

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT•1988

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City of Washington

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 16, 1989

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 1988.

Respectfully,

Robert McC. Adams, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 16, 1989

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 1988.

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 three 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 on 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 on 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 seven hundred 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.

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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 on 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 annually 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, together with the Organization of American Historians and the National Council for the Social Studies, sponsors the History Teaching Alliance. The HTA staff provides direction and support for the creation of local collaborative programs that 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 ongoing 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 commemoration of the 1987 bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the AHA is publishing a series of eleven in-depth essays by prominent 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.

BACKGROUND

Profession. The AHA 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 ensures the continued expansion of its benefits and services. A brochure describing the program is available on 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 on 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 on 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 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 of the Council and at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for presentation to the Council to fulfill the chartered obligations and purposes of the Association.

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

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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 on which any change of dues becomes effective. It may appoint such committees as it deems necessary. The Council shall call an annual meeting of the Association at a place and time it deems appropriate. It shall report to the membership

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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 the Association, receive reports of officers and committees, instruct officers and the Council, and exercise any powers not reserved to the

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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, on 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 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

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bylaws or by resolution, provide for additional nominations to be made by the Nominating Committee for any position where there is a vacancy through death or by resignation of a candidate.

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

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

ARTICLE IX

There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the business meeting of the Association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power, under the policy direction of the Council, to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the Association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest. Neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries, and the liabilities of the individual members of the board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting on them. The Finance

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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 twenty-five 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 on any matter of concern to the Association.

ARTICLE XII

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

BYLAWS

1. Bylaws pursuant to Article IV, Section 3: Whenever the president-elect shall have succeeded to the office of president in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, his resultant term as president shall expire at the close of the next annual meeting of the Association. But when his succession to the office of president in accordance with the provision shall have occurred after the Nominating Committee completes its regular annual session, he shall be eligible to succeed himself as president, in accordance with Bylaw (3), Article VIII, Section 2.
2. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 6: Unless the Council specifies otherwise, the executive director shall serve as an *ex officio* member, without vote, of all committees of the Association.
3. Bylaws pursuant to Article IV, Section 7:

(1) The Council shall, by majority vote, appoint the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller,

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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 on a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Council.

(2) The Council shall undertake an evaluation of the work of the executive director every five years. This evaluation shall take place during the first half of the fourth year of the executive director's service. Its goal will be to assist the Council in decisions about renewing the director's contract when the director seeks such renewal, and to provide guidance for the next five-year period. If the executive director is not seeking reappointment, the evaluation will be performed to inform the Search Committee for the new director of any special qualifications to be sought. The evaluation committee shall consist of three members who will report to the Council. The Council's Executive Committee will designate the evaluation committee's members to include: the outgoing president, a second member from the Council, and a third member of the Association living in or near Washington, D.C. The evaluation committee will consider the executive director's work in various aspects: in Washington and in the Washington office; in regard to the membership, committees, activities, and publications of the Association; and in regard to relations with other professional organizations. (Approved by Council, December 27, 1986).

(3) The Research Division committee shall evaluate the editor of the *American Historical Review* every five years, during the first half of the fourth year of the editor's service. The evaluation committee shall consist of three members who will report to the Research Division. Those members shall be: the vice-president for Research, a former member of the Board of Editors who has served during the tenure of the current editor (selected by the president of the Association after consulting informally with the editor on who should not be on the evaluation committee), and a member of the Association designated by the host institution's history department. The evaluation committee shall report to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Research Division Committee, which in turn shall make appropriate recommendations to the council. In reaching its assessment of the editor, the evaluation committee shall consider the editor's editorial policies and practices, the journal's standing in the profession, the editor's relationship with the Association, and any other factors relevant to the editor's performance. (Approved by Council, December 27, 1987.)

4. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, on nomination by the editor in consultation with the executive director, appoint an advisory Board of Editors of the *American Historical Review*

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to assist the editor in his editorial duties. The advisory Board shall consist of nine members appointed for staggered terms of three years. The executive director shall, *ex officio*, be a member of the advisory Board without vote.

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

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

7. Bylaw pursuant to Article VI, Sections 1-5: The Research Division, the Teaching Division, and the Professional Division shall operate under the general supervision and direction of the Council. In pursuance thereto the Council shall define the jurisdiction of each Division, shall determine its budget, and shall decide its basic policy and procedures.

8. Bylaws pursuant to Article VII, Sections 1-5:

(1) The Council shall prepare the agenda for the annual business meeting, which shall be available for distribution to the membership of the Association at the annual meeting.

(2) The president shall preside at the business meeting. In his rulings from the chair he shall be guided by the provisions of the constitution and bylaws, and, where not in conflict with these, by *Robert's Rules of Order*. He shall cause official minutes of the business meeting to be prepared, which shall include a record of all motions and their disposition, together with the votes cast thereon, when recorded.

(3) The Council may, at its discretion, appoint an official parliamentarian who shall hold office for a term of one year. The parliamentarian shall advise and assist the president in the conduct of the business meeting, and shall perform such additional duties as are appropriate to his office.

(4) Any member of the Association may, subject to the following rules, present resolutions at the annual business meeting.

a. Such resolutions must be received in the office of the executive director not later than December 15 prior to the annual meeting. They

must be in proper parliamentary form; must be signed by at least twenty-five members of the Association in good standing; must not be more than three hundred words in length including any introductory material; and must deal with a matter of concern to the Association, to the profession of history, or to the academic profession.

b. In general, resolutions will be placed on the agenda for consideration in the order in which they are received. But resolutions received on or before November 1 shall, subject to the discretion of the Council, take precedence, and shall be published in the December newsletter, *Perspectives*.

c. The Council may, where it deems appropriate, decide on the priority of resolutions on 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 ensure 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 on them, and impose rules of cloture, but the business meeting by a two-thirds vote may overrule any rules of cloture.

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

9. Bylaws pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2:

(1) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall, except when the office of the president-elect is vacant, nominate for the office of president the incumbent president-elect and shall make no other nomination for president.

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

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

(4) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall nominate two persons for the office of president-elect, and shall nominate two or more

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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.

(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 on 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 on its instructions, shall thereafter count and record the election results in

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such manner as the Nominating Committee may prescribe. The chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting on 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 on 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 1989*

OFFICERS:

President: Louis R. Harlan, *University of Maryland College Park*

President-elect: David Herlihy, *Brown University*

Vice-Presidents: John J. TePaske, *Duke University*

Richard T. Vann, *Wesleyan University*

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, *University of Louisville*

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

Editor: David L. Ransel, *Indiana University*

Controller: Randy B. Norell, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL:

Louis R. Harlan

David Herlihy

Akira Iriye, immediate past president, *University of Chicago*

John J. TePaske, vice-president, Professional Division (89)

Richard T. Vann, vice-president, Research Division (90)

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, vice-president, Teaching Division (91)

John F. Benton, *California Institute of Technology* (89)*

Richard H. Kohn, *Office of Air Force History, USAF* (89)

Carol Gluck, *Columbia University* (90)

Lawrence W. Levine, *University of California, Berkeley* (90)

Margaret Strobel, *University of Illinois at Chicago* (91)

Martin J. Wiener, *Rice University* (91)

Samuel R. Gammon, *ex officio*

David L. Ransel, *ex officio*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Louis R. Harlan

David Herlihy

Akira Iriye

John J. TePaske

Martin J. Wiener

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Louis R. Harlan

David Herlihy

Akira Iriye

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau

Richard H. Kohn

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Darlene Clark Hine, *Michigan State University*, chair (89)
Giles Constable, *Institute for Advanced Study* (89)
Suellen Hoy, *University of Notre Dame* (89)
William B. Cohen, *Indiana University* (90)
Alice Kessler-Harris, *Temple University* (90)
Colin A. Palmer, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* (90)
Gary B. Nash, *University of California, Los Angeles* (91)
Angeliki Laiou, *Harvard University* (91)
Barbara N. Ramusack, *University of Cincinnati* (91)

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES:

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Ingrid Winther Scobie, *Texas Woman's University* (89)
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Presidential Address

The Internationalization of History

Akira Iriye

THAT HISTORY IS A COSMOPOLITAN DISCIPLINE seems to be accepted today, at least, as a vision by a large number of historians. Recent presidents of the American Historical Association have alluded to and confirmed this vision. Bernard Bailyn has called historical scholarship "an international enterprise" and noted the increasing "transnational communication of parallel information"; John Hope Franklin has written that "scholarship knows no national boundaries"; and William H. McNeill has spoken of "the moral duty of the historical profession" to cultivate "a sense of individual identification with the triumphs and tribulations of humanity as a whole."¹ History, it seems, has come a long way in the last one hundred years. When this organization was established, "history" mostly referred to European and especially American history, and the mission of the association was said to consist in the preservation of historical manuscripts and in the promotion of "American history, and of history in America." George Bancroft, president of the association in 1885, declared that the AHA devoted itself "to the affairs of the United States of America."²

In the intervening years, as Arthur S. Link noted in his centennial presidential address given four years ago, there has been "growing diversity in the membership and leadership of the AHA," and there has developed a "catholicity of interest" in all aspects of the past and in all parts of the world.³ Today, the association's thirteen thousand mem-

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¹ Bernard Bailyn, "The Challenge of Modern Historiography," *AHR*, 87 (February 1982): 13; John Hope Franklin, "A Life of Learning: Charles Homer Haskin Lecture" (*ACLS Occasional Papers*, No. 4; April 1988), 16; William H. McNeill, "Mythistory," *AHR*, 91 (February 1986): 7.

² George Bancroft, quoted in *AHA Perspectives*, April 1984.

³ Arthur S. Link, "The American Historical Association, 1884-1984," *AHR*, 90 (February 1985): 7.

bers represent diverse methodologies and specializations, many ethnic groups, nearly all ages, and scores of countries.⁴ This last seems to me to be of special significance, for, although our organization is called the American Historical Association, it has been an international community of historians. From its inception, it has been open to historians of all countries, and today scholars from over forty countries belong to it. More than five hundred members have overseas mailing addresses; while some are undoubtedly American historians residing abroad, their number must be more than matched by foreign scholars living in the United States. Some of the most distinguished foreign historians have been elected honorary members of the AHA. Starting with Leopold von Ranke in 1885, the honorary membership has been offered to scholars in all parts of the globe. Visiting historians regularly participate in our annual conventions. Moreover, the AHA has sponsored, and sent delegations to, many international conferences.

These are impressive beginnings and attest to the openness and vitality of the American historical profession, which seems unsurpassed anywhere in the world. I am sure I speak for all scholars of foreign origin in the United States when I express my deep gratitude for this openness. But I strongly believe that the AHA should dedicate itself not only to reaffirming but also to expanding the tradition of openness and cosmopolitanism. Today, further efforts are required to internationalize the discipline. At one level, this will necessitate the establishment of closer ties between the American and overseas historical communities. At another level, the effort will entail the search for historical themes and conceptions that are meaningful across national boundaries. At still another level, each historian will have to become more conscious of how his or her scholarship may translate in other parts of the world. I would like to comment briefly on these three aspects of internationalization.

The establishment of closer ties with foreign historical communities requires dedicated and enterprising initiatives, such as those demonstrated by one of our past presidents, Lewis Hanke, who a few years ago undertook a survey of American history as taught and practiced in other countries. In the process, he communicated with over five hundred foreign scholars specializing in the history of North America, and his initiatives have left a valuable legacy to build on for further internationalizing the profession.⁵ As one step in this direction, the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Studies Association have created a joint committee on

⁴ I am indebted to the AHA executive director, Samuel Gammon, for membership and other information.

⁵ Lewis Hanke, *Guide to the Study of United States History Outside the U.S.*, 1945-1980, 5 vols. (White Plains, N.Y., 1985).

