identities at national, transnational, and subnational levels and, once in a while, to attack or pick apart a group identity to which a school of revisionists has taken a scanner.

If we can now realize that our practice already shows how truths may be discerned at different levels of generality with equal precision simply because different patterns emerge on different time-space scales, then, perhaps, repugnance for world history might diminish and a juster proportion between parochial and ecumenical historiography might begin to emerge. It is our professional duty to move toward ecumenicity, however real the risks may seem to timid and unenterprising minds.

With a more rigorous and reflective epistemology, we might also attain a better historiographical balance between Truth, truths, and myth. Eternal and universal Truth about human behavior is an unattainable goal, however delectable as an ideal. Truths are what historians achieve when they bend their minds as critically and carefully as they can to the task of making their account of public affairs credible as well as intelligible to an audience that shares enough of their particular outlook and assumptions to accept what they say. The result might best be called mythistory perhaps (though I do not expect the term to catch on in professional circles), for the same words that constitute truth for some are, and always will be, myth for others, who inherit or embrace different assumptions and organizing concepts about the world.

This does not mean that there is no difference between one mythistory and another. Some clearly are more adequate to the facts than others. Some embrace more time and space and make sense of a wider variety of human behavior than others. And some, undoubtedly, offer a less treacherous basis for collective action than others. I actually believe that historians' truths, like those of scientists, evolve across the generations, so that versions of the past acceptable today are superior in scope, range, and accuracy to versions available in earlier times. But such evolution is slow, and observable only on an extended time scale, owing to the self-validating character of myth. Effective common action can rest on quite fantastic beliefs. *Credo quia absurdum* may even become a criterion for group membership, requiring initiates to surrender their critical faculties as a sign of full commitment to the common cause. Many sects have prospered on this principle and have served their members well for many

generations while doing so.

But faiths, absurd or not, also face a long-run test of survival in a world where not everyone accepts any one set of beliefs and where human beings must interact with external objects and nonhuman forms of life, as well as with one another. Such "foreign relations" impose limits on what any group of people can safely believe and act on, since actions that fail to secure expected and desired results are always costly and often disastrous. Beliefs that mislead action are likely to be amended; too stubborn an adherence to a faith that encourages or demands hurtful behavior is likely to lead to the disintegration and disappearance of any group that refuses to learn from experience.

Thus one may, as an act of faith, believe that our historiographical myth making and myth breaking is bound to cumulate across time, propagating mythhistories that fit experience better and allow human survival more often, sustaining in-groups in ways that are less destructive to themselves and to their neighbors than was once the case or is the case today. If so, ever-evolving mythhistories will indeed become truer and more adequate to public life, emphasizing the really important aspects of human encounters and omitting irrelevant background noise more efficiently so that men and woman all know how to act more wisely than is possible for us today.

This is not a groundless hope. Future historians are unlikely to leave out blacks and women from any future mythhistory of the United States, and we are unlikely to exclude Asians, Africans, and Amerindians from any future mythhistory of the world. One hundred years ago this was not so. The scope and range of historiography has widened, and that change looks as irreversible to me as the widening of physics that occurred when Einstein's equations proved capable of explaining phenomena that Newton's could not.

It is far less clear whether in widening the range of our sensibilities and taking a broader range of phenomena into account we also see deeper into the reality we seek to understand. But we may. Anyone who reads historians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and those of our own time will notice a new awareness of social process that we have attained. As one who shares that awareness, I find it impossible not to believe that it represents an advance on older notions that focused attention exclusively, or almost exclusively, on human intentions and individual actions, subject only to God or to a no less inscrutable Fortune, while leaving out the social and material context within which individual actions took place simply because that context was assumed to be uniform and unchanging.

Still, what seems wise and true to me seems irrelevant obfuscation to

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others. Only time can settle the issue, presumably by outmoding my ideas and my critics' as well. Unalterable and eternal Truth remains like the Kingdom of Heaven, an eschatological hope. Mythistory is what we actually have—a useful instrument for piloting human groups in their encounters with one another and with the natural environment.

To be a truth-seeking mythographer is therefore a high and serious calling, for what a group of people knows and believes about the past channels expectations and affects the decisions on which their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor all depend. Formal written histories are not the only shapers of a people's notions about the past; but they are sporadically powerful, since even the most abstract and academic historiographical ideas do trickle down to the level of the commonplace, if they fit both what a people want to hear and what a people need to know well enough to be useful.

As members of society and sharers in the historical process, historians can only expect to be heard if they say what the people around them want to hear—in some degree. They can only be useful if they also tell the people some things they are reluctant to hear—in some degree. Piloting between this Scylla and Charybdis is the art of the serious historian, helping the group he or she addresses and celebrates to survive and prosper in a treacherous and changing world by knowing more about itself and others.

Academic historians have pursued that art with extraordinary energy and considerable success during the past century. May our heirs and successors persevere and do even better!

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

One issue—standards of professional conduct—has dominated the Professional Division during the past year. This has not been the only matter with which we have been concerned as this report will show, but this issue, more than any other, has commanded the time we—Clara M. Lovett, Bernard Semmel, George B. Tindall, Robert Zangrando, and I—have devoted to AHA concerns.

As in the past, the division has worked with the Committee on Women Historians. We have endorsed the committee's proposals that "Guidelines for Hiring Women Historians in Academia" and the AAUP's "salary evaluation kit" should be brought frequently to the attention of members if the AHA is to fulfill its desire and responsibility to strengthen the position of women in the profession. We have also assured the committee that it will have a substantial opportunity to contribute to the development of an AHA statement on professional conduct. On the other hand, we considered the committee's suggestion that the dates of the annual meeting be changed but could find no generally acceptable solution to the problem.

The division also maintained its tie with the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. Its director, Page Putnam Miller, kept us informed of NCC activities, and, because we regard them as very valuable, we sought ways to offer further support to the NCC.

The Professional Division noted with enthusiasm the rapid development of the History Teaching Alliance under the leadership of Kermit Hall and Deborah Welch. To contribute and call attention to this, the division, in cooperation with the Teaching Division, organized a session for this year's program of the Association's annual meeting. In addition, we advocated greater involvement of public historians in the local "collaboratives" that are taking shape under HTA sponsorship.

On the rights of historians outside the United States, a long-term concern of the division, we continued past practices and promoted an innovation. In addition to participating in cases in which rights of historians had been violated, we revised the definition of the types of cases in which the Association should involve itself. We endorsed a new definition drafted by Bernard Semmel, and the Council accepted our recommendation to adopt the change. As a consequence, the Association now speaks out on behalf of all our colleagues in other countries whose

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human rights are violated by their governments, not only those whose suffering clearly results from their professional work.

Influenced by a case in this country that came before us in 1984, the division pressed forward on the issue of plagiarism. Robert Zangrando worked with John Higham, a scholar whose writing had been plagiarized, to shape a statement on the issue: the division "associated" itself with the statement and recommended that the Council do so as well. Our intention is that the Zangrando-Higham statement will be distributed to AHA members, history departments, editors, and publishers in hopes of stimulating thought and discussion, especially by those involved in graduate programs.

Another carryover from 1984 proved especially troublesome. This was the ongoing, seemingly unending Abraham-Turner/Feldman controversy. Producing a mountain of correspondence, it revolved around questions of the quality and methods of historical research and interpretation and the proper ways of influencing decisions on appointments to history positions. For an event within our profession, it generated an unusual amount of press coverage, much of it unfavorable to historians and the AHA as well as to the participants in the controversy. The coverage often suggested that the public could not rely on the writings of historians and that historians frequently attack one another in savage fashion, even employing vigilante tactics. Convinced that the issues were being aired adequately and that the Association should not attempt to regulate correspondence among historians, the Council had instructed the division not to investigate the controversy or seek to reach a judgment about the conduct of the participants, yet the division was unable to stay completely out of the episode. Hoping to guarantee that all AHA members obtain a clear understanding of its main features, the division recommended publication in *Perspectives* of statements by Professors Henry Turner and David Abraham presenting their views of the case.

The controversy contributed to the growth of the division's interest in developing a code or statement of professional ethics or conduct. Other influences, including a desire to make the AHA more useful to public historians, also shaped this development. In working on this issue, division members benefitted from the excellent report prepared by Jamil Zainaldin, AHA's Deputy Executive Director. It dealt with what the Association had already done in this area, how that compared with the efforts of similar organizations, the implications for this issue of both public history and part-time employment, and alternative codes of conduct. These codes range from educational statements to rules enforced by special agencies. The report threw a spotlight on the Association's major statement of this type, the so-called Hackney Report of 1975. The

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division decided that the statement should be reexamined and revised and that supplementary statements on part-time employment and public history should be drafted, the first by Clara Lovett and the second by me. Then, we agreed, the entire document produced by the division would be brought to the Council for revision next spring and approval next December. We intend that the resulting statement will be distributed to AHA members. As we have progressed, I have kept the Council informed of our activities and it, in turn, has encouraged our work. To advance discussion of professional standards now, we organized a session for this year's annual meeting. We hope that the final document will become a crucial part of the education of historians in the United States, perhaps as a regular component of required historical methods courses.

Still other subjects have come before the division. They include: cancellation of book contracts by publishers, exploitation of historical personalities by advertisers, tenure policies, the work of the National Council on Public History, the relations between authors and journal editors, tax deductions for scholars, Project '87 (promoting the bicentennial of the American Constitution), Accuracy in Academia, the design of sessions at annual meetings, and failure to distribute conference papers on schedule.

To work on these matters and the others that have come before us during 1985, the members of the division held two all-day meetings on March 22 and October 25. I regard myself as fortunate to have worked with such a creative and hard-working group and with the splendid people in the national office who gave us essential guidance and assistance. I hope that ultimately our labors will strengthen the historical profession.

December 1985

Richard S. Kirkendall, *Vice-President*

*Report of the Vice-President,
Research Division*

The Research Division has a number of annual responsibilities that consume a considerable amount of its time, especially at the spring meeting. These include selecting the winners of the AHA's Beveridge (and other) small grants for research in American history and recommending to the ACLS which historians should receive funding to attend international scholarly meetings. In addition, the divisional committee handled a number of matters connected with the annual meeting and the *American Historical Review*, both of which fall under our jurisdiction.

The 16th International Congress of Historical Sciences was held in Stuttgart, West Germany, in August; the United States sent one of the largest national contingents to the congress. As a member of the official AHA delegation, I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to meet historians from all over the world. Still, as an Americanist and as a woman, I was struck by the relative absence of both from the congress's program: there were few sessions on the history of the Americas, and few women presented papers or even attended the congress. The experience made me realize how dramatically the sex ratio of the American historical profession has changed over the past two decades, and how United States scholarship now differs from that of much of the rest of the world with respect to the attention it accords to the study of women's history. The next congress will occur in Spain in 1990, and I encourage American scholars, especially those interested in some aspects of the U.S.'s own history, to consider participating in it.

The Research Division committee has devoted the major share of its time this past year to discussing the AHA's possible sponsorship of a new *Guide to Historical Literature*. The complexities of the subject are great; there is considerable disagreement within the profession as to whether a new guide *can* be produced, given the significant changes in the study of history since the last version was published more than twenty years ago. Even among those who believe a new guide *should* be prepared, there is dissension over what form it would take: should it be a conventional printed book(s)? if so, how could it be updated regularly? should it rather be an on-line computer bibliography, with direct access by anyone with a p.c. and a modem? should it list both books and articles? should it be comprehensive or selective? should it assess as well as list sources? And who would compose the guide's audience:

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specialist scholars? scholars wanting to find out more about a field not their own? students? librarians? The questions seem to us endless, and for that reason we have decided to seek help in making our decision by consulting with other interested groups. We have had discussions with the Council on Library Resources and the Association for the Bibliography of History, and we have of course kept in touch throughout our deliberations with the Organization of American Historians. If the divisional committee does decide to recommend to the Council that the AHA sponsor the preparation of a new guide (in whatever form), the undertaking will be massive and long-term, and will require a major commitment on the part of the Association, its general membership, and future members of the committee. For that reason we will keep everyone informed as we draw closer to making a final decision.

December 1985

Mary Beth Norton, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

It has been a busy year for the Teaching Division. As in the past, the division has sponsored a number of regional history conferences at which high school and junior college teachers attend lectures and discussion groups dealing with various aspects of history. In October I attended a particularly successful one at North Texas State University. Vice-President Norton of the Research Division also attended this gathering and I believe she will agree that the participants enjoyed the conference and benefitted from the sessions.

The division also continued its support of National History Day, an activity begun under my predecessor, David Van Tassel. The Association contributes \$1,000 a year to this worthwhile activity, and provides the winners of state and local contests with certificates signifying their achievements. Since the head of the division has to sign all these certificates, I can testify that the number of worthy projects produced by History Day participants must be astronomical.

Another Teaching Division project has just come to fruition with the publication of *Teaching History Today*. This volume, edited by Henry S. Bausum of the Virginia Military Institute, contains a selection of articles previously published under that title in the Association's newsletter *Perspectives*. It will, I am sure, provide useful guidance to new members of the profession and inspiration to those of us whose imagination and energies have begun to flag.

With the approval of the Council, the division has entered this year into an important relationship with the Society of History Education, the organization that publishes *The History Teacher*. An officer of the Society, currently Eugene L. Asher of California State University, Long Beach, now sits in on our division meetings, and two of our members, Marjorie Bingham (St. Louis Park Public Schools) and Gerald Eggert (Pennsylvania State University), have become members of the editorial board of that journal. We believe that the new relationship will be of benefit to all concerned. One project, for example, will involve a comprehensive review of school history textbooks. *History Teacher* plans to enlist experts to review particular sections of a number of school texts. It has been difficult to get good reviews of textbooks because most scholars, being specialists, do not feel competent to make judgments of such importance outside their own fields. But now, over time, the strengths

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and weaknesses of the leading books should be brought to light.

The division has also arranged for the publication of a new pamphlet series covering trends and new interpretations of American history. These pamphlets will be aimed at secondary school history teachers. The series will consist of fourteen essays, some chronological, some topical. They will be written by specialists and edited by Eric Foner of Columbia University. The Association has arranged for their publication by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich in a loose-leaf format so that, when necessary, individual essays can be updated without having to reprint the whole group. A similar series dealing with World History, edited by Michael Adas of Rutgers University, is in the planning stage. The publisher of this series has not yet been decided upon. The Association hopes to be able to make the separate essays available to our members, much as the existing pamphlets are.

Next I must regretfully point out that two members of the division, Nadine I. Hata of El Camino Community College and Joyce Appleby of UCLA, are this day completing their three-year terms. They deserve the gratitude of all members of the Association for their intelligent, imaginative, and faithful service. I in particular am grateful to them, not only for their performance of their official duties, but also for the many ways in which they have made serving on the division a most enjoyable experience. Since I, too, am completing my term as vice-president, I want to give thanks also to the continuing members, Marjorie Bingham, and Gerald Eggert, and to commend them to the new vice-president, Patricia Albjerg Graham. I can assure her that when in doubt, she need only turn to either or both of them for enlightenment.

Finally, I wish to thank Sam Gammon, Jamil Zainaldin, and Eileen Gaylard of the Washington office for their guidance and still more for their friendship. It has been a pleasure carrying out their orders.

December 1985

John A. Garraty, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

The first year of the Association's second century has begun well. Our centennial annual meeting in Chicago last December showed an increased attendance, surpassing the turnout at the previous five annual meetings. Our financial house is back in order, and our membership after fourteen years of decline has begun to grow again. Most encouraging of all, there is a general sense that the long decline of history enrollments in the schools, colleges, and universities has also turned the corner toward recovery, as part of the general public focus on and concern over the quality and content of education.

GENERAL

Our advocacy efforts in cooperation with other organizations achieved the triumph last fall of the independence of the National Archives. Legislation passed by the Congress in large part because of historians' and archivists' advocacy was signed into law by the President in October 1984. Continuing our interest in NARA, as the new National Archives and Records Administration is christened, we have supported its appropriations vigorously and, in a year of fiscal cutbacks, have every prospect of obtaining a small increase for it. We have worked, successfully so far, to prevent the zero-funding of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission by the administration; the House of Representatives has retained NHPRC's \$4 million funding at the same level as last fiscal year. We are actively monitoring administration efforts to identify and nominate a qualified National Archivist and have been consulted by the White House in this long and continuing process.

Another of our major government agency concerns, the National Endowment for the Humanities, has engaged our lobbying resources. We have, both on our own and in cooperation with the National Humanities Alliance, in which we are an active participant, supported current level funding for NEH and are working to improve its authorization legislation. We are also closely monitoring the confirmation process for the White House nominee for the chairmanship of NEH, an educator with private secondary school experience, who has served in two federal appointments during the past four years.

We have successfully supported passage of Women's History Week resolutions in the Congress; we have resisted sharp cuts in proposed

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funding for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and Title VI of the Higher Education Act (foreign area studies fellowships for graduate students), two other candidates for zero funding by the administration. We have also supported improved funding for the National Trust for Historic Preservation and for state historic preservation programs, and supported the Parks Protection Act, which has passed the lower house.

In working to maintain and improve historians' access to government documents we have had a mixed record of success over the past year. We failed to prevent passage last fall of legislation to exempt the CIA's operational files from the Freedom of Information Act, but we have supported CIA efforts to study the feasibility of a regular declassification program for these materials. We are continuing to monitor other proposals for changing the Freedom of Information Act in ways which would handicap historians' use of the act to gain access to federal records.

Lastly, we have worked to develop a strategy for improving the historical component for the federal agencies' cultural resource management policy.

Our advocacy and lobbying efforts are chiefly conducted through the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, but without a strong and viable AHA, they would be fruitless.

It is gratifying to report that our budget is in rough balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1985, and that our membership, after years of steady decline, has grown by over three hundred members.

Since 1977 the AHA and the American Political Science Association have been collaborating in a major, long-term effort to mark the bicentennial of the Constitution and of the founding of our federal government. As we draw closer to 1987, the activities of Project '87 are rising to a peak. A highly successful conference was organized at Mount Vernon on the bicentennial of the conference there between Maryland and Virginia delegates, which began the long road to the Philadelphia Convention two years later. Plans are well along for a bicentennial Annapolis conference next year and for Philadelphia in 1987. A major project to develop a television-assisted continuing education course on the Constitution, funded by NEH, is progressing rapidly. A poster series is being developed with the Smithsonian Institution, and the Project '87 book of lessons on the Constitution has been published. NEH is also funding, together with the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, a project to prepare another volume in the Farrand collection of the records of the 1787 convention, which is nearing completion. From our own resources we are publishing a set of eleven lengthy essays on the Constitution, the

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first three of which are already in print.

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities

Recently Published Articles has had two changes among its section editors. J. Dane Hartgrove of the National Archives has succeeded Robert V. Allen of the Library of Congress as section editor compiling the Soviet Union list, and Constance H. Berman, Barnard College, is now a co-editor of the medieval section. The 1983-84 volume of *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles* was published in the spring of this year, while our publishers, Kraus International, have recently brought out *Writings on American History 1962-73: A Subject Bibliography of Books and Monographs*. This ten-volume compendium fills the gap in this splendid series, begun early in the century under the aegis of J. Franklin Jameson.

ii. J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship

No fellow was appointed for the 1984-85 year because of the withdrawal of the most qualified candidate and a dearth of other suitable candidates. However, a large number of well qualified candidates applied for the coming year and Dr. Evelyn Brooks of the University of Maryland, College Park, was the committee's selection for 1985-86.

The AHA-sponsored project to prepare a published collection of Jameson's papers is well under way. It is funded by the NHPRC and is being carried out by Dr. Morey Rothberg and Dr. Jacqueline Goggin.

iii. Beveridge Fund Research Grants

This program of small (under \$1,000) research grants continues to be one of our most popular services to members. This spring the Research Division, which operates the program, made twenty-two grants totalling \$14,850. A total of \$76,000 has been disbursed to 127 grantees in the five years the program has been in operation. A gratifying number of important books, articles, and research projects has been made possible thanks to the Beveridge Fund.

iv. Other Research Publications

Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians, 1985-86 will be in print and available during the summer. We have made several improvements in the new edition and have increased the number of listed granting organizations. *Doctoral Dissertations in History, July 1984-December 1984* is now in print, listing works in progress or just completed.

v. American Historical Review

The editor's report appears elsewhere in this *Report* but the executive director would like to pay tribute to outgoing editor, Dr. Otto Pflanze,

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whose long tenure has seen the *Review* rise to new heights of national and international reputation. Our own membership survey, conducted last fall, produced concrete evidence of the importance accorded to this publication by members, who regard it as the most important activity of the Association. Dr. Pflanze has led the *Review* into the era of electronic printing, with substantial cost savings in the process, as one of the pioneers among learned journals in the humanities. He has also introduced the dedicated issues format, which focusses individual issues from time to time on a single field of history. This has proved a valuable means of extending both the *Review's* coverage and its appeal to our specialist members.

vi. International Activities

The past twelve-month period has been strongly focussed on the August 1985 convening of the XVI International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stuttgart. The Committee on International Historical Activities (CIHA), chaired by Professor (emerita) Nancy L. Roelker, has worked hard to organize a strong U.S. presence at the congress. Thanks to a generous grant from the Exxon Education Foundation, we have been able to assist nearly fifty historians meet the cost of travel and attendance. The AHA will be represented by its president, president-elect, the *AHR* editor, the vice-president (Research), the CIHA chair, former AHA president and first vice-president of the ICHS Bureau, Gordon Craig, and the executive director.

vii. Captured Documents Project

The Research Division has completed its project to preserve World War II documents captured or carried away as souvenirs by individual U.S. military personnel. All papers sent to us have been referred to competent archival experts for copying and preservation or returned to the present owners.

TEACHING

i. History Teaching Alliance

The Teaching Division continues to work zealously at its special area of concern to all historians. Its greatest accomplishment during the past year has been the launching of the History Teaching Alliance, in cooperation with the National Council for the Social Studies and the Organization of American Historians and with the active support of The President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. Funded initially by generous grants from the Hewlett, Exxon Education, and Rockefeller Foundations, the HTA is providing direction and support for local collaborative programs bringing all teaching historians—university and

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secondary school—as well as public historians and others, into sustained contact. Five pilot collaboratives are being launched in the summer of 1985, and many more are expected to come into being next year. The Alliance collaboratives initially are organized around year-long seminars within a community, featuring two-week summer sessions followed by monthly meetings during the year. During the next two years, they will concentrate on the history of the U.S. Constitution. We expect that a lasting network of communication between history professionals in the community will result.

ii. Conferences

Two regional teaching conferences were held with the sponsorship of the Association. North Texas State University and the McDonogh School in Maryland both held very successful conferences; Vice-President Richard S. Kirkendall and President William H. McNeill served as keynote speakers at the two conferences.

In addition, a highly successful conference was held at the Library of Congress on the Historian and the Moving-Image Media. Professor John E. O'Connor of the New Jersey Institute of Technology served as principal investigator in this NEH-funded project to reconcile the dramatic needs of artists and producers with the historians' unswerving commitment to accuracy of presentation and interpretation in the greater service of teaching.

iii. Pamphlet Series

Work is proceeding on a revised pamphlet series, under the auspices of the division. New revised pamphlets meanwhile have been published in the past year on "The American Indian in American History," "The Peopling of America," and the "American Peace Movement." Retired executive secretary Paul L. Ward has also revised his basic pamphlet, "Studying History: An Introduction to Methods and Structure." The Association has also published "Survey of Federal Writers' Project Manuscript Holdings in State Depositories." Late summer is expected also to see publication of an excellent pamphlet, "Teaching Afro-American History," which draws on the highly successful AHA conference held in October 1983 at Purdue.

iv. Other Activities

The Teaching Division continues its active sponsorship of National History Day. The Association is pleased to be able to provide certificates to the teachers of winning student entrants at state and national levels.

One very fruitful cooperation has developed in recent months as a result of the Teaching Division's effective activities in support of secondary education. We are engaged in a number of cooperative activities with the National Council for the Social Studies, the premier profes-

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sional organization of secondary school historian-teachers. Veteran members will recall that the NCSS in its founding and early days was a protégé of the Association. Although the two organizations had in later years drifted too far apart, we are now cooperating effectively in a number of areas. We have described above the History Teaching Alliance. In addition, the NCSS is taking advantage of past-president Arthur S. Link's strong interest and support of restoring history to its rightful place in the education curricula, to co-opt Professor Link and the AHA into its own plans for study conferences and reform programs in this endeavor.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

i. Divestiture

Upon the initiative of the Professional Division Committee, the Council of the Association at its May 1985 meeting considered divesting the Association's all-too-modest portfolio of securities of American corporations engaged in business in the Republic of South Africa. Discussion with our trustees over disposing of the small number of such companies' stocks and bonds is now in train. For some years our trustees have used observance by companies of the Sullivan principles as a criterion in investment decisions. This further action will maintain the Association's conformity with a growing number of institutions and universities.

ii. Ethics and Professional Standards

Much of the Professional Division's attention during the year was absorbed in considering questions of ethical and professional standards. Both individual cases raising important questions and the subject of the code of conduct for historians engaged its attention. The Council approved the division's plan to revise and update the existing ethical standards laid down in the 1975 report of the ad hoc Committee on the Rights of Historians.

iii. *Perspectives*

The Association's newsletter, *Perspectives*, continues to be improved and strengthened. A new format has been adopted to give it a brighter and more readable appearance, and continuing efforts are being made to make it more complete in its coverage of news of the profession. Our affiliated historical organizations are being encouraged to forward to *Perspectives* news items regarding their own special fields which they would like disseminated to the entire profession.

iv. National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

The NCC continues to occupy an important place in the Association's major activities. It continues to be officed in AHA headquarters and

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supported administratively by the Association. A full account of its successful lobbying activities is presented earlier in this report. Support for the NCC among historical and archival organizations has been growing steadily; its activities have expanded steadily as its network of state committees has grown, and its budget is in sound condition. The AHA contribution is just less than forty percent of its funding.

v. Women's and Minorities' Issues

Dr. Noralee Frankel, special assistant for women's and minorities' issues, has had a productive year, commencing with an eight-pound-five-ounce additional member of the AHA family, Elizabeth Jennifer. The two most important other activities of the Association on the substantive issues in this field have been the revision by the Committee on Women Historians, and approval by the Professional Division and Council, of the AHA's "Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians." The new, more sophisticated guidelines delve below the question of overall gender ratios in departments to provide suggested standards for examining the question of relative promotion rates and ratios at the various faculty levels, tenured and nontenured. Dr. Frankel has also been working closely and successfully with the Smithsonian Institution in planning a conference and exhibit on the subject of Women and the Progressive Era. We have received a \$5,000 planning grant from the Quaker Hill Foundation and expect to see this major collaborative event take place in 1987-88.

vi. Rights of Foreign Historians

The AHA Council has approved a recommendation of the Professional Division to further expand our guidelines for intervening in cases of foreign historians being deprived of their rights by foreign governments. The previous standard requiring evidence of harassment in the exercise of their profession *because of their profession* has been found difficult to interpret. The most repressive governments seldom make clear their anti-humanist motivation, and even our close working relations with Amnesty International were not always able to resolve doubtful cases. The new guidelines focus more on the question of human rights and enable us to cooperate better with Amnesty International on behalf of historians in trouble.

vii. Congressional Fellows

The two fellows chosen for 1985-86 are Dr. Heather Huyck of the National Park Service and Dr. David Farber of Chicago, Illinois. Unless further funding can be obtained, the upcoming year will see the conclusion of the congressional fellows program, which for over six years has provided fourteen postdoctoral fellows with valuable experience in the legislative branch and made available a useful historical optic to con-

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gressional committees and individual members. Although we will regret the termination of this activity, the success of historians' lobbying in bringing about the creation two years ago of a professional historian's position on the House of Representatives staff, analogous to the Senate Historical Office, ensures that historians' views will continue to be available to both houses.

July 15, 1985

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

A Parting Word

In my second annual report (1978) to the Association—at a time of personal quandary about the future of the *Review* and its function in an increasingly specialized profession—I asked a number of rhetorical questions: “Do historians care about history as such or only about the areas of their research? Does the historian of the U.S. care about what a historian of Europe writes or vice versa? Does either care about Africa, Asia, or Latin America? Do social historians of the ‘new’ genre care about ‘old-fashioned’ political and intellectual history? Is quantitative history to remain a closed book to historians who in their formative years fled from the terrors of mathematics and the physical sciences?” Neither then nor now do I have answers to these questions. But I have gained during the intervening years the conviction that the central position of the *Review* gives it an opportunity to contribute to the cohesion of the historical profession. To that end I have striven, like most of my predecessors, to increase the *Review*’s attractiveness to readers by seeking manuscripts on broad subjects of general interest or essays that, if narrow in focus, have implications for other fields of research. Appropriate manuscripts were not always available, but their number did increase with the years, with the consequence that the editor has had to do less digging and more sorting. New features have also been introduced for the purpose of widening reader interest, including “dedicated issues” on relatively homogeneous subjects and the *AHR* Forum, in which challenging interpretations can be debated by scholars of conflicting viewpoints.

That readers of the *Review* have recognized and appreciated this effort appears evident from the positive results of the questionnaire distributed to the AHA membership in the September 1984 issue of *Perspectives* and reported in the April 1985 issue of that publication. The editor was particularly gratified by the findings of the Institute for Scientific Information, also reported in that issue. The rankings in the Institute’s annual reports are the “Nielsen ratings” of the journal publishing profession. They show that the *AHR* has risen during the last eight years to a leading position among historical journals (worldwide), judged by its “impact factor,” the frequency with which its articles are cited by other social science and humanities journals in the Institute’s list of more than a thousand publications. The primary credit goes naturally to the authors

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who entrusted their manuscripts to us. The *Review's* rise in the rankings shows the vitality of the American historical profession, the capacity of its historians to produce articles of a significance and originality that scholars everywhere find worth quoting.

Not everyone, to be sure, is satisfied with the *Review* as it is. At the last AHA convention the Research Division fostered a panel discussion to chart the *Review's* next fifty years. The division chose two prominent historians (one an ex-president of the Association) to deliver their opinions on that subject. The ex-president advocated that the article section be abandoned—except for the annual presidential address; that it be replaced by reincorporating the publication *Recently Published Articles* into the *Review*; and that members of the Association be given a choice between the *Review* and the proposed new popular magazine of history. The other panelist declared the *Review* to be an anachronism that should be abolished; to publish an article in the *Review*, he declared, was to bury it. The questionnaire results and the ISI rankings seem to provide an adequate answer to these propositions. Another response, however, is to be found in the report of an AHA Committee of Ten on Reorganization and Policy:

The charge that the *Review* is not a popular journal of history can be easily substantiated. It was never meant to be that kind of magazine. In the words of the present Editor, the policy of the *Review* has ever been "to publish only such articles as throw light upon what has been dark before, or suggest new and fruitful fields of historical study, or advance significant new historical interpretations. Being essentially a magazine for students of history, it leaves popularizations, however brilliant, to others." We believe that somewhere the highest standards of craftsmanship must be maintained; that somehow the importance of painstaking historical accuracy must be promoted. The *Review* is a professional journal intended primarily for the use of readers who are already well informed regarding history. It would be almost as absurd to try to popularize it as to try to popularize a medical journal intended for the use of physicians. With the idea of a popular magazine of history, either within or without the American Historical Association, we have no quarrel whatever. But we should be sorry indeed to see the Editor of the *Review* depart from the sound policy he has so admirably stated.

The year of that report was 1939; the editor, Robert Livingston Schuyler.

Editors of the *Review* tend, an ex-president of the AHA once warned me, to assume an "Olympian" attitude on the job. Whether this is more true of *AHR* editors than of AHA presidents remains undetermined. Certainly editors spend a longer time than presidents on the heights—whether that be conducive to wisdom or vertigo I will also leave un-

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answered. But if, indeed, editors tend to change on the job, perhaps the reason is to be found in the quality of most of the manuscripts that flow across their desks. I do not write of undergraduate term papers (grades attached), unrevised chapters ripped out of PhD dissertations, essays on petty subjects massively footnoted, or lofty disquisitions on historical problems of little moment. Those one expects to receive and learns to deal with kindly. Nor do I complain of essays by young and relatively inexperienced scholars seeking publication perhaps for the first time; to help those of greatest promise achieve that goal is an important function of the *Review*. What irritates the nerves and elevates the temper are badly composed manuscripts written by seasoned historians (judged by a number of publications) on subjects of significance. Editors and readers are grateful when historians show literary skill, but no one expects it any more. What we do still have a right to expect is proper English. Editors spend much of their time trying to determine what authors wanted to say but could not find the words to express. While at this task, I seemed to be at Delphi more often than on Olympus—trying to decipher the meaning of oracular statements.

Obscurities in the text are often accompanied by inexactness in the rendering of quotations and in the composition of footnotes. The *Review* lacks the labor force to check quotations and footnotes systematically for accuracy. That obligation belongs in any case to the authors. What sometimes comes to light when, disturbed by some discrepancy or other, we do dig a little deeper is not encouraging: paraphrases passing as quotations, incorrect names and titles, wrong editions and places of publication, and improbable volume and page numbers. As for archival sources, the mere form and manner of citation often causes one to wonder whether any subsequent researcher in the same archive will be able to find the sources our author used. Some contemporary work in quantitative history also gives cause for alarm. Few of the many tables and graphs published by the *Review* in recent years were error free in the original manuscripts. To ascertain this, no main-frame computer was necessary, just a simple calculator in the hands of a sharp-eyed assistant.

A former *AHR* editor of brief tenure once advised me that authors should be permitted to write as badly as they please in the *Review*. But I was never able to accept the proposition that unparallel constructions, unidiomatic expressions, mixed metaphors, comma faults and splices, repetition and verbosity, and the like have a place in a leading historical journal. No doubt, attentive readers have found infelicities of these kinds in the pages of the *Review*, despite our efforts to excise, indeed exorcize, them. Some represent lapses in editorial vigilance, but most are owed to the dogged determination with which some authors cling to

faulty prose. (I remember well the tone with which one Oxford DPhil, after comparing himself to Melville, airily dismissed the *Chicago Manual of Style* as "that little book.")

Unfortunately, advanced degrees, even from distinguished universities, are no guarantee that the recipients can write acceptable English. One gets the distinct impression that the colleges and universities of America—and England?—have abandoned their responsibility to insist that students master proper grammar, syntax, and punctuation. The cycle perpetuates itself. Those who never learned as students how to write correct and effective English are in no position to teach it. Only hard-nosed editors still stand at the barricades long since deserted by most professors. If now and then we enjoy the rarefied atmosphere of Olympus, we are usually to be found down in the valley, warding off the slings and arrows of outrageous prose.

Careless English, incomplete and inaccurate footnotes, doubtful archival references, and statistics that do not add up—these blemishes cause editors to wonder at times about the solidity of the historical enterprise itself. Does sloppy workmanship on the surface mean sloppy workmanship underneath? Much of what any historian writes is inevitably based upon what others have researched and written. No lifetime is of sufficient duration to permit even the most industrious and talented of historians to write a major work without relying in some degree upon previous publications. Models, theories, and mere rhetoric have explanatory, but also seductive, power. They are not substitutes for accuracy of detail, for history is at bottom an empirical discipline and must remain so if historians are to make their assigned contribution to our understanding of the human condition. If history *wie es eigentlich gewesen* is beyond our reach, we do have the capacity to approximate it, and the determination to do so is our professional obligation.

If the briar patches are visible from the summit, so are the rose gardens. During the last eight years most authors have cooperated fully with our efforts to maintain and improve the literary standards of the *Review*. Some article manuscripts have arrived in remarkably "clean" condition, the work of scholars who obviously care; in their essays the footnotes were also nearly impeccable (with full names and titles, places and dates of publication, exact page references). Usually the authors of flawed manuscripts were grateful for the assistance we gave and generous with their thanks. Although the staff during my early tenure as editor gave less attention to the literary quality of book reviews (the *Review* publishes between 1,000 and 1,200 yearly), we have lately begun to demand higher standards from reviewers as well, and the great majority of them have also responded favorably to this effort.

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To me the most gratifying aspect of being editor of the *Review* has been the discovery that so many busy scholars are willing to take the time and effort to write incisive and often extended critiques of incoming articles in their fields of specialization. The editors have yearly sent out for evaluation between sixty and seventy-five manuscripts, which have been "vetted" usually by three or more referees. Hence, the number of persons who have performed this unrewarded, and usually anonymous, service for the journal since 1977 is now well over a thousand. When a decision was reached, I reported it to the readers and thanked them personally for their help. Now I wish to thank all of them publicly. Their assistance has been and will remain vital to the continuing success of the journal.

I wish also to acknowledge and thank those eminent scholars who have served on the *Review's* Board of Editors during the last eight years. Although the board meets but once a year, its collective wisdom has been gratefully garnered on those occasions. Throughout the year board members in the most active fields of research are regularly, sometimes heavily, engaged in advising the editors on manuscripts concerning which we have hopes but little knowledge. During their three years of service, many have been called upon repeatedly to assist us in perfecting manuscripts that were subsequently published. Many authors whose manuscripts we could not accept have profited enormously from their anonymous counsel. Each year the editor has the task of nominating for approval by the AHA Council two or three replacements for the ten-member board. In my time no person so nominated and approved ever refused the task, whose only benefits are an annual free trip to the convention, a bad meal, a place on the masthead, and the satisfaction of contributing his or her talents to a worthy cause.

When the *Review* was moved to Bloomington in 1976, no member of the Washington staff and few files came with it. Its new location on a university campus, furthermore, required the journal to become an educational as well as a publishing institution. As a consequence, the *Review* was a wheel that had to be reinvented. The critical year was 1977 (my first), when the Association granted my request for the two desperately needed assistant editorships and Indiana University appropriated the money I requested for furniture to provide the staff with an efficient operating environment. During that year systems had to be established for the routine handling of in- and outflowing manuscripts, reviews, letters, and books. In 1984 a second reorganization, almost equally traumatic, took place when the *Review* was re-equipped for the new age of electronic publishing (as described in last year's annual report). The cost of the new equipment provided by the Association, I am happy to

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report, is now being rapidly recouped, as promised, from reduced composition costs. In these extraordinary, as well as in ordinary, times I enjoyed the support of a loyal staff, whose initiatives, unstinting effort, and generally good humor made our survival possible. To all of those whose names have appeared on the masthead of the *Review* and whose comings and goings have been reported to the profession in my annual reports and in AHA newsletter articles stemming from Bloomington, I extend my heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

By the time this report appears in print I will have published my last issue as editor of the *Review*. Sitting in the editor's chair will be David Ransel, formerly a professor at the University of Illinois in Urbana. His long and successful tenure as editor of the *Slavic Review* has given Ransel a better preparation for the position than most *AHR* editors have had at the time of their appointments. Few, perhaps none, had any experience as journal editors before assuming the responsibility of the *Review*. Ransel was chosen by a joint committee of the AHA and Indiana University. The editorial staff of the *Review* was extremely pleased by the choice.

During the last year changes in personnel have also occurred in two critical staff positions. Assistant Editor Michelle Mannering, who joined the *Review* in April 1984, has already become a familiar figure to our authors. Her background and credentials were reported in this space last year. On October 1, Sarah Kent succeeded Robert Bieder as assistant editor. Kent is a *summa cum laude* graduate of Connecticut College in New London and received her MA degree at Indiana. Her field of study is Eastern Europe, with a concentration on Yugoslavia. Both assistant editors have had extensive research experience, Mannering in Washington, London, and Cairo, Kent in Zagreb. Between them they command an impressive number of foreign languages, Mannering in Arabic, Spanish, and French, Kent in Serbo-Croatian, Russian, French, and German. The two assistant editors are the only full-time editors on the staff of the *Review*. Together they are responsible for most of the *Review's* editorial work, Mannering for the article section and Kent for the book review section.

The time has come to descend the mountain for the last time. To my successor I wish more time in the thin air inhabited by gods and AHA presidents, fewer trips to Delphi, and less time at the barricades and in the trenches.

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1985, amount to \$1,511,442.00 as compared to \$1,252,735.00 in 1984. This amount is the sum of the three major funds, and its fluctuation reflects principally variation of General Fund attributable to gain on sale of Plant Fund asset sold and grant funds in hand at end of the fiscal year.

- a) *General Fund*—cash, note receivable, and 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), \$393,134.00.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants, \$997,961.00.
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$120,347.00.

Permanent investments included in the General Fund and Special Funds and Grants are carried at book value. Land and buildings of the Association are carried at cost less depreciation. For further information concerning the aforementioned funds and income and expense statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1985, 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 1984–85 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$21,607.00. Actual operations for the fiscal year ended with a modest surplus of \$13,885.00. Total revenue over expenses for the fiscal year amounted to \$159,531.00, which included gains on sale of Plant Fund asset and subsequent reinvestment.

Operating income increased from anticipated projections by \$53,905.00 or 4.9%. This increase was due primarily to full implementation of increased dues structure and modest increase of membership. Increased dues associated with the Institutional Services Program and *Recently Published Articles* accounted for the balance of the increased income associated with dues. Sales that include Employment Advertising and Mailing Label sales accounted for the increase of \$20,171.00

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

over budget projections. Mailing Label sales increased over the prior year by \$9,500.00 as a result of informative literature made available to the various history oriented publishers. Investment income increased by \$26,436.00 over the prior year and exceeded projections by \$16,857.00. The substantial increase of investment income is due to transfer of funds received from sale of Plant Fund asset and subsequent reinvestment with Fiduciary Trust Company and high yield note receivable.

Operating expenses exceeded budget projections by \$20,213.00 or 1.8% and exceeded that of the prior year by \$46,873.00 or 4.3%. The purchase of Plant Fund assets was for the most part associated with purchase of computer equipment for the *American Historical Review* and in part previously budgeted for. Controllable expenses, salaries, and employee benefits in total exceed budget projections by \$1,462.00 or .03% and were attributable to changes in employee benefit program as well as lack of attrition of permanent employee roster.

Current indications are that considerable savings are to be realized with the implementation of the computer equipment made available to the *American Historical Review* this past year. This and new technological services made available and forthcoming by our printing firm will contribute to the financial improvement of the Association. Continued programs linked to cost analysis of publications and services afforded the membership remain a must to insure the stability of the Association.

KMG 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 30, 1985

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

KMG Main Hurdman
Certified Public Accountants

1050 Seventeenth Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 466-3010
Telex: 497060 main dc

The Council
American Historical Association

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities arising from the cash transactions of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1985, and 1984, 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, 1985, and 1984, and the revenue collected, expenses paid, and changes in fund balances, on the basis of accounting previously described, which basis has been consistently applied.

August 1, 1985

KMG Main Hurdman

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
June 30, 1985 and 1984

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
<i>ASSETS</i>		
General Fund		
Cash, including interest-bearing accounts	\$ 113,342	\$ 100,200
Deposits		
Computer equipment.		18,224
Other	1,425	1,425
Permanent investments, regular account at cost of participation (market value \$206,318 and \$119,524)	170,399	114,224
Note receivable	<u>107,968</u>	
Total General Fund	<u>393,134</u>	<u>234,073</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash, including interest-bearing accounts	498,076	460,852
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$484,394 and \$364,163)	361,003	321,065
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$194,557 and \$153,144)	<u>138,882</u>	<u>122,284</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>997,961</u>	<u>904,201</u>
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	257,981	251,652
Accumulated depreciation.	<u>137,634</u>	<u>137,191</u>
Total Plant Fund	<u>120,347</u>	<u>114,461</u>
	<u>\$1,511,442</u>	<u>\$1,252,735</u>
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
<i>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</i>		
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings.	\$ 2,705	\$ 2,324
Tenant deposits		<u>375</u>
	2,705	2,699
Fund balance	<u>390,429</u>	<u>231,374</u>
Total General Fund	<u>393,134</u>	<u>234,073</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	<u>997,961</u>	<u>904,201</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>997,961</u>	<u>904,201</u>
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	<u>120,347</u>	<u>114,461</u>
Total Plant Fund	<u>120,347</u>	<u>114,461</u>
	<u>\$1,511,442</u>	<u>\$1,252,735</u>

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
GENERAL FUND

Years Ended June 30, 1985 and 1984

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Revenue		
Dues	\$ 553,832	\$ 488,761
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i> ...	168,077	168,459
Advertising	153,100	116,736
Sales	63,171	43,623
Royalties and reprint fees	8,378	6,594
Registration fees	61,092	54,297
Rentals	48,847	51,966
Grants		34,856
Administrative fees	18,922	25,102
Investment income, net of management fees	46,357	19,921
Gain (loss) on security sales	7,467	(367)
Other	12,237	5,303
	<u>1,141,480</u>	<u>1,015,251</u>
Expenses		
Salaries	434,522	406,758
Employee benefits	71,040	64,004
House operating expenses	12,472	19,547
Office supplies and expenses	105,758	97,298
Equipment rentals and maintenance	41,808	39,139
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	27,733	15,121
Publication, printing and distribution	302,632	291,505
Travel and related meeting expenses	96,798	97,503
General insurance	4,671	4,881
Audit and legal fees	13,000	13,000
Dues and subscriptions	7,588	8,317
Executive Director Contingency Fund	594	3,994
Other	8,979	19,655
	<u>1,127,595</u>	<u>1,080,722</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue) before income taxes and extraordinary item	13,885	(65,471)
Income taxes	<u>125</u>	<u>525</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue) before extraordinary item	<u>13,760</u>	<u>(65,996)</u>
Carrying value of Plant Fund asset sold	20,882	
Gain on sale of Plant Fund asset	124,889	
	<u>145,771</u>	
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue)	<u>\$ 159,531</u>	<u>\$ (65,996)</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, 1985 and 1984

	1985			1984		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year	\$231,374	\$ 904,201	\$114,461	\$296,027	\$ 975,117	\$109,629
Additions						
Excess of revenue over expenses	159,531					
Contributions, grants and contracts		429,211			377,394	
Interest and dividend income		65,735			68,355	
Gain on security sales, net		32,208			10,785	
Other income		11,323			18,015	
Transfer of net balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Fund		476		1,343		
Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from operations)						
General Fund			27,733			15,121
Special Funds and Grants			14,793			
	<u>390,905</u>	<u>1,443,154</u>	<u>156,987</u>	<u>297,370</u>	<u>1,449,666</u>	<u>124,750</u>
Deductions						
Excess of expenses over revenue					65,996	
Expenditures		445,193			544,122	
Transfer of net balances of completed Special Funds and Grants to General Fund	476				1,343	
Carrying value of assets sold			20,882			
Depreciation						
Buildings			2,871			3,449
Furniture and equipment			12,887			6,840
	<u>476</u>	<u>445,193</u>	<u>36,640</u>	<u>65,996</u>	<u>545,465</u>	<u>10,289</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$390,429</u>	<u>\$ 997,961</u>	<u>\$120,347</u>	<u>\$231,374</u>	<u>\$ 904,201</u>	<u>\$114,461</u>

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. 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.

2. NOTE RECEIVABLE—EXTRAORDINARY ITEM

In connection with the August, 1984 sale of the Association's rental property, a first trust note receivable for \$109,000 was issued to the Association. The remaining balance of \$107,968 at June 30, 1985, is payable in monthly installments of \$1,200, including interest at 12%, through September 1, 2004; any unpaid balance at September 1, 2004, will be payable on that date.

The property, which was purchased by the General Fund for the Plant Fund, had a carrying value of \$20,882 at the date of sale. This amount and the gain on the sale of \$124,889 are reflected in the Statement of Revenue and Expenses of the General Fund.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

3. DEPRECIATION

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

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Buildings	\$2,871	\$3,449	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	<u>12,887</u>	<u>6,840</u>	5 to 10%
	<u>\$15,758</u>	<u>\$10,289</u>	

4. 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, 1985 and 1984 amounted to \$22,165 and \$20,220, respectively.

5. UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1985, the Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$27,497. 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, 1985, for accrued vacation time earned but not taken approximating \$31,511 and for deferred compensation of \$24,483. Both liabilities will be charged to operations in the periods in which the expenditures are actually made.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING
THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Washington, D.C.
August 1, 1985

KMG Main Hurdman
Certified Public Accountants

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1985

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances July 1, 1984	Contributions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1985
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$ 15,211	\$	\$ 1,675	\$	\$ 319	\$	\$ 1,279	\$ 15,926
Ancient History Prize Fund	10,826		900				58	11,668
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	20,680		1,977	485			1,148	21,994
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund . . .	255,983		23,154	8,143	435	(2,008)	50,073	235,634
Albert Corey Prize Fund	14,527		1,291	500			93	16,225
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	12,075		1,105	363			2,258	11,285
Endowment Fund								
Regular	136,846	1,077	*	*	2,895	(750)	1,145	138,923
Matching		32,360	828	565			105	33,648
Exxon Education Foundation Grants								
History Teaching Alliance		135,000					30,654	104,346
International Conference for Historical Science		25,000					1,122	23,878
Support of Strengthening History Education in High Schools	56#	10,394					10,786	448#
Quantitative Conceptionalization in Teaching History		23,562					15,097	8,465

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1985

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances July 1, 1984	Contributions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1985
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	16,242		1,509	451			142	18,060
Feature Films Project—AHA	7,643#				50			7,593#
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	22,074		2,431				69	24,436
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	5,844		552	148			28	6,516
International Research and Exchange Board Grant for the US-USSR								
Historians' Colloquium	1,104#					1,226	122	—0—
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	15,139		1,509	255			83	16,820
J. Franklin Jameson—Development of Humanistic Scholarship in America.		55,000					44,363	10,637
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	9,921	170					810	9,281
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants								
Conference and Publication on the Introductory History Course	371						371	—0—
Conference on the Study and Teaching of Afro-American History	13,966					(5,000)	8,301	665
Publication Reserve						5,000		5,000
Littleton-Griswold Fund	122,076		11,700	2,818	80		11,046	125,628

<u>Fund, Grant or Contract</u>					
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	7,342	594	347	623	7,660
David M. Matteson Fund	86,284	6,481	18,029	7,544	38,914
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grants					79,424
Support of a Congressional					
Fellowship Program for Scholars in					
History—No. 2	107,398	9,580		45,716	71,262
Support of Project to Expand Public					
Awareness of the Best in Current					
Historical Scholarship	17,658			12,774	4,884
National Coordinating Committee for					
the Promotion of History	4,906#	33,942		36,469	7,433#
National Endowment for the					
Humanities Grants					
Constitutional History in the Schools					
Conference	353#	353			-0-
Historians and the Moving-Image					
Media		11,568		25,820	14,252#
Records of Federal Convention of					
1787		23,358		34,316	10,958#
Review and Dissemination of					
Teaching Packets	4,987				4,987
Teaching of the Constitution in					
Schools	7,050#	25,481		18,335	96
U.S. Constitutional TV Course		14,573		18,479	3,906#
Popular History Journal			2,008	2,008	-0-
Quaker Hill Foundation—Women's					
Reform		5,000		610	4,390

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1985

	Balances July 1, 1984	Contributions Grants and Contracts	Investment Income		Other Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1985
			Interest and Dividends	Gain (loss) on Security Sales				
Rockefeller Foundation Grants								
Congressional Fellows Program.	6,883	21,250					19,268	8,865
Prizes for Unaffiliated Scholars								
Program	13,834						1,066	12,768
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,091		98	35			6	1,218
United States-Japan Friendship								
Commission	4,483							4,483
USIA 84—Foreign Scholars		11,123					11,123	-0-
Andrew D. White Fund	3,572		351	69			513	3,479
.....	<u>\$904,201</u>	<u>\$429,211</u>	<u>\$65,735</u>	<u>\$32,208</u>	<u>\$11,323</u>	<u>\$ 476</u>	<u>\$445,193</u>	<u>\$997,961</u>

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

#Deficit balance

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
COMPARED WITH BUDGET—GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1985

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Dues	\$ 553,832	\$ 512,500	\$41,332
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	168,077	171,000	(2,923)
Advertising	153,100	161,175	(8,075)
Sales	63,171	43,000	20,171
Royalties and reprint fees	8,378	9,000	(622)
Registration fees	61,092	60,900	192
Rentals	48,847	47,500	1,347
Grants		25,000	(25,000)
Administrative fees	18,922	17,000	1,922
Investment income, net of management fees	46,357	29,500	16,857
Gain (loss) on security sales	7,467	6,000	1,467
Other	12,237	5,000	7,237
	<u>1,141,480</u>	<u>1,087,575</u>	<u>53,905</u>
Expenses			
Salaries	434,522	419,200	15,322
Employee benefits	71,040	84,900	(13,860)
House operating expenses	12,472	20,000	(7,528)
Office supplies and expenses	105,758	100,200	5,558
Equipment rentals and maintenance	41,808	32,000	9,808
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	27,733		27,733
Publication, printing and distribution	302,632	308,150	(5,518)
Travel and related meeting expenses	96,798	101,932	(5,134)
General insurance	4,671		4,671
Audit and legal fees	13,000	14,500	(1,500)
Dues and subscriptions	7,588	6,000	1,588
Executive Director Contingency Fund	594	3,500	(2,906)
Other	8,979	17,000	(8,021)
	<u>1,127,595</u>	<u>1,107,382</u>	<u>20,213</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue) before income taxes and extraordinary item	\$ 13,885	\$ (19,807)	\$ 33,692
Income taxes	125	1,800	(1,675)
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue) before extraordinary item	13,760	(21,607)	35,367
Carrying value of Plant Fund asset sold	20,882		20,882
Gain on sale of Plant Fund asset	124,889		124,889
	<u>145,771</u>		<u>145,771</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue)	\$ 159,531	\$ (21,607)	\$181,138

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1985

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
\$25,000	United States Treasury Note, 12.625%, due 7/31/86	\$ 25,148	\$ 26,164
15,000	Federal Home Loan Banks Bonds, 10.65%, due 11/25/87	14,991	15,441
35,000	Federal Farm Credit Banks Bonds, 13.70%, due 7/20/89	36,159	39,025
25,000	Federal Farm Credit Banks Bonds, 10.60%, due 10/31/91	24,500	25,375
<u>\$100,000</u>		<u>100,798</u>	<u>106,005</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$ 40,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures 5½%, due 8/1/95	38,922	28,200
48,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8½%, due 10/1/95	48,484	42,060
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004	24,473	14,813
<u>\$113,000</u>		<u>111,879</u>	<u>85,073</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1985