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international scholarly exchange. It will seek to strengthen ties to overseas historians, especially in American history, by suggesting specific ways in which they may better communicate with Americanists in the United States. It makes sense to pay particular attention to American history because the United States is the center of this subfield, and yet specialists in the United States do not always possess information on what Americanists do in other countries. And Americanists overseas do not enjoy as much opportunity as they would like to interact with historians here. There are even indications that the number of Americanists in Britain and some other European countries, as well as Japan, may be declining.⁶ If so, the question of what the American historical profession can do to reverse this trend should be on its agenda for the immediate future. On the other hand, in socialist countries such as the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, East Germany, and the People's Republic of China, American studies may have entered a period of growth. Clearly, it is imperative to encourage such a development. To take perhaps the most notable example, the ties between the American and Chinese historical communities have become very close in the last several years. Senior Americanists from the United States, many of them members of our association, have visited China under the auspices of the Council on International Exchange of Scholars, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, or other organizations. They have lectured to large Chinese audiences, organized workshops in American studies to which Chinese scholars from all over the country were invited, and donated books to university libraries throughout China. Historians in China, for their part, have established American studies associations, and Chinese scholars now here have organized themselves into an association of Chinese historians in the United States. It is to be hoped that similar attempts will be made in other countries as well and that the AHA will become more directly involved in furthering such scholarly ties.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH, HOWEVER, MERELY TO PROMOTE the study of the United States in other countries by duplicating what American historians do at home. Such an exchange is a one-way transaction. More fruitful exchanges would be, and have been, those in which American historians from the United States come into contact not only with Americanists overseas but with other historians as well, thereby broadening their perspectives and accustoming themselves to thinking of American his-

⁶ *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 35 (April 10, 1988): 1; Peter Parish, "American History Abroad: Britain," *OAH Newsletter*, 16 (May 1988): 6-7.

tory not just as national history, or even as part of transatlantic history, but also as an aspect of human history.

This notion of the interconnectedness of human history is the second topic I would like to consider. International exchanges will mean little if historians from various countries meet, exchange specialized information, and part without having jointly explored wider issues of history. It seems to me that, even when they exchange localized knowledge, they should keep in mind the question of what such information may mean to the rest of humanity. This is another way of suggesting that historians from different parts of the world should make an effort to discuss problems whose significance transcends local boundaries. The best examples of international scholarly collaboration have come when scholars have translated their respective specialized and fragmented knowledge into more universal language and explored the meaning of, for instance, feudalism, slavery, or modernization in different countries. The list of "internationalizable" topics is endless. Such fundamental questions as human beings' relationship to nature, the definitions of beauty and truth, social justice, freedom against power, and the struggle to preserve memory should provide thematic points of contact between scholars of various countries. Historians can collaborate in comparing these themes in different parts of the world, thereby affirming that history belongs to the whole of humanity, not just to its segments.

As these remarks indicate, the internationalization of history may be the same as the promotion of comparative history, in the sense that we are comparing ideas and institutions in different parts of the world. There is a tendency, however, at least in some works of comparative history, to emphasize differences between nations and cultures or the particularity of indigenous social developments. Often, a comparison of social, political, or intellectual trends in countries ends up reiterating their unique natures.⁷ The more one compares ideas and institutions in one part of the world with those in another, the stronger their differences tend to appear. This is perhaps unavoidable, but it seems to me that to confirm local, national, or cultural distinctions is counter to the ideal of internationalization. To the extent that we seek to internationalize history, it would be unfortunate if our work merely nationalized it in the sense of stressing the uniqueness of each country's historical development. Sometimes, it may be necessary to try to denationalize history in order to internationalize it, that is, to find themes and responses common to a plurality of nations rather than those limited to specific subcategories of humanity.

It may be said that the study of history, at least modern history, has

⁷ See a perceptive comment on this point in Carl Degler, "In Pursuit of an American History," *AHR*, 92 (February 1987): 1-12.

experienced a tension between nationalization and internationalization. I believe both are important perspectives, and to illustrate I would like to cite my own field of specialization, international history. At one level, international history is but a sum total of national histories; it deals with the behavior of nations toward one another. Most major works in the field are studies of this kind, written in terms of national security, national interest, national power, national prestige, national styles of foreign policy, and the like.⁸ Because the interests and relative power of nations provide key conceptual frameworks, it is not surprising that most monographs in international history are studies of crises, tensions, struggles, and wars among nations. This may also explain why there are far more studies of war than of peace. A focus on conflict seems inevitable so long as the nation remains the basic unit of inquiry. This is what I mean by nationalization.

At the same time, international history has sought to go beyond the national level of analysis and to treat the entire world as a framework of study. In addition to examining the behavior of each nation, historians have proposed various conceptions of the world system, or the international system, a structure that establishes conditions for the existence of individual nations and to which their policies are responses. Thus scholars have written of "the concert of Europe," "Bismarck's European order," "the Versailles treaty system," "the Washington Conference order," and the like. These were all definitions of international order accepted by the major powers with varying degrees of enthusiasm, and whose stability or instability spelled the difference between world peace and war. Whereas these systems are conceptual constructs defined basically in terms of power, some scholars have stressed international economic systems, or regimes, referring to such examples as the British-sustained and gold-based system of international economic exchange in the nineteenth century, and the Bretton Woods system after World War II. International order, therefore, may be characterized both as a power system and as an economic regime. The study of how such a system or regime affected various countries, how it was supported or destroyed by them, has provided a key set of issues for international historians, and these issues have been subjects of joint research for scholars from different nations.

PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AREAS that awaits extensive investigation is the relationship between a given international power

⁸ For recent assessments of international history, see Gordon A. Craig, "The Historian and the Study of International Relations," *AHR*, 88 (February 1983): 1-11; Warren I. Cohen, "The History of American-East Asian Relations," *Diplomatic History*, 9 (Spring 1985): 102-12.

system and a global economic regime. The two are often, but not always, interchangeable. In the nineteenth century, it could be argued that *Pax Britannica* was both a power and an economic definition, upheld by Britain's navy and commerce. It may also be that imperialism was a system both of power and economic relations in which hegemonic nations controlled the affairs of dependent populations. But sometimes there can be a gap between an international system defined in power terms and a global economic order. During the 1920s, for instance, power balances in Europe and Asia were sustained by Britain, France, and Japan, whereas the United States was the undisputed leader in the world economy. Thus there was a gap between international power relations and the global economic system. Today, the power aspect of the international order may be characterized by the nuclear balance between the two superpowers, but that does not correspond to the structure of global economic transactions. What such gaps may imply for the stability or instability of the world as a whole is a problem that can be profitably and cooperatively explored by historians in all countries.

Ultimately, I think international historians must also concern themselves with cultural issues. One might well ask whether it is even possible to speak of a cultural dimension to the international system. In addition to discussing the rise and fall of the great powers, or the creation and collapse of an economic regime, can we also talk about the emergence and erosion of global cultural trends? On the surface, it might seem impossible to do so, if for no other reason than that culture denotes something private, local, parochial—in Bailyn's phrase, "interior world views—shared attitudes and responses and 'mind-sets.'"⁹ Thus defined, culture is specific as to time and place, so that to talk of culture in the context of something as broad and vague as international order may be an absurdity. Still, it is worth exploring whether or not connections exist between inner worlds and the external world, for, after all, the relationship between private and public affairs has long defined a key historical issue.

International historians have in fact been examining cultural issues even when they do not explicitly write about them. To take a recent, well-known example, Paul Kennedy's *Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, despite its conventional-sounding title, is filled with pertinent insights in this regard.¹⁰ While the book does compare the relative military and economic positions of various nations, it suggests that the search for power is a pervasive human condition. While the great powers rise and fall, one thing seems to remain constant: the power orientation of

⁹ Bailyn, "Challenge of Modern Historiography," 22.

¹⁰ Paul Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers* (New York, 1988).

men and women everywhere, at least when they organize themselves into national entities. In this sense, the book is about a fundamental transnational drive, defining the culture of people living in international society. At the same time, Kennedy implied that power is not all that they have chosen to invoke in defining their relations with one another. Toward the end of the book, he cited Friedrich List and Adam Smith as exponents of two contrasting conceptions of international affairs, List postulating a power definition in which a state's *raison d'être* is to amass power to prepare for possible war, and Smith stressing economic transactions that do not necessarily imply hostile relations. The contrast between a List and a Smith, between an image of sovereignty and one of interdependence, between an assumed state of conflict and one of harmony in the world, is not limited to Western thinkers. The same dichotomy informed the classical Chinese conception of *wu* (power) versus *wen* (civilization), and undoubtedly other societies have developed similar polarities. The reality, of course, may not fit so neatly into a simple opposition, but the point is that both List's and Smith's formulations are ideological productions, assuming certain images of international order, and suggest that neither power relations nor economic transactions are mindless, automatic responses, but that the choice to pursue power or stress economic interests is conditioned by suppositions about culture and its relation to the world community.

Of these suppositions, none has been more prevalent than the ideas of nationalism and internationalism. Gustave Hervé, an influential French author, noted in 1910 that, as capital moved across national boundaries and as people crossed frontiers, the distinction between domestic and foreign goods and populations was diminishing. In time, international regulations would come to be promulgated to govern their behavior. Capitalists and workers, thus internationalized, would try to avoid disastrous competitions that led to war. The nineteenth century, Hervé asserted, "was a century of nationalism. The twentieth century will be a century of internationalism. . . . There will eventually be a United States of Europe and of America, perhaps a United States of the world."¹¹ This kind of internationalism, an echo of Adam Smith, gained currency particularly in the United States in the first decades of the century. And American historians, perhaps because they are uncomfortable with purely power-oriented formulations of foreign affairs and believe in economic interdependence, have produced many valuable studies of internationalism. The late Warren Kuehl, one of the pioneers in this endeavor, asserted on many occasions that no study of international history would be complete without due attention to forces that make for internation-

¹¹ Gustave Hervé, *L'Internationalisme* (Paris, 1910), 172, 176.

alism.¹² And it is gratifying that recently U.S. and Soviet historians have been holding a number of symposia to explore the meaning of internationalism.¹³

Internationalism is clearly a conceptualization, what we may call an ideology, but so is nationalism. Max Weber, writing at about the same time as Hervé, vehemently denied that, because economic development had created an international community, nationalism had become an anachronism; on the contrary, "the economic community is . . . only another form of the conflict of nations with each other."¹⁴ Weber postulated the primacy of nationalism and interstate conflict even when the world was becoming more and more internationalized economically. But he defined nationalism as "the assertion of one's own 'Kultur,'" thus indicating that he did not subscribe to a crude power determinism, any more than he accepted what he viewed as a naive economic internationalism. We may grant that Weber's conception of international affairs was more realistic than Hervé's, but it was still a conceptualization, an idea that assumed localized orientations and priorities of human behavior. Nationalism, in a sense, was accepted as the prevalent ideology of the time in whose terms states were pictured to be organizing themselves.

The ideology of nationalism has spread to other parts of the world, but again it has been moderated by currents of internationalist thinking. To cite just one example, Fukuzawa Yukichi, the Meiji intellectual leader, while stressing, in a widely read book published in 1875, national sovereignty as the cardinal goal of Japan, argued that, ultimately, national power hinged on the level of acceptance of modern civilization. Drawing a distinction between the Japanese people's behavior toward one another and toward foreigners, he wrote that individual Japanese were quite honest and courteous at home but that this tendency was not sufficient to establish just and equal relations with other countries. Dealing with foreigners (*gaikoku kōsai*) was a serious weakness with the Japanese, one that they must somehow overcome if they chose to live in the international community. The answer lay in civilizing themselves, by which Fukuzawa meant industrialization, modern learning, and the spirit of independence. How individual personalities and energies could be channeled into promoting these objectives was his main concern and, one suspects, the concern of many others in Japan and elsewhere

¹² Warren Kuehl, "Webs of Common Interests Revisited," *Diplomatic History*, 10 (Spring 1986): 107-20.

¹³ Charles Chatfield, "Report on Consultation on Peace Research in History," *Dialog*, 8 (January 1987): 275-83; personal communication, Chatfield to author, July 5, 1988.

¹⁴ Max Weber, *Gesammelte Politische Schriften* (Munich, 1921), 14.

at an early stage of nation-building.¹⁵ It is illuminating that the Japanese word for diplomacy, *gaikō*, is an abbreviation of what Fukuzawa termed *gaikoku kōsai*, indicating that diplomatic affairs must be comprehended in terms of their grounding in people's dealings with foreigners. In such a conception, the international system is inseparable from the individual attitudes and orientations that constitute a culture. One may also note that, over a hundred years after Fukuzawa penned these thoughts, one still hears a great deal about Japan's cultural isolation in the international community, in sharp contrast to its superior economic position in the world. But to speak of cultural isolation assumes that there is an international cultural order in terms of which one is judged to be isolated.

Is there in fact such an order? I would suggest that here is another important area of inquiry in which historians of various countries can cooperate to develop wider perspectives. It is obvious that they must draw on the insights and methodologies of anthropologists, sociologists, and practitioners of other disciplines, who have long been interested in the phenomenon of cultural diffusion and transformation. Those perspectives will be invaluable as historians attempt to trace the forces that make for, or militate against, the creation of an international cultural order. International historians in particular may have much to learn from art historians who, after all, have explored the transfer of artistic styles and tastes from one part of the world to another. Perhaps they could help us understand how these phenomena might be linked to political and economic trends. Recent writings in art history have, moreover, emphasized the need to go beyond national frameworks and to look for transnational artistic themes. Some art historians have, in the meantime, developed the theme of hegemonic order, the production of predominant modes of artistic expression acceptable to the elites in society.¹⁶ Perhaps we could borrow from such a vocabulary and examine if, over the centuries and through the decades, there have developed hegemonic cultural orders in the world. It is an exciting prospect to explore the relationship between an international power system, a global economic regime, and a world cultural outlook.