(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK			
900	Allegheny Power Systems, Inc.	\$ 24,210	\$ 29,700
850	Ames Department Stores, Inc.	23,502	41,013
350	Amoco Corp.	11,788	22,444
800	Bristol Myers Co.	21,976	49,100
250	Burlington Northern, Inc.	14,342	15,594
2,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation	24,900	37,750
250	Corestates Financial Corp.	13,969	14,688
1,300	Elizabethtown Water Company	35,750	46,313
425	General Electric Company	23,456	26,297
375	General Foods Corp.	23,858	30,375
1,050	H. J. Heinz Co.	10,528	57,356
400	International Business Machines Corp. .	16,836	49,500
275	Lockheed Corp.	13,783	14,094
700	Pacific Lighting Corporation	24,080	32,025
600	Public Service Electric & Gas Company	14,565	18,300
900	Texas Oil and Gas Corp.	20,835	14,738
		<u>318,378</u>	<u>499,287</u>
	Total securities	531,055	690,365
	Uninvested cash	347	347
	Total investments	<u>\$531,402</u>	<u>\$690,712</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1985

	Participation Percentage	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.9408	\$ 9,576	\$ 13,405
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund. . .	32.5759	160,733	225,006
Albert Corey Prize Fund.	1.9982	9,859	13,802
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	1.4553	7,181	10,052
Endowment Fund			
Regular	13.4056	66,145	92,594
Matching	2.2610	26,131	15,615
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.8056	8,909	12,471
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund5899	2,911	4,075
J. Franklin Jameson Fund.	1.0212	5,039	7,054
Littleton-Griswold Fund.	11.2744	55,629	77,874
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	1.3859	6,838	9,573
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund1387	684	958
Andrew D. White Fund2772	1,368	1,915
	<u>70.1297</u>	<u>361,003</u>	<u>484,394</u>
General Fund	29.8703	170,399	206,318
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$531,402</u>	<u>\$690,712</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
DAVID M. MATTESON FUND
JUNE 30, 1985

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$14,000	General Foods Corp., Sinking Fund Debentures, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due 7/1/90	\$14,553	\$13,720
10,000	Lomas & Nettleton Financial Corp., Subordinated Convertible Debentures, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, due 2/15/08	11,425	15,200
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50% due 9/1/00	24,990	19,380
<u>\$48,000</u>		<u>50,968</u>	<u>48,300</u>
COMMON STOCKS			
225	Abbot Laboratories	11,440	12,909
125	Burlington Northern, Inc.	7,171	7,797
150	Corestates Financial Corp.	8,381	8,813
472	Exxon Corporation	2,273	25,429
300	General Electric Company	9,305	18,563
412	H. J. Heinz Co.	10,002	22,506
125	International Business Machines Corp. .	11,186	15,469
150	Lockheed Corp.	7,518	7,688
125	Merck & Company, Inc.	10,296	14,078
375	Public Service Electric & Gas Company	8,775	11,438
		<u>86,347</u>	<u>144,690</u>
	Total securities	137,315	192,990
	Uninvested cash	1,567	1,567
	Total investments	<u>\$138,882</u>	<u>\$194,557</u>

Membership Statistics *December 15th, 1985*

MEMBERSHIP	1984	1985	Variance (Under)
Honorary	20	18	(2)
Life	411	399	(12)
Annual	10,786	10,833	47
Trustee	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	38	73	35
Sub-Total	11,260	11,328	68
Delinquent Membership	<u>1,433</u>	<u>1,115</u>	(318)
Total Membership	<u>12,693</u>	<u>12,443</u>	(250)

GAINS & LOSSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Gains:	New Life	1	1	0
	New Annual & Renewals	1,338	1,332	(6)
	New Honorary	2	0	(2)
	New Fifty-Year	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>
	Total Gains	1,342	1,361	19
Losses:	Deaths—Honorary	0	2	2
	Deaths—Life	18	9	(9)
	Deaths—Annual	24	35	11
	Deaths—Fifty-Year	12	7	(5)
	Resignations—Annual	47	50	3
	Resignations—Life	0	4	4
	Resignations—Fifty-Year	0	1	1
Drops	<u>920</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>83</u>	
Total Loss	1,021	1,111	90	
Net Gain (Loss)	321	250	(71)	

LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:	1984	1985	Variance (Under)
October	143	151	8
November	170	168	(2)
December	<u>230</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	543	553	10
Delinquents, January through September	<u>890</u>	<u>567</u>	(323)
Total Delinquents	<u>1,433</u>	<u>1,120</u>	(313)

Percentage of file in delinquent category 9%

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1985

Status Type:	Member Code/Price	1984	W/Delinquents Percentage	W/O Delinquents Percentage	1985	W/Delinquents Percentage	W/O Delinquent Percentage
Over \$40,000	(10) @ \$60	1,086	9%	10%	1,411	12%	12%
\$30,000-\$39,999	(11) @ \$55	1,490	12%	13%	1,577	13%	14%
\$20,000-\$29,999	(12) @ \$47	2,506	20%	22%	2,371	19%	21%
\$15,000-\$19,999	(13) @ \$40	1,195	10%	11%	1,038	9%	10%
\$10,000-\$14,999	(14) @ \$30	1,334	11%	12%	1,225	10%	11%
Below \$10,000	(15) @ \$20	2,607	21%	23%	2,529	20%	22%
Joint Members	(03) @ \$20	109	0%	1%	119	0%	1%
Associate Members	(20) @ \$30	453	3%	4%	554	5%	5%
AHA Staff Members	(16)	6	0%	0%	8	0%	0%
Life Members	(05) @ \$1000	411	3%	4%	399	3%	4%
Fifty-Year Members	(06)	37	0%	0%	73	0%	0%
Trustee	(08)	5	0%	0%	5	0%	0%
Honorary Members	(07)	20	0%	0%	18	0%	0%
Addresses Unknown		<u>1</u>	0%	0%	<u>1</u>	0%	0%
Total		11,260			11,328		
Delinquent Members		<u>1,433</u>	11%		<u>1,115</u>	9%	
Total Members		<u>12,693</u>			<u>12,443</u>		

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1985

<u>Status Type:</u>	<u>Member Code/Price</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>W/Delinquents Percentage</u>	<u>W/O Delinquents Percentage</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>W/Delinquents Percentage</u>	<u>W/O Delinquent Percentage</u>
MEMBERSHIP—SEX CLASSIFICATION:							
Male		8,596	68%	76%	8,600	69%	76%
Female		2,652	21%	24%	2,721	22%	24%
Not-Coded		11	0%	0%	7	0%	0%
Address Unknown		<u>1</u>	0%	0%	<u>0</u>	0%	0%
Total		11,260			11,328		
Delinquent		<u>1,433</u>	11%		<u>1,115</u>	9%	
Total Members		<u>12,693</u>			<u>12,443</u>		

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1985

<u>Member Status</u>	<u>Income Range</u>	<u>1984 Number of Members</u>	<u>1985 Number of Members</u>	<u>Gains or (Losses)</u>	<u>Percent of Membership</u>
Code-10 @ \$60	Over \$40,000	1,086	1,411	325	11%
Code-11 @ \$55	\$30,000-\$39,999	1,490	1,577	87	13%
Code-12 @ \$47	\$20,000-\$29,999	2,506	2,371	(135)	19%
Code-13 @ \$40	\$14,000-\$19,999	1,195	1,038	(157)	8%
Code-14 @ \$30	\$10,000-\$14,999	1,334	1,225	(109)	10%
Code-15 @ \$20	Below \$10,000	2,607	2,529	(78)	21%
Code-03 @ \$20	Joint	109	119	10	1%
Code-20 @ \$30	Associate	453	554	101	4%
Code-16	AHA Staff	6	8	2	
Status Unknown		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total Paid Members		10,786	10,833	47	
NON-PAYING MEMBERS					
Code-05 Life		411	399	(12)	3%
Code-06 Fifty-Year		37	73	36	1%
Code-07 Honorary		20	18	(2)	
Code-08 Trustees		5	5	0	
Addresses Unknown		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>	
Total		474	495	21	
Total Paid and Non-Paying Members		11,260	11,328	68	
Delinquent Members		<u>1,433</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>(318)</u>	9%
Total Members		<u>12,693</u>	<u>12,443</u>	<u>(250)</u>	

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1985

NEW MEMBERS—BY SEX		1984	1985	Variance (Under)
Male		832	856	24
Female		413	362	(51)
Total New Members		<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>(27)</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION:				
Students: Graduate Students		323	310	(13)
Undergraduate Students		51	47	(4)
Total Students		374	357	(17)
College Administrators		10	17	7
College Professors		312	277	(35)
Total		322	294	(28)
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Researchers, Curators, Historians		127	148	21
Secondary School Teachers		79	38	(41)
Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to history:				
Accountant	Egyptologist		Music Teacher	
Anthropologist	Executive Director		Personnel Director	
Armed Services Personnel	FDA Specialist		Physician	
Astronomer	Filmmaker		Program Manager	
Banker	Government Employee		Psychiatrist	
Bookseller	Headmaster		Rabbi	
Business Executive	Homemaker		Realtor	
Catholic Priest	Hospital Administrator		Receptionist	
Civil Engineer	Insurance Agent		Research Engineer	
Clerk	Investment Counselor		Sales Representative	
Computer Analyst	Journalist		Scientist	
Computer Scientist	Lawyer		Screenwriter	
Consultant	Library Technician		Social Worker	
Data Processing Supervisor	Merchant		Systems Analyst	
Dentist	Military Officer		Translator	
Economist	Minister		Veterinarian	
Total		<u>343</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>38</u>
Total New Members		<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>(27)</u>

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1985

NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME LEVELS:	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Code-10 Over \$40,000	58	71	13
Code-11 \$30,000 to \$39,999	72	87	15
Code-12 \$20,000 to \$29,999	194	176	(18)
Code-13 \$15,000 to \$19,999	91	79	(12)
Code-14 \$10,000 to \$14,999	114	91	(23)
Code-15 Below \$10,000	598	564	(34)
Code-03 Joint-Spouse	17	26	9
Code-20 Associate	100	123	23
Code-05 Life	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total New Members By Income	<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>(27)</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1985

	1984	1985	Variance (Under)
Alabama	80	87	7
Alaska	14	16	2
Arizona	64	71	7
Arkansas	38	42	4
California	1,224	1,209	(15)
Colorado	94	96	2
Connecticut	293	303	10
Delaware	43	42	(1)
District of Columbia	322	310	(12)
Florida	199	191	(8)
Georgia	133	136	3
Guam	3	3	0
Hawaii	34	29	(5)
Idaho	24	25	1
Illinois	549	554	5
Indiana	220	218	(2)
Iowa	119	108	(11)
Kansas	91	86	(5)
Kentucky	76	82	6
Louisiana	78	81	3
Maine	62	59	(3)
Maryland	423	409	(14)
Massachusetts	615	636	21
Michigan	296	278	(18)
Minnesota	159	153	(6)
Mississippi	38	39	1
Missouri	152	150	(2)
Montana	22	23	1
Nebraska	57	57	0
Nevada	13	13	0
New Hampshire	54	52	(2)
New Jersey	443	452	9
New Mexico	41	47	6
New York	1,412	1,460	48
North Carolina	245	249	4
North Dakota	13	13	0
Ohio	395	413	18
Oklahoma	66	61	(5)
Oregon	89	86	(3)
Pennsylvania	534	555	21
Puerto Rico	11	10	(1)
Rhode Island	82	80	(2)
South Carolina	93	107	14
South Dakota	17	17	0
Tennessee	127	127	0
Texas	385	401	16
Utah	35	39	4

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1985

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Variance (Under)</u>
Vermont	40	43	3
Virgin Islands	2	1	(1)
Virginia	516	513	(3)
Washington	147	143	(4)
West Virginia	44	37	(7)
Wisconsin	236	235	(1)
Wyoming	18	18	0
Canada	257	252	(5)
Other Countries	422	410	(12)
Addresses Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>11,260</u>	<u>11,328</u>	<u>68</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
DECEMBER 15, 1985

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	Variance (Under)
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,146	1,173	27
NORTH ATLANTIC:			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	3,177	3,228	51
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,186	1,196	10
NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	1,696	1,698	2
SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	365	372	7
WEST CENTRAL:			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,175	1,169	(6)
PACIFIC COAST:			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	1,819	1,815	(4)
TERRITORIES & DEPENDENCIES:			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam.	16	14	(2)
Canada	257	252	(5)
Other Countries	422	410	(12)
Addresses Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>11,260</u>	<u>11,328</u>	<u>68</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1976 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1985

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Alabama	116	106	92	94	91	83	81	86	80	87
Alaska	14	14	18	15	13	12	12	13	14	16
Arizona	81	88	85	85	69	70	73	65	64	71
Arkansas	39	38	39	37	39	39	37	35	38	42
California	1,419	1,359	1,362	1,316	1,204	1,166	1,191	1,191	1,224	1,209
Colorado	136	135	135	125	120	108	103	107	94	96
Connecticut	365	356	353	334	322	289	296	294	293	303
Delaware	52	47	41	40	38	35	39	39	43	42
District of Columbia	355	324	339	323	322	312	330	330	322	310
Florida	224	212	213	198	189	185	175	183	199	191
Georgia	180	169	159	139	138	127	135	132	133	136
Guam	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3
Hawaii	32	33	30	27	26	26	32	31	34	29
Idaho	26	29	29	27	25	24	26	24	24	25
Illinois	745	714	693	650	593	556	554	521	549	554
Indiana	325	319	306	281	261	244	241	222	220	218
Iowa	135	134	127	128	115	107	105	112	119	108
Kansas	128	126	124	112	103	96	92	89	91	86
Kentucky	114	113	105	97	88	82	82	84	76	82
Louisiana	108	104	97	99	92	95	81	80	78	81
Maine	79	79	82	74	72	68	63	62	62	59
Maryland	463	431	399	407	409	404	420	417	423	409
Massachusetts	796	729	696	683	648	614	597	606	615	636
Michigan	438	434	408	377	352	324	307	300	296	278
Minnesota	182	173	180	182	170	164	152	140	159	153
Mississippi	63	57	48	48	44	38	39	41	38	39
Missouri	206	201	207	180	167	163	153	151	152	150
Montana	30	29	27	21	16	15	21	22	22	23
Nebraska	77	62	63	57	58	61	55	59	57	57
Nevada	20	15	13	15	14	14	14	13	13	13

(Continued)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
New Hampshire	77	70	68	65	57	57	52	51	54	52
New Jersey	583	579	540	506	470	439	448	448	443	452
New Mexico	46	43	42	44	39	42	43	50	41	47
New York	1,912	1,849	1,688	1,659	1,586	1,461	1,458	1,422	1,412	1,460
North Carolina	309	309	305	271	258	250	259	260	245	249
North Dakota	17	17	12	11	17	15	17	13	13	13
Ohio	523	496	473	431	412	391	378	381	395	413
Oklahoma	89	99	80	68	69	65	73	72	66	61
Oregon	96	93	85	88	81	72	84	91	89	86
Pennsylvania	801	768	712	664	599	556	533	536	534	555
Puerto Rico	11	18	16	13	12	9	12	12	11	10
Rhode Island	101	92	92	92	80	72	81	74	82	80
South Carolina	129	110	104	97	97	90	93	91	93	107
South Dakota	23	26	13	10	10	14	22	19	17	17
Tennessee	165	162	160	153	141	130	123	120	127	127
Texas	415	455	443	431	390	367	378	375	385	401
Utah	44	38	42	44	32	36	31	40	35	39
Vermont	47	43	44	44	44	36	38	39	40	43
Virgin Islands	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Virginia	550	549	537	510	510	503	527	509	516	513
Washington	194	185	187	172	167	151	141	147	147	143
West Virginia	72	67	58	56	51	49	51	47	44	37
Wisconsin	272	279	277	257	230	224	223	236	236	235
Wyoming	12	13	11	13	12	13	17	18	18	18
Canada	349	343	329	319	284	266	263	258	257	252
Other Countries	326	353	376	384	387	387	442	440	422	410
Addresses Unknown	12	2	0	8	7	3	2	0	1	1
Undetermined	14	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	14,142	13,693	13,167	12,593	11,843	11,223	11,300	11,204	11,260	11,328

HONORARY MEMBERS

Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny	1981
Claude Cahen	1967
J.B. Duroselle	1967
G.R. Elton	1982
Fritz Fischer	1984
Keith Hancock	1960
Ragnhild M. Hatton	1981
Christopher Hill	1982
E. LeRoy Ladurie	1981
Masao Maruyama	1982
W.N. Medlicott	1982
Arnaldo Momigliano	1964
Roland Mousnier	1964
Joseph Needham	1984
J.H. Plumb	1981
Ronald Syme	1964
P. Yu	1964
Silvio Zavala	1958

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1984

LIFE MEMBERS:

Elizabeth A. Bacon, Millville, New Jersey
 Katherine E. Crane, Kenton, Ohio
 Charles Gibson, Keesville, New York
 Olive Kuntz Gilliam, Tehachapi, California
 Harold E. Hazelton, New York, New York
 Alice Patricia Kenney, Delmar, New York
 Alfred A. Knopf, Purchase, New York
 Laurence LaFore, Iowa City, Iowa
 John E. Merrill, San Diego, California

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Eugene Newton Anderson, Los Angeles, California
 Helen C. Boatfield, Canadaville, New York
 J. Duncan Brite, Pasadena, California
 Maude D. French, Hanover, New Hampshire
 Harold J. Jonas, Goshen, New York
 Elmer L. Kayser, Washington, District of Columbia
 Eugene H. Roseboom, Columbus, Ohio

HONORARY MEMBERS:

Fernand Braudel, Paris, France
 Yasaka Takagi, Tokyo, Japan

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

John H. Beeler, Greensboro, North Carolina
David A. Blank, South Orange, New Jersey
Bernard L. Boylan, Bellingham, Washington
Peter Charanis, New Brunswick, New Jersey
Eric Cochrane, Chicago, Illinois
David M. Cotter, Dale City, Virginia
Robert N. Crossley, Northfield, Minnesota
Chester Destler, West Hartford, Connecticut
William L. Downard, Rensselaer, Indiana
Frank E. Dykema, Winter Haven, Florida
Eric S. Fischer, Takoma Park, Maryland
S.F. Ginsberg, New York, New York
Louis Greenberg, College Park, Maryland
Gertrude S. Greenwood, Nashville, Tennessee
Herbert S. Gutman, Nyack, New York
Florette Henri, Yonkers, New York
Robert L. Hoffman, Albany, New York
Stephen B. Lee, Alexandria, Virginia
E.V. Leonard, Macomb, Illinois
Paul W. Leser, Hartford, Connecticut
Marie Musgrave Portilla, Palos Verdes Estates, California
Ronald R. Nelson, Orange City, Iowa
Albert E. Neviaser, Silver Spring, Maryland
Helen A. Nutting, Northfield, Minnesota
Stanley R. Ross, Austin, Texas
Dorothy M. Schulliam, Ithaca, New York
Carl E. Solberg, Seattle, Washington
George J. Stansfield, Alexandria, Virginia
Don Stocker, Cincinnati, Ohio
Warren I. Susman, New Brunswick, New Jersey
Marc M. Szeftel, Seattle, Washington
Elizabeth S. Teall, South Hadley, Massachusetts
John B. Webster, Paris, France
Elizabeth Weisz-Buck, Rancho Palos Verdes, California
Delores M. Williams, Saint Charles, Missouri

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1985

<u>Year Joined</u>	<u>Number of Members On File in 1984</u>	<u>Members Remaining On File in 1985</u>	<u>Gains (Losses) in 1985</u>
1901	0	1	1
1912	1	1	0
1914	3	3	0
1918	1	1	0
1920	4	4	0
1921	4	3	(1)
1922	5	3	(2)
1923	3	3	0
1924	10	9	(1)
1925	5	5	0
1926	9	8	(1)
1927	13	12	(1)
1928	10	8	(2)
1929	8	7	(1)
1930	15	15	0
1931	6	5	(1)
1932	3	3	0
1933	3	2	(1)
1934	9	9	0
1935	5	5	0
1936	12	13	1
1937	23	23	0
1938	13	13	0
1939	24	24	0
1940	19	17	(2)
1941	21	17	(4)
1942	14	14	0
1943	17	15	(2)
1944	19	19	0
1945	29	26	(3)
1946	91	86	(5)
1947	81	73	(8)
1948	78	77	(1)
1949	57	53	(4)
1950	85	82	(3)
1951	66	63	(3)
1952	68	66	(2)
1953	71	68	(3)
1954	81	79	(2)
1955	93	88	(5)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
(continued)

1956	76	69	(7)
1957	129	130	1
1958	164	161	(3)
1959	174	169	(5)
1960	188	177	(11)
1961	172	169	(3)
1962	201	185	(11)
1963	230	216	(14)
1964	228	210	(18)
1965	226	213	(13)
1966	271	252	(19)
1967	225	213	(12)
1968	142	138	(4)
1969	516	494	(22)
1970	355	339	(16)
1971	312	288	(24)
1972	256	234	(22)
1973	298	280	(18)
1974	320	300	(20)
1975	311	277	(34)
1976	330	293	(37)
1977	368	331	(37)
1978	367	337	(30)
1979	422	372	(50)
1980	445	377	(68)
1981	441	388	(53)
1982	817	722	(92)
1983	852	687	(165)
1984	1,343	999	(344)
1985	1	1,284	1,283
1986	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>11,260</u>	<u>11,328</u>	<u>77</u>

Minutes of the Council Meetings

MAY 17-18, 1985

The Council met on May 17-18, 1985, at the J. W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, DC. President William H. McNeill called the meeting to order at 2:10 P.M. on May 17. 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 O. Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew, Bernard Lewis, John V. Lombardi, Louise A. Tilly, George B. Tindall; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director; and Otto Pflanze, *AHR* editor.

1. *Approval of minutes of the December 27 and 30, 1984, meetings:* The minutes were approved as distributed.

2. *Report of the President:* i). Council approved the action of the Executive Committee in being asked by the Search Committee for the new *AHR* editor to review the curricula vitae of the three finalists and report its impressions back to the committee; ii). "Why Study History" essay: As the Council members had not seen the revised draft, made in response to observations from various people, discussion on it was deferred until the following day until they had had time to read it.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Degler reported on the actions of the two committees which he chairs as president-elect: i). Committee on Affiliated Societies: Three applications had recently come before the committee: The Scipio Society of Naval and Military History was turned down because it was too regional; Council unanimously approved this decision. Two others resulted in a split vote, and Council reviewed the applications: Association of Historians in Eastern North Carolina: During discussion it became clear that its study of history was not restricted to North Carolina history, but the association's membership was small and resident in the state; it could be useful in that the site of one of the first collaboratives will be in North Carolina. Mr. Degler then moved that the association be accepted for affiliation but the motion lost by 6 opposed, 3 in favor, and 2 abstentions. Committee for the Publication of African Historical Sources: Mr. Lewis, a member of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, explained that the intention of this group is to create an American association for an international project for the publication

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of sources which are in a different state from the more popular type of history. A motion not to admit this Committee at this time was approved, with one dissent, but it should be suggested that it reapply in about two years. ii). Committee on Committees: Council approved the committee's recommendation that Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota, and Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University, serve three-year terms on the Oversight Committee of the joint OAH-NCSS-AHA History Teaching Alliance, and that Herman Belz, University of Maryland, replace Linda K. Kerber on the joint AHA-APSA Bicentennial Era Committee, Ms. Kerber having resigned because of her other heavy commitments. Mr. Kirkendall expressed concern that public historians are not being drawn into collaboratives or other AHA projects.

4. *Report of the Nominating Committee*: Ms. Maier, chair of the Nominating Committee joined the meeting to report on her committee's February activities: i). Council Award for Scholarly Distinction: The committee recommended the deletion of the words "Emeritus" and "who have completed their careers", and with one dissent Council approved. Ms. Maier presented three nominations for the 1985 award. In later discussion the Council voted to make the award to Felix Gilbert. Carl Schorske, a personal friend of Mr. Gilbert's, will be asked to write a maximum 200-word statement to be read at the presentation ceremony. Mr. Gammon was asked to investigate having a medal struck for this award and how much it would cost. Council requested that in future it should be supplied with a detailed statement of the candidates' accomplishments and the rationale for the Nominating Committee's selection. ii). Election of Council members and members of the Committee on Committees: Ms. Maier outlined the committee's plans for regularizing the election cycle of members to these two committees to bring them into full compliance with the constitution, and Council approved. iii). Dual service on AHA committees: Ms. Maier said the committee had had no real problems with the new anti-pluralism rule of candidates having to resign from other committees on which they are already serving; only two preferred to stay on their present committees rather than stand for election. iv). Programming of election ballot count: Ms. Maier said she was having great trouble organizing the ballot count because some computer centers are not equipped to handle the optical scanner. She recommended that, in order to reduce the cost of programming the ballot cards, one permanent place be found instead of moving from campus to campus wherever the Nominating Committee chair is located. Her preference would be to revert to punched cards. She also expressed misgivings about the ballot being mailed to the membership in the newsletter. v). Redefinition of president's role: Ms. Maier said the

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committee had not seen Mr. Garraty's proposal and therefore it could not give an opinion. vi). Slate of candidates: The committee regrets not having a medievalist on the slate, but there will be a deep commitment on the part of the committee next year to rectify this; she asked for any suggestions.

5. *Report of the Research Division:* Ms. Norton reported on the spring meeting of the division. Apropos the Beveridge research grants, the committee recommended that the announcement contain the following clause: "Preference will be given to those with specific research needs, such as the completing of a project or completion of a discrete segment thereof." Council approved. On the proposed revision of the *Guide to Historical Literature*, this is a longtime project. The next step is a meeting in June with the Council of Library Resources and other interested parties, and she would keep the Council informed of developments. The division was urged to think about it creatively. The division has established a session at the annual meeting to discuss the falling off of sales of scholarly books, particularly those in European history, and related problems. A new matter brought to the attention of the Council was the nomination of members to the Howard R. Marraro Prize committee, which administers the prizes for the AHA, American Catholic Historical Association, and the Society for Italian Historical Studies. Council agreed that an adjustment should be made in the course of the next year to allow for a representative from each organization to serve on the committee, which was the original intention of the donor.

6. *Report of the AHR Editor:* Mr. Pflanze said that the *Review* staff is extremely pleased with the appointment of Mr. Ransel as the new editor. Composition costs for the publication of the *Review*, he reported, have dropped sharply since the October 1984 issue, the first entire issue to be produced on the new electronic equipment. A further decrease is in prospect. From statistics distributed to the Council it appears that the cost of the equipment may be recouped as promised within two years. On his forthcoming retirement from the editorship of the *AHR*, Council recognized Mr. Pflanze's devoted editorship of the *Review* by a round of applause and the presentation of a plaque. Mr. McNeill asked him to convey the Council's appreciation to the members of his staff.

7. *Report of the Professional Division:* Mr. Kirkendall presented the following items for action: i). Adoption of revised statement on AHA policy concerning alleged violations of rights of foreign historians. Debate ensued on whether defending historians whatever their activities would make this a political statement, or whether it should be broadened to protest all human rights violations of any individuals. In conclusion, the first and last paragraphs of the statement were excised, and after two

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minor emendations in the body of the statement, a motion to adopt the statement as AHA policy was put to vote and passed eight in favor, three opposed. The revised statement is attached. ii). The Committee on Women Historians' request for AHA support of the Civil Rights Act of 1985 (S.431) was raised. This measure is to rectify the Grove City decision of the Supreme Court legislatively. In response to a question whether the Professional Division will involve itself in other federal legislation, Mr. Gammon said that the Association does on occasion, such as the coalition lobbying activity the National Coordinating Committee engages in. The Association should act strategically by restricting itself to legislation that affects the historical profession and not take on all the political problems of the country. A motion to adopt the resolution was put to Council and it passed ten in favor, one opposed. iii). Code of Ethics: Mr. Kirkendall informed the Council that the division is preparing a revision of the code of ethics based on the 1975 Hackney Report's "Statement of Professional Standards." It will include provisions applicable to public historians as well as to those in academe, and the issue of part-time, temporary teachers will also be taken into account. There will be a session on the subject at the annual meeting. It will be some time before the division is ready to bring its draft to the Council. It will be a broad document and recognizable as a statement of the Association in this area and more readily identifiable than the Hackney Report. Mr. McNeill suggested the title of it should be broadened to "Rights and Responsibilities of Historians." Mr. Kirkendall noted that the Hackney Report touches the Abraham case on several points. iv). National Coordinating Committee (NCC): On behalf of Page Miller, who was unable to be present, Mr. Kirkendall distributed several informational items of activities in which the NCC is presently engaged. On the nomination of the new Archivist, Mr. Link asked if the Council is to instruct Ms. Miller how to testify; he expected to be called and also questioned whether there was any position he should take for the Council. Mr. Gammon suggested that our posture should be that the candidate has many qualifications while avoiding comment on the issue of his views on South Africa.

8. *Report of the Teaching Division*: The main item of business was the progress on the new pamphlet series. Mr. Garraty said that Harcourt Brace Jovanovich intends to bring out the series, and he and Eric Foner will work out the details with Mr. McCluskey of Harcourt Brace. It will be a two-volume paperback series—one in European history and the other in United States history. Mr. Garraty asked if the Council would have control over the operation or if it will be satisfied that it is being done in a proper and legitimate way by a commercial publisher. Mr.

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Gammon said that the two key factors are that the Teaching Division should have quality control over the pamphlets and that the AHA should receive royalties on sales. If the pamphlets are to carry the AHA imprimatur, headquarters should be involved as a party to the contract and there should be outside reviewers for the pamphlets.

Mr. Garraty next reported on the current negotiations with the Society for History Education (SHE) and recommended approval of the exchange of representatives, i.e., two AHA members to serve on the SHE Board of Editors, and in return SHE will establish liaison, by correspondence, with the *AHR* editor. To provide further interaction a SHE representative will attend the Teaching Division's meeting as a nonvoting observer at SHE's expense. Council voted unanimously in favor of these recommendations. Suggestions were made as to AHA representation, e.g., that the vice-president or Council member on the Teaching Division be one of the representatives on the SHE Board of Editors and the second be a member of the *AHR* editorial staff. It was not considered absolutely necessary for members of the Teaching Division to serve in these capacities, and it was left that the matter would be put on the Committee on Committees' agenda in the fall.

9. *Report of the Finance Committee*: Mr. McNeill reported on the morning meeting of the Finance Committee and gave an overview of the general financial condition of the Association; it is operating on a shoestring but a challenge grant campaign should give a little more security. Mr. Pflanze drew attention to an error in the *AHR* budget, namely, that it records that Indiana University is paying fifty percent of the salaries of the six half-time editorial assistants when they are in fact being fully paid for by AHA. He also remarked that it has been a matter of concern to the *Review* staff that they did not have access to Byrd Press billings and therefore do not know the financial consequences of what they or Byrd Press do. During the general discussion it was suggested that Indiana University be reminded of the great advantage it has of having so many journals on campus, and that when the *AHR* contract is due for renewal consideration should be given to putting it up for bid. Mr. McNeill then called the question and Council approved the budget for FY 1985-86 as presented.

10. *Appointment of the 1986 Program Committee*: Council reviewed the proposed committee structure submitted by the chair, Margaret C. Jacob, and noted that except for the Far East it is very light on non-Western history, otherwise it is a very strong committee. Concern was also expressed about pluralism, e.g., that Ms. Lightman, the only public historian, is currently serving as local arrangements chair for the 1985 meeting, and that the nonmembers who will be required to join the

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Association will tend only to remain members for their one-year term on the committee whereas there are many longtime members who would be keen to serve. Mr. Gammon was asked to convey to Ms. Jacob the Council's concern at the absence of anybody between Germany and the China border, i.e., Africa, Middle East, South Asia, and Tibet; that someone is needed to handle Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; and that Ms. Lightman perhaps be replaced by another qualified historian. When the committee is restructured the Executive Committee will act on behalf of the Council.

In discussing the annual meeting, Mr. Gammon mentioned that he had again obtained low rates at the Hyatt Regency in Chicago where the 1986 meeting will be held.

10A. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon presented the following three items for action: i). Endowment of book award by an anonymous donor: Mr. Link made a motion that this offer be accepted with gratitude, the award to be named in honor of Paul Birdsall, a great scholar and person. The motion was seconded and Council approved unanimously, though members agreed that the donor be asked to consider extending the chronological limit of the prize. ii). *Liaison with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies*: In order to regularize the appointment of an AHA representative on the AAASS Board, Mr. Fisher-Galati should be informed that his term has come to an end. The Committee on Committees, at its fall meeting, will be asked to recommend a successor as this is an important link between the two associations. Henceforth, representatives will serve three-year terms. iii). *Parliamentarian for the 1985 Annual Meeting*: Council approved the appointment of Mr. Paul B. Conkin, but if he should decline a competent replacement should be found. It is important to have a parliamentarian because a resolution on the Abraham case may well be presented to the business meeting and it could be a prolonged debate. Mr. McNeill asked that any such resolution be distributed to the Council prior to the meeting in order to plan a course of action. Council should also be sent the article and responses on the Abraham case which is in the forthcoming issue of *Central European History*; if the issue is not yet off press, Mr. Pflanze will obtain a copy of the manuscript and send it to headquarters for reproducing.

10B. *Report of the Executive Director—Informational Items*: i). Council noted with great interest the exchange of correspondence with Harry Kraus on plans for his brother Michael contributing a sum of \$10,000 to endow research grants in the field of American history, with particular reference to the intercultural aspects of American and European relations in the colonial era. ii). *International Activities*: Mr. Gam-

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mon informed Council that the sixth colloquium of U.S.-USSR Historians will be held in February 1986, at the Wilson Center of the Smithsonian Institution, and that plans are under way to hold a return conference with the Italian historical community in 1988. Exchanges are also ensuing with the Japanese for a second conference to be held in the U.S. in early 1987. As this will be discussed with the Japanese at the Stuttgart congress, President McNeill was empowered to appoint a three-person committee, headed by Akira Iriye, to draw up plans immediately for discussion at Stuttgart. The topic will be on Chinese history, the theme of which should be decided. Frederic Wakeman could be asked for recommendations for the committee. Other names suggested by Council for service were specialists in Chinese history such as Morris Rossabi, James Lee, and James Liu. iii). *Fellowship Programs*: Council noted the status of the Congressional and Jameson Fellowship programs, and the establishment of a five-year contract with NASA for a program of fellowships in space and aeronautical history. Mr. Gammon requested, and received, approval for a selection committee consisting of a representative from the History of Science Society, Society for the History of Technology, and the Economic History Association, with a chair from AHA chosen by the Committee on Committees. iv). *Blue Ribbon Commission on History in the Schools*: Mr. Link spoke to the proposal and first gave the historical background to the Association's involvement in the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS). He then reported on his recent meeting with the executive director of NCSS to discuss the formation of a joint NCSS-OAH-AHA commission. His personal preference would have been for AHA to act unilaterally, but he had become convinced over the last six months that it would do the nation a much greater service if AHA joined forces with these other influential groups. Among the topics for the history component would be what high school students should be exposed to, teacher training methods, textbooks, and a survey of the whole field of history looking ahead to the twenty-first century. Mr. McNeill said the agenda should also include both world history and U.S. history—world history particularly needs to be addressed—but it was not envisioned that the commission will go into any detail. Other disciplines such as the economists, geographers, archaeologists, and philosophers, may also participate. The OAH has asked Mr. Link to appoint its members to the planning commission and as the organizers must proceed very rapidly over the summer, he asked Council whether the AHA should abandon the idea of going forward on its own, or decide that AHA should participate in this national alliance. By participating, there is the possibility of expanding the history component of the social studies. The national commission can go ahead with

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great strength, two-thirds of whom will be history teachers. The NCSS has allocated \$25,000 to the planning committee and it will go ahead whether AHA participates or not. Mr. Link requested to be empowered to negotiate on behalf of AHA and OAH in putting this planning meeting together. Sentiment leaned toward AHA going it alone, but given the problems of funding its own commission, Council unanimously voted to join the alliance and authorized Mr. Link to proceed forthwith. v). *Popular History Magazine*: The current status is that there is a brief in to Exxon to keep it alive but the outlook is not very good. Boston University is showing some interest in the publication, including its Center for Democracy, which is under the directorship of Allen Weinstein. vi). *Guide to the Study of U.S. History Outside the United States*: The *Guide* is expected off press in the fall. No price has been set. vii). *Grants in hand and applied for*: Council noted the present status of grants. Mr. Link mentioned that he had been approached by the University of Georgia Press to review a publication proposal on the *Jameson Papers*. It was very obvious that it did not get sufficient review before it went to the Press and the manuscript was an atrocious piece of amateur work. Mr. Gammon said he had not seen the proposal and would immediately get in touch with Mr. Rothberg about it. Mr. Link invited Mr. Rothberg and Ms. Goggin to Princeton to meet with the editors of the *Wilson Papers* for a lesson on professional editing. Mr. McNeill said the Research Division should take the matter up, and they should also ask to see a few sample pages. viii). *Divestiture of stocks in firms doing business in South Africa*: Following a wide ranging discussion it was moved that, in view of the Association's policy on investments in companies doing business in South Africa adopted in 1979 and in consideration of the information that has come to light since then, that the AHA identify those securities it holds in companies doing business in the Republic of South Africa and instruct its Trustees and Fiduciary Trust to sell them. With one dissent, the resolution was adopted. The Board of Trustees will be apprised of this action. ix). *Project '87*: Ms. Cynthia Harrison, deputy director, joined the meeting to inform the Council on the current and projected activities of Project '87 through 1987.

11. *New or Continuing Business*: i). *Redefinition of the role of the President*: Council discussed Mr. Garraty's proposal that the president-elect should serve as roving ambassador for the Association during his presidential year. Mr. Degler said he has been granted leave for one quarter and asked if Council had any constraints on what he might do. It was agreed to try this arrangement one time and evaluate it thereafter. Mr. Degler will report his reactions to the Council at its December 1986 meeting. Unanimous approval was then given that President-elect Deg-

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ler be encouraged to organize, with the help and support of the Washington office, a series of visits to representative institutions in diverse parts of the country, and to report to the Council at its December 1986 meeting. ii). *"Why Study History" essay*: Council reviewed the manuscript and Mr. McNeill said he would send the final revised copy to headquarters by June 20, after which AHA will see to its printing and distribution. It was also suggested that it be published in the *NY Times* op-ed and in *Social Education*. iii). *Public Historians*: Mr. McNeill informed the Council that he had very recently visited the USAF Historians Office at Bolling Air Force Base. There was a feeling they were not part of AHA and as a step toward closing the ranks he would like heads of government history offices included in the annual department chairs meeting to exchange opinions. Another problem government historians have is in publishing. Before a manuscript can go to press it has to go through a process of clearance through various government agencies, which can delay publication for three or four years; this should be borne in mind by the Professional Division in drawing up its code of ethics.

12. *Date of next meetings*: Council will meet on the traditional days of December 27 and 30, at the New York meeting.

13. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

DECEMBER 27, 1985

The Council convened on December 27, 1985, in the Jolson Room of the New York Marriott Marquis Hotel. President McNeill called the meeting to order at 8:45 A.M. 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 O. Appleby, Katherine Fischer Drew, John V. Lombardi, Louise A. Tilly, and George B. Tindall; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Attending as observers were the newly elected president-elect, Natalie Zemon Davis, and Council members Robert Forster and Peggy K. Liss. Council member Bernard Lewis was unable to attend owing to his absence abroad.

1. *Minutes of the May 17-18, 1985, meeting*: With some minor corrections, the minutes of the spring meeting were approved.

2. *Report of the President*: Mr. McNeill reported i). On the annual meeting he, Ms. Drew, and Mr. Gammon had with the Board of Trustees on November 18, 1985, the main purpose of which was to discuss the

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divestiture of AHA's holdings of stocks and bonds in companies operating facilities in the Republic of South Africa. ii). Council approved the following actions of the Executive Committee: a). appointment of an East European specialist to the 1986 Program Committee; b). decision to stay with the present plaque for the AHA Award for Scholarly Distinction. iii). Relationship between the National Council for the Social Studies and AHA with respect to a study of social studies curricula in the schools: Messrs. McNeill and Link reported on the various discussions they recently had with the leadership of NCSS and other concerned parties. Discussion ensued on the strategy to be adopted at the December 30 meeting with NCSS president Donald Bragaw and executive director Frances Haley. Mr. Link agreed to draft a statement summarizing the understanding reached for circulation to the Council for final approval, prior to distribution at the meeting with the NCSS officers.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: Mr. Degler recommended i). Acceptance of the Committee on Committees' nominations for service on the appointive Committees; it was so moved, seconded, and passed unanimously; ii). That the resubmitted application from the Association (formerly Committee) for the Publication of African Historical Sources for affiliation with AHA, which had received a split vote in the Committee on Affiliated Societies in the spring because it was still in an embryonic stage, now be accepted based on the recently submitted additional evidence of its scholarly purpose and activities. Council approved acceptance; iii). Procedure for electing president-elect: Mr. Degler next spoke on the issue of competitive elections for the office of president-elect. He was convinced, after speaking with many AHA members, that it was not a desirable mode of gaining a president and would like to return to the non-contested procedure. Following discussion his motion for a change in the constitution was defeated six to four. At the suggestion of Ms. Davis, Mr. Gammon agreed to put a piece in *Perspectives* asking members for their thoughts on the matter; iv). In closing, Mr. Degler outlined his plans for visiting history departments during his quarter break.

4. *Report of the Vice-President for Research*: Ms. Norton referred the Council to the fall minutes of the Research Division and her annual report. Action items were i). Adoption of a public statement on the declassification review process published in the 1984 annual report of the Information Security Oversight Office. With minor emendations, the resolution was approved; ii). Ms. Norton requested, and received, approval to investigate the establishment of an International Committee on Women's History to be affiliated with the International Committee of Historical Sciences; iii). Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: The terms were

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broadened to include citizens and permanent residents of both the United States and Canada.

5. *Report of the Vice-President for the Profession*: After informing the Council of the present status of the Code of Ethics, Mr. Kirkendall presented the following recommendations for action: i). Endorsement of the Plagiarism Statement prepared by the Professional Division for dissemination to graduate history departments and seminars. Council members felt it needed more precision and tighter construction. It was returned to the division for further editing and a request to resubmit it in the spring; ii). History Teaching Alliance (HTA): Noting that public historians are not being drawn into the Alliance as much as would be desirable, Council approved the division's recommendation that the HTA recruit the American Association for State and Local History into the enterprise; iii). American Federation of Teachers' (AFT) resolution: Although the division had recommended in October that Council adopt part of this resolution protesting the recent changes in legislation governing higher education in Poland, the situation has since changed and it was recommended that the AHA associate itself with the AFT protest sent to the Polish Government, but not with the enforcement sanctions. Council agreed unanimously; iv). Guidelines of the Conference of Editors of Learned Journals for journal editors and contributors: Given two recent cases involving AHA members, Mr. Kirkendall said that these principles should be brought to the membership's attention. Ms. Norton questioned whether it wasn't for the AHA to draw up some guidelines, and she will refer this to her division in the spring; v). Late circulation of annual meeting papers to session chairs and commentators: Mr. Kirkendall decided not to ask Council to endorse a statement banning delinquents from participating in annual meetings, but asked instead that the Research Division give consideration to what can be done about the problem. Ms. Norton said she would take this up along with developing some guidelines for procedures by future Program Committees; vi). Accuracy in Academia: Council unanimously approved the division's recommendations that the AHA associate itself with the AAUP fall 1985 statement opposing the activities of AIA.

6. *Report of the Vice-President for Teaching*: Mr. Garraty apprised the Council of his negotiations with Harcourt Brace Jovanovich for the publication of the new pamphlet series in U.S. history and expressed his hopes, on concluding his term of Teaching vice-president, that the AHA will find ways of publishing the non-U.S. history series.

7. *Pacific Coast Branch (PCB)*: Mr. John A. Schutz, PCB secretary-treasurer, joined the meeting and reported on the activities of the PCB during 1985. He distributed copies of his annual report and drew atten-

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tion to a resolution passed at its business meeting requesting the executive director to look into the possibility of the Association obtaining optional group liability insurance against suits for defamation for its members. Mr. Gammon said he would look into options of this second coverage and refer it to the Professional Division at its spring meeting.

8. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon reported that the financial condition of the Association was sound, and there was prospect of a second year of balanced budgets. The AHA was unsuccessful in its application to NEH for a small challenge grant but would reapply next year. He then presented the following items for action: i). *Appointments to the AHR Board of Editors*: Mr. Ransel recommended the appointment of James Sheehan, Stanford University (modern Germany) and Susanna Barrows, University of California Berkeley (modern France) to fill the slots being vacated by Hans Rogger, University of California at Los Angeles, and Allan Mitchell, University of California at San Diego, whose terms expire at the end of December. With the recent change in editors, Mr. Ransel will handle Russia/Eastern Europe. Council approved; ii). *National History Day subvention*: Council agreed to the continuation of a \$1,000 subvention to National History Day for a further three years; iii). *Appointment of Local Arrangements Chair for the 1986 Annual Meeting*: Council unanimously approved the appointment of Albert Erlebacher of DePaul University to serve as chair; iv). *Appointment of new member of Board of Trustees*: On the recommendation of the chair of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Gammon put forward the name of Richard T. Cunniff, of Ruane, Cunniff & Company, Inc., for appointment to a five-year term to replace John C. Hanson who had recently resigned. Council approved, and the nomination will go before the Business Meeting for ratification.

9. *AHA Speakers Bureau*: Mr. Degler inquired whether a separate roster of former Council members in European history had been drawn up. Mr. Gammon said he will need to pursue this further.

10. *National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History*: Ms. Page Miller, NCC director, joined the meeting and gave a report on current legislation of interest to the profession. She also informed Council on the present status of nominations for the chairmanship of NEH and for the U.S. Archivist.

11. *Project '87*: Ms. Cynthia Harrison, deputy director of Project '87, informed Council on the various projects under way for observing the bicentenary of the U.S. Constitution in 1987.

12. *Agendas for the General Meeting and Business Meetings*: Council reviewed the agendas and noted that there was one resolution to come to the floor of the Business Meeting.

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13. *American Historical Review*: Mr. Ransel said that at his request a number of professors from the Indiana University history department now come into the editorial offices and check the books received for review. He has decided not to keep book reviews to a uniform length, and is lifting the restrictions on certain types of books that have not been reviewed in the past. He also stated a need for a greater flow of articles.

14. *New or Continuing Business*: Mr. Gammon informed Council that Mr. McNeill's pamphlet "Why Study History?" will be off press very shortly and will be sent to ISP subscribers as part of the AHA Defense of History kit.

15. *Retiring Council members*. President McNeill presented Mr. Link with a plaque as a symbol and keepsake as tangible evidence of his service which was now coming to an end, although he will be an ongoing agent of the Association as its representative on the AHA-OAH-NCSS coalition for curriculum reform. In accepting the plaque, Mr. Link said his service on the AHA Council had been the greatest experience in his life and he thanked all those present. Mr. McNeill also expressed his thanks to the outgoing Teaching vice-president and the three Council members for their activity, wisdom, and sage advice.

16. *Executive Session*: Council next went into executive session, and on resuming informed Mr. Gammon of the unanimous decision to reappoint him for a further five years as executive director.

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

DECEMBER 30, 1985

The Council convened on December 30, 1985, in the Jolson Room of the Marriott Marquis Hotel. Outgoing President McNeill turned over the gavel to President Degler who called the meeting to order at 8:30 A.M. Present were: Natalie Zemon Davis, president-elect; Richard S. Kirkendall, vice-president, Professional Division; Mary Beth Norton, vice-president, Research Division; Patricia Albjerg Graham, vice-president, Teaching Division; Council members Robert Forster, Peggy K. Liss, and George B. Tindall; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; and Jamil S. Zainaldin, deputy executive director. Council members Bernard Lewis and Louise A. Tilly were unable to attend because they were out of the country.

1. *Consideration of Business Meeting Resolution*: The resolution having been defeated, no action was necessary by Council.

2. *Council Appointments to Committees*: The following appointments were made:

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Executive Committee: Carl N. Degler; Natalie Zemon Davis; William H. McNeill; Mary Beth Norton; Peggy K. Liss

Finance Committee: Carl N. Degler; Natalie Zemon Davis; William H. McNeill; Richard S. Kirkendall; Patricia Albjerg Graham

Professional Division: George B. Tindall

Research Division: Louise A. Tilly

Teaching Division: Robert Forster

Committee on Affiliated Societies: Natalie Zemon Davis; Bernard Lewis

Committee on Committees: Natalie Zemon Davis

3. *Appointment of 1987 Program Committee Chair:* Council reviewed the list of nominees, all of whom had indicated willingness to serve if appointed, and selected Lewis Perry of Vanderbilt University.

4. *Report of the 1986 Program Committee Chair:* Ms. Jacob joined the meeting and outlined the committee's plans for the 1986 meeting. A number of foreign scholars were being asked to participate, and she requested funds to assist them in attending. Mr. Gammon said that he will apply to the United States Information Agency for a grant but the agency will probably only fund those in American studies.

5. *1987 Annual Meeting Site:* Various cities on the East Coast were considered and the first choice fell to Washington, DC. Mr. Gammon said he would commence negotiations with the various hotels.

6. *AHA-OAH-NCSS Collaboration:* Mr. Link was present for discussion of his draft position paper which he had circulated earlier to the Council. Following some minor changes the statement was approved and it will be used as talking points at the luncheon meeting with the NCSS officers.

7. *Date of Spring Meeting:* Council agreed to meet on May 16–17, 1986.

8. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Minutes of the One-Hundredth Business Meeting

President William H. McNeill called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 P.M. on December 29, 1985, at the New York Marriott Marquis Hotel. Paul K. Conkin of 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 fiscal year ended June 1985. The financial condition of the Association was reported to be sound, and there was prospect of a second year of balanced budgets. The AHA was unsuccessful in its application to NEH for a small challenge grant but would reapply next year. Mr. Gammon then asked the Business Meeting to consent to the appointment of Richard T. Cunniff of Ruane, Cunniff & Company, Inc., to the Board of Trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Hanson earlier this year. The members in attendance approved the appointment unanimously.

Mr. Gammon called attention to the fine work of the members of the Program Committee, with John M. Murrin as chair and William C. Jordan as co-chair, both of Princeton University. A motion to thank them was put to the floor, seconded, and passed unanimously. A similar motion was passed giving thanks to the truly remarkable work of the Local Arrangements Committee, its chair Marjorie M. Lightman, and her associates from the Institute for Research in History, Elizabeth Hitz and Dorothy O. Helly. Given the large attendance at the annual meeting this year and the newness of the hotel, their efforts to provide a smoothly-run meeting can only be judged a success. Finally, Mr. Gammon proposed a motion thanking the headquarters staff, with particular reference to James H. Leatherwood, controller, and Eileen Gaylard, executive assistant. The motion was accepted by acclamation.

2. *Report of the Editor:* Mr. Ransel gave an addendum report to the one submitted by Mr. Otto Pflanze for the fiscal year ended June 1985. Mr. Ransel noted with pleasure the easy transition that had taken place following Mr. Pflanze's departure from the editor's chair after eight years of distinguished service to the Association. He also noted the help given him during the early weeks of his tenure by Associate Editor Helen Nader, and by Assistant Editors Sally Kent and Michelle Mannering. Mr. Ransel informed the meeting that the Council had, at its December 27 meeting, accepted the appointments of James J. Sheehan of

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Stanford University (modern Germany) and Susanna Barrows, University of California, Berkeley (modern France) to replace Hans Rogger, University of California, Los Angeles, and Allan Mitchell, University of California, San Diego, whose terms on the Board of Editors were expiring at the end of the year. With the recent changes on the board, Mr. Ransel will now handle the areas of Russia and Eastern Europe. Mr. Ransel reported that he had instituted a number of changes in procedure at the *Review*, e.g., book reviews will not be kept to a uniform length and restrictions are being lifted on certain types of books that have not been reviewed in the past. The rule limiting debates in the Communications section of the *Review* has also been abolished.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee*: Pauline R. Maier of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the results of the fall election. Carl N. Degler and Natalie Zemon Davis were elected president and president-elect respectively; Patricia Albjerg Graham was elected vice-president of the Teaching Division; Council members elected were Robert Forster and Peggy K. Liss; divisional committee members elected were George M. Fredrickson (Profession), Anna K. Nelson (Research), and Sharon Harley (Teaching); Committee on Committees member elected was Linda Levy Peck; elected to the Nominating Committee were Richard S. Dunn, David K. Wyatt, and Suzanne Lebsock. (The full report appears on p. 98.)

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents*: The three vice-presidents, John A. Garraty (Teaching), Richard S. Kirkendall (Profession), and Mary Beth Norton (Research), informed the meeting of the activities of their respective divisions during the course of the year. (Their reports appear on pp. 28–34 of this report.)

5. *Resolution*: Having met the constitutional requirements for bringing resolutions before the business meeting, the following resolution was presented to the Business Meeting:

RESOLVED: While recognizing that any individual serving as an officer of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (the international body with which the American Historical Association is affiliated) serves not as an instructed representative either of his own country or of the AHA, it is at the same time incompatible with such an individual's obligation to the discipline of history and to his colleagues in the AHA for him or her to sponsor, or join in sponsoring, resolutions asserting the special competence of "historians" or of the "historical profession" (other than himself or herself as an individual) to make recommendations concerning political issues, whether of a national or international character.

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Wilcomb E. Washburn, a historian at the Smithsonian Institution who offered the resolution, spoke at length about his views on the politization of the profession and how it could be prevented by restraining U.S. citizens who happened to be on the Bureau of the CISH. Gordon A. Craig, a past president of the Association and a past first vice-president of the CISH replied to Mr. Washburn's comments and gave several arguments about why the resolution should not be adopted. Carl N. Degler, president-elect of the Association and a newly appointed member of the Bureau of the CISH, concurred with Craig's position and offered further arguments on why the resolution should not be accepted by the business meeting. Comments were then offered by Enno E. Kraehe of the University of Virginia, and Jerry Z. Muller of the Catholic University of America, who proposed acceptance of the resolution, and Sandi E. Cooper of the College of Staten Island, who proposed that the resolution be tabled by the business meeting.

Mr. McNeill then proposed that the business meeting end its discussion of the matter and proceed to vote. A hand vote was taken. Six members were counted as being in favor of the resolution; however, a clear majority of the members present voted against the resolution. The resolution was thus rejected by the business meeting.