SPEAKING OF HEGEMONIC ORDER BRINGS ME TO THE THIRD and last item that I wish to discuss very briefly, namely, the problem of cultural consciousness on the part of the historian. John King Fairbank, another former president of our association, has emphasized how "culture bound" we all are.¹⁷ Although, as a recent study on Fairbank shows, he started

¹⁵ Fukuzawa Yukichi, *Bunmei ron no gairyaku* (An outline of theories of civilization), Iwanami edn. (Tokyo, 1986), 237–60.

¹⁶ For example, T. J. Clark, *The Painting of Modern Life* (Princeton, N.J., 1984).

¹⁷ John K. Fairbank, *China Watch* (Cambridge, Mass., 1987).

out believing in the universal applicability of certain principles and values, he became increasingly more skeptical, for instance, of judging developments in China with an American yardstick.¹⁸ He thus cautioned against asserting American ideological hegemony. Such self-criticism provides an obligatory methodological underpinning for what we do; we should of course be aware of the cultural presuppositions that may affect the ways in which we represent past phenomena. But such caution need not mean that all we can do with confidence is to examine ourselves. As Philip Curtin has noted, "self-knowledge by itself is . . . a form of selfishness that can be dangerous to social health."¹⁹ While it may be true, as Paul Ricoeur wrote more than twenty years ago, that cultures, defined in terms of their respective values and symbols, are fundamentally "incommunicable," we must not assume that we cannot encounter other cultures and in the process transform our "privileged" knowledge into something less privileged and therefore more universal.²⁰

It seems to me that our methodological self-consciousness should not prevent us from translating historical works into many languages. I believe that whatever we do as historians will be of little value unless it has some meaning to readers in other parts of the world, unless it is read in different cultural languages, as it were. And, in this regard, Fairbank himself has contributed enormously not only to the Western understanding of Asia but also to Asia's understanding of itself, and not just in conceptual frameworks indigenous to the West. His pessimism seems to be more in the realm of trying to influence official relations among countries than in searching for intellectual common ground where Americans and Asians, and others as well, may seek to promote better mutual understanding. In similar fashion, a generation of Japan specialists in the United States has engaged in intellectual dialogue with their counterparts in Japan, with the result that it is no longer clear which contributions are made by U.S. historians and which come from Japanese.

The distinction between Japanese and American history lost meaning for me in August 1945 when, upon Japan's defeat, school children of my generation were told by the American Occupation authorities that whatever we had learned of history up to that point was all wrong, and that we must now restudy the past without taking anything for granted. This was a most liberating experience and persuaded us that national

¹⁸ Paul M. Evans, *John Fairbank and the American Understanding of Modern China* (New York, 1988).

¹⁹ Philip D. Curtin, "Death, Span, and Relevance," *AHR*, 89 (February 1984): 3.

²⁰ Paul Ricoeur, *History and Truth*, Charles A. Kelbley, trans. (Evanston, Ill., 1965), 282. I am grateful to Frank Ninkovich for calling my attention to this book and otherwise providing me with valuable comments on this essay.

history could best be understood when it was examined from without as well as from within; that, in this quest for a less distorted view of the past, it made no difference who you were so long as you were willing to learn from various perspectives. In very much the same way, when I came to the United States shortly after the end of the Occupation, I was treated like any other student of history. I was grateful that my professors in college and graduate school never considered my being an outsider a handicap for the study of history. By the same token, the blackening out of passages in school textbooks that were objectionable to the Occupation authorities had impressed on us how easily the past could be manipulated by temporal power. The recent rewriting of history textbooks in Japan is but the latest manifestation of this. Those in China, Korea, and other countries who remember the wartime atrocities have justifiably protested against such revisions, and this outside intervention may be one of the healthiest developments of the internationalization of history, for it indicates that forming a less parochial view of the past may depend on international cooperation.

Herbert Norman, the Canadian historian of Japan whose tragic death in 1957—when he chose suicide to put an end to interminable investigations of his past political beliefs and behavior—in many ways symbolized the limits imposed by temporal authority on the freedom of historical inquiry, once wrote, “History is the discipline that makes the whole world kin and is for humanity what memory is for the individual.”²¹ To which I would like to add a quote from Milan Kundera: “The struggle of man against power is the struggle of memory against forgetting.”²² It seems to me that memory is a precious gift in all countries and cultures, and that the historical profession here and throughout the world has the task of ensuring that this gift will be constantly reaffirmed so that the past can be transmitted to and confronted by the present. Of course, there will not be one past but as many pasts to remember as there are individuals, but the totality of remembered pasts forms the legacy of civilization to which we are all heirs. No profession would seem to be as well equipped as the historical community to recognize and reconfirm this faith in common humanity.

²¹ Quoted in Roger Bowen, *Death Is Not Enough* (Vancouver, 1986), 109.

²² Milan Kundera, *The Book of Laughter and Forgetting*, Michael Henry Heim, trans. (New York, 1980), 3.

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

This year the Professional Division focused on a number of issues directly affecting the professional standing of historians. Most significant, perhaps, was its statement of policies and procedures to implement the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct adopted last year by the AHA Council. These policies and procedures, also accepted by the Council and published in *Perspectives*, are meant to insure that complaints coming before the Professional Division are handled efficiently and equitably and that due process will be observed so as to insure fair treatment for all parties affected by a complaint. These new procedures seem to be working well in cases where they have been called into play.

The Professional Division continued to deal with charges of plagiarism, still one of the most knotty issues with which we deal. Plagiarism is very difficult to prove definitively. In many cases where it can be proved, we find the complainant has not protected himself/herself by obtaining a copyright for the material plagiarized and can get no redress. This is one reason for the Professional Division's sponsorship of a session at the 1988 annual meeting on copyright protection. Still another frustration is dealing with sanctions on those it finds guilty either of plagiarism or of the intent to plagiarize. It considers charges of plagiarism and renders opinions, but for legal reasons, its findings must remain anonymous. This is a terrible frustration, particularly in cases of flagrant violations. In admitted cases, however, the Professional Division recommended that journal editors expose all instances of acknowledged plagiarism by placing errata sheets in the appropriate issue of the historical journal in which the violation occurred.

Two major ongoing concerns of the Professional Division are the Job Register and unadvertised searches. The increasing number of job openings and the added pressure on the Job Register at the annual meeting has prompted a new look at its operation in order to find new ways to better serve those using the Register and to make the entire interview process more efficient and more humane. The Professional Division welcomes suggestions and criticisms for improving operation of the Job Register. Also, we are revising some of the Employment Information Brochure guidelines to bring them more into line with established profes-

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sional practice. Moreover, with the number of job opportunities increasing, the Professional Division vigorously supports the Long Range Planning Committee's effort to assess the future needs of the profession. Another matter now under consideration is the increasing use of unadvertised searches, particularly those for minorities or women. Can such searches be condoned or tolerated because of a commitment to affirmative action policies, or are they in the long run detrimental to the professional interests and rights of historians or women and minorities? Again, we welcome comments from members of the AHA on this issue.

The Professional Division was also active in other spheres. It approved a new pamphlet, *Careers for Students of History*, which will soon be available. This is a much-expanded version of the old pamphlet because of its inclusion of job opportunities for historians outside academic institutions. The Professional Division is also supporting revision of the *Survival Manual for Women Historians* into a broader, gender-sensitive publication for use by all historians of both sexes. It approved a new parliamentarian for the annual meeting, Professor Michael Les Benedict of Ohio State University, and supported plans being made for a reception solely for graduate students at the annual meeting.

The Professional Division considers a wide variety of individual complaints on specific issues involving professional matters. In these cases, the Professional Division attempts to provide a fair, informed, dispassionate hearing to the complainant. We regret that our actions in some cases do not always result in proper redress for the complainant, but we attempt to act as forcefully and equitably as we can in cases where the complaint has been proved.

This year the Professional Division consisted of Caroline Bynum of Columbia University, Albert Camarillo of Stanford University, George Fredrickson of Stanford University, and Lawrence Levine of the University of California, Berkeley. The dedicated staff of the AHA—Sam Gammon, James Gardner, Sharon Tune, Page Putnam Miller, and Noralee Frankel—all greatly aided our work. Their efforts on behalf of professional historians deserve our deepest appreciation.

December 1988

John Jay TePaske, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The big story in the Research Division this year has been the vicissitudes of the proposed new edition of the *Guide to Historical Literature*. After a great deal of work by the AHA staff, by editor-designate John Higham, and by Mary Beth Norton, the outgoing vice-president of the Research Division, the proposal, which was submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities last year, was denied any funding. We were, however, invited to resubmit the application. The budget was trimmed and the proposal rewritten to bring it into greater harmony with directions that the NEH now wishes to pursue. It has now been resubmitted, and we await the decision on the revised application.

Meanwhile, another large publication project, a guide to manuscript and printed materials in U.S. libraries relating to the Hispanic experience, 1492–1850, is being worked on through the combined efforts of the Association and the Conference on Latin American History. We hope a proposal will be ready for submission to the NEH and other potential supporters in 1989.

The Research Division also monitors the ongoing publication program of the AHA. Early in 1989, the scheduled fourth-year evaluation of the editor of the *American Historical Review* will be undertaken. *Recently Published Articles*, which has not been evaluated since it was made a separate publication, is also being reviewed by a joint committee from the Research Division and the Association for the Bibliography of History, which will, among other things, look into the possibilities for computerizing its assembly and access to it and appointing a Board of Editors for it.

Since both the Library of Congress and the Archives of the United States are now under new leadership, the Research Division met with the new Archivist (as the Council did with the Librarian of Congress) to talk about ways of improving access by historians to these vital collections. The physical preservation of books and manuscripts—and now of computer tapes and disks—was a topic of particular importance. Our conversations, and subsequent correspondence, with the Archivist focused especially on the move to the new Archives II building and on the need to keep archivists who had mastered a particular area of the archives in that section, rather than removing them to administrative

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positions. The removal of a large portion of the existing archives to the new building will obviously be a prolonged and complex process, but we are encouraged by the Archivist's acceptance of our request for the formation of a Users' Committee to advise on the new building's design. We are asking Council to propose further that advice be sought from historians and other users regarding the move of vast numbers of documents to their new repository to minimize inconvenience to researchers.

While the Program Committee has complete charge of what is presented at the annual meeting, and has demonstrated its independence by rejecting programs proposed by the Research Division in each of the past two years, it does report to our division, and we are responsible for drafting and overseeing compliance with the guidelines for the program. While the Program Committee for this year has done an excellent job and has complied entirely with the existing guidelines, it may be that clarification of the relationship between meetings of the affiliated societies and the AHA program is needed. Since there are more than eighty affiliates and only about 140 possible sessions, no affiliate can receive an entitlement to a cosponsored session without compromising the main purpose of the annual meeting, which is the communication of new research results. The Research Division sees the solution to this chronic difficulty in encouraging comparative sessions that may draw in the specialized interests of some of the affiliates and yet hold the interest of the more heterogeneous audience that attends the annual meeting. The executive director has communicated this to all the affiliates.

At the May Council meeting an issue rose from the grave: the timing of the annual meeting, held from December 27 to December 30 ever since the Great Cincinnati Disappointment of the summer of 1888. A questionnaire was sent to all members asking about the preferred time for the annual meeting; the results will be referred to the Research Division for its recommendation.

Like any agency, the Research Division this year expended much of its energies in recurrent (if not routine) activities. Each year the number of applications for the AHA's small research grants, and for travel to international conferences under American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) auspices, seems to grow. We took a step toward distributing the burden of reading over a hundred such applications by scheduling the decision for award of the new Bernadotte Schmitt grants (for work in the Eastern Hemisphere) in our fall meeting, while the others (and the bulk of the ACLS applications, which we also evaluate) will continue to be decided in the spring. To codify what was previously common law in the award of the small research grants, we have added a stipulation that in the future preference is to be given to younger scholars and those without institutional means of support.

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The AHA prizes all have their own committees of judges, but the Research Division has the task of clarifying ambiguities in conditions of eligibility. We are currently studying the Topsy-like growth in the array of prizes that the AHA offers, with the possibility of recommending an effort to solicit funds for prizes in areas not currently offered. (This will involve correspondence with affiliated societies, which in many cases have prizes of their own.)