6. *Adjournment:* There being no further business. Mr. McNeill declared the meeting adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

Report of the Nominating Committee

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to report the following results of the election (asterisk denotes member elected):

President:

*Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University* 2631

President-elect:

*Natalie Z. Davis, *Princeton University* 1899

Peter Gay, *Yale University* 1240

Illegal Ballots 2

Vice-President, Teaching Division:

*Patricia A. Graham, *Harvard University* 1498

Myron Marty, *Drake University* 1387

Council:

Place 1:

Sheila Fitzpatrick, *University of Texas, Austin* 1085

*Robert Forster, *Johns Hopkins University* 1745

Place 2:

*Peggy K. Liss, *Washington, DC* 1544

John V. Lombardi, *Indiana University* 1148

Professional Division:

Robert Dallek, *University of California, Los Angeles* 1218

*George M. Fredrickson, *Stanford University* 1530

Research Division:

Herbert S. Klein, *Columbia University* 1324

*Anna K. Nelson, *George Washington University* 1434

Teaching Division:

*Sharon Harley, *University of Maryland, College Park* 1472

Robert V. Schnucker, *Northeast Missouri State University* 1186

Committee on Committees:

Colin A. Palmer, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* 1061

*Linda Levy Peck, *Purdue University* 1618

Nominating Committee:

Place 1:

*Richard S. Dunn, *University of Pennsylvania* 1693

Gloria L. Main, *University of Colorado* 1075

Place 2:

Byron K. Marshall, *University of Minnesota* 1158

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*David K. Wyatt, <i>Cornell University</i>	1227
<i>Place 3:</i>	
Michael P. Johnson, <i>University of California, Irvine</i>	1129
*Suzanne Lebsock, <i>Rutgers University</i>	1575

The total number of ballots cast was 3224, a considerable decline from last year, when the Nominating Committee chair reported that slightly under 3800 ballots were cast, and from 1983, when 3875 members voted. The decline might well be due to the fact that this year's ballots were not sent to members in a separate mailing, but were instead included in *Perspectives*. The Nominating Committee, it should be noted, was not consulted on that measure, which was approved by the Council subsequent to the Nominating Committee's annual meeting. If the ballot is again distributed through *Perspectives* in future years, and the membership becomes accustomed to the procedure, the voting totals may well increase again. In any case, the relative ease in counting this year's election suggests that the AHA membership adapts quickly to innovations. Last year the election was, for the first time, conducted with ballots that are processed with an optical scanner rather than with IBM punch cards. So many ballots were filled out improperly that the chair of last year's Nominating Committee proposed that all such ballots be disqualified rather than subject the AHA to the cost of having them counted by hand. This year, however, only 202 ballots could not be machine-counted, in many cases because they arrived after the bulk of the ballots had been delivered for machine-processing. It should be noted, too, that only two "illegal" ballots were received. In both cases, the voter chose to indicate votes for both of the candidates for president-elect.

The Nominating Committee met this year in Washington on Thursday, February 7, and concluded all of its work, except for contacting a handful of difficult-to-reach prospective candidates, by the afternoon on Saturday, February 9. Aside from its usual work, the nominating of candidates for elected positions within the AHA, the Committee was asked by the Council to come up with a scheme for regularizing elections to both the Committee on Committees and the Council. The Committee on Committees is a four-person committee whose members serve three-year terms. For some reason, however, one member was to be elected to the committee this year, none in 1986, and *three* in 1987. Clearly, it would be better if the committee had a more even rotation in its membership. The Nominating Committee proposed that one member be elected in 1983, another in 1986, and two in 1987, all for three-year terms. That scheme has one disadvantage: it would produce a temporary fluctuation in the committee's size, i.e., it would have five rather than

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four members in 1987. But there would be none of the invidious distinctions that staggered terms of office, an alternative means of addressing the problem, would entail.

The problem with the Council was similar. The AHA constitution specifies that the Council include (aside from the president, president-elect, and the three vice-presidents) six members elected by the membership "for a term of three years, two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms." The terms of three elected Council members are, however, scheduled to expire this year. As a result, three Council positions would, in the normal course of events, have been on the ballot this year, none next year, and three the year after. In an effort to bring practice into conformity with the constitution, the Nominating Committee suggested instead that two new Council members be elected this year, two next year, and two in 1987, all for three-year terms. Again, there is a disadvantage: the Council would include only five elected members in 1986, and seven in 1987. Nonetheless, the proposal seemed preferable to the alternative of electing members for staggered terms. For one thing, to elect members for less than three-year terms would itself violate the constitution.

On the assumption that the Council would accept its proposal, the Nominating Committee proposed candidates for only two Council positions this year. It seemed wise to nominate a slate of Europeanists and a slate of persons who specialize in the history of a country or region other than Europe and the United States, in effect filling the positions being vacated by Katherine Fischer Drew and John V. Lombardi while leaving the Americanist position now filled by Joyce Appleby for next year. The election of another Americanist seemed less pressing since all three vice-presidents are Americanists.

After grappling with the intricacies of the electoral system, the Nominating Committee took to its more accustomed tasks with particular pleasure. Along with nominating candidates for elective offices, the Committee for the first time nominated candidates for the AHA's new award for distinguished senior scholars, an award that was proposed by the Nominating Committee and approved by the Council last year. The award's recipient is chosen by the Council from a list submitted to it by the Nominating Committee.

As was the case in all of my three years on the Committee, a rigorous effort was made to see that the candidates for elective office reflected well the membership of the Association. The Committee attempts to find candidates from all the various geographical regions within the United States and to recognize as well those members residing in other countries. It considers candidates' fields of specialization, their age or

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seniority, and the types of institutions at which they teach, if they are teachers. The Committee also attempts to select candidates from among the members who are in non-teaching occupations, or who are from minority groups. In the past, it has also taken pains to see that the growing number of women in the historical profession would be reflected in the composition of the Association's leadership. This year, I am pleased to report, it was unnecessary to pay much heed to that particular consideration: whenever the need was raised to select a candidate from a particular region, or in a particular specialty, the names of qualified women candidates were readily suggested along with those of men.

Despite the most determined struggle to put up a balanced slate of candidates, however, the results are always open to criticism. No one, in fact, is more aware of its failures than the Nominating Committee. This year the Committee disbanded with acute regrets that it had put no medievalist or ancient historian on the ballot, and determined to rectify that problem next year. Of course, complete success is impossible: there are always more potential constituencies than places on the ballot. Then, too, appropriate candidates often cannot be put up for office because they are not members of the AHA, or they refuse to stand for election—though in general, the willingness of AHA members to serve the Association is striking. (This year only two persons declined to run for office, both because of a rule against pluralism in office adopted by the Council last year. Candidates elected to office now must resign any other appointed or elected office in the Association. The persons who declined nomination preferred to retain their current memberships on AHA committees.) Members critical of the Nominating Committee's work can, of course, register their complaints. It is, however, much more effective to suggest candidates whose nomination for office would remedy the situation. Extensive lists of persons suggested for office and letters in support of those persons are always considered carefully by the Nominating Committee. Individuals who propose names should ascertain that their candidates are members of the Association.

The work of the Committee was enormously facilitated by the assistance of Eileen Gaylard, the Association's executive assistant. I would also like to thank George Doyle of the Harvard Computing Center, to which I turned for help with some chagrin, optical scanners being apparently too "low tech" for MIT to own, and Kathleen Bielawski, the administrative assistant of the MIT History Faculty, who supervised the processing of ballots and made other arrangements for the election with extraordinary competence and dedication.

Finally, on behalf of the 1985 Nominating Committee, I would like to

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congratulate the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, who were on this year's ballot: to win is sweet, but to be asked to stand for office is in itself an honor. I want also to thank the membership for electing me to the Nominating Committee three years ago, and my fellow members for making me chair this year. Because of the commitment and congeniality of the people with whom I have worked, my time on the Committee has been an exceptionally pleasant professional experience.

December 1985

Pauline R. Maier, *chair*

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The XVI International Congress of Historical Sciences (CISH) took place in Stuttgart, West Germany, August 25–September 1, 1985. Since January, 1983, planning for U.S. and AHA participation had occupied the Committee on International Historical Activities—enlarged temporarily to become a “Program Committee”—with a satisfying result: eighty-three proposals of papers submitted under the twenty-seven rubrics established by the CISH *Bureau* (the ranking body), which has exclusive jurisdiction over the program. (See *Perspectives*, November 1983.)

Although only about forty Americans gave papers or acted as chairs/commentators, many additional Americans attended. According to the official list, the U.S. had the third largest delegation (after West Germany and Japan), but those who had made independent arrangements and others invited by particular scholarly groups (notably a large number of Humboldt fellows) were not included in the count. The total number of Americans attending was probably about 150 among over 2,000 registered attendees.

The United States’ presence was further manifested in an impressive exhibit of American historical publications, numbering some 200 volumes by Americans in all fields of history, featuring winners of Pulitzer, Bancroft, and major AHA and OAH prizes in recent years. The Office of Cultural Centers and Resources of USIA created an attractive display in a key location, under a large sign, AMERICANS ON HISTORY, which caught the eye on entrance into the headquarters building. The exhibit, staffed by USIA Stuttgart personnel, drew a steady stream of Russians, East Europeans, and Third World historians, who picked up copies of the brochure, pulled books off the shelf and sat in the conveniently provided chairs to look them over. The Association is profoundly grateful to the USIA and pleased that the books were subsequently donated to the library of the University of Heidelberg, which is updating its collection of American history.

Observations and reactions that have reached us include expressions of frustration at the “straight-jacket” effect of the bureaucratic organization imposed on the general sessions and distress at the politicization of some sessions. These sentiments are fully shared by the AHA commit-

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tee. For at least twenty years successive Committees on International Historical Activities have been trying to eliminate, or at least modify, these defects. Some improvements have been achieved, but only those who can compare Stuttgart with past congresses would perceive them! The most important substantive gain was the creation of "Round Tables" at Stuttgart, organized by independent initiative, as in our AHA meetings, that is NOT, under CISH management. A pioneer example was a Round Table on Women and Peace in the Nuclear Age, organized by the delegates of Canada and the U.S. to the CISH General Assembly two years ago.

Other distinguishing features of the Stuttgart Congress included the presence, for the first time, of a delegation from the People's Republic of China; reflections of the interest of historians in the contemporary world, such as the impact of one hundred years of the automobile on society and culture, and an entire day on film as a medium of historical information; and a new surge of concern with methodology, marked by a striking diminution of marxism—to the point described by *Le Monde* as a "retreat"—in contrast to fresh interpretations and increased use of Max Weber.

December 1985

Nancy L. Roelker, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

The Committee on Women Historians completes its fifteenth year of service to the AHA optimistic that some of the trends that portend growing equity for women historians are becoming more firmly fixed. As we turn to new and more ambitious projects, we are pleased and proud that some of the committee's long-standing initiatives have taken root in fertile soil. This report, then, will reflect upon on-going activities as it describes the challenges to come.

Questions of equity have long been among the CWH's primary interests and this year was no exception. One long-standing project, that reached fruition last year, continues to provoke activity. Copies of the Committee's revised *Guidelines for the Hiring of Women in Academia* were sent to all department heads under cover of a letter written by Executive Director Dr. Samuel Gammon. In addition, the *Guidelines* are now being distributed routinely to those who place notices in the EIB. As that project reached completion, the CWH moved to consider problems of equity on two other fronts. Concurring with the Professional Division, the CWH urged promotion of the AAUP's Salary Equity Kit

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to provide departments with a way of judging whether female salaries were lower than those of comparable male colleagues. The Committee helped to draft a letter from Dr. Samuel Gammon to department chairs urging them to make use of the kit, and encouraged the AHA to advertise its availability in the pages of *Perspectives*. Hoping to get a firmer picture of what the future would look like for female historians, the Committee prepared a questionnaire for history departments and their graduate students. The completed survey, which was mailed to thirty top-rated universities at the end of October, should provide information on recent and current distribution of students, on financial aid patterns, and on students' major concerns. The CWH especially hopes to uncover clues that will help us to understand why the proportion of black women among graduate students remain so stubbornly low. Finally, in the sphere of equity, the CWH made overtures to some thirty caucuses and committees of professional women in such organizations as the Modern Language Association and the American Political Science Association. In an attempt to establish a communications network to share matters of interest across disciplinary lines, we mailed them information about the AHA and the CWH, and requested material about their interests. We await their responses eagerly.

The CWH continues as well to promote the practice of women's history. At the 1984 convention in Chicago, we sponsored two successful sessions, one on teaching black women's history, and the second on the history of women in the historical profession. A condensed version of one of the papers delivered at the second session, prepared by Noralee Frankel and William Chafe was printed in *Perspectives* in October, 1985. At the 1985 meetings, CWH will sponsor one session on part-time employment, and one, including papers by Gerda Lerner and Joan Wallach Scott, on new theoretical breakthroughs in women's history. The Committee's commitment to exploring the boundaries of women's history extends beyond the AHA's annual meetings. Members of the Committee are involved in planning two major professional events. In November 1985, four members of the CWH met in Washington to plan a March 1987 conference on Women in the Progressive Era to be held in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution. In addition, CWH member Karen Offen is working with Samuel Gammon to prepare a proposal for a "state of the art" conference on Women's History. Tentative plans call for this meeting to take place on the West Coast in 1988 or 1989. Outside our special sphere, the CWH is actively engaged in exploring ways to enhance the participation of women, and the representation of women's history, in international historical congresses.

The importance of women's participation in the professional life of

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the Association is underscored by the CWH's continuing involvement with other AHA committees. The CWH works effectively with the professional division. In addition to cooperating in distributing the salary evaluation kit, the CWH is currently working on suggested changes for the Hackney report, particularly in the area of sexual harassment and part-time employment. The CWH also provides the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee with the names of qualified women to serve on the various AHA committees. Approximately one-third of committee members are now women. We are delighted that all the women who ran for office in 1984 won their respective contests.

Last year, CWH correspondence with the Program Committee emphasized the need to reduce the number of gender segregated panels—those that consist of all men or all women. With the endorsement of then-president Arthur Link, and the commitment of program chair John Murrin, the Program Committee achieved startling results. In 1983, 47% of the annual meeting's panels were all male; in 1984, that figure declined to 42%; in 1985, the number of all male panels was reduced to 31.7%. Perhaps as a result, there are more women on the 1985 program than at any time previously. Of the 688 participants, 26.03% are women, compared to 20% last year. Breaking down the figures further, 29.54% of the paper-givers are female; and 22.52% of the chairs, and 22.16% of the commentators are women. Given this encouraging progress, it may well be time for the AHA Council to adopt a rule (similar to that which prevents people from appearing on the program in two successive years) instructing its Program Committee to avoid approving sessions that are racially or gender segregated.

To maintain an on-going file of women historians on whom the Association can draw, the CWH authorized Noralee Frankel to begin work on an update of the *Directory of Women Historians*. Forms for the directory will be printed in *Perspectives* and various other newsletters. The updated directory can be used to locate suitable candidates for employment purposes as well as to suggest names for appropriate AHA functions.

The CWH continues to encourage the AHA to take stands on broader issues that impact on the lives of women historians. Last year, for example, the CWH suggested that Council endorse the Civil Rights Restoration Act in Congress. The Council authorized Mr. Gammon to send an official letter of support on behalf of the AHA to the President and Congress. The CWH's initiative on The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is still pending. As the talk given by Mary Beth Norton at our annual breakfast meeting revealed, monitoring the priorities NEH establishes for spending its funds is essential if all human-

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ities scholars are to have fair access to its resources. In 1984, the Association's business meeting, acting on a CWH initiative, authorized the executive director to meet with the new head of the NEH in order to express his concern that the Endowment not exercise undue pressure on the direction of historical studies. Because no new Chair of the Endowment has been appointed as of this writing, that meeting has not yet taken place. As always, CWH helped to lobby for the passage of Women's History Week, which was celebrated from March 3-9, 1984.

Overall, this activity takes place within a context of general growth for women in academia. Women are an ever-increasing proportion of all doctorates in history: 16.6% in 1983, as compared to 16.3% in 1981. But the proportion of women who are unemployed and who are forced into part-time jobs still far exceeds that of men. The rate of female unemployment is 3.5% compared to 0.8% for men. The rate of female part-time employment is 6.3% compared to 1.1% for men, and women still lag behind at the professorial level. Our optimism about progress for women with good jobs is tempered by concern for those women who still hover on the outskirts of the profession, as well as by increasing, though scattered, evidence that women who write about the history of women are being ghettoized into categories that exclude consideration of their credentials in the cognate fields in which they are trained.

Much of what the CWH has been able to accomplish in the last several years has been a product of the hard work of Linda Levy Peck, who served as the committee's chair for nearly two-and-a-half years. Linda's steady hand and clear head have been badly missed this year. Fortunately for us, Nancy Schrom Dye of the University of Kentucky, the committee's newest member, has already been harnessed into activity. With her help, with the continuing support of Mr. Gammon, and the unstinting labor of Noralee Frankel, the AHA's special assistant for minority and women's affairs, we expect to make significant progress in the areas of pay equity, employment, and respect for work on the history of women.

December 1985

Alice Kessler-Harris, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON THE BICENTENNIAL ERA

The American Historical Association's Committee on the Bicentennial Era is the AHA component of the governing Joint Committee of Project '87, an undertaking of the AHA and the American Political Science Association whose co-chairs are Professor Richard B. Morris (for AHA) and Professor James MacGregor Burns (for APSA).

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As has been the case in earlier years, Mr. Gammon described many of the activities of Project '87, and thus of the Special Committee, in *Perspectives*. My report should be viewed as a complement to his.

The Joint Committee met on April 3, and November 22, this year. The April meeting was preceded by two events celebrating the bicentennial of the Mount Vernon Conference of 1785 (which led up to the 1786 meeting at Annapolis, from which the call went out for the 1787 constitutional convention). Our bicentennial celebration this year featured a dinner at the United States Supreme Court, where we were greeted by Chief Justice Burger and by Professors Morris and Burns. The following day, Project '87 sponsored a scholarly meeting at Mount Vernon, an occasion enhanced by the hospitality of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. The morning session was chaired by Walter Berns and featured papers by Jack P. Greene and Bernard Siegan; the afternoon session was chaired by Mr. Gammon, and had talks by Rodney W. Rood, John Agresto, and Joan R. Challinor. The luncheon speaker was Governor Charles S. Robb. The Joint Committee meeting the next day (as on November 22) was devoted to business.

Many of the projects sponsored by Project '87 over the years are now coming to completion. For example, at least one of the volumes in the new series of Service Center pamphlets has been published, and General Editor Herman Belz reports that the project is moving along expeditiously. *Lessons on the Constitution*, a collection of curriculum materials written by John J. Patrick and Richard C. Remy and revised by Paul Finkelman, was published this spring. These lessons are designed to supplement adopted texts in high school courses in American history and government; they were used in the History Teaching Alliance seminars conducted this past summer. Similarly, many of the lessons developed in the 1983-84 AHA/NEH project "Teaching the Constitution in Secondary Schools" have been revised in response to the suggestions made by teachers during the Philadelphia, St. Paul, Austin, and Los Angeles conferences and are being used in various schools throughout the nation. Both are being used in middle schools and junior high schools, as well as the last four years of secondary education. As in the past, Project '87 sponsored four summer seminars for college faculty. Those offered in 1985 were taught by Professors Walter F. Murphy, Rudolph J. Vecoli, Walter Dellinger, and Richard B. Morris.

One of our most successful projects is the quarterly *this Constitution*, which now enjoys a circulation of 14,000. This refereed journal features, among other things, articles on the Constitution, a calendar of bicentennial events, and other information useful to the informed public. It is skillfully edited by Dr. Cynthia Harrison, the historian who is

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Deputy Director of Project '87. Her hard-working editorial board includes Professors Patricia Bonomi and Milton Klein; her list of referees includes many other generous historians, as well.

Among the recently-initiated projects is a poster series that is being developed under the leadership of Dr. Joan Challinor, who coordinated the poster exhibit celebrating the bicentennial of the 1783 Treaty of Paris. This exhibit is much more complicated because it will have 13 or 14 posters and we expect even wider distribution. We hope that it will reach every public school and library in the nation, and all of the independent schools, as well. Thus distribution, as well as conception/creation is a challenge to Dr. Challinor and her task force.

In addition to the continuing projects are other new ones: the possibility of creating a James Madison Fellowship program for junior/middle/high school teachers, a possible speakers series at the Smithsonian Institution, and many television producers' requests for advice and/or Project '87's imprimatur. Some of the television possibilities involve educational programs for junior high school (middle schools in some parts of the nation) as well as high school and college programs.

As chair of the AHA Special Committee, I want especially to compliment Dr. Sheilah Mann, whose genius for raising money and whose organizational talents are making it possible to achieve the aims that Professors Morris and Burns shared and planned almost a decade ago. For some considerable time, they alone carried the responsibility of implementing an idea—to plan an orderly celebration of the bicentennial of the Constitution—and the hard work of finding money to accomplish their goal. In fact, they continue to provide the leadership for Project '87 and, to me, an amazing capacity for fund-raising. As the bicentennial approaches, many people and organizations are exploring ways to observe it. But in what might be called "the middle period" of planning, Professors Burns and Morris found and engaged Dr. Mann. She has made it possible for all of the rest of us to fulfill our other obligations and to look forward to achieving the concepts of their foresight.

Although I list it last, it is not the least of this Committee chair's report to recognize appreciatively the collegial relationship we enjoy with our APSA colleagues.

December 1985

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, *chair*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

Suzann Buckley, chair of the American section, represented the AHA at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association held in 1985 at the Université de Montréal.

Issues discussed at the meeting of the joint committee in Montreal included the Corey prize, especially its terms, the possibility of joint membership in the AHA/CHA, and obstacles to the exchange program.

The joint committee continues to sponsor a session at the annual meetings of the two organizations. At the CHA, the session was about industrialization; at the AHA annual meeting, the session was about the social construction of gender divisions in textiles.

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Suzann Buckley, *chair*

NATIONAL HISTORICAL RECORDS AND PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

In 1984, the NHPRC celebrated its 50th anniversary. Established in 1934, by the act that created the National Archives, it became, with the National Archives, independent on April 1, 1985. The work of the commission in part has been to support a comprehensive program for the publication of the public and private papers of individuals who contributed significantly to the development of the United States. From the inception of the NHPRC grant program in 1964, the commission has sponsored more than 225 documentary projects—175 book and microfilm editions have been completed, and more than 50 are in progress. Projects include various areas of historical endeavors including the history of women, blacks, Indians, radicals, and reformers, as well as the papers of the Founding Fathers. Of special interest to the AHA is the publication project, *The Papers of J. Franklin Jameson*.

The NHPRC records program was created ten years ago by the commission to preserve the nation's historical documents. In 1985, 173 record program proposals were received from state and local, public and private organizations and institutions across the country. Ninety-five grants were awarded.

The commission has always been more than a grant-making agency. It encourages various studies concerning archival problems, and sponsors conferences, training institutes, and fellowship programs. In 1985, the commission decided to re-emphasize its own national leadership function in the preservation of records and documentary publications by the development of an integrated historical program on the national level.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

With many of its current publications programs reaching completion in the forthcoming year, the commission has decided to reassess the future direction of its publication program. It will be examining such areas as publication needs, distribution of documentary editions, and ways to secure and find additional sources of funding.

December 1985

Carol K. Bleser, *AHA representative*

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

As delegate of the Association, I attended the meetings of the Board of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) in New York, December 7–8, 1984, and June 10–11, 1985. I attended the winter Board meeting December 6–7, 1985. I am now a member of the executive committee of the council, and this year served also on an ad hoc committee to develop a plan for the archives of the council and on the search committee for president of the SSRC. Kenneth Prewitt resigned last June to join the Rockefeller Foundation. The search committee's activity will continue into the spring; Francis Sutton, formerly of the Ford Foundation, is acting president.

Two new committees of interest to historians were established by the SSRC in this period: one on Comparative Studies of Muslim Societies and one on New York City (a planning committee). The SSRC also has received funds from the MacArthur Foundation to fund and administer pre- and post-doctoral and faculty fellowships in International Peace and Security Studies.

The question of access to letters of recommendation in the SSRC archives has not been resolved. There is a deep division between those who believe that such material is historically significant and those who insist that it is confidential and should not be open to scholarly perusal.

December 1985

Louise A. Tilly, *AHA representative*

U.S.-USSR EXCHANGE PROGRAM IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

The members of the U.S.-USSR Standing Bilateral Committee, chaired jointly by T. Rabb and I. Kovalchenko, met at the IREX office in New York on April 25, to discuss the next stage of the exchange program in quantitative historical research. It was agreed by both sides that we should pursue comparative and perhaps joint studies in four areas: agrarian history; political structures and parties; demographic history; and social processes and conflicts. A conference at which a research agenda

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for each of these topics will be discussed (in papers prepared by both American and Soviet scholars) will be held late in 1986. Thereafter, at approximately one-year intervals, individual conferences will be held for each of the four research areas.

This five-year plan has the support not only of the committee but also of IREX and of a number of scholars who have agreed to take part in these efforts. A small group of the latter, headed by Joel Silbey, a member of the committee, travelled to the Soviet Union for ten days in late October to develop the plans in greater detail. The scholars who will give the papers at the 1986 conference, and who will lead the American side in each of the four areas, have been identified, and we have now decided to hold the 1986 conference in the United States. The first of the more specialized conferences will be devoted to agrarian history and will be held in Tallinn in 1987.

December 1985

Theodore K. Rabb, *AHA representative*

List of Prizes and Awards

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AWARD FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION. In 1984, the Council of the American Historical Association established an award to recognize senior historians of the highest distinction. The Nominating Committee recommends a list of three names to the Council who can make up to three appointments from that list. In 1985 the first award was given to Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. Awarded annually for an author's first substantial book in European history, it includes a cash award of \$1,000. In 1985 the prize was awarded to Jonathan Sperber, University of Missouri, Columbia, for *Popular Catholicism in Nineteenth-Century Germany*, 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 was first awarded in 1970.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. Awarded annually to a young scholar for the best first or second book on European international history since 1895. This \$1,000 prize was awarded to Carole Fink, University of North Carolina, Wilmington, for *The Genoa Conference: European Diplomacy, 1921-1922*, published by University of North Carolina Press.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin America), this \$1,000 prize was awarded to Nancy M. Farriss, University of Pennsylvania, for *Maya Society Under Colonial Rule: The Collective Enterprise of Survival*, published by Princeton University Press.

PAUL BIRDSALL PRIZE IN EUROPEAN MILITARY AND STRATEGIC HISTORY. This newly established prize, endowed by an anonymous donor and named in honor of the late Paul Birdsall of Williams College, will be offered biennially for a major work in European mili-

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tary and strategic history since 1870 commencing in 1986. Preference will be given to the international aspects of military history but the impact of technological developments, strategic planning, and military events on society will also qualify. Purely technical studies, divorced from historical context, will not. Preference will be given to younger academics, but older scholars and nonacademic candidates will not be excluded. Authors must be U.S. citizens. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED PRIZE. First awarded in 1985 to John Van Seters, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for *In Search of History: Historiography in the Ancient World and the Origins of Biblical History*, published by Yale University Press. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000 and is offered annually 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 1986 award, books in Far Eastern and South Asian history will be eligible.