In even-numbered years the Research Division can recommend election of foreign scholars as honorary members of the Association; this year we forwarded two names to the Council. Procedures for making those recommendations have been casual; there have been no stipulations as to the amount of supporting documentation to be produced by the nominator, and nominations have been good for life, in that if unsuccessful one year they were automatically reconsidered two years later. We decided to require each nominator to submit an up-to-date curriculum vitae and two supporting letters that could speak not only to the scholarly eminence of the person nominated but also to the degree of assistance she or he has given to American scholars in pursuing their work abroad. Nominations henceforth must be renewed each biennium.

The job of breaking in a new vice-president fell especially to Jim Gardner and Eileen Gaylard, ably supplemented later in the year by Sharon Tune. Sam Gammon's leadership and diplomatic savvy were invaluable to the division, as to the Association as a whole. Our division suffered especially from the untimely death of John Benton, who had been the Council member assigned to us; but we were glad to have Carol Gluck as a new Council representative. Anna Nelson this December finishes an energetic three years of service to the Research Division; like her, Ira Berlin and Joseph Miller endured extra committee assignments as well as the increasingly heavy piles of grants applications—and were patient with the new boy.

December 1988

Richard T. Vann, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

The Teaching Division enjoyed a busy year characterized by collaboration with a variety of groups interested in enhancing the quality of instruction in history teaching, textbooks, and curriculum. By focusing on shared initiatives, we sought to coordinate diffuse efforts to strengthen the academic content of history education throughout the country.

Our most visible and symbolic effort is the occasion of the American Historical Association's first award to recognize superb teaching of history. Recipients of the book awards were asked to nominate the individual who played the greatest role in their life in leading them to the study of history. Teachers at any level of the educational system, excepting graduate advisers, were eligible. The division was deeply impressed by the nominating letters received attesting to the extraordinary teaching skill of varied historians. This first Distinguished Teaching Award commemorates the late Eugene Asher, whose commitment to improving the teaching of history was manifest in his leadership in the Society of History Education.

Joan Connell, vice-president for academic affairs at Xavier University, is the unanimous selection of the division. Honorable Mention awards are being given to Robert Darnton (professor of history, Princeton University), Burdette C. Poland (professor of history, Pomona College, Claremont, California), Paul D. Raymond (high school teacher—now in Seattle, Washington), and Neelak Tjernagal (former professor of history at Concordia College, River Forest, Illinois—now in Bremen, Indiana).

The Teaching Division has been pleased with the activities of the Bradley Commission on Teaching in the Schools, whose report, *Building a History Curriculum: Guidelines for Teaching History in Schools*, appeared this fall, as well as with the National Commission on the Social Studies in the Schools; the UCLA Research Center on the Teaching and Learning of History in Elementary and Secondary Schools; the History Teaching Alliance; and other groups who have forwarded a shared vision of a stronger, more cogent approach to the teaching and the learning of history. By scrutinizing the pedagogy, curriculum, and textbooks employed in schools, we hope to encourage improvement both on the micro-scale of the individual classroom and on the macro-scale of the

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history content throughout the schools and the colleges. We hope to address both the future of these reports and the motives impelling them in our presentation "Why All the Studies of History in Schools?" in Cincinnati this month.

We continued to discuss the problems of attracting minority scholars to our profession. Last year we met with the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. By working with the National Chicano Studies Group, the Ford Minorities Fellowship Conference, and others, we hope to focus our efforts on improving the recruitment and the status of minorities in the history profession in the coming year.

Finally, this is my last year as vice-president of the Teaching Division, and I am indebted to my fellow division members Robert Forster, Sharon Harley, Julia Stewart Werner, and Philip B. Scranton for their energy and wisdom. In addition, Simeon Crowther and Jane Landers have illuminated our discussion with the perspectives of the Society for History Education and the History Teaching Alliance. Samuel R. Gammon and James B. Gardner of the AHA have encouraged the division's work, and Eileen Gaylard and Sharon K. Tune provided excellent staff support. I am grateful to all of them and to the American Historical Association for the opportunity to focus attention on the teaching and the learning of history in our nation.

December 1988

Patricia Albjerg Graham, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

The 104th year of the Association has been one of successful growth and change. Membership numbers continued the modest but steady upward trend that began in 1983, and the total is now over thirteen thousand. Balanced budgets have happily become a habit, and the 1987-88 fiscal year ends with the fourth successive such feat. Less happily, the Association experienced a turnover in longtime key personnel, which produced a high reading on our Richter scale. Our first and only controller, James H. Leatherwood, retires in July 1988 after fourteen years and Eileen M. Gaylard, executive assistant and convention manager for eighteen years, established her retirement date for the end of August.

While we have found able and promising successors, both will be sorely missed as the embodiment of the AHA. The AHA has been blessed throughout its 104 years with leaders who provided long spans of continuity. Eileen Gaylard and Jim Leatherwood certainly rank in this small circle with J. Franklin Jameson, editor of the *AHR* 1895-1901 and 1905-28, and the legendary Miss Patty Washington, assistant treasurer 1907-56.

Tragically, the Association lost a valuable and devoted Council member with the death, early in the year, of John F. Benton. The Council voted to honor his memory by keeping his name on its roster for the balance of his unexpired term.

Another longtime pillar of the Association, parliamentarian Paul Conkin, who provided advice and support to twelve successive presidents at the annual business meetings, has shelved his *Robert's Rules of Order*, and is turning over the parliamentarian's task to Michael Les Benedict.

GENERAL

During 1987-88, the AHA continued its support of the National Coordinating Committee, our principal advocacy arm. We provide office space, administrative support and services, and the largest single contribution to this vital activity. The principal success for the NCC was the installation in December 1987 of a new Archivist of the United States in the person of Don W. Wilson. The NCC and director Page Miller had devoted three years of effort to ensure the choice of an able professional in this key position.

Also during the year, NCC provided oral testimony at nine congress-

sional hearings and written testimony at four more in support of such professional concerns as appropriations for the National Archives, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities, historic preservation, and various library programs of importance to historians. Other NCC activities related to emphasizing the need for historical research in the many National Parks and National Historic Sites. The increase in classification of new documents and the decline in declassification of documents over thirty years old has also engaged Dr. Miller's attention. One fruit of years of steady pressure has been the progress made in persuading the House of Representatives to truncate its fifty-year rule to a thirty-year period of closure for House papers and documents. The push continues to get it to emulate the Senate's twenty-year rule. Similarly, the effort to expedite the publication of the documentary series *Foreign Relations of the United States* is never ending.

1987-88 also saw the climax and the winding down of our twelve-year collaboration with the American Political Science Association in Project '87. Conceived by the two presidents, James MacGregor Burns and Richard B. Morris, in 1976 to provide substantive meat on the celebratory bones of the observance of the bicentenary of the Constitution, the project raised and prudently disbursed nearly four million dollars in a three-stage program of grants and fellowships for independent research on constitutional subjects, of advancing the instruction of the Constitution in the field of education, and of engaging the public in discourse about the Constitution within the broad focus of a list of "Thirteen Enduring Constitutional Issues" prepared by a broad spectrum of historians, political scientists, and lawyers.

Project '87 during its life held six major conferences and made fifty-one research grants, which produced a significant number of books and articles. The last two conferences held at Philadelphia and at Williamsburg in 1987 also produced public forums videotaped for future educational use and were jointly sponsored with the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

A number of highly successful summer seminars for college teachers were planned and sponsored by Project '87 together with the establishment of James Madison Fellowships for high school teachers of outstanding qualifications. The project's *Lessons on the Constitution* had been both an educational and a commercial success, and the eighteen quarterly issues of its publication . . . *this Constitution* have generated two best-selling anthologies by Congressional Quarterly. The poster exhibit series entitled *The Blessings of Liberty*, prepared by a task force expertly led by Joan R. Challinor, has proved a signal success and

promises to leave the two Associations with that almost unheard of scholarly product, a modest profit.

The two Associations can take legitimate pride in the outstanding success of their collaboration, made possible by the dedicated work of so many members. First and foremost the two chairmen, James MacGregor Burns and Richard B. Morris, deserve our gratitude, together with Dr. Sheilah Mann of APSA and the AHA's Dr. Cynthia Harrison.

TEACHING

i. History Teaching Alliance

The History Teaching Alliance, jointly sponsored by the National Council for the Social Studies, the Organization of American Historians, and the AHA, made a successful transition to its new permanent home at the University of Florida. New local collaboratives continue to be set up under its auspices, many of the earlier ones continue operating, and several independent, similar groups have shown interest in coming under the HTA wing. The alliance is losing its energetic and successful first director, Dr. Deborah Welch, who is returning to active teaching in her field, and a vigorous search is under way for her successor.

ii. Regional Teaching Conferences

Two conferences were held in this long and successful series. In November 1987 the history department at North Texas State University held a conference, and in April this year, the University of Wisconsin organized a conference for teachers on understanding the Vietnam War.

iii. Pamphlet Series

The Association is engaged in preparing two series of pamphlets dealing with major topics in American and in world history. The American series we hope to have sponsored by a major publisher. Arrangements had been made with a leading publisher over a year ago. The exigencies of takeovers, both perpetrated and avoided, compelled that publisher to return the series to our care, writing off the substantial expenditures it had incurred. We are now in the early stages of negotiating with another publisher. The world history series is being done inhouse thus far. We expect its second pamphlet off the press very soon.

A revised version of John O'Connor's *Teaching History with Film and Television* was published at the end of 1987, and we are now able to supplement it with recorded illustrative visual examples and an instruction manual for their use. Another pamphlet in the bicentennial series on the Constitution, Michael Les Benedict's *Civil Rights and Civil Liberties*, has now appeared, and two more are imminent. We expect to complete the series of eleven next year.

iv. Commissions for the Improvement of Teaching

The AHA is cooperating with three major projects. We have made a modest financial contribution to the National Commission for the Social Studies, which is cochaired by our former president, Arthur S. Link. We have also worked closely with the Bradley Commission, on which many other distinguished members have served, and expect to help with the distribution of their final report. At an earlier stage is the Association's cooperation with the newly funded Center for History at UCLA.

v. Teaching Award

The Association is eagerly anticipating the award in Cincinnati of the first AHA Award for Distinguished Teaching. The Teaching Division Committee expects to make the final selection from a group of well-qualified nominees identified by our book prize winners of 1987.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

i. Ethical Concerns

The Professional Division Committee of the Association has consolidated its work of last year, which produced the AHA's "Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct" by drafting standard procedures for handling reports of breaches of these standards.

ii. *Perspectives*

The AHA's newsletter, *Perspectives*, continues to win favorable responses and comments. Its editor for the last four years, Marilyn Cole Finley, has resigned, but we have been fortunate in bringing back its prior assistant editor, Kathy Koziara-Herbert, to assume the editorship. A new assistant editor, Catherine Felsmann, has also joined the staff. The *Perspectives* staff also prepares the widely used annual Association publications, *Doctoral Dissertations in History* and *Grants, Fellowships & Prizes of Interest to Historians*, both of which appeared on schedule for 1987-88.

Advertising revenues from our publications, including the *AHR* and the annual meeting *Program*, rose slightly this year, and the increase in job vacancy listings and a rate change generated a fifty-percent revenue increase from the employment information section of *Perspectives*.

iii. Women's and Minorities' Issues

During the spring, the Association held a conference on "Women in the Progressive Era" at the National Museum of American History, which was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities and jointly sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. At the conference, March 10-12, over two hundred attendees

heard thirty-two papers from leading scholars on topics including women's clubs, suffrage, and women's relationship to the welfare state.

The Assistant Director for Women's and Minorities Issues, Dr. Noralee Frankel, is completing a third edition of the *Directory of Women Historians*, which should be available in midsummer. Planning is under way under the auspices of the Committee on Women Historians to prepare an invitational conference on women's history and public policy to be held at Sarah Lawrence College in 1989. The organizers are Drs. Alice Kessler-Harris and Amy Swerdlow.

iv. *Guide to Departments of History*

One of the most useful publications of the AHA is the *Guide to Departments of History: Colleges, Universities and Research Institutions in the U.S. and Canada*, which is published each fall under the auspices of the Professional Division. With the increasing obsolescence of the last (perhaps ever) edition of Bowker's *Directory of American Scholars*, the AHA *Guide* listing over ten thousand historians by institution is increasingly valuable as a reference tool. The 1987-88 edition listed 577 institutions in the two countries, and the September 1988 edition will contain 630. The new edition will be the first one prepared on computer disks and printed via laser printer. Its new editor, Clayton Dingman, with the guidance of the previous editor, Maureen Vincent-Morgan, who has now assumed other editing responsibilities for us, has overseen the transition to the age of the microchip.

v. Job Register

Nothing exceeds like success. The AHA's ancient and worthy Job Register, held at our annual meetings, is bursting at the seams. The rapidly expanding job market, and its own utility as an interview center and hiring hall for the profession, have created problems. The search process is often traumatic for both headhunters and jobhunters, and the consequent strain on personnel, facilities, and dispositions has led the Professional Division Committee to undertake a fresh look at this valuable institution. The committee expects to take a direct hand in operating the 1988 Job Register and to work closely with the Local Arrangements Committee to introduce further reforms for future editions.

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities

A joint committee of the Association for the Bibliography of History and the AHA is currently reviewing the format, production, and audience of the AHA's venerable periodical *Recently Published Articles*.

Plans to produce a third edition of the AHA's magisterial *Guide to Historical Literature*, under way for three years, suffered a substantial

setback in May when the National Endowment for the Humanities, our principal funding hope, found itself unable to approve the AHA's grant proposal. The project, which would harness distinguished research scholars to the selection of the best works in every field of history for the benefit of teachers and a wider public of nonspecialists and general readers, may have suffered from the anomaly of having to be submitted as a research tool through the appropriate program of NEH's Research Division. A postmortem is under way to determine whether it should be resubmitted in what it is hoped will be a more appropriate and successful fashion.

Another bibliographic project of a purely research nature is in the final stages of preparation for a grant proposal. This project is to be a definitive guide to archival and manuscript sources in U.S. repositories relating to the Hispanic experience 1450–1840, to be brought to fruition in time for the Columbian Quincentennial.

ii. Jameson Fellow

The J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History for 1988–89 has been awarded to Dr. Sybil Lipschultz of the University of Miami. This fellowship, awarded jointly by the Library of Congress and the Association, will enable her to work in the Library on the subject of women's labor laws, feminism, and the Supreme Court in the 1920s.

iii. Fellowships in Aerospace History

The Selection Committee for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fellowship in Aerospace History, drawn from the Economic History Association, the History of Science Society, the Society for the History of Technology, and the AHA, has selected two predoctoral fellows for the 1988–89 year. Eric Schatzberg and Michael A. Dennis were selected from the largest number of applicants yet received, in this the third year of the fellowships.

iv. AHA Research Grants

1987–88 saw the achievement of an Association goal of being able to provide small research grants in all fields of history. Beginning in 1980, a program of research grants in American and, later, Latin American history, commenced, drawing on income from the Beveridge Fund. Later, the Littleton-Griswold Fund of the Association undertook additional funding of American history research projects, as did the newly established Michael Kraus fund. Thanks to the generous bequest from the late Bernadotte Schmitt to the Association, the AHA was able to initiate a similar program of grants last May for Eastern Hemisphere topics. In its March meeting the Research Division, which approves these grants, awarded thirty-five Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt grants from among ninety-three proposals submitted. During the eight years of these combined grant programs, the AHA has disbursed

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just over \$141,000 to 227 grantees. Because of the growing volume of proposals, the Research Division Committee will hold the Schmitt grants competition at its fall meeting hereafter.

v. International Activities

Three representatives of the Association attended the September general assembly of the International Committee on the Historical Sciences to assist in planning the 1990 World Congress in Madrid. Our delegation rendered strong and successful support for the admission of an international affiliated group to the Comité international de sciences historiques, specializing in women's history.

Active planning is under way with Soviet historians to organize the next biennial colloquium of Soviet and American historians. A virtual explosion of bilateral historical activities with Soviet historians is taking place under the mantle of the International Research and Exchanges Board. To name only a few, the series of conferences on World War II has reached the Tehran Conference; October will see the next installment of the series on the Cold War; and a number of programs on quantitative and agrarian history, on Asian history, international banking, and slavistics are in train. While the AHA is not an official participant, in practice and through the strong influence of our officers and members, we are the effective opposite number of the Soviet National Committee of Historians.

July 15, 1988

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

Counts of reviews in backlog made during the early part of this year apprised the staff of the need to reduce the number of books that we were assigning for review. Even with a standard that limits our choices largely to monographic studies, we found that we had been assigning in one year more book reviews than we could process and print in a subsequent year. At this rate we would soon fall far behind schedule, and reviews of books published in 1988 would not appear in the *AHR* until 1991 and beyond. This was clearly unsatisfactory, and we have accordingly limited further the assignment of books for review. The new restriction will affect mainly books of the extended essay type and collections of conference papers, genres that we already assign for review sparingly. Now the principle of selection will be somewhat more restrictive.

In addition to managing this increase in the number of books qualifying for review under the former standards, we have had to consider expanded coverage of other forms of historical communication. For example, some members of the Association would like to see regular reviews of films and museum exhibits in the *AHR*. Films and exhibits may be the principal sources of historical knowledge for most Americans after their years of formal education. Films about history also play an important role in classroom teaching, and an increasing number of working historians have begun to exploit film as a primary source for research. The editors recognize the importance of these media, and we have on occasion run reviews of films and exhibit catalogs in the book review section. In the December issue of this year, we published a forum on the problems and possibilities of rendering history on film.

Although the *AHR* has not yet adopted a policy of regular reviews of films or exhibits, we expect to begin reviews of films in the next year. The Board of Editors needs to consider at this year's meeting the forum and scope of the film reviews before we proceed. The matter of museum exhibits is more difficult. While we understand that scholars often put years of work into mounting a museum exhibit and that these efforts deserve recognition and critical scrutiny, the issues of audience and durability for exhibits are very different from those for books and films. The potential audience for a book or film is universal; for a museum exhibit it is limited. In many cases, reviews of exhibits would

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not appear in print before the exhibit itself closed. Retrospectives of important exhibits may nevertheless be instructive as an assessment of their influence and also as a professional control on the quality of the work done by the scholars and organizers involved, and this is one approach to the review of exhibits that the Board of Editors has considered.

The *AHR* enjoys a large circulation outside the United States, and the editors often receive questions and comments about our work from foreign scholars. It was gratifying to see recently that the critical spirit that accompanies glasnost in the USSR has permitted a very favorable comparison of the *Review* with the Soviet journal of similar scope, *Voprosy istorii*. A leading Soviet historian pointed out that "in the best foreign journals (for example, *The American Historical Review*)" only the finest manuscripts among the large number submitted were published, whereas the counterpart journal in the USSR regularly carried articles of mediocre quality. We can scarcely feel smug about comparisons with the Soviet scholarly press, which until recently has been highly censored and manipulated; what is gratifying is the news that Soviet scholars pay attention to our efforts and may even be using them now as a model for their own strivings toward a less politically directed study of history.

I want to take this opportunity to thank publicly the members of the Board of Editors who finished their three-year terms at the beginning of this year: David J. Herlihy, Gertrude Himmelfarb, and David A. Hollinger. It has been a privilege to be associated with them, and the work of the *Review* was much advanced by their contributions. New members of the board include Joyce O. Appleby, John W. Baldwin, L. Perry Curtis, and Lynn Hunt.

My associate editor of two years, Professor Ann Carmichael of the Indiana University department of history, stepped down at the end of the summer to pursue research under her NEH grant for the study of disease in Renaissance Italy, and she was replaced by Professor Ellen Dwyer of the department of criminal justice at Indiana. Dwyer received her Ph.D. in American history from Yale University in 1977 and is the author of *Homes for the Mad: Life Inside Two Nineteenth-Century Asylums*, in addition to many scholarly articles. She also served for several years as chair of the department of criminal justice at Indiana University. The *Review* had been without the services of a senior editor in the American history field for some years, and Dwyer's expertise is most welcome.

Several of our editorial assistants have as usual won grants and departed for foreign countries to conduct dissertation research. Leaving this year were James Brophy with DAAD and IREX grants to Germany, Jeanne Kerl with a scholarship from the North American Conference

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on British Studies for Great Britain, and Nicholas Miller and Phyllis Schrock with IREX grants for study in Yugoslavia and the USSR, respectively. They have been replaced by Clayton Black, Sarah Curtis (who moved up from clerical assistant to our French history desk), Judith Miner, and Rick Railsback. Ruth Weening has become the new clerical assistant.

July 1, 1988

David L. Ransel, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1988, amounted to \$1,973,166.00 as compared to \$2,049,489.00 in 1987. This amount is the sum of the three funds:

- a) *General Fund*—cash, temporary and permanent investments (the use of which for the purposes of the Association is controlled by a resolution of the Council in 1960 as amended in 1974), \$483,633.00;
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants, \$1,342,240.00;
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$147,293.00.

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 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988, 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 FY 1987-88 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$15,582.00. Actual operations for the fiscal year ended with a modest surplus of \$8,745.00.

Operating revenue, excluding capital gains on security sales, increased over that of the prior year by \$65,028.35 or five percent. This increase is in part attributable to Annual Meeting revenue, EIB advertising, and administrative fees from various grants and awards. The various other income items were well within the budget parameters.

Operating expenses exceeded the budget projections by \$94,294.54 or seven percent. The major portion of this increase concerned the procurement of computer equipment for the Membership Department, the *AHA Perspectives*, and the *Guide to Departments of History* publication of the Institutional Services Program. This considerable expense should result in a reduction of \$45,000.00 of printing expense of the *Guide* over a three-year period. Inhouse printing of mailing labels by

the Membership Department will also result in a substantial reduction of expense. The IBM System 32, as installed, has the capacity to include additional functions of the Association as are presently envisioned by the Executive Director.

Over the past five years the Association has experienced modest surpluses from general operations and, with associated capital gains of the permanent investments, the General Fund now amounts to \$481,084.00 as compared to \$114,224.00 in 1984. The continued review of revenue programs as well as strict measures of cost control will continue to provide the Association a sound financial basis.

Peat Marwick Main & Company, certified public accountants, audit report and supplementary financial detail and information are on file and available for inspection at the Association's office.

I would like to thank the officers, the staff, and the members of the Association for the opportunity afforded me to serve as your Controller for the past fourteen years. I have considered it a distinct honor to serve such a prestigious organization and upon my retirement July 30, 1988, I wish the Association continued sound financial standing.

July 26, 1988

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

Peat Marwick

Certified Public Accountants

Peat Marwick Main & Co.

2001 M. Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

Independent Auditors' Report

The Council

American Historical Association

We have audited the statements of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1988 and 1987, and the related statements of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances arising from cash transactions and statements of changes in cash for the years then ended. Our audits were performed 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 and recording of financing of Plant Fund depreciable assets; consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenditures 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, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions, the recognition of depreciation, and the recording of financing of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1988, and 1987 and the revenue collected, expenditures, and changes in cash balances for the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in note 2.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information included in the Schedules is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Peat Marwick Main & Co.

July 22, 1988

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

	1988				1987			
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$141,087	396,264		537,351	135,927	540,010		675,937
Permanent investments at cost of participation (market value of \$1,436,002 in 1988 and \$1,552,830 in 1987)	342,546	945,976		1,288,522	339,509	936,987		1,276,496
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost ..			348,597	348,597			266,998	266,998
Accumulated depreciation (note 4)			(201,304)	(201,304)			(169,942)	(169,942)
	<u>\$483,633</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>	<u>147,293</u>	<u>1,973,166</u>	<u>475,436</u>	<u>1,476,997</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>2,049,489</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances								
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	2,548			2,548	2,797			2,797
Notes payable (note 5)			45,938	45,938				
Fund balance	481,085	1,342,240	101,355	1,924,680	472,639	1,476,997	97,056	2,046,692
	<u>\$483,633</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>	<u>147,293</u>	<u>1,973,166</u>	<u>475,436</u>	<u>1,476,997</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>2,049,489</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

	1988				1987			
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total
Revenue								
Dues	\$ 603,976			603,976	599,054			599,054
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	163,842			163,842	166,832			166,832
Contributions, grants, and contracts		407,118		407,118		930,510		930,510
Advertising	168,464			168,464	159,858			159,858
Sales	94,273	7,097		101,370	90,214	400		90,614
Royalties and reprint fees	32,185	210		32,395	37,275	5,442		42,717
Registration fees	98,827			98,827	78,515			78,515
Rentals	69,200			69,200	71,200			71,200
Administrative fees	29,136			29,136	9,260			9,260
Investment income, net of management fees	44,572	48,760		93,332	40,725	56,456		97,181
Gain on security sales	10,497	11,449		21,946	16,074	20,368		36,442
Plant Fund assets contributed by								
General Fund			35,661	*			4,350	*
Special Fund grant	20,000			*				
Other	14,008	4,756		18,764	12,350	22,000		34,350
Total revenue	<u>1,348,980</u>	<u>479,390</u>	<u>35,661</u>	<u>1,808,370</u>	<u>1,281,357</u>	<u>1,035,176</u>	<u>4,350</u>	<u>2,316,533</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987
(Continued)