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. The prize will next be offered in 1986.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded annually commencing in 1986, the Dunning Prize is offered for the best book on any subject pertaining to United States history. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE. Established in 1968 by friends of John K. Fairbank for an outstanding book in the history of China proper, Vietnam, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, or Japan since the year 1800, this prize is now awarded annually and carries a cash amount of \$1,000. In 1985 the prize was awarded to Philip C. Huang, University of California, Los Angeles, for *The Peasant Economy and Social Change in North China*, published by Stanford University Press.

HERBERT FEIS AWARD FOR NONACADEMICALLY-AFFILIATED HISTORIANS. 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 1985 this prize went to Pete Daniel, National Museum of American History, Smithson-

PRIZES AND AWARDS

ian Institution, for *Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice Cultures Since 1800*, published by University of Illinois Press.

LEO GERSHOY AWARD. This annual prize, established by a gift from Mrs. Ida Gershoy in memory of her late husband, is awarded to the author of the most outstanding work in English on any aspect of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century European history. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. In 1985 the prize went to J. H. Elliot, Institute for Advanced Study, for *Richelieu and Olivares* published by Cambridge University Press.

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

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON PRIZE. Awarded quinquennially for outstanding achievement in the editing of historical sources, this prize was awarded in 1985 to Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, College Park, Joseph P. Reidy, Howard University, and Leslie S. Rowland, University of Maryland, College Park, editors of *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861–1867, Series II: The Black Military Experience*, published by Cambridge University Press.

JOAN KELLY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN WOMEN'S HISTORY. Established in 1984 this prize carrying a cash award of \$1,000 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 1985, the prize was awarded to Claire G. Moses, University of Maryland, College Park, for *French Feminism in the Nineteenth Century*, published by State University of New York 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 1985 this \$500 prize was awarded to Charles L. Stinger of the State University of New York, Buffalo for his *The Renaissance in Rome*, published by Indiana University Press.

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LITTLETON-GRISWOLD PRIZE IN AMERICAN LAW AND SOCIETY. Established in 1985, this prize is offered annually for the best book in any subject on the history of American law and society. The cash award is \$1,000.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. The prize is offered triennially for the teaching aid that has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field. The prize will next be offered in 1987.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PRIZE. 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.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON 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.

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 \$9,000 stipend. The fellow for 1985–86 is Evelyn Brooks, University of Maryland, College Park.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN AEROSPACE HISTORY. Established in 1985, this fellowship provides applicants of unusual ability an opportunity to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in NASA aerospace science, technology, management, or policy. The fellowship appointment lasts for twelve months and carries a stipend of \$23,000.

Information on all of these prizes can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Director, American Historical Association.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1986 OFFICERS:

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

Vice-President: Kwang-Ching Liu, *University of California, Davis*

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

Associate Secretary-Treasurer: Lawrence Jelinek, *Loyola Marymount
University*

Managing Editor, *Pacific Historical Review*:

Norris Hundley, Jr., *University of Southern California*

COUNCIL:

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

Former presidents: Alexander DeConde, *University of California,
Santa Barbara*

Don E. Fehrenbacher, *Stanford University*

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

Elected Members:

Iris H. Wilson Engstand, *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. Jensen, *New Mexico State University* (87)

Caroline Bynum, *University of Washington* (88)

Joseph Illick, *San Francisco State University* (88)

Suzanne Wilson, *Puget Sound University* (88)

Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, 1985

The American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch (PCB), held its seventy-eighth annual meeting with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR) on August 25 to 28, 1985. Joining them in the convention were the Conference on Peace Research in History and the American Military Institute. Members of the university

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bureau for scholarly conferences on the campus of Stanford University handled the intricate local arrangements. Barton Bernstein of the Stanford History Department served as local host for the convention. At the reception honoring Jeremy Kinsman of the Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC, more than 400 historians and guests were in attendance to hear Mr. Kinsman speak on "Canada, the United States, North America, and the World: Geopolitics for the 1980s and 90s." Attendance at the sessions was excellent, and at the convention it may have reached 425.

The convention was arranged by committees chaired by Ian Murgidge and Roger Dingman, for the PCB and SHAFR, by Dean Allard and Charles Burdick for the American Military Institute, and by Sandra Taylor for the Conference on Peace Research in History. The Western Association of Women Historians hosted their traditional luncheon, and the Coalition of Western Women's History helped with several sessions defining feminism and analyzing women's activities. The Mormon History Association also sponsored a session on Mormons in the West—the gold rush era and beyond. It was chaired by Grant Underwood of the LDS Institute of Religion in Salt Lake City.

The forty-nine sessions of the program were well distributed among the organizations sponsoring the meeting, but the emphasis was on regional and international issues of foreign affairs. Sessions on the Pacific Region, the Orient, Alaska, exploration of the Pacific basin, Mexico, and security predominated. But sessions on the Second World War and its aftermath made important contributions. Among these sessions were "Franklin D. Roosevelt and American intervention in World War II," "The Ethics and Policies of the New Warfare," "Memoirs and Official History: British and German Cases," and "Creating the Cold War Coalition." Sessions in honor of President Alexander DeConde's speciality were likewise held: "American Diplomacy: Perspectives from Abroad," chaired by Raymond G. O'Connor, "Dollars and Diplomacy," chaired by William W. Stueck and "Eisenhower as Foreign Policy Decision-Maker," chaired by Norman Graebner.

At the annual dinner President DeConde spoke in the Stanford Faculty Club on "Clio, Clientage, Ethnocentrism and War: Some Reflections." Greetings were given by SHAFR president Warren F. Kuehl of the University of Akron. Both men were introduced by Edwin R. Bingham of the University of Oregon, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Branch. Bingham also presented the PCB awards. The Pacific Coast Branch Award was given to Lynn A. Hunt of the University of California, Berkeley, for her *Politics, Culture, and Class in the French Revolution* (Berkeley, 1984) and the Louis Knott Koontz Award was presented

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

to Sucheng Chen for her article published in the *Pacific Historical Review*, November 1984, entitled "Chinese Livelihood in Rural California: The Impact of Economic Change, 1860-1880." The awards carry with them monetary recognition of \$250 and announcements in the issues of the *Review*.

The program had several major sessions on urbanization and feminism. John Weaver chaired a session on municipal politics in Seattle and Vancouver, with a paper given by Norbert MacDonald, and Robert W. Winter chaired a session on the changing lifestyle of Los Angeles from 1900 to 1960. Judson A. Grenier, Fred Viehe, and Lisbeth Hass were the participants. The sessions on feminism looked particularly at women's roles in business (Phyllis De Muth as chair, Barbara Dubins, Nadine Hata and Donald T. Hata, Jr., and Gloria Lothrop as readers), and the lives of women as they appear in textbooks, film, and literature. Joan Jensen chaired the roundtable discussion with Gloria Lothrop, Emiko Omori, and Nancy Kelley as fellow participants. Sessions on research in progress rounded out an amazingly rich program.

On Thursday afternoon at 1:30, President DeConde convened the annual business meeting for the PCB, which was better attended because of the mid-day hour than a similar meeting at a morning hour in 1984. The secretary-treasurer gave the first report. He reviewed the experimental nature of the convention in changing meeting dates from August to June and in having a joint sponsorship of the convention with SHAFR. Both changes seemed attractive to the memberships. He also described changes in the relation of professional organizations to the convention host universities. Universities now provide a hotel relationship, and though charges are less than at a hotel the campus authorities sell services for every conceivable thing, and rooms, etc., are not of predictable quality. Registration fees, he noted, have had to be raised to cover the new charges. The friendly, informal relationships with universities may now be a thing of the past as convention bureaus take their profits as managers. The Secretary reported that finances remain stable, but have declined slightly each year.

The managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, Norris Hundley, Jr., also reported to the membership. He cited the current flow of articles and believed that it had a high level and good quality, though he would have liked to see more senior scholars offering their manuscripts for consideration. He warmly praised the membership for encouraging patron support, for without that assistance the *Review* would have difficulty providing current services in its editorial office.

There followed the report of Roger Dingman, chairman of the Nominations Committee, which was then read. The membership had voted

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these candidates into office: for vice-president Kwang-Ching Liu of the University of California, Davis; for three-year terms on the Council: Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Puget Sound University; Caroline Bynum, University of Washington, and Joseph Illick, San Francisco State University; and for two-year terms on the Nominations Committee: Glenn A. May, University of Oregon and John Wirth, Stanford University.

The chairman of the Resolutions Committee then offered the following motions, which were passed unanimously:

BE IT RESOLVED, that we greatly applaud the unique association of six learned societies in a joint enterprise of scholarship and friendship. In this association scholars from the PCB, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, the American Military Institute, and Conference on Peace Research in History, who were also joined by the Coalition of Western Women's History, the Mormon History Association, and the Western Association of Women's Historians, meet for the first time in the annals of these organizations and have enjoyed rare treats of informal and formal discussions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, in their seventy-eighth annual meeting, hereby express their appreciation to Stanford University for its hospitality. Special thanks are due to Professor Barton Bernstein, to Ms. Marve Collier of the History Department, and to Ms. Lois Fariello, head of the University Conference Bureau.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we pay tribute to the memory of Sylvia Bailey, a firm friend of many of us and widow of Thomas A. Bailey, long-time member of Stanford's faculty and a past president of our Branch.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we strongly commend the outstanding achievements of Ian Mugridge and the Program Committee of the PCB; of Roger Dingman and the Program Committee of SHAFR; of Dean Allard and Charles Burdick of the American Military Institute; and of Sandra Taylor of the Conference on Peace Research in History. We deeply appreciate that these committees brought to our sessions outstanding contributions from the United States and twelve nations beyond.

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that we recognize and appreciate the strong contributions of Norris Hundley, Jr., and the editors of the *Pacific Historical Review*; of Robert W. Smith and the Awards Committee; of Roger Dingman and the Nominations committee; and of John A. Schutz and Lawrence J. Jelinek who manage the affairs of our Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association.

After much discussion, the members proposed the following addi-

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

tional resolution, which was passed unanimously:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the President of PCB-AHA communicate to Samuel Gammon, Executive Director of the AHA, the interest of members of the PCB-AHA in the possibility for AHA members of optional group liability insurance against suits for defamation.

The President then announced plans for the 1986 convention which will be held on August 16 to 19 at the beautiful Hawaiian Regent Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii. The hotel will offer attractive special rates for the conference. Additional facilities nearby will be available for graduate students and instructors who may want even more inexpensive rooms than those provided at the Hawaiian Regent. Professor G. Ralph Falconeri of the University of Oregon will be program chairman and Ray Cubberly of the University of Hawaii, Manoa campus, will handle local arrangements. In closing the business meeting, the president expressed his own appreciation to the Association for holding the meeting at Stanford University where he had received his doctorate long ago and spent many of his happiest years.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1985

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance, December 1, 1984\$6,491.00

Income:

Subvention of American Historical Assn. 2,000.00

Interest on savings (est) 350.00

Stanford University convention receipts 553.00

Total Income, December 15, 1985\$9,394.00

Expenditures:

Pacific Coast Branch Award for 1985\$250.00

Insurance for accounts 25.00

Binding for *PHR* 29.00

Secretarial assistance 150.00

Travel, transportation 300.00

Safety deposit box 20.00

Misc. expenses, stamps, envelopes 205.00

Program committee for 1986 125.00—\$1,104.00

Balance, December 15, 1985\$8,290.00

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund:

Balance, December 1, 1984\$ 364.00

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Income:

Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds	248.00
Interest on funds	<u>40.00</u>
Total Income, December 15, 1985	652.00

Expenditures:

The 1985 Koontz Award	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>250.00</u>
Balance, December 15, 1985		<u>\$ 402.00</u>

December 20, 1985

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Program of the One-Hundredth Annual Meeting
December 27-30, New York, New York*

CHANGES IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND IDENTITY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA: THE NOVELTY OF THE HOMOSEXUAL

Joint session with the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History

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

Ways of Acting and Ways of Being: The Dialectic of Homosexual Identity Formation in the Nineteenth Century. Bert Hansen, New York University

The Age of Adhesiveness: Male-Male Intimacy in New York City, 1830-80. Michael Lynch, University of Toronto

COMMENT: M. Christine Stansell, Princeton University; John D'Emilio, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF NEW YORK CITY

Joint session with the Radical Historians' Organization

CHAIR: Thomas Bender, New York University

A Historical Overview of New York City. Edwin G. Burrows, Brooklyn College; Michael Wallace, John Jay College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Sean Wilentz, Princeton University; David Gordon, New School for Social Research

WOMEN: HISTORY AND THEORY

Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: David Herlihy, Harvard University

Women and History: A Revisionist Perspective. Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Is Gender a Useful Category of Historical Analysis. Joan Wallach Scott, Institute for Advanced Study

COMMENT: Elizabeth Kamarck Minnich, Union Graduate School; Rayna Rapp, New School for Social Research

THE WORLD REVOLUTION OF WESTERNIZATION

Joint session with the World History Association

CHAIR: Ross E. Dunn, San Diego State University

The World Revolution of Westernization. Theodore H. Von Laue, Clark University

COMMENT: Edmund Burke, III, University of California, Santa Cruz; W. Warren Wagar, State University of New York, Binghamton; Hugh Ragsdale, University of Alabama

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THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR RECONSIDERED: THE A. J. P. TAYLOR DEBATE AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

CHAIR: Gordon Martel, Royal Roads Military College, Victoria

Poland Between East and West. Piotr Wandycz, Yale University

Switching Partners: A. J. P. Taylor and Italy. Alan Cassels, McMaster University

Hitler's Foreign Policy. Norman Rich, Brown University

Appeasement. Paul Kennedy, Yale University

COMMENT: Edward Ingram, Simon Fraser University

VICTORIAN ART AND RELIGION: ALTERNATIVES TO ORTHODOXY

CHAIR: Peter Stansky, Stanford University

Agnostic Grief and Obsession With the Lost Beloved. Martha McMackin Garland, Ohio State University

The Victorian Worship of Art. Diane Sachko Macleod, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: T. W. Heyck, Northwestern University

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF PART-TIME ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT FOR HISTORIANS

Joint session with the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Karen Offen, Stanford University

PANELISTS: Joyce O. Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; Carl E. Prince, New York University; Esther Katz, Institute for Research in History; Anna K. Nelson, George Washington University

COMMENT: The Audience

ARGENTINE NACIONALISMO: AUTONOMOUS DEVELOPMENT OR FOREIGN IMPORTATION?

CHAIR: Paul B. Goodwin, Jr., University of Connecticut

The Liga Patriótica Argentina and the International Civil Guard Movement, 1919–22. Sandra McGee Deutsch, University of Texas, El Paso

Buenos Aires Province Under Manuel Fresco, 1936–40: A Nacionalista Policy of Labor Legislation and Social Control. Ronald H. Dolkart, California State College, Bakersfield

Nacionalismo in Argentina: A Doctrine of Cultural Colonialism. David Rock, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Richard J. Walter, Washington University

GHOSTS AND POISONS: SIDELIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN WITCH-CRAZE

CHAIR: Richard M. Golden, Clemson University

Ghosts and Witches: The Role of Spectral Beings in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Witchcraft Polemics. Thomas H. Jobe, University of Illinois, Chicago

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Was Maleficium Veneficium? The Place of Poisoning in the European Witch-Craze. Leland L. Estes, Chapman College

COMMENT: Joseph Klaitis, Oakland University

ANTISTATISM IN RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Mary O. Furner, Northern Illinois University

Antistatism and American Business Thought in Recent American History. William H. Becker, George Washington University

The Emergence of Think Tanks in Modern America: Antistatism and Expertise in a Democratic Society, 1916–Present. Donald T. Critchlow, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Ellis Hawley, University of Iowa

MUSIC AND SOCIETY IN THE LATE-NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Walter H. Lippincott, Cornell University Press

1848 and the Evolution of Musical Taste. William Weber, California State University, Long Beach

Music in the Definition of a New Civic Humanism in Modern Italy. Marion S. Miller, University of Illinois, Chicago

Richard Wagner and Giuseppe Verdi: Musical Reform and National Consciousness in Nineteenth-Century Europe. David Lo Romer, Michigan State University

COMMENT: David C. Large, Montana State University, Bozeman

SHIPS AND SHIPPING IN THE HISPANIC WORLD

CHAIR: William D. Phillips, San Diego State University

The Nina: Survivor Ship of the Fifteenth Century. Eugene Lyon, St. Augustine Foundation

The Galleyed Galleons of the Royal Indies Fleet. Paul Hoffman, Louisiana State University

Spanish Galleons in the Early Seventeenth Century. Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: Edward Garcia, State University College of New York, Farmingdale

HIPPOCRATES BETRAYED: THE DESCENT OF THE GERMAN MEDICAL PROFESSION FROM THE WILHELMIAN AND WEIMAR ERAS TO THE NAZI PERIOD

CHAIR: John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Administration

A Pre-Facist Image of German Physicians: Typology. Michael H. Kater, York University

The Bizarre Case of Nazi Anatomist Professor August Hirt. Frederick H. Kaesten, Louisiana State University Medical Center

Medicalized Killing: A Theory of Genocide. Robert Jay Lifton, City University of New York

COMMENT: John Mendelsohn

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THE OTHER IRELAND: PROTESTANT AND COLONIAL

Joint session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: David W. Miller, Carnegie-Mellon University

The Benevolent Face of Puritanism: William Bedell of Kilmore, 1571–1642.

Karl S. Bottigheimer, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Ascendancy: An Open Elite? L. P. Curtis, Brown University

Protestant Society in Southern Ireland, 1814–44: A Case Study of a Community in Decline. Kerby A. Miller, University of Missouri, Columbia

COMMENT: David W. Miller

THE GOVERNMENT VERSUS THE PEOPLE: IMMIGRANTS, REFUGEES, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, 1940–60

CHAIR: Richard N. Chapman, Wells College

European Feuds on American Soil: The Department of Justice and Slavic Americans During World War II. Lorraine Lees, Old Dominion University

The Politics of Escape: The United States and Eastern European Refugees, 1949–56. Gilbert Loescher, University of Notre Dame; John Scanlon, Indiana University

COMMENT: John M. Blum, Yale University; Ralph Thomas, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

THE VICISSITUDES OF CAPITAL: JOB LOSS IN AN INDUSTRIAL CITY, PHILADELPHIA, 1865–1936

CHAIR: Neal Smith, Columbia University

Losing Work in Philadelphia, 1865–1936. Walter Licht, University of Pennsylvania

Beyond Anecdotes and Aggregates: The Pattern of Industrial Decline in Philadelphia Textiles, 1915–35. Philip B. Scranton, Rutgers University, Camden

COMMENT: Neal Smith; Jeremy Brecher, Brass Valley Project

HISTORY AFTER FOUCAULT

CHAIR: Robert Anchor, University of California, Santa Cruz

Foucault and the History of the Professions. Jan E. Goldstein, University of Chicago

The Reception of Foucault by Historians. Allan Megill, University of Iowa

History in the Era of the Mode of Information. Mark S. Poster, University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: Dominick C. LaCapra, Cornell University

RIGHTS IN COMMON IN LAND AND WATER IN JAPANESE HISTORY

CHAIR: Conrad Totman, Yale University

The Development of Village Control of Common Land in Late Medieval Japan, 1300–1600. Kristina Troost, Harvard University

Land Redistribution Schemes in Tokugawa Japan, 1600–1868. Philip C. Brown, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

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Water Use, Water Management, and Water Rights in Tokugawa Japan, 1600–1868. William Kelly, Yale University

The Significance of Traditional Japanese Practices for Managing Common Lands in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Margaret McKean, Duke University

COMMENT: Peter Czap, Amherst College

AFTER FORTY YEARS, I: FROM THE FIRE-BOMBING OF TOKYO TO THE ATOMIC BOMB

CHAIR: I. B. Holley, Jr., Duke University

American Official Perceptions of Conventional Bombing: The Tokyo Raid of March 9–10, 1945. Ronald Schaffer, California State University, Northridge
Military Perceptions of the Atomic Bomb. Lawrence H. Suid, Armed Forces Information Service

COMMENT: Carol S. Gruber, William Paterson College; John T. Greenwood, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

THE PROBLEM OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE

CHAIR: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Knowing, Scientific and Historical: The Cartesian Leap of Faith and the Mark-sian (sic!) Correction. J. H. Hexter, Washington University

COMMENT: Eugene D. Genovese, University of Rochester; Robert W. Fogel, University of Chicago; William Dray, University of Ottawa

STRUCTURAL OBSTACLES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LATE IMPERIAL CHINA

CHAIR: Madeleine Zelin, Columbia University

Natural Barriers to Agricultural Intensification in the Anhui-Zhejiang-Jiangze Border Region. Ann Osborne, Columbia University

Peasant Plots and Plantations: Structural Factors in Late-Nineteenth-Century Competition in the World Tea Trade. Robert Gardella, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

The Organization of the Coal Mining and Iron Smelting Industries in mid-Qing Sichuan. Madeleine Zelin

COMMENT: Evelyn Rawski, University of Pittsburgh

NEW DIRECTIONS IN AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University

PANELIST: *Blacks in the Post-Civil War South.* Thomas C. Holt, University of Michigan

Migrants, Ghettos, and Historians: The 'Great Migration'. James R. Grossman, University of Chicago

Black Politics and Social Movements Since 1954. Clayborne Carson, Stanford University

Does One Plus One Always Make Two: The Problem of Double Jeopardy in Historical Research on Black Women. Deborah White, Rutgers University

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: David Rothman, Columbia University

The Transformation of Criminal Justice in Philadelphia, 1815–80. Allen Steinberg, Harvard University

Governmental Compensation for the Taking of Property in Colonial and Revolutionary America. William Treanor, U.S. Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit

The Corporation in Modern American Jurisprudence. Gregory Mark, Harvard University

COMMENT: William Forbath, University of California, Los Angeles

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT: WOMEN, FAMILY, AND SOCIETY, 1830–1900

CHAIR: Carol Berkin, Baruch College, City University of New York

'War Within a War': Women's Participation in the Revolt of the Central Piedmont, 1863–65. Victoria E. Bynum, University of California, San Diego

Women, Work, and Families in the Nineteenth-Century Southern Piedmont. Bess Beatty, University of Iowa

COMMENT: Kathleen Berkeley, University of North Carolina, Wilmington; Harold D. Woodman, Purdue University

UTOPIAN PROMISE, UTOPIAN THREAT: THE SAINT-SIMONIAN MOVEMENT IN THE EARLY JULY MONARCHY

CHAIR: Melvin Chernov, University of Virginia

'Gentlemen: We Know the Future of Humanity': The Saint-Simonians and the Promise of History. James Briscoe, University of Arkansas

The Artist as Priest: Art, Music and the Saint-Simonians. Ralph P. Locke, Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester

The Saint-Simonian Threat. R. Carlisle, St. Lawrence University

COMMENT: Barrie M. Ratcliffe, Université Laval; Melvin Chernov

ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS IN LATE MEDIEVAL TUSCANY: CONCEPTS AND REALITY

CHAIR: Ronald F. E. Weissman, University of Maryland, College Park

Episcopal Elections, the Papacy, and the Commune of Siena in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Giulio Silano, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

Conciliarism, Republicanism and Corporatism in the 1415–20 Constitution of the Florentine Clergy. David S. Peterson, University of Texas, Austin

Wealth and Religious Interests: Magnates and Ecclesiastical Institutions in Siena, 1240–1375. Edward D. English, Victoria University, Toronto

COMMENT: Duane J. Osheim, University of Virginia

EDVARD BENEŠ IN EUROPEAN POLITICS, 1918–48

CHAIR: Ruben Weltsch, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Lost Dreams of Edvard Beneš, 1918–35. F. Gregory Campbell, University of Chicago

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

Edvard Beneš and the Soviet Alliance, 1935–38. Jiří Hochman, Ohio State University

Edvard Beneš Between East and West, 1943–48. Walter Ullmann, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Josef Anderle, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

INDIANS AND SETTLERS: RELIGION AND POLITICS

CHAIR: Barbara Graymont, Nyack College

Sacred Power: Militant Intertribal Resistance to Settler Expansion, 1754–1815. Gregory E. Dowd, Princeton University

Anglo-American Politics in the Eighteenth Century: the Mohegan-Mason land Suit and Connecticut Opposition to Crown Authority, 1705–73. David W. Conroy, University of Connecticut

COMMENT: James Axtell, William and Mary College; Neal E. Salisbury, Smith College

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

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

Clio and the Procrustean Bed. Carl E. Schorske, Princeton University

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Dimitrije Djordjevic, University of California, Santa Barbara

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *A Poor Man's Army: The Background and Living Conditions of the Habsburg Army Officers, 1867–1918.* Istvan Deak, Columbia University

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Hans W. Gatzke, Yale University

Why Spain? John H. Elliott, Institute for Advanced Study

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Stanislaus Blejwas, Central Connecticut State University

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *The Second Generation: The Unknown Polonia.* Thaddeus C. Radzialowski, Southwest State University

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

New Research on World War I

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

Tactical Doctrine and Operations in the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Timothy Nenninger, National Archives and Records Administration

CULTURAL INTERACTION IN ANCIENT EAST ASIA

CHAIR: Gari K. Ledyard, Columbia University

The Indo-European Connection. E. G. Pulleyblank, University of British Columbia

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Role of Art in Questions of Cultural Contacts in Neolithic and Early Shang China. Louisa G. Fitzgerald Huber, Harvard University

Pots, Makers, and Users in the Central Plains: Cultural Interaction in the Chinese Neolithic. David N. Keightley, University of California, Berkeley

Historical Perspectives on the Introduction of the Chariot into China. Edward L. Shaughnessy, University of Chicago

COMMENT: David Goodrich, Yale University

THE POLITICS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

CHAIR: Travis L. Crosby, Wheaton College

Psychology and Politics in Vienna: The Vienna Psychological Institute, 1922–42. Mitchell G. Ash, University of Iowa

Patients, Politics, and Professionalization: The Göring Institute, 1936–45. Geoffrey Cocks, Albion College

Psychoanalysis Under National Socialism and the Overcoming of the Trauma of Integration in the NS-System. Volker Friedrich, Michael Balint Institute, Hamburg

COMMENT: Hannah S. Decker, University of Houston

SOCIAL BACKGROUNDS OF STUDENTS IN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS, 1860–1940

CHAIR: David Hammack, Case Western Reserve University

Patterns of High School Attendance in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1860. Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan

Secondary Schooling and Social Origins: Providence, Rhode Island, 1880–1925. Joel Perlmann, Harvard University

Enrollment Increases and High School Curriculum Reform in Detroit, 1927–40. Jeffrey Mirel, Northern Illinois University; David Angus, University of Michigan

CHAIR: David Hammack

LINKING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: THE COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO TEACHING AND LEARNING

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching and Professional Divisions

CHAIR: Robert L. Zangrando, University of Akron and Professional Division
Academic Alliances in the Area of Foreign Language and Literature. Ray Mitton, The Hackley School

The Idea of the Collaborative in History. Kermit L. Hall, University of Florida

The OAH-NCSS-AHA History Teaching Alliance. Deborah Welch, project director

Collaboratives in the Social Studies/Social Sciences. Theodore Lobman, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

COMMENT: George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Professional Division; Marjorie Wall Bingham, St. Louis Park Public Schools, and Teaching Division

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

SEX AND SIN IN COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: John V. Lombardi, Indiana University

Patterns of Illegitimacy Among Colonial Spanish American Elites. Ann Twinam, University of Cincinnati

Marital Accord and Discord in Colonial Argentina. Susan M. Socolow, Emory University