	1988				1987			
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total
Expenditures								
Salaries	\$ 526,010	160,268		686,278	541,267	171,507		712,774
Employee benefits	85,188	24,164		109,352	83,410	27,814		111,224
House operating	16,120			16,120	25,835			25,835
Office supplies	144,661	16,330		160,991	111,840	58,020		169,860
Equipment rentals and maintenance	47,846	1,509		49,355	47,311	7,583		54,894
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	35,661			*	4,350			*
Publication, printing, and distribution ..	322,538	35,783		358,321	299,250	28,829		328,079
Travel and related meetings	103,145	81,858		185,003	79,138	32,854		111,992
General insurance	8,238			8,238	9,552			9,552
Audit and legal fees	14,000			14,000	13,500			13,500
Dues and subscriptions	10,859			10,859	8,227			8,227
Executive Director contingency fund ...	864			864	822			822
Awards and fellowships		217,972		217,972		293,087		293,087
Honoraria		15,594		15,594		25,945		25,945
Administrative fees		29,136		29,136		9,260		9,260
Depreciation (note 4)			31,362	31,362			17,306	17,306
Grant		20,000		*				
Other	25,104	11,533		36,637	20,693	5,110		25,803
Total expenditures	<u>1,340,234</u>	<u>614,147</u>	<u>31,362</u>	<u>1,930,082</u>	<u>1,245,195</u>	<u>660,009</u>	<u>17,306</u>	<u>1,918,160</u>

Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures before income taxes	8,746	(134,757)	4,299	(121,712)	36,162	375,167	(12,956)	398,373
Income taxes	<u>300</u>			<u>300</u>	<u>1,725</u>			<u>1,725</u>
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures	8,446	(134,757)	4,299	(122,012)	34,437	375,167	(12,956)	396,648
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>472,639</u>	<u>1,476,997</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>2,046,692</u>	<u>438,202</u>	<u>1,101,830</u>	<u>110,012</u>	<u>1,650,044</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 481,085</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>	<u>101,355</u>	<u>1,924,680</u>	<u>472,639</u>	<u>1,476,997</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>2,046,692</u>

*Eliminated in consolidation.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

	1988				1987			
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	Total
Sources of cash								
Cash provided by (used for) operations								
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures	\$ 8,446	(134,757)	4,299	(122,012)	34,437	375,167	(12,956)	396,648
Add charges (deduct credits) not affecting cash:								
Depreciation			31,362	31,362			17,306	17,306
Gain on security sales	(10,497)	(11,449)		(21,946)	(16,074)	(20,368)		(36,442)
Cash provided by (used for) operations	(2,051)	(146,206)	35,661	(112,596)	18,363	354,799	4,350	377,512
Decrease in notes receivable					106,439			106,439
Increase (decrease) in unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	(249)			(249)	213			213
Issuance of notes payable			51,809	51,809				
Proceeds from sale of permanent investments	140,702	416,406		557,108	12,995	38,458		51,453
	<u>138,402</u>	<u>270,200</u>	<u>87,470</u>	<u>496,072</u>	<u>138,010</u>	<u>393,257</u>	<u>4,350</u>	<u>535,617</u>

Uses of cash:

Purchase of permanent investments	133,242	413,946		547,188	113,079	339,818		452,897
Purchase of Plant Fund assets			81,599	81,599			4,350	4,350
Reduction of notes payable			5,871	5,871				
	<u>133,242</u>	<u>413,946</u>	<u>87,470</u>	<u>634,658</u>	<u>113,079</u>	<u>339,818</u>	<u>4,350</u>	<u>457,247</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash for year	5,160	(143,746)		(138,586)	24,931	53,439		78,370
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>135,927</u>	<u>540,010</u>		<u>675,937</u>	<u>110,996</u>	<u>486,571</u>		<u>597,567</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year ...	<u>\$141,087</u>	<u>396,264</u>		<u>537,351</u>	<u>135,927</u>	<u>540,010</u>		<u>675,937</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF ENTITY

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 historical research.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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 and the recording of the notes payable for the computer equipment acquisition; consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenditures are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred.

3. 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 and two-thirds of the Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment inures to the General Fund. The Endowment Fund and the Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment are included in Special Funds and Grants.

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

Temporary investments are carried at cost. Permanent investments 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.

4. DEPRECIATION

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

	1988	1987	Rates
Buildings	\$ 2,951	2,951	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	28,411	14,355	10 to 33⅓%
	<u>\$31,362</u>	<u>17,306</u>	

5. NOTES PAYABLE

The Association has three installment notes payable in connection with the acquisition of computer equipment. The notes are secured by the computer equipment and bear interest at rates from twelve percent to fourteen percent per annum. The notes require monthly payments of principal and interest.

Future principal payments under notes payable at June 30, 1988, are summarized as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30</u>	<u>Amount due</u>
1989	\$15,961
1990	18,047
1991	<u>11,930</u>
	<u>\$45,938</u>

6. RETIREMENT PLAN

Eligible employees are covered by a contributory retirement plan that 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. Such expenditures for the years ended June 30, 1988, and 1987 were \$29,362 and \$24,950, respectively.

7. UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1988, and 1987, the Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$44,000 and \$13,000. On a cash basis such amounts will be recorded in the periods in which the disbursements are actually made.

Additionally, the Association had liabilities at June 30, 1988, and 1987 for accrued vacation time earned but not taken approximating \$48,000 and \$28,000, respectively, and for deferred compensation approximating \$36,000 and \$32,000, respectively. These liabilities will be charged to operations in the periods in which the expenditures are actually made.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Year Ended June 30, 1988

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Investment Income					Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1988
	Balances, July 1, 1987	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Other Income		
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$ 16,645		726		311	1,319	16,363
Ancient History Prize Fund	11,248		491			29	11,710
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	26,570		1,329	229		1,107	27,021
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	272,514		14,646	3,810	173	48,832	242,311
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	9,792		427			70	10,149
Columbian Voyage	(750)				750		
Conference on Hispanic Archival Material	(150)	26,317				26,167	
Albert Corey Prize Fund	20,018		1,033	230		110	21,171
Council on Library Resources							
Guide to History Literature Conference		5,321				5,321	
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	12,537		663	167		1,786	11,581
Endowment Fund	216,836	8,202	*	*			225,038
Exxon Education Foundation Grant							
Quantitative Conceptionalization in Teaching							
History	7,686						7,686
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	20,889		1,069	213		1,082	21,089
Ford Foundation Constitutional Forum	84,806					78,556	6,250
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	25,891		1,130			1,096	25,925
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	7,667		386	70			8,123
History Teaching Alliance	69,118					69,118	

History Teaching Alliance						
Bicentennial Committee of the Constitution		100,000			100,000	
Image as Artifacts Video				6,270	52	6,218
Institute of International Education						
U.S. Travel		3,600			3,600	
International Research and Exchange Board						
Grant for the US-USSR Historians						
Colloquium	196				196	
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	20,656		990	121	157	21,610
J. Franklin Jameson						
Development of Humanistic Scholarship in						
America	(12,074)	20,815			8,741	
J. Franklin Jameson Papers						
Grant		65,647			81,750	(16,103)
Joan Kelley Prize Fund	8,999	8,948	394		1,070	17,271
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	14,413		629		750	14,292
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants						
Conference on the Study and Teaching of						
Afro-American History	715				715	
Publication Reserve	2,067				2,067	
Littleton-Griswold Fund	139,736		7,047	1,317	10,960	137,140
Henry Luce Foundation						
U.S./Japan Historian Conference		14,450			10,979	3,471
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	9,270		510	157	570	9,367
David M. Matteson Fund	142,646		10,829	3,654	38,311	118,818
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant						
Support of a Congressional Fellowship Program						
for Scholars in History—No. 2	7,417				2,263	5,154
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Fellowship Program	(7,269)	15,172			14,485	(6,582)

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

Year Ended June 30, 1988

(Continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Investment Income					Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1988
	Balances, July 1, 1987	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Other Income		
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	\$28,218	55,558	1,232		516	49,808	35,716
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants							
Historians and the Moving-Image Media	(14,926)	20,588				5,662	
Records of Federal Convention of 1787	(4,000)				4,000		
Review and Dissemination of							
Teaching Packets	4,987					4,987	
Women and the Progressive Era		18,000				25,496	(7,496)
Oxford University Press							
Guide to Historical Literature		17,500					17,500
Project 87							
Constitutional Exhibit Task Force	1,398					993	405
J. H. Robinson Prize	(7)				7		
Rockefeller Foundation Grant							
Prizes for Unaffiliated Scholars Program	12,497		545			70	12,972
Robert L. Schuyler-Prize Fund	997	16,000	56	16			17,069
Smithsonian Institution							
Women and the Progressive Era	3,345	11,000				10,828	3,517
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	312,043		4,414†	1,432†	36	5,044	312,881
Andrew D. White Fund	4,356		214	33			4,603
	<u>\$1,476,997</u>	<u>407,118</u>	<u>48,760</u>	<u>11,449</u>	<u>12,063</u>	<u>614,147</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>

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

†Two-thirds of investment income inures to the General Fund.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
COMPARED WITH BUDGET - GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 1988

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Dues	\$ 603,976	557,805	46,171
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	163,842	174,000	(10,158)
Advertising	168,464	169,500	(1,036)
Sales	94,273	73,700	20,573
Royalties and reprint fees	32,185	17,000	15,185
Registration fees	98,827	87,615	11,212
Rentals	69,200	57,750	11,450
Administrative fees	29,136	4,000	25,136
Investment income, net of management fees	44,572	45,500	(928)
Gain on security sales	10,497	6,000	4,497
Special Fund grant	20,000	20,000	
Other	14,008	2,500	11,508
	<u>1,348,980</u>	<u>1,215,370</u>	<u>133,610</u>
Expenditures			
Salaries	526,010	519,927	6,083
Employee benefits	85,188	96,500	(11,312)
House operating	16,120	25,000	(8,880)
Office supplies	144,661	111,700	32,961
Equipment rentals and maintenance	47,846	12,000	35,846
Purchases of Plant Fund assets ..	35,661	20,000	15,661
Publication, printing, and distribution	322,538	303,700	18,838
Travel and related meetings	103,145	92,400	10,745
General insurance	8,238		8,238
Audit and legal fees	14,000	16,500	(2,500)
Dues and subscriptions	10,859	10,800	59
Executive director contingency fund	864	1,800	(936)
Other	25,104	18,625	6,479
	<u>1,340,234</u>	<u>1,228,952</u>	<u>111,282</u>
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures before income taxes	8,746	(13,582)	22,328
Income taxes	<u>300</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>(1,700)</u>
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures	<u>\$ 8,446</u>	<u>(15,582)</u>	<u>24,028</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
COMMENTS ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Year Ended June 30, 1988

CASH

The cash balances at June 30, 1988, of the respective funds consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants
Checking accounts		
American Security Bank, N.A., Washington, D.C.	\$103,642	56,319
Certificates of deposit		
American Security Bank, N.A., Washington, D.C.		339,945
Savings accounts		
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C.	35,520	
Deposits	1,425	
Petty cash	500	
	<u>\$141,087</u>	<u>396,264</u>

PLANT FUND

A summary of the Association's investment in property, plant, and equipment at June 30, 1988, follows:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
400-402 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C.			
Land	\$ 8,000		8,000
Building	106,184	70,861	35,323
Furniture and equipment	234,413	130,443	103,970
	<u>\$348,597</u>	<u>201,304</u>	<u>147,293</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1988

Face value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
CASH EQUIVALENT			
<u>\$ 85,000</u>	General Motors Acceptance Corporation Master Participation Notes	<u>\$ 85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
	Federal National Mortgage Debentures 7.9%, due		
\$ 80,000	3/10/93	82,056	77,624
	U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes		
25,000	8.75%, due 11/15/88	25,406	25,040
50,000	7.125%, due 4/30/89	49,813	49,590
50,000	10.75%, due 8/15/90	51,337	52,516
50,000	7.5%, due 8/15/91	49,281	49,000
50,000	10.375%, due 7/15/92	51,738	53,120
35,000	10.125%, due 11/15/94 ...	37,625	39,953
50,000	13.125%, due 5/15/01	63,750	65,615
<u>\$ 390,000</u>		<u>411,006</u>	<u>412,458</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
\$ 40,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company Debentures, 5.625%, due		
	8/1/95	38,922	32,400
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.5%, due 9/1/00	24,990	22,368
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company Debentures, 6%, due		
	10/1/04	24,473	17,450
50,000	Texas Instruments Incorporated, 8.875%, due		
	5/1/93	49,813	49,470
<u>\$ 139,000</u>		<u>138,198</u>	<u>121,688</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1988
(Continued)

Face value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK			
\$ 1,200	Anheuser Busch	\$ 31,644	38,250
2,000	Compania Telefonica Nacional De Espana SA ...	53,245	50,750
2,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation	24,900	45,000
700	Walt Disney Company	17,849	44,100
600	Dunn & Bradstreet	33,036	29,550
500	Dupont EI DeNemours and Company	42,310	46,438
1,300	Elizabethtown Corporation ...	35,750	53,625
67	Exxon Corporation	2,005	3,040
800	Gannett, Inc.	24,148	25,600
900	General Electric Company ...	49,496	39,488
450	General RE Corporation	22,977	24,019
1,250	Heinz (HJ) Company	8,610	50,625
660	Melville Corporation	48,424	45,293
600	Merck and Company Incorporated	31,699	33,750
700	Pacific Enterprises	24,080	33,688
1,200	Pepsico Incorporated	41,244	44,700
700	PNC Financial Corporation ..	29,309	31,063
450	Ralston Purina Company	21,092	34,313
1,400	Rubbermaid, Inc.	23,097	33,075
1,350	Sara Lee Corporation	42,014	49,950
650	Walgreen Company	17,628	23,075
1,100	Waste Management Incorporated	31,347	39,050
		<u>655,904</u>	<u>818,442</u>
	Total securities	1,290,108	1,437,588
	Uninvested cash	(1,586)	(1,586)
	Total investments	<u>\$1,288,522</u>	<u>1,436,002</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
PARTICIPATING FUNDS
June 30, 1988

	Participation Percentage	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer			
Prize Fund	1.0445	\$ 11,806	14,999
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial			
Fund	17.3610	197,738	249,304
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.0471	12,084	15,036
John H. Dunning Prize Fund ..	.7634	8,803	10,962
Endowment Fund	9.5305	116,099	136,858
John K. Fairbank			
Prize Fund .....	.9718	10,984	13,955
Clarence H. Haring			
Prize Fund .....	.3175	3,589	4,559
J. Franklin Jameson Fund .....	.5494	6,212	7,889
Littleton-Griswold Fund	6.0022	68,420	86,192
Howard R. Marraro			
Prize Fund .....	.7176	8,359	10,305
David M. Matteson Fund	16.6476	196,725	239,060
Bernadotte Schmitt			
Endowment	19.5678	302,626	280,994
Robert L. Schuyler			
Prize Fund .....	.0747	844	1,073
Andrew D. White Fund .....	.1492	1,687	2,143
	74.7443	945,976	1,073,329
General Fund	25.2557	342,546	362,673
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$1,288,522</u>	<u>1,436,002</u>

**Membership Statistics
December 15th, 1988**

	1987	1988	Variance (Under)
MEMBERSHIP			
Honorary	19	17	(2)
Life	405	402	(3)
Annual	11,508	11,929	421
Trustee	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	97	99	2
Subtotal	12,034	12,452	418
Delinquent Members	1,135	1,200	65
Total Membership	13,169	13,652	483
MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND LOSSES			
Gains: New Life Members	15	1	(14)
New Annual Members and Renewals	1,531	1,639	108
New Fifty-Year	21	11	(10)
Total Gains	1,567	1,651	84
Losses: Deaths—Honorary	2	1	(1)
Deaths—Life	7	4	(3)
Deaths—Annual	24	20	(4)
Deaths—Fifty-Year	8	7	(1)
Resignations—Annual	29	31	2
Life	5	2	(3)
Fifty-Year	1	0	(1)
Honorary	0	1	1
Drops	1,118	1,102	(16)
Total Loss	1,194	1,168	(26)
NET GAIN (LOSS)	373	483	110
LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS			
October	127	177	50
November	198	181	(17)
December	209	260	51
Total	534	618	84
Delinquents, January through September	586	582	(4)
Total Delinquents	1,120	1,200	80
Percentage of file in delinquent category 8.8%.			

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1987, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1988

Status Type	Member Code/Price	1987	W/Delinquents Percentage	W/O Delinquents Percentage	1988	W/Delinquents Percentage	W/O Delinquents Percentage
Over \$40,000	(10) @ \$60	2,044	16%	17%	2,445	18%	20%
\$30,000-\$39,999	(11) @ \$55	1,830	14%	15%	1,824	14%	15%
\$20,000-\$29,999	(12) @ \$47	2,207	17%	18%	2,127	16%	17%
\$15,000-\$19,999	(13) @ \$40	805	6%	7%	716	6%	6%
\$10,000-\$14,999	(14) @ \$30	1,126	8%	10%	1,045	8%	8%
Below-\$10,000	(15) @ \$20	2,700	21%	22%	2,902	21%	24%
Joint	(03) @ \$20	146	1%	2%	163	1%	1%
Associate	(20) @ \$30	645	5%	6%	701	5%	6%
AHA Staff	(16) Varied	5	0%	0%	6	0%	0%
Life	(05) @ \$1000	405	3%	3%	402	2%	3%
Fifty-Year	(06) No Dues	97	0%	0%	99	0%	0%
Honorary	(07) No Dues	19	0%	0%	17	0%	0%
Trustee	(08) No Dues	5	0%	0%	5	0%	0%
Total		12,034			12,452		
Delinquent Members		1,135	9%		1,200	9%	
Total Members		<u>13,169</u>			<u>13,652</u>		

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1987, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1988
(continued)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>W/Delinquents Percentage</u>	<u>W/O Delinquents Percentage</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>W/Delinquents Percentage</u>	<u>W/O Delinquents Percentage</u>
Male	8,953	68%	74%	9,146	68%	73%
Female	3,076	23%	26%	3,306	23%	27%
Uncoded	5	0%	0%	0		
Total	<u>12,034</u>			<u>12,452</u>		
Delinquents	<u>1,135</u>	9%		<u>1,200</u>	9%	
Total Members	<u>13,169</u>			<u>13,652</u>		

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1988

Member Status	Income Range	1987 Number of Members	1988 Number of Members	Gains or (Losses)	Percent of Membership
PAYING MEMBERS					
Code-10 @ \$60	Over \$40,000	2,044	2,445	454	18%
Code-11 @ \$55	\$30,000-\$39,999	1,830	1,824	63	13%
Code-12 @ \$47	\$20,000-\$29,999	2,207	2,127	23	16%
Code-13 @ \$40	\$15,000-\$19,999	805	716	(47)	5%
Code-14 @ \$30	\$10,000-\$14,999	1,126	1,045	(31)	8%
Code 15 @ \$20	Below \$10,000	2,700	2,902	359	21%
Code-03 @ \$20	Joint	146	163	25	1%
Code-20 @ \$30	Associate	645	701	97	6%
Code-16	AHA Staff	5	5	0	0%
Status Unknown		0	1	1	0%
Total paid members		11,508	11,929	421	
NONPAYING MEMBERS					
Code-05 Life Members		405	402	(3)	3%
Code-06 Fifty-Year Members		97	99	2	0%
Code-07 Honorary Members		19	17	(2)	0%
Code-08 Trustees		5	5	0	0%
Total Nonpaying Members		526	523	(3)	
Total Paying and Nonpaying Members		12,034	12,452	418	
Delinquents		1,135	1,200	65	9%
Total Members		13,169	13,652	483	

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1987, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1988

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Variance (Under)</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY SEX			
Male	966	1,030	64
Female	<u>496</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>113</u>
Total New Members	<u>1,462</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>177</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION			
Students: Graduate Students	416	430	14
Undergraduate Students	<u>97</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Total Students	513	500	(13)
College Administrators	11	14	3
College Professors	<u>348</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>(42)</u>
Total	359	320	(39)
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Publishers, Researchers, Curators, Historians	121	133	12
Secondary School Teachers	56	44	(12)
Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to history:			
Accountant	Executive Officer	Paralegal	
Administrative Assistant	Film Producer	Park Ranger	
Armed Services Personnel	Foreign Service Personnel	Personnel Director	
Association Executive	Government Employee	Photographer	
Banker	Homemaker	Physician	
Business Executive	Import Manager	Program Analyst	
Clerks	Insurance Agent	Proofreader	
Computer Analyst	Investment Adjuster	Psychologist	
Computer Instructor	Journalist	Real Estate Developer	
Computer Programmer	Law Enforcement Officer	Reporter	
Consultant	Lawyer	Restaurant Manager	
Counselor	Legal Secretary	Sales Personnel	
Database Manager	Library Technician	Scientist	
Economist	Mail Handler	Secretary	
Educational Materials Coordinator	Management Consultant	Social Worker	
Energy Consultant	Minister	Systems Analyst	
Total	<u>413</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>229</u>
Total New Members	<u>1,462</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>177</u>

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1987, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1988
(Continued)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Variance</u> <u>(Under)</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY INCOME			
Code-10 Over \$40,000	109	134	25
Code-11 \$30,000-\$39,999	122	119	(3)
Code-12 \$20,000-\$29,999	186	191	5
Code-13 \$15,000-\$19,999	79	61	(18)
Code-14 \$10,000-\$14,999	105	98	(7)
Code-15 Below \$10,000	693	855	162
Code-03 Joint-Spouse	33	26	(7)
Code-20 Associate	134	154	20
Code-05 Life	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total New Members by Income	<u>1,462</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>177</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1988

	1987	1988	Variance (Under)
Alabama	89	85	(4)
Alaska	18	13	(5)
Arizona	84	81	(3)
Arkansas	44	47	3
California	1,255	1,328	73
Colorado	95	99	4
Connecticut	312	317	5
Delaware	43	48	5
District of Columbia	311	335	24
Florida	218	220	2
Georgia	157	175	18
Guam	3	3	0
Hawaii	38	36	(2)
Idaho	25	22	(3)
Illinois	616	627	11
Indiana	239	252	13
Iowa	105	112	7
Kansas	92	99	7
Kentucky	88	79	(9)
Louisiana	99	107	8
Maine	69	69	0
Maryland	436	443	7
Massachusetts	698	735	37
Michigan	308	312	4
Minnesota	175	181	6
Mississippi	39	43	4
Missouri	175	167	(8)
Montana	21	19	(2)
Nebraska	58	54	(4)
Nevada	14	13	(1)
New Hampshire	54	55	1
New Jersey	450	467	17
New Mexico	49	53	4
New York	1,480	1,503	23
North Carolina	278	314	36
North Dakota	15	10	(5)
Ohio	437	482	45
Oklahoma	69	69	0
Oregon	98	107	9
Pennsylvania	603	612	9
Puerto Rico	8	11	3
Rhode Island	86	92	6
South Carolina	104	104	0
South Dakota	14	15	1
Tennessee	145	134	(11)
Texas	412	417	5

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1988
(Continued)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Variance</u> <u>(Under)</u>
Utah	35	34	(1)
Vermont	41	47	6
Virgin Islands	1	1	0
Virginia	544	575	31
Washington	148	153	5
West Virginia	35	36	1
Wisconsin	260	260	0
Wyoming	19	15	(4)
Canada	262	266	4
Other Countries	462	499	37
Address Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total by State	<u>12,034</u>	<u>12,452</u>	<u>418</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
DECEMBER 15, 1988

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Variance (Under)</u>
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,260	1,315	55
NORTH ATLANTIC			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	3,323	3,408	85
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,301	1,388	87
NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	1,860	1,933	73
SOUTH CENTRAL			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	396	377	*(19)
WEST CENTRAL			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,258	1,278	20
PACIFIC COAST			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	1,899	1,973	74
TERRITORIES & DEPENDENCIES			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	12	15	3
Canada	262	266	4
Other Countries	462	499	37
Address Unknown	1	0	(1)
Total by Region	<u>12,034</u>	<u>12,452</u>	<u>418</u>

*Membership increased in every region except South Central.