Concubinage in Colonial Venezuela. Kathy Waldron, City Bank of New York

COMMENT: Murdo MacLeod, University of Arizona

THE POPULAR FRONT EXPERIENCE: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Joint session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: Adrian Shubert, York University, Toronto

The French Popular Front: A Reconsideration. Irwin Wall, University of California, Riverside

The Origins of the Popular Front in Spain. Santos Juliá Díaz, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid

The Chilean Popular Front. Carol A. Ross, Appalachian State University

COMMENT: Robert H. Whealey, Ohio University

AVANT-GARDE, ANTI-MODERNISM, AND THE CRISIS OF BOURGEOIS CULTURE

CHAIR: Peter Paret, Stanford University

Nietzsche, Bismarck and the Chastened Crowd. Peter Bergmann, Bates College

The European Avant-Garde as a Late-Nineteenth-Century Abbey of Misrule. Helena Waddy Lepovitz; Dana Tiffany, University of Oregon

Language and Anti-Modernism in England in the First World War. Theodore W. Bogacz, United States Naval Academy

COMMENT: David L. Schalk, Vassar College

LAW, SOCIETY AND WOMEN IN MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ITALY

CHAIR: Susan Mosher Stuard, State University College of New York, Brockport

The Evolution of a Social and Legal Concept: The Jurists Cynus, Bartolus and Baldus on the Idea that Dowries Reflect Social Standing. Jacques Pluss, William Paterson College

Female Inheritance in the Renaissance: Ambiguities of the Exclusion propter Dotem. Thomas Kuehn, Clemson University

COMMENT: Susan Mosher Stuard

UNIONISM AND THE SECESSION CRISIS IN THE UPPER SOUTH

CHAIR: W. John Niven, Claremont Graduate School

Conditional Unionism and Slavery in Virginia, 1860-61: The Case of Dr. Richard Eppes. S. Davis Bowman, Hampden-Sydney College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Unconditional Unionism in Tennessee: The Case of Andrew Johnson. Hans L. Trefousse, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

COMMENT: Allan Peskin, Cleveland State University; John T. Hubbell, Kent State University

THE CRISIS IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

Sponsored by the AHA Research Division

CHAIR: Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University, and vice-president, AHA Research Division

PANELISTS: Matthew Hodgson, University of North Carolina Press; Steven Fraser, Basic Books, Inc.; Margo Backas, Publications Program, National Endowment for the Humanities; Deanna Marcum, Council of Library Resources; Charles Tilly, New School for Social Research

COMMENT: The Audience

CLASS, RACE AND GENDER IN EARLY AMERICA

CHAIR: Richard B. Morris, emeritus, Columbia University

The Rise and Fall of the American Yeoman. Allan Kulikoff, Princeton University

COMMENT: Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, State University of New York, Binghamton; Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut; Dennis C. Dickerson, Rhodes College

THE PURPOSE AND USES OF THE GRE HISTORY TEST: A PANEL DISCUSSION

CHAIR: Leon Litwack, University of California, Berkeley

PANELISTS: Jeremy Popkin, University of Kentucky; Eldon Park, GRE Program Administrator; William Erick Perkins, Associate Examiner, School and Higher Education Programs, Educational Testing Service; Leon Litwack

COMMENT: The Audience

PRESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

CHAIR: Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University

Harry S. Truman: A Personality at War with Itself. Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University

John F. Kennedy: Character and Camelot. Thomas C. Reeves, University of Wisconsin, Parkside

COMMENT: Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas; Herbert S. Parmet, Graduate School, City University of New York

THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICS OF BLOCKADE, 1914-19

CHAIR: Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa

The Blockade and the Internationalization of the Polish Question, 1914-18. M. B. Biskupski, St. John Fisher College

Gold, Ships, and Food: The Post-Armistice Negotiations for the Relief of Germany. C. Paul Vincent, Keene State College

COMMENT: Robert D. Schulzinger, University of Colorado; Stephen MacDonald, Director, Central Pennsylvania Consortium

AFTER FORTY YEARS, II: THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN

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

CHAIR: Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University

The Atomic Bomb and Japanese Surrender. Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

The Strange Myth of Half a Million Lives Saved. Rufus E. Miles, Jr., Princeton University (retired)

COMMENT: Martin J. Sherwin, Tufts University; David A. Rosenberg, U.S. Naval War College

THE FRENCH IDEA OF FREEDOM: A SESSION IN HONOR OF LEONARD KRIEGER

CHAIR: Fritz Stern, Columbia University

Charles Peguy: Mystique, Politique, and the Two Frances. Paul Cohen, Lawrence University

'A Taste for Freedom': Tocqueville's Idea of Liberty. Alan Kahan, University of Chicago

From Organic Freedom to Free Representation: The Political Origins of Jacobinism. Ran Halevi, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris

COMMENT: Carl E. Schorske, Princeton University

THE PURITAN ERRAND RECONSIDERED

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Robert T. Handy, Union Theological Seminary

Puritan Millennialism and the 'Errand into the Wilderness'. Theodore Dwight Bozeman, University of Iowa

COMMENT: James H. Moorhead, Princeton Theological Seminary; David D. Hall, Boston University; Richard Cogley, Reed College

DOMESDAY BOOK AND BEYOND: NEW LIGHT ON ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Joint session with the Haskins Society and Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

Alfred the Great Revisited. R. H. C. Davis, Merton College, Oxford

Ideal and Reality: Thegns and the Governance of Anglo-Saxon England, circa 900–1066. Katharin Mack, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Organization of the Late-Saxon Fyrd. Richard P. Abels, United States Naval Academy

COMMENT: Bernard S. Bachrach, University of Minnesota

ADOLF HITLER AND THE GERMAN MISSION

CHAIR: Peter Hoffmann, McGill University

Hitler's Fanaticism: A Synthetic Interpretation. Sarah Ann Gordon, Pace University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Racist Conversion in Hitler's Ideology. Paul Lucas, Clark University

Racist Conversion in the Theology of the 'German Church'. Daniel R. Borg, Clark University

COMMENT: Walter Struve, City College, City University of New York

OUT OF ORDER: CRIME AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE, 1750-1830

CHAIR: Mary S. Hartman, Rutgers University

Fleur d'Epine and the Question of Social Banditry in Eighteenth-Century France. Philip B. Uninsky, Harvard University

The Revenge of Anne Elizabeth Rouillard: From Convent to Autonomy. Elaine Kruse, Nebraska Wesleyan University

The Murder of Etienne Sanson: Rural and Family Crisis in Nineteenth-Century France. Margaret H. Darrow, Dartmouth College

COMMENT: Sarah Hanley, Institute for Advanced Study

CORRESPONDENCE WITH WOMEN—SIXTEENTH-CENTURY REFORMERS

CHAIR: Paul Morman, State University of New York, Oswego

To Comfort and Encourage: Luther's Letters to Women. David P. Daniel, Concordia Seminary

John Knox and the Sisters of Affliction. A. Daniel Frankforter, Pennsylvania State University

Calvin's and Loyola's Letters to Women. Charmarie Jenkins Blaisdell, Northeastern University

COMMENT: Sherrin Marshall Wyntjes, Salem State College

HISTORY AND POLICY IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

CHAIR: J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University

Historiography, Causality and Public Policy in Hume's History of England. Don G. Wester, Oklahoma Baptist University

Clio and the Crisis of the Old Poor Law: The Beginnings of the History of Policy in England. Paul A. Fideler, Lesley College

COMMENT: Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College; J. G. A. Pocock

GOLD IN AFRICAN CULTURES AND ECONOMIES: LAMU AND LOBI

CHAIR: Eugenia W. Herbert, Mount Holyoke College

Women, Economy, and Gold in Lamu. Patricia R. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

The Place of Lobi Gold in the Middle Volta and Middle Niger Gold Trade: An Evaluation of the Evidence. B. Marie Perinbam, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Marian A. Johnson, Brigham Young University; Eugenia W. Herbert

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ERAS

Joint session with the Industrial Relations Research Association

CHAIR: John A. Garraty, Columbia University

Industrial Relations: Comparing the 1980s with the 1920s. Melvyn Dubofsky, State University of New York, Binghamton

Industrial Relations: Comparing the 1960s with the 1930s. Irving Bernstein, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Sanford Jacoby, University of California, Los Angeles; Gary M. Fink, Georgia State University; Lawrence Rogin, George Meany Center for Labor Studies

THE FALL OF ANTWERP AND THE RISE OF AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK: TRANSATLANTIC PERSPECTIVES

Jointly sponsored by the New-York Historical Society

CHAIR: J. W. Smit, Columbia University

The Emergence of Distinctive Societies in the Southern and Northern Netherlands After the Fall of Antwerp. Robert S. DuPlessis, Swarthmore College
New York City's Colonial Commerce with Amsterdam and the Dutch West Indies: Arguments and Opportunities for Free Trade. Cathy Matson, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

COMMENT: James Tracy, University of Minnesota; Joyce Goodfriend, University of Denver

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION—A STATUS REPORT

CHAIR: Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University

Representatives of the: *National Endowment for the Humanities, Project '87, and United States Information Agency*

COMMENT: The Audience

LUCRETIA MOTT: A HISTORICAL DRAMATIC FILM

CHAIR: Cynthia J. Little, Philadelphia Area Cultural Consortium and Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Screening of a one-hour historical dramatic film entitled Lucretia Mott

COMMENT: Elaine P. Hodges, director and producer

THE HISTORIAN AND THE MOVING-IMAGE MEDIA

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: John E. O'Connor, New Jersey Institute of Technology

PANELISTS: Gerald Herman, Northeastern University; Thomas Cripps, Morgan State University; Garth Jowett, University of Houston; Daniel J. Leab, Seton Hall University

COMMENT: The Audience

THE BRYN MAWR SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WOMEN WORKERS, 1921-38

CHAIR: Rita Heller, Rutgers University

Screening of the one-hour film entitled The Women of Summer

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

BLACK POPULAR CULTURE, MUSIC CRITICISM AND THE BLACK MEDIA

CHAIR: Doris McGinty, Howard University

1920 Classic Blueswomen, the Black Press, and the Blues Critics. Phillip McGuire, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

Wings Over Jordan Choir: Media Comments From 1938-42. Sam Barber, North Carolina A&T State University

COMMENT: John H. Haley, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

HERBERT G. GUTMAN (1928-1985)

A Memorial Tribute

CONVENERS: Carol Groneman, John Jay College, City University of New York; Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, Rutgers University

JOHN WILLIAM WARD (1922-1985)

A Memorial Tribute

CONVENER: Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University, Emeritus

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING

PRESIDING: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University, president-elect

AWARD OF PRIZES:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize

George Louis Beer Prize

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James H. Breasted Prize

John K. Fairbank Prize

Herbert Feis Award

Leo Gershoy Award

J. Franklin Jameson Prize

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize

Littleton-Griswold Prize in American Law & Society

Howard R. Marraro Prize

AHA AWARD FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *Mythistory, or Truth, Myth, History and Historians.* William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

PRESIDING: Alice Kessler-Harris, Hofstra University, and chair, AHA Committee on Women Historians

SPEAKER: Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

NEW YORK HOUSING: A WALKING TOUR

Jointly sponsored by the Radical Historians' Organization

DIRECTOR: Susan Henderson, New Jersey Institute of Technology

RHETORIC AND POLITICAL THEORY IN LATE ANTIQUITY

CHAIR: Ramsay MacMullen, Yale University

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

Aelius Aristides as a Greek Political Theorist in the Antonine Period. Stephen A. Stertz, Kean College of New Jersey

Demosthenes, Philip, and Athens: Covert Allusion to Past and Present in Greek Orators in the Roman Empire. Helen E. Elsom, Clare College, Cambridge

Praise or Prayer: The Panegyric Poetry of George of Pisidia. David Olster, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Robert O. Edbrooke, Mount Ida College

POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY: WOMEN'S ROLES AND THE CONSEQUENCES FOR WOMEN IN CITIES OF LATE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: John H. Mundy, Columbia University

Widows and Sons: The Familial Realm of Tridentine Culture in Siena. Samuel K. Cohn, Jr., Brandeis University

Citizenship and Gender: The Problem of Women's Political Status in Late Medieval Cities of Northern Europe. Martha C. Howell, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Julius Kirshner, University of Chicago

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND MENTAL MEASUREMENT

CHAIR: Hamilton Cravens, Iowa State University

The Americanization of Piaget. Linda Joyce Gonzalves, Rutgers University

Mental Measurement and the Meritocratic Ideal in England, 1880-1980. Adrian Wooldridge, All Souls College, Oxford

COMMENT: Michael M. Sokal, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Hamilton Cravens

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE IDEOLOGY OF SOCIAL REFORM

CHAIR: William L. O'Neill, Rutgers University

Saving the Family: Christian Women and Rescue Homes in the American West, 1870-1900. Peggy Pascoe, Stanford University

Against Modernism: The Women's Peace Movement as Cultural Reform. Linda Schott, Stanford University

Women Social Activists in an Era of Domesticity: The YWCA and the American Friends Service Committee, 1945-60. Susan Lynn, Stanford University

COMMENT: Joan Jensen, New Mexico State University

THREE VIEWS OF INDEPENDENCE: BRAZIL AND MEXICO

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: William L. Sherman, University of Nebraska

The Independence of Brazil: The Luso-Atlantic Dimension. Kenneth Maxwell, Tinker Foundation

The Disappearance of the Makers of Mexican Independence. Timothy E. Anna, University of Manitoba

La Confederation Napoleonnie: A Case Study on the Role of the Military Con-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

spirator and of Secret Societies in Mexican Independence. Guadalupe Jimenez Codinach, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City

COMMENT: Peggy K. Liss, Johns Hopkins University

LEFTISTS, FASCISTS, AND MODERNISTS: CHINESE INTELLECTUALS IN THE THIRTIES

CHAIR: Lung-kee Sun, Washington University

To Be or Not To Be 'Eaten': Lu Xun's Changing Notion of Cannibalism. Lung-kee Sun

The Intellectual and the Crowd in Modern Chinese Fiction. Marston Anderson, University of Tennessee

Chinese Intellectuals and Fascism, 1933–37. Michael E. Lestz, Trinity College

Dai Wangshu, Les Contemporains, and the Chinese Modernist Esthetic. Harry Kaplan, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Leo Ou-fan Lee, University of Chicago

AMERICAN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY: COMPARATIVE ASPECTS

CHAIR: Leonard Thompson, Yale University

PANELISTS: John W. Cell, Duke University; Ramsay Cook, York University; Howard Lamar, Yale University; Leonard Thompson

COMMENT: The Audience

POLITICAL THOUGHT AND POLITICAL ACTION IN TUDOR ENGLAND: SOME NEW PERSPECTIVES

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University

Revising the History of Henry VIII's First Divorce: The Evidence of the King's Books. Virginia Murphy, Oxford, England

Court, Council, and Parliament, 1540–60: A New Framework for Tudor Politics. Dale Hoak, College of William and Mary

The Intellectual in Politics: Dissonances in the Political Thought of the English Renaissance, 1460–1590. John Guy, University of Bristol

COMMENT: Arthur J. Slavin, University of Louisville

THE AMERICAN ETHNIC POLITY

CHAIR: Thomas J. Archdeacon, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Citizenship and the Transformation of the American Ethnic Polity: The Twentieth Century. Reed Ueda, Tufts University

Is Higher Education a Privilege or a Right? Discrimination in College Admissions Between the World Wars. David O. Levine, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Miriam Cohen, Vassar College; Thomas J. Archdeacon

RETHINKING ASSIMILATION: NEW VIEWS OF JEWISH HISTORY IN MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Todd M. Endelman, University of Michigan

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

Political Emancipation and the Formation of a Jewish Subculture in Germany, 1800–48. David Sorkin, Brown University

Assimilation a la Russe: The St. Petersburg Jewish Intelligentsia. Michael Stanislawski, Columbia University

The Second Stage: Acculturation Among Habsburg Jewry, 1870–1914. Hillel J. Kieval, University of Washington

COMMENT: Marsha L. Rozenblit, University of Maryland, College Park

THE TRAINING OF GRADUATE TEACHING ASSISTANTS

Joint session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

CHAIR: Henry F. Graff, Columbia University

The Status of Training Programs for Graduate Training Assistants in Departments of History, 1985. Charles C. Bonwell, Southeast Missouri State University

Elements of Successful Training Programs for Graduate Teaching Assistants. Beverly Smith, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Milton M. Klein, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; The Audience

POLITICS AND NOBILITY IN TWELFTH- AND EARLY-THIRTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

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

Buffer Zone and Nexus: The Structures of Power in the Environs of Dreux During the Twelfth Century. Andrew W. Lewis, Southwest Missouri State University

The Spread of Seal Usage From King to Nobility: Loss of a Royal Prerogative (France, 1050–1150). Brigitte Bedos Rezak, Archives Nationales, Paris, and Metropolitan Museum of Art

The House of Dreux as Patron of the Arts, c. 1140–1240. Madeline Harrison Caviness, Tufts University

COMMENT: John F. Benton, California Institute of Technology

ECONOMIC POLITICS AND POLICIES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Richard Roehl, University of Michigan, Dearborn

For the Canals and Against the Railroads: Engineers, Bankers, and Politicians Under the Monarchie censitaire. Reed Geiger, University of Delaware

Balancing Interests: The Uses and Effects of Economic Policy in the Early Third Republic. Michael S. Smith, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Charles E. Freedeman, State University of New York, Binghamton

MEDIEVAL MEDITERRANEAN SOCIETY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: James M. Powell, Syracuse University

The Crown of Aragon. Robert I. Burns, S.J., University of California, Los Angeles

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Kingdom of Sicily. David Abulafia, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge

The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Benjamin Kedar, Hebrew University

COMMENT: Joseph O'Callaghan, Fordham University; James M. Powell; The Panel and the Audience

CRABGRASS FRONTIER: IS AMERICAN SUBURBANIZATION UNIQUE?

CHAIR: David R. Goldfield, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

The Suburbanization of England. Robert Fishman, Rutgers University

French-Canadian Suburbanization: Does the Border Make a Difference? Paul-Andre Linteau, Université de Québec, Montréal

The Suburban Sun Belt. Carl Abbott, Portland State University

COMMENT: Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University

AFTER FORTY YEARS, III: THE IMPACT OF HIROSHIMA: THE A-BOMBS IN POSTWAR JAPANESE CONSCIOUSNESS

CHAIR: Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

Death of Time: War Trauma in Postwar Poetry. Naoki Sakai, University of Chicago

Postwar Democracy and Japanese Ban-the-Bomb Movements. J. Victor Koschmann, Cornell University

Nuclear Strategy and Arms Control: Japanese Thinking Forty Years After Hiroshima. Mike Mochizuki, Yale University

COMMENT: Gary Allinson, University of Virginia

A CODE OF ETHICS FOR THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION

Sponsored by the AHA Professional Division

CHAIR: Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University, and vice-president, Professional Division

Is a Code of Ethics an Essential Feature of a Profession? Nicholas Steneck, University of Michigan

Does the AHA Have a Code Comparable in Quality to Other Associations of Its Kind? Jamil S. Zainaldin, American Historical Association

How Have Various Professions Dealt with Ethics Issues? William B. Griffith, George Washington University

COMMENT: Bernard Semmel, State University of New York, Stony Brook, and Professional Division; Clara M. Lovett, George Washington University, and Professional Division

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE WORKING CLASS: THE VIENNESE EXAMPLE

CHAIR: Louise A. Tilly, New School for Social Research

The Family Life of Working Class People in Vienna (1914-34). Reinhard J. Sieder, Universität Wien

'Was It Really So Bad?' Industrialization and the Working Class Family in Vienna, 1890-1930. Robert Wegs, University of Notre Dame

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

COMMENT: William H. Hubbard, Concordia University

AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS AND THE LABOR QUESTION

CHAIR: Daniel T. Rodgers, Princeton University

Intellectuals and the Labor Question in Late-Nineteenth-Century America.

George M. Fredrickson, Stanford University

COMMENT: John L. Thomas, Brown University; Leon Fink, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COLONIAL AMERICA WITHIN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

CHAIR: Mary Maples Dunn, Smith College

England's 'Cultural Provinces' Revisited: The Scottish Role in American Colonization. Ned Landsman, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Religion, Property Law, and Revolution in German America: Peopling the Bailyn Thesis Twenty Years Later. A. G. Roeber, Lawrence University

COMMENT: Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University; Hermann Wellenreuther, Universität Göttingen

THE EUROPEAN LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES IN THE AGE OF FASCISM

CHAIR: Robert Soucy, Oberlin College

Vereinsmeierei: Some Notes on Organizational Life and the Lower Middle Classes in Germany to 1935. Ruby Koshar, University of Southern California

The Lower Middle Classes and the Politics of Nationalism in England, 1919-39. Tom Jeffrey, University of Birmingham

Between Capital and Labor: The Ideology of French Artisans Between the World Wars. Steven M. Zdatny, Wellesley College

COMMENT: Alice Kelikian, Brandeis University

GERMANY AND ENGLAND, COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: James J. Sheehan, Stanford University

The Problem of Economic Equality. Kenneth Barkin, University of California, Riverside

The State and Civil Society: Forms of Mediation. Jane Caplan, Bryn Mawr College

Liberalism. Geoffrey H. Eley, University of Michigan

COMMENT: David Crew, University of Texas, Austin

THE REIGN OF RICHARD II: MEDIEVAL STATECRAFT AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF HISTORY

CHAIR: Anthony Goodman, University of Edinburgh

The Stabbing of Ralph Stafford: Murder and Faction at the Court of Richard II. John L. Leland, Bowling Green State University

Richard II's Knights: Chivalry and Patronage. James L. Gillespie, Griswold Institute

Richard II and the Historians. George B. Stow, La Salle University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: Anthony Goodman

MEXICAN WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

CHAIR: Louise A. Kerr, Loyola University of Chicago

The International Migration of Mexican Workers: Cycles of Recruitment and Repatriation, 1900–40. Camille Guerin-Gonzales, University of California, Riverside

Mexican Auto Workers at Ford Motor Company, 1918–33. Zaragosa Vargas, Yale University

COMMENT: David Montgomery, Yale University

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEXUALITY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

CHAIR: Laura Engelstein, Princeton University

The Men and Women's Club: Eugenics, Feminism, and Romance. Judith Walkowitz, Rutgers University.

Reproductive Biology and the Politics of Sexual Difference. Thomas Laqueur, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Mary Poovey, Swarthmore College; Laura Engelstein

FROM PADDY TO STUDS: IRISH-AMERICANS AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

CHAIR: William Shannon, Boston University

Irish, Catholic, American: The Crisis of Identity Among Irish-Americans at the Turn of the Century. Timothy J. Meagher, Boston Archdiocesan Archives

They Do Not Differ Greatly: The Pattern of Community Development Among the Irish in Late Nineteenth-Century Lowell, Massachusetts. Brian C. Mitchell, Anna Maria College

Kerry Patch Revisited: Irish Americans in St. Louis at the Turn of the Century. Martin Towey, Saint Louis University

COMMENT: Dennis Clark, Samuel S. Fels Fund

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: James Hennessey, S. J., Boston College

GREETING: His Eminence, John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York
"Allas! That evere love was synne": Sex and Medieval Canon Law. James A. Brundage, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

History as Politics: Occupied Japan Reexamined. Sodei Rinjiro, Hosei University

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Betty M. Unterberger, Texas A&M University

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

Webs of Common Interest Revisited: Nationalism and Internationalism and Historians of American Foreign Relations. Warren F. Kuehl, University of Akron

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ISLAM

CHAIR: Roy P. Mottahedeh, Princeton University

The Proprietorship of Allah: Islam and the Struggle for Social Justice. Shaul Bakhash, The Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution

COMMENT: John L. Esposito, College of the Holy Cross; Ann Mayer, Wharton School; Lisa Anderson, Columbia University

THE CULTURES OF REFORMISM IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

CHAIR: Charles S. Maier, Harvard University

Americanism and the Reformist Promise of Mass Culture in Europe, 1920-45. Victoria deGrazia, Rutgers University

Diversion and Rationalization: The 'New Women' in Weimar Sex Reform. Atina Grossmann, Mount Holyoke College

Knowledge, Risk, and the Politics of Industrial Accidents. Anson Rabinbach, Cooper Union

COMMENT: Charles S. Maier

POPULAR COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN RISORGIMENTO ITALY

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut

The Centurions: The Rise and Fall of a Popular Counter-Revolutionary Organization in the Papal State, 1831-46. Alan J. Reinerman, Boston College

Peasant Brigandage in Risorgimento Italy: A Counter-Revolutionary Movement. Marta Petrusiewicz, Princeton University

COMMENT: Raymond Grew, University of Michigan

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS IN THE THIRD REICH

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

Big Business and the Nazi Seizure of Power. Udo Wengst, Kommission zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Bonn

Industry and Ideology: IG Farben in the Nazi Era. Peter Hayes, Northwestern University

Heavy Industry in the Third Reich. John Gillingham, University of Missouri, St. Louis

German Big Business and the Nazi New Order. R. J. Overy, King's College, London

COMMENT: The Audience

NEW DIRECTIONS IN ASIAN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

Concluding a Cohort's Experience: Filipino American History and the Old-Timers' Generation. Barbara M. Posadas, Northern Illinois University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chinese American Historiography: The Dialectics of Invalidation. Raymond Lou, San Jose State University

Old and New Perspectives on Japanese American History. Paul R. Spickard, Bethel College

COMMENT: Roger Daniels; Shirley Hune, Medgar Evers College, City University of New York

WOMEN AND SEXUALITY IN THE MIDDLE AGES: BODY AND SPIRIT

CHAIR: James A. Brundage, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

The Latin Doctors of the Church on Sexuality. Joyce E. Salisbury, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

Is Sex Necessary? Late Medieval Scientific Views on Sexual Abstinence. Joan Cadden, Kenyon College

COMMENT: Caroline Bynum, University of Washington

THE STATE, THE ARTS, AND CULTURE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Robert J. Bezucha, Amherst College

Art and the State: The Decennial in Nineteenth-Century France. Patricia Mainardi, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Museums for the Republic: The State and Provincial Art Museums, 1870–1914. Daniel J. Sherman, Harvard University

Toward La Culture Générale: Republican Moral Instruction in the French Lycée, 1890–1914. Mark Miller, Trinity College, Connecticut

COMMENT: Miriam R. Levin, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

GEORGIA SLAVES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE CIVIL WAR: A COMPARISON ACROSS TIME

CHAIR: Charles Royster, Louisiana State University

Bitter Fruit From the Sweet Stem of Liberty: Georgia Slavery and the American Revolution. Sylvia R. Frey, Rice University

Slavery and Freedom in Confederate Georgia. Clarence Mohr, Tulane University

COMMENT: Charles Royster; Betty Wood, Girton College, Cambridge

FOUNDATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

CHAIR: Barry D. Karl, University of Chicago

Philanthropy and Foreign Policy. Frank A. Ninkovich, St. John's University
'A World Without Flags or Frontiers': The Rockefeller Foundation and Germany, 1933–39. Malcolm L. Richardson, National Endowment for the Humanities

Cold War Culture: The International Cultural Activities of the Ford Foundation, 1950–63. Kathleen D. McCarthy, Metropolitan Life Foundation

COMMENT: Emily S. Rosenberg, Macalester College

THE THIRD MEXICAN COUNCIL AND STRUCTURING OF NEW SPAIN (1585)

CHAIR: Richard Greenleaf, Tulane University

The Third Mexican Council and the Consolidation of Episcopal Power in New Spain. Victoria Hennessy Cummins, Austin College

The Directorio para confesores: Finishing the Counter-Reformation. Stafford Poole, St. John's College.