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1979, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1988
TEN YEAR REPORT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Alabama	94	91	83	81	86	80	87	85	89	85
Alaska	15	13	12	12	13	14	16	13	18	13
Arizona	85	69	70	73	65	64	71	80	84	81
Arkansas	37	39	39	37	35	38	42	40	44	47
California	1,316	1,204	1,166	1,191	1,191	1,224	1,209	1,270	1,255	1,328
Colorado	125	120	108	103	107	94	96	103	95	99
Connecticut	334	322	289	296	294	293	303	303	312	317
Delaware	40	38	35	39	39	43	42	41	43	48
District of Columbia	323	322	312	330	330	322	310	297	311	335
Florida	198	189	185	175	183	199	191	202	218	220
Georgia	139	138	127	135	132	133	136	151	157	175
Guam	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Hawaii	27	26	26	32	31	34	29	35	38	36
Idaho	27	25	24	26	24	24	25	23	25	22
Illinois	650	593	556	554	521	549	554	576	616	627
Indiana	281	261	244	241	222	220	218	227	239	252
Iowa	128	115	107	105	112	119	108	104	105	112
Kansas	112	103	96	92	89	91	86	86	92	99
Kentucky	97	88	82	82	84	76	82	92	88	79
Louisiana	99	92	95	81	80	78	81	86	99	107
Maine	74	72	68	63	62	62	59	61	69	69
Maryland	407	409	404	420	417	423	409	439	436	443
Massachusetts	683	648	614	597	606	615	636	662	698	735

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1979, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1988
TEN YEAR REPORT

(Continued)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Michigan	377	352	324	307	300	296	278	288	308	312
Minnesota	182	170	164	152	140	159	153	165	175	181
Mississippi	48	44	38	39	41	38	39	47	39	43
Missouri	180	167	163	153	151	152	150	160	175	167
Montana	21	16	15	21	22	22	23	21	21	19
Nebraska	57	58	61	55	59	57	57	52	58	54
Nevada	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	11	14	13
New Hampshire	65	57	57	52	51	54	52	53	54	55
New Jersey	506	470	439	448	448	443	452	453	450	467
New Mexico	44	39	42	43	50	41	47	51	49	53
New York	1,659	1,586	1,461	1,458	1,422	1,412	1,460	1,508	1,480	1,503
North Carolina	271	258	250	259	260	245	249	250	278	314
North Dakota	11	17	15	17	13	13	13	13	15	10
Ohio	431	412	391	378	381	395	413	414	437	482
Oklahoma	68	69	65	73	72	66	61	68	69	69
Oregon	88	81	72	84	91	89	86	95	98	107
Pennsylvania	664	599	556	533	536	534	555	561	603	612
Puerto Rico	13	12	9	12	12	11	10	9	8	11
Rhode Island	92	80	72	81	74	82	80	89	86	92
South Carolina	97	97	90	93	91	93	107	94	104	104
South Dakota	10	10	14	22	19	17	17	13	14	15
Tennessee	153	141	130	123	120	127	127	138	145	134
Texas	431	390	367	378	375	385	401	417	412	417

Utah	44	32	36	31	40	35	39	41	35	34
Vermont	44	44	36	38	39	40	43	44	41	47
Virgin Islands	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Virginia	510	510	503	527	509	516	513	518	544	575
Washington	172	167	151	141	147	147	143	142	148	153
West Virginia	56	51	49	51	47	44	37	38	35	36
Wisconsin	257	230	224	223	236	236	235	248	260	260
Wyoming	13	12	13	17	18	18	18	19	19	15
Canada	319	284	266	263	258	257	252	255	262	266
Other Countries	384	387	387	442	440	422	410	418	462	499
Address Unknown	16	7	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Total by State	<u>12,593</u>	<u>11,843</u>	<u>11,223</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>11,204</u>	<u>11,260</u>	<u>11,328</u>	<u>11,674</u>	<u>12,034</u>	<u>12,452</u>

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1987

LIFE MEMBERS

Eugene L. Asher, Long Beach, California
John Benton, Pasadena, California
John D. Morrell, Brooklyn, New York
E. Ralph Perkins, Gaithersburg, Maryland

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS

Isabel R. Abbott, Washington, District of Columbia
Frances Childs, Bridgeport, Connecticut
Dora Mae Clark, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
Harold E. Davis, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Emil H. Eisenstrager, Lincoln, Nebraska
Dallas D. Irvine, Chesterfield, Missouri
John R. Williams, Hanover, New Hampshire

HONORARY MEMBERS

Keith Hancock, Canberra, Australia

ANNUAL MEMBERS

John W. Aungst, Jr., Landisville, Pennsylvania
Kendall E. Bailes, Los Angeles, California
Carl Berger, Chevy Chase, Maryland
George Breathett, Greensboro, North Carolina
John P. Clark, Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Jerry L. Covington, Austin, Texas
John I. Daeley, Alberta, Canada
Judith M. Diamondstone, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Lorenzo J. Greene, Jefferson City, Missouri
Martin Griffin, New Haven, Connecticut
Jay Gordon Hall, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
Vincent Howard, Chicago, Illinois
Warren F. Kuehl, Sarasota, Florida
Dorothy Ann Lipson, New Haven, Connecticut
Calvin D. McDaniel, Portland, Oregon
Catherine E. Morton, Castlegregory, Ireland
Ludvik Nemec, Elourtown, Pennsylvania
Rodman W. Paul, Pasadena, California
Hazel G. Ramsay, Frostburg, Maryland
William V. Shannon, Boston, Massachusetts

HONORARY MEMBERS

Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny	1981
J. B. Duroselle	1967
G. R. Elton	1982
Fritz Fischer	1984
Ragnhild M. Hatton	1981
Christopher Hill	1982
Elisabeth Labrousse	1986
E. LeRoy Ladurie	1981
Masao Maruyama	1982
Roland Mousnier	1964
Joseph Needham	1984
J. H. Plumb	1981
David Prodan	1986
David Beers Quinn	1986
Ronald Syme	1964
P. Yu	1964
Silvio Zavala	1958

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1988

MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT

<u>Year Joined</u>	<u>Number of Members on File in 1987</u>	<u>Members Remaining on File in 1988</u>	<u>Gains (Losses) in 1988</u>
1912	1	1	0
1914	2	2	0
1920	4	4	0
1921	1	1	0
1922	3	1	(2)
1923	3	1	(2)
1924	5	5	0
1925	5	5	0
1926	7	5	(2)
1927	12	12	0
1928	6	5	(1)
1929	7	7	0
1930	11	10	(1)
1931	4	4	0
1932	3	3	0
1933	2	2	0
1934	9	9	0
1935	4	3	(1)
1936	11	11	0
1937	20	20	0
1938	11	11	0
1939	23	20	(3)
1940	16	15	(1)
1941	16	16	0
1942	12	11	(1)
1943	15	14	(1)
1944	18	17	(1)
1945	26	26	0
1946	79	76	(3)
1947	64	60	(4)
1948	67	67	0
1949	47	43	(4)
1950	74	73	(1)
1951	60	55	(5)
1952	57	53	(4)
1953	60	58	(2)
1954	75	70	(5)
1955	84	81	(3)
1956	66	64	(2)
1957	119	118	(1)
1958	143	141	(2)

**MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1988**

**MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT
(Continued)**

<u>Year Joined</u>	<u>Number of Members on File in 1987</u>	<u>Members Remaining on File in 1988</u>	<u>Gains (Losses) in 1988</u>
1959	159	156	(3)
1960	158	152	(6)
1961	162	153	(9)
1962	175	168	(7)
1963	206	197	(9)
1964	184	177	(7)
1965	194	188	(6)
1966	230	221	(9)
1967	194	186	(8)
1968	126	121	(5)
1969	447	419	(28)
1970	302	285	(17)
1971	252	240	(12)
1972	217	207	(10)
1973	242	232	(10)
1974	260	246	(14)
1975	241	228	(13)
1976	249	230	(19)
1977	284	267	(17)
1978	296	272	(24)
1979	302	278	(24)
1980	319	299	(20)
1981	312	281	(31)
1982	583	527	(56)
1983	542	491	(51)
1984	720	629	(91)
1985	780	682	(98)
1986	1,192	962	(230)
1987	1,453	1,111	(342)
1988	1	1,646	1,645
1989	0	1	1
Total	<u>12,034</u>	<u>12,452</u>	<u>418</u>

Minutes of the Council Meetings

MAY 8-9, 1988

The Council held its spring meeting at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., on May 8 and 9, 1988. Present were: Akira Iriye, president; Louis R. Harlan, president-elect; vice-presidents John Jay TePaske (Professional Division) and Richard T. Vann (Research Division); Council members Robert Forster, Carol Gluck, Richard H. Kohn, Lawrence W. Levine, and Peggy K. Liss; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director. Vice-president Patricia Albjerg Graham (Teaching Division) joined the meeting on May 9. Natalie Zemon Davis, immediate past president, and David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor, were unable to attend.

1. *Approval of the Minutes of the December 27 and 30, 1987, Meetings:* The minutes were approved as drafted.

2. *Report of the President:* i). Replacement for Council member John J. Benton, deceased: Council decided not to make an interim appointment; another Council member, however, should be named by the president to take his place on the Research Division. To mark his passing, his name will continue to be listed on the Council structure until the expiration of his elected term in 1989. ii). International scholarly exchanges: To encourage a wider exchange of specialists in American history, it was agreed that a joint committee on internationalizing American history should be established in cooperation with the Organization of American Historians (OAH), the American Studies Association (ASA), and possibly the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. Mr. Iriye said he would consult with these organizations about setting it up.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Long-range planning project: Implementation of the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee on the Future of the Association was discussed and some adjustments were suggested. A revised version of the report will be published in *Perspectives* in the fall with a note that it is under discussion and asking for response from the membership. The Council agreed to the ad hoc Committee's plan to conduct a survey of the profession (if outside funding is available), asked the staff to develop a membership recruitment plan for review in December, referred the recommendation on affiliated societies to the Committee on Affiliated Societies, urged the

divisions to actively pursue collaboration with other organizations, asked the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) to consider the proposal for a state advocacy network, instructed staff to explore a broader and more active Institutional Services Program (ISP), referred the recommendation on the annual meeting and the AHR to the Research Division, agreed to a special committee representing the divisions to review the prize structure, asked the Teaching Division to address how the AHA can more effectively address teaching, and instructed staff to continue with efforts to collect data on the discipline. The Council also agreed to the establishment of a special committee to study *Perspectives*, supported the Finance Committee's efforts at oversight, and agreed to an annual review by retiring Council members. Deferred until later are recommendations regarding the AHA's leadership structure and a subsequent review in ten years.

4. *Awards for Scholarly Distinction*: Council approved the three nominations, but the Nominating Committee should be informed that in the future it must submit supporting evidence for its recommendations and that these awards should not be leaked to the nominees. It was suggested that in the future two awards categories might be created: one for pioneering work in developing new historical specialties, and one for having created a substantial body of distinguished work.

On the three recommendations of the Nominating Committee, i). The change in the length of statements of the candidates up for election was accepted (150 words for the president and president-elect, one hundred for Council members, and fifty words for the other positions); ii). Resolution on reissue of the *Directory of American Scholars*: Mr. Gammon explained that ACLS has already taken up this issue with Bowker, who will not reverse its decision not to continue publishing the directory. However, as the directory is an invaluable aid, ACLS should be asked to look into the possibility of finding another publisher; iii). Inclusion of telephone numbers in the membership directory printout: This would require redesigning the membership questionnaire, and the matter can be looked into when the present stock is depleted and ready for renewal.

5. *Report of the Research Division*: Mr. Vann presented the following four items for action: i). Honorary Foreign Members: Of the three nominations put forward, Council approved honorary memberships to Michelle Perrot (France) and Albert Hourani (U.K.). The third nominee received three votes for membership with five abstentions, and further consideration of his election was deferred until 1990, the next year for awards when new procedures, requiring c.v.s and three supporting letters for nominees and requiring fresh nominations each time, will be in effect; ii). Schedule for appointments to the AHR Board of Editors: To narrow the gap between new appointments and the meeting

with the editorial board, Mr. Ransel's proposal to shift the process of nominations from the fall to the spring term was approved; iii). AHA representation on the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists: There was no objection to the Research Division informing the Committee on Committees that AHA representatives on this joint committee should be archival user-oriented and not historian archivists, and that the division could submit nominations to the Committee on Committees for consideration at its fall meeting; iv). Documentary Trust of the U.S.: Having withdrawn from the original endorsement of this Trust's purpose, Council endorsed the division's statement of support of a private organization involved in documentary editing and preservation.

6. *Report of the Professional Division*: Mr. TePaske requested action on two items: i). Parliamentarian for annual meeting: With the resignation of Paul Conkin, long-time parliamentarian, Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University, was suggested as a replacement, and he will be contacted by the headquarters staff; ii). D. Gerber proposal for acknowledging plagiarism and intellectual fraud: Where cases of plagiarism are proven, insofar as it relates to the *AHR*, Council endorsed the division's recommendation that errata sheets be issued to expose cases of plagiarism. These are usually sent to libraries with a request to insert them in the journal carrying the plagiarized material. Staff will discuss implementation with Mr. Ransel.

7. *Report of the Teaching Division*: Bradley Commission on History in the Schools: Ms. Graham requested Council endorsement of the commission's nine resolutions on strengthening the history curriculum, and she received unanimous support. Regarding the first Distinguished Teachers Award, Ms. Graham said the division would make its initial choice at its fall