The Social Structure of New Spain as Seen Through the Third Council Directorio. John Frederick Schwaller, Florida Atlantic University

COMMENT: Charles Fleener, Saint Louis University

HOMELAND AND EARLY MODERN MIGRATION TO THE AMERICAS

CHAIR: Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania

Emigration from Extremadura to Spanish America, 1520-80. Ida Altman, University of New Orleans

The Social Origins of New England's First Settlers. Virginia DeJohn Anderson, University of Colorado

Northwest British Servant and Household Emigration to North America, 1620-1700. Barry Levy, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: John E. Kicza, Washington State University

BOURGEOIS WOMEN, DANGEROUS WOMEN IN PARIS AND NEW YORK, 1830-70

CHAIR: Jerrold Seigel, Princeton University

The Murder of Mary Rogers: Identity, Sex, and Class in Mid-Nineteenth-Century New York City. Amy Gilman Srebnick, Montclair State College

Masked and Unmasked: Women, Sex, and Class at the Bal de l'Opera, Paris, 1830-70. Ann Ilan Alter, Institute for Research in History

COMMENT: Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania; Lucienne Frappier-Mazur, University of Pennsylvania

THE CULTURE OF SCIENCE AND THE COMING OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT: IN HONOR OF HENRY GUERLAC

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Mordechai Feingold, Boston University

Scientific Culture in the English Enlightenment. Margaret C. Jacob, New School for Social Research

Science and the Origins and Concerns of the Scottish Enlightenment, 1680-1800. Roger L. Emerson, University of Western Ontario

From Metaphysical Systems to Positive Science: French Science in the Enlightenment. Roger Hahn, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Keith Baker, University of Chicago

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

RELIGION AND POLITICS IN EARLY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: David E. Underdown, Brown University

Household Religion and Politics at the Court of Charles I. Caroline M. Hibbard, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Puritanism and Anti-Popery: The Development of Popular Opposition in England, 1629–40. William Hunt, St. Lawrence University

Puritanism and Anti-Popery: The Religious Factor in English Politics Before and After the Outbreak of the English Civil War. Michael Finlayson, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Clive Holmes, Cornell University

AFTER FORTY YEARS, IV: THE HOLOCAUST, THE ALLIES, AND THE JEWS

CHAIR: Raul Hilberg, University of Vermont

Churchill and the Jews. Michael J. Cohen, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Invisible Victims: European Jews in American Consciousness, 1942–46. Robert H. Abzug, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Michael R. Marrus, University of Toronto; Bernard Wasserstein, Brandeis University

THE FUNCTION OF RITUAL IN EARLY MODERN RUSSIA

CHAIR: Andrzej Kaminski, Georgetown University

Ritual and Social Status in the Early Russian Elite. Nancy Shields Kollmann, Stanford University

Carnival and Rulership in the Reign of Peter the Great. Paul Hollingsworth, University of California, Berkeley

Irreconcilable Differences: Christendom in the Age of Peter the Great. Max J. Okenfuss, Washington University.

COMMENT: Andrzej Kaminski

THE CROWN OF ARAGON IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Joint session with the American Academy of Research Historians of Medieval Spain

CHAIR: James W. Brodman, University of Central Arkansas

Apostasy in the Medieval Crown of Aragon. Jill Webster, St. Michael's College, University of Toronto

The War Against Islam and the Muslims at Home: The Mudejar Predicament in the Kingdom of Valencia During the Reign of Fernando el catolico. Mark Meyerson, University of Toronto

The Jews of Barcelona. Leila Berner, Reed College

Personal Relations Between James II of Aragon and Frederick III of Sicily. Clifford Backman, University of California, Los Angeles

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

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

**THEORIES OF LABOR HISTORY AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: A
ROUNDTABLE**

Joint session with the Industrial Relations Research Association

CHAIR: David Lewin, Columbia University

PANELISTS: David Brody, University of California, Davis; Robert Ozanne, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Ronald Schatz, Wesleyan University; Robert H. Zieger, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Nick Salvatore, Cornell University

ARMED FORCES AND REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Fred Anderson, University of Colorado

Armies, Wars and Revolution: France, Russia, and China. Jonathan Adelman, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver

Navies, War, and Revolution: Naval Rebellion and Political Unrest. Arthur N. Gilbert, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver

COMMENT: Peter Karsten, University of Pittsburgh; Fred Anderson

**THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER DIVISIONS IN TEX-
TILES**

Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association

The Impact of Technology on Occupational Segregation in the Quebec Cotton Industry, 1890–1950. Gail Cuthbert-Brandt, Glendon College

Knitting is Men's Work? Job Classification by Gender in the English and Canadian Knit Goods Industries. Joy Parr, Queen's University, Ontario

Gender and Gesture: Sexual Differentiation and Technological Choice in French Textile Trades in the Late Nineteenth Century. Tessie Liu, University of Michigan

Raveling the Threads of Gender and Race: A Comparison of the Division of Labor in Southern Textiles and Tobacco. Dolores Janiewski, University of Idaho

COMMENT: William Lazonick, Harvard University

**MIGRATION, PROSTITUTION, AND EDUCATION: DYNAMICS OF
URBAN GROWTH IN THREE LATIN AMERICAN CITIES, 1870–1940**

CHAIR: Gerald M. Greenfield, University of Wisconsin, Parkside

Migration, Urbanization, and the Law in Nineteenth-Century Chile. Robert Oppenheimer, University of Kansas

Education and Provincialism in Salvador da Bahia, 1860–1930. Dain Borges, University of Pennsylvania

Positivism, Gender, and the City: The Higienistas' Attitude Toward Legalized Prostitution in Argentina. Donna Guy, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Robert H. Mattoon, Deerfield Academy

**COMMERCE AND MODERNITY: INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL
LIFE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY NEW YORK CITY**

CHAIR: David A. Hollinger, University of Michigan

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Modernism and Commercial Culture: The Case of Walter Lippman and Vanity Fair. William R. Taylor, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Museum of Modern Art and Prescriptive Modernism. Peter Rutkoff, Kenyon College

The New School for Social Research: Pluralistic Modernism. William B. Scott, Kenyon College

COMMENT: George Roeder, School of the Art Institute of Chicago and Northwestern University

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

Joint session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: Miriam U. Chrisman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Love and Marriage in Renaissance Italy. Gene A. Brucker, University of California, Berkeley

Families Unformed and Reformed: Protestant Divorce and Its Domestic Consequences. Thomas Max Safley, Wabash College

COMMENT: Steven Ozment, Harvard University

SHOGUNATES IN JAPANESE HISTORY

CHAIR: Jeffrey P. Mass, Stanford University

The Kamakura Shogunate. Jeffrey P. Mass

The Muromachi Shogunate. Peter Arnesen, University of Michigan

The Tokugawa Shogunate. Harold Bolitho, Monash University

COMMENT: William Hauser, University of Rochester; Suzanne Gay, John Carroll University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: BUSINESS MEETING

PRESIDING: William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

Report of Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon, American Historical Association

Report of the Editor. David L. Ransel, Indiana University

Report of the Nominating Committee. Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Research Division: Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University

Professional Division: Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University

Teaching Division: John A. Garraty, Columbia University

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, Vanderbilt University

WARREN I. SUSMAN (1927–1985) A Memorial Tribute

CONVENERS: Alan Trachtenberg, Yale University; William R. Leach, New York Institute for the Humanities

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

WALL STREET: A WALKING TOUR

Jointly sponsored by the Radical Historians' Organization

DIRECTOR: Michael Wallace, John Jay College, City University of New York

THE HISTORICAL ECOLOGY OF SPANISH AMERICA

CHAIR: Paul Ganster, San Diego State University

The Genesis of the Valle del Mezquital: Environmental and Social Change in the Era Prior to the Hacienda. Elinor G. K. Melville, University of Michigan
Water Systems and the Environment in the Bajío Region of Colonial Mexico. Michael E. Murphy, University of California, Berkeley

Ecological Consequences of Mining in Colonial Latin America. Peter J. Bakewell, University of New Mexico

COMMENT: Ernesto Yepes del Castillo, Universidad Nacional Agraria, Peru

MARXISM IN CHINA

CHAIR: Maurice J. Meisner, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Some Reflections on the 'Populist Strain' in Early Chinese Marxism. Yves Chevrier, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales

Marxism and Anarchism in China. Arif Dirlik, Duke University

Capitalism in Chinese Marxist Thought. Maurice J. Meisner

COMMENT: Vera Schwarcz, Wesleyan University

MISSIONARIES AND CRISIS IN THE PUNJAB, 1870-1934

CHAIR: Stanley E. Brush, University of Bridgeport

The Victorian Crisis of Faith in the Punjab, 1870-1900. Jeffrey L. Cox, University of Iowa

Presbyterian Missionaries and Nationalist Politics, 1919-34. John C. B. Webster, Union Theological Seminary

COMMENT: Stanley E. Brush

A NEW APPROACH TO HIGH SCHOOL-COLLEGE COLLABORATION: THE HISTORY TEACHER INSTITUTES OF NEW YORK

CHAIR: Ellen W. Schrecker, Princeton University

PANELISTS: Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School; Thomas Kessner, Kingsborough Community College and Graduate Center, City University of New York; Joan Zimmerman, Harvard University

COMMENT: The Audience

KINSHIP IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Richard T. Vann, Wesleyan University

Kinship and Kin Interaction in Seventeenth-Century England. David Cressy, California State University, Long Beach

Class-Differentiated Kinship Networks in Seventeenth-Century Bordeaux. Robert Wheaton, Concord, Massachusetts

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Kinship in Nineteenth-Century Serf Estates in the Russian Baltic Provinces. Andrejs Plakans, Iowa State University; Charles Wetherell, University of California, Riverside

COMMENT: Richard T. Vann

THE WARS IN KOREA AND VIETNAM

CHAIR: Bruce Cumings, University of Washington

American Nuclear Threats and the Korean War. Roger Dingman, University of Southern California

Books of Remembering and Forgetting: Historical Verdicts on Korea and Vietnam. Bruce Cumings

Anatomy of a War: Vietnam. Gabriel Kolko, York University

COMMENT: Harry Summers, U.S. Army War College; Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

REASSESSING THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Martha Vicinus, University of Michigan

Women in Late Medieval England. Judith M. Bennett, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Interpreting the (Working) Lives of Women in Early Modern England. Susan D. Amussen, Connecticut College

Women, Work, and Community in Industrial England. Deborah Valenze, Center for European Studies, Harvard University

COMMENT: Keith Wrightson, Jesus College, Cambridge; Martha Vicinus

UNITED STATES APPEASEMENT AND EUROPE

Joint session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Richard D. Challener, Princeton University

United States Appeasement of Fascist Italy. David F. Schmitz, Whitman College

Antibolshevism and Appeasement: The United States, Great Britain, and the Spanish Civil War. Douglas Little, Clark University

Six Between Roosevelt and Hitler: America's Role in the Appeasement of Nazi Germany. Frederick W. Marks, III, Forest Hills, N.Y.

COMMENT: Arnold Offner, Boston University; Richard A. Harrison, Pomona College

OFFICE WORK AND OFFICE WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870-1965

CHAIR: Olivier Zunz, University of Virginia

'The Record Keepers of Property': The Making of a Female Clerical Labor Force in Chicago, 1870-1930. Lisa M. Fine, Michigan State University

White-Collar Women and the Rationalization of Clerical Work: The Aetna Life Insurance Company, 1910-30. Priscilla Murolo, Yale University

Broken Promises: Electronic Computers and the Automation of Office Work, 1950-65. Margaret L. Hedstrom, University of Wisconsin, Madison

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

COMMENT: Olivier Zunz; Sharon Strom, University of Rhode Island

REPRESSION AND ASIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES: CIVIL AND POLITICAL SOCIETY

CHAIR: Stanford M. Lyman, New School for Social Research

Anti-Chinese Activities in Rural California in the Late-Nineteenth Century. Sucheng Chan, University of California, Santa Cruz

Japanese Laborers, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters, and the Army: America's Concentration Camps and the Plantation Strike of 1920. Gary Y. Okihiro, University of Santa Clara

China Politics and a Free Press: Chinese American Journalism in the Twentieth Century. L. Ling-chi Wang, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Stanford M. Lyman

STUDIES IN BIOGRAPHY AND PERSONAL NARRATIVE: THIRD WORLD WOMEN

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

CHAIR: Mollie C. Davis, Queens College, NC, and president, CCWHP

In Search of Nontraditional Women: Histories of Puerto Rican Preachers. Virginia Sanchez Korrol, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Personal Narratives by African Women: Problems of Text and Context in Social History. Marcia Wright, Columbia University

Culture, Politics, and Life History: Tanzanian Women Nationalists. Susan Geiger, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: Nupur Chaudhuri, Institute for Historical Study

COMMUNITY AND IDENTITY IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

CHAIR: Richard Kagan, Johns Hopkins University

People of the Ribera: Shifting Definitions of Neighborhood in Early Modern Barcelona. James S. Amelang, University of Florida

The Changing Meanings of Neighborhood: Papal Rome from Renaissance to Risorgimento. Laurie Nussdorfer, Harvard University.

Limits of Identity: Communal Struggles in the Catalan Borderland, 1650–1850. Peter Sahlins, Harvard University

COMMENT: Sydel Silverman, Graduate School, City University of New York; Richard Kagan

FILM PRESENTATION: THE KILLING FLOOR

The Killing Floor portrays the pioneering attempts of little known stockyard workers in Chicago to form an interracial industrial union in the face of growing conflict, the culmination of which eventually led to the Chicago race riot of 1919.

The Killing Floor is the first in a series entitled MADE IN U.S.A. on the history of the American labor movement and was made possible by the NEH, American Playhouse, unions, corporations, and foundations. Elsa Rassbach, executive producer.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

This film presentation relates to the session "American History Through Television" (see p. 157).

CATHOLIC REFORM IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ITALY

Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: John C. Olin, Fordham University

Reform Ideology in the Libellus ad Leonem X. William F. Young, State University of New York, Albany

Gregorio Cortese: Humanism and Catholic Reform. Francesco C. Cesareo, Fordham University

The Role of St. Catherine of Genoa in the Reform of the Church. Richard E. Marchese, Cathedral Preparatory Seminary

COMMENT: John F. D'Amico, George Mason University

1877: THE GRAND ARMY OF STARVATION: DOCUMENTARY FILM AND THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Stephen Brier, Graduate Center, City University of New York

Visualizing Nineteenth-Century American Social History. Joshua Brown, Graduate Center, City University of New York.

Screening of *1877: The Grand Army of Starvation*, a thirty-minute film, narrated by James Earl Jones.

COMMENT: Jesse Lemisch, State University of New York, Buffalo; James Perlstein, Manhattan Community College

FICTION AND HISTORICAL REPRESENTATION

CHAIR: Clarence Walker, Wesleyan University

PANELISTS: David H. Bradley, Temple University; Richard Slotkin, Wesleyan University; Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University; Michael Paul Rogin, University of California, Berkeley; James A. Henretta, University of Maryland, College Park; Jay Cantor, Tufts University; Lennard Davis, Columbia University

COMMENT: The Audience

IDEAS AND PERSONALITIES IN SOVIET POLITICS OF THE 1920s

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

Trotsky on Lenin/Trotsky. Philip Pomper, Wesleyan University

Stalin and Bukharin: Political Economy of the Late 1920s. Daniel Mulholland, Tufts University

L. B. Kamenev and the Use of the Past. Alexis Pogorelskin, Saint Peter's College

COMMENT: Robert Tucker, Princeton University

JEWISH CHARITY AND GIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-40

CHAIR: Deborah Dash-Moore, Vassar College

Grass-roots Giving: Philanthropic Activities of Jewish Immigrant Associations. Hannah Kliger, University of Pennsylvania

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

Louis Bamberger, the Institute for Advanced Study, and the Tradition of Jewish Philanthropy. Laura Smith Porter, Princeton University

Philanthropic Loan Societies Among East European Jewish Immigrants. Shelly Tenenbaum, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Deborah Dash-Moore

INTELLECTUALS AND AMERICAN CULTURE

CHAIR: Donald Fleming, Harvard University

The Struggle for an American Culture in the Early Republic. Eve Kornfeld, Princeton University

Pragmatism in Service of Anachronism: The Role of Cultural Snobbism in the American Settlement Movement, 1890–1918. Mina J. Carson, Northeast Missouri State University

COMMENT: James Turner, University of Michigan; Jon H. Roberts, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

THE CHURCH IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS

CHAIR: Frederick Pike, University of Notre Dame

Ecclesial-based Communities and Politics in Brazil. Scott Mainwaring, University of Notre Dame

The Political Role of the Mexican Catholic Church: The Genesis of Contemporary Church-State Issues. Dennis Hanratty, Library of Congress

The Overlapping of the Church's Religious Mission and Political Realities in Latin America. Ernest Sweeney, Loyola Marymount University

COMMENT: Margaret Crahan, Occidental College

BREAKING SEXUAL TABOOS: PUBLIC OBJECTS, PRIVATE SUBJECTS

CHAIR: Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College, City University of New York

Emma Goldman: Passion, Politics, and the Struggle for Consistency. Candace Falk, *The Papers of Emma Goldman*, University of California, Berkeley

Margaret Meade as Subject and Object: Construction and Reconstruction of A Self. Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Barbara Ehrenreich, New York Institute for the Humanities; Blanche Wiesen Cook

ARISTOCRATS AND TYRANTS IN ANCIENT GREECE

CHAIR: Jack Cargill, Rutgers University

Aristocratic Relations in Early Greece. Clayton Miles Lehmann, American School of Classical Studies, Athens

From the Tyrant to the Polis: A Study of the Origin of the Greek State. James F. McGlew, American School of Classical Studies, Athens

COMMENT: Walter Eder, Frei Universität Berlin

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**NEW WAYS OF COMMUNICATION: JOURNALISTIC INNOVATION
AND POLITICAL CULTURE**

**Joint session with the History Division of the Association for Education in
Journalism and Mass Communication**

CHAIR: Jane Leftwich Curry, Manhattanville College

Absolutist Theory, Political Practice and the Press in Eighteenth-Century Europe. Jeremy Popkin, University of Kentucky

Unfeeling Accuracy: Reporting Political Speech in America, 1704–1860. Thomas C. Leonard, University of California, Berkeley

From Loyal Opposition to State's Defender?: Czech Journalism, 1918–38. Owen V. Johnson, Indiana University

COMMENT: Jon Knudsen, Wellesley College

**COLONIALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW IN FRENCH WEST
AFRICA**

CHAIR: Robert L. Tignor, Princeton University

The Rule of Law and Abuse of Power in Early Colonial Western Sudan: The Case of Fama Mademba Sy. Richard Roberts, Stanford University

Colonial Domination and the Rule of Law in French West Africa: The Case of Kwame Kangah of Assikasso, Ivory Coast, 1898–1922. David H. Groff, Reed College

The Rule of Law and Abuse of Power in Colonial French Guinea: The Hubert Affair. Martin A. Klein, University of Toronto

The Rule of Law and Capitalism in Dahomey: The Case of the Adjovi Family. Patrick Manning, Northeastern University

COMMENT: Kristin Mann, Emory University

**LOWER CLASS ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION IN LATE IM-
PERIAL RUSSIA**

An Uneasy Friendship: Conflicts Between Russian Workers and Organizers at an Early Period of Industrialization. Pamela Sears McKinsey, University of Michigan

The Mobilization of Migrant Agricultural Laborers for Collective Action in the Hiring Markets of the European Russian Steppe. Timothy R. Mixter, Harvard University

A Different Type of Peasant Movement: The Peasant Union in the Russian Revolution of 1905. Scott Seregny, Indiana University, Indianapolis

COMMENT: Norman Naimark, Boston University

**COMPETITION AND COOPERATION: NATIONAL AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT IN TUDOR-STUART ENGLAND**

CHAIR: Albert J. Loomie, S.J., Fordham University

The Queen's Works: Local Initiative or State Control in Late Tudor England? David B. Mock, Edison Community College

English Towns and 'Points of Contact' in the Tudor Political System. Robert Tittler, Concordia University

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

Governance of York in the Tudor Period. Cira Vernazza, Fordham University
Printing in Corners: The Stationers' Company and Government Censorship in Tudor-Stuart England. Stephen J. Greenberg, Helene Fuld School of Nursing
COMMENT: Albert J. Loomie, S.J.

EIGHTH-CENTURY MENTALITY AS EXEMPLIFIED IN BEDE

CHAIR: Joel T. Rosenthal, State University of New York, Stony Brook
Bede on the Spiritual Meaning of Church Buildings. Arthur B. Holder, Duke University.
Emotion and Mentality in Bede's Historical Ecclesiastica, Edwin N. Gorsuch, Georgia State University
Eighth-Century Mentality: Bede's Pedagogy. George Brown, Stanford University
COMMENT: Martin Irvine, Wayne State University; Glenn W. Olsen, University of Utah

THE NATURE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION RECONSIDERED

CHAIR: Harold Parker, Duke University
Robespierre, the Theory of Revolutionary Government, and the Nature of the French Revolution. Joseph I. Shulim, Brooklyn College, City University of New York
The Nature of the French Revolution: The Significance of the 'Federalist' Revolt of 1793. Michael J. Sydenham, Carleton University
COMMENT: Harold Parker

THE JEWS, THE COURTS, AND RELIGION

Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Melvin I. Urofsky, Virginia Commonwealth University
'The United States A Christian Nation': The Jewish Response to Justice Brewer (1905). Naomi W. Cohen, Hunter College, City University of New York
Jews, The Supreme Court and Released Time. Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona
COMMENT: Morton Borden, University of California, Santa Barbara; Melvin I. Urofsky

WRITING TWENTIETH-CENTURY AFRO-AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES

CHAIR: Bettye Collier-Thomas, National Archives for Black Women's History
Paul Robeson. Martin Duberman, Lehman College, City University of New York
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Nancy J. Weiss, Princeton University
Walter F. White. Robert L. Zangrando, University of Akron
COMMENT: Nell L. Painter, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Genna Rae McNeil, American Baptist Churches in the USA

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Merritt Roe Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Workers and the New Technology: Ford Motor Company, Highland Park Plant, 1910-16. Kathleen Anderson Kraus, University of Hartford

Managing Technology in Antebellum American Manufacturing. Steven Lubar, Smithsonian Institution

History of Women in Computer Programming. Beth Parkhurst, Brown University and the Computer Museum, Joan Richards, Brown University

COMMENT: Merritt Roe Smith

WOMEN AS VETERANS: EXPERIENCES AFTER WORLD WAR II AND VIETNAM

Joint session with the American Military Institute

CHAIR: Russell Weigley, Temple University

Women Veterans After World War II, 1945-55. D'Ann Campbell, Indiana University

Women Veterans From the Vietnam War Through the '80s. June A. Willenz, American Veterans Committee, Washington, DC

COMMENT: Nancy H. Loring, University of Chicago; Carol Hurd Green, Boston College

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL POLICING

CHAIR: Sidney Harring, Law School, City University of New York

Are They Our Comrades or Are They Brutes: The Unionization of French Police in Third Republic France. Judith Wishnia, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Brazilian Vigilantism and the National Security State. Martha Huggins, Union College

Reconstruction and the Beginnings of Political Policing in the United States. Wilbur R. Miller, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Sidney Harring

WOMEN AND RELIGION IN EARLY AMERICA

CHAIR: Carol F. Karlsen, Bard College

'The Sin of an Ungoverned Tongue': Women and the Church in Colonial New England. Elaine Forman Crane, Fordham University

Quaker Women's Meetings in Colonial Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Jean R. Soderlund, Swarthmore College

COMMENT: Sydney V. James, University of Iowa; Christine Leig Heyrman, University of California, Irvine

SLAVERY, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND THE CONSTITUTION

CHAIR: Paul Finkelman, State University of New York, Binghamton

The Supreme Court and Civil Rights History: The Ironic Role of the First Justice Harlan. Arnold Milton Paul, Los Angeles, California

ANNUAL MEETING 1985

The Thirteenth Amendment and the 'Badges of Slavery': Some Illuminations from the History of Bondage in the North. John Anthony Scott, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Michal R. Belknap, University of Georgia; Clifford G. Stewart, Public Advocate, State of New Jersey

POLITICS IN UNITED STATES OCCUPIED GERMANY, 1945-52.

CHAIR: Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

Europe as the Solution: John J. McCloy and the Rearmament of Germany. Thomas Schwartz, Harvard University

Making Germany Safe for Europe: General Lucius D. Clay and American Policy on Germany, 1945-49. Wolfgang Krieger, Hochschule der Bundeswehr Munchen

From Liberation to Self-Government: Local Politics in the U.S. Occupation Zone, Frankfurt am Main 1945-46. Rebecca Boehling, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Gordon A. Craig

THE 'EMANCIPATION' OF WOMEN IN POST-REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES: THE CASES OF EARLY SOVIET RUSSIA AND RECONSTRUCTION U.S.

CHAIR: John Gillis, Rutgers University

'Free Union' and Working Women: Marriage and Material Life in Russia, 1917-28. Wendy Z. Goldman, University of Pennsylvania

Status or Free Contract: Marriage in the Age of Reconstruction. Amy Drue Stanley, Yale University

COMMENT: Peter Juviler, Barnard College; Suzanne Lebsock, Rutgers University

AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH TELEVISION

CHAIR: Eric Foner, Columbia University

Good History and Good Television: The State of the Marriage. Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

COMMENT: Daniel Walkowitz, New York University; Marty Koughan, producer, CBS and PBS Television; Elsa Rassbach, independent producer
Portions of documentaries and docudramas will be shown during this session.

POLITICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE WAR IN HUNGARY, 1914-18

CHAIR: Béla Király, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

The Conservatives. Gabor Vermes, Rutgers University, Newark

The Progressives. Peter Pastor, Montclair State Colleges

The Marxists and Avant Garde Leftists. Lee Congdon, James Madison University

COMMENT: Béla K. Király

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE TRANSITION TO WAGE LABOR IN THE EXPORT AGRICULTURE ECONOMIES OF THE CARIBBEAN AND BRAZIL

CHAIR: Blanca G. Silvestrini, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras

Abolition and Wage Labor: Recent Historiographical Approaches in Brazil.

Ana Maria dos Santos, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro

Sugar and Immigration in the Dominican Republic: Continuity and Change in a Caribbean Context. Jose del Castillo, Museo del Hombre Dominicano, Santo Domingo

Wage Labor and the Sugar Industry in Puerto Rico. Teresita Martinez Vergne, Colgate University

COMMENT: Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University; Francisco Scarano, University of Connecticut

THE FRATERNAL MOVEMENT AND THE ETHOS OF AMERICANIZATION: THREE CASE STUDIES

CHAIR: Stephan Thernstrom, Harvard University

The Knights of Columbus and the Ethos of Catholic Citizenship. Christopher J. Kauffman, Society of St. Sulpice

Lutheran Fraternal Societies, Agents of Conservatism and Assimilation. James Albers, Valparaiso University

Preserving Ethnic Identity in a New Homeland: Polish Fraternalists and Immigrants in America, 1873-1945. Donald Pienkos, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

COMMENT: Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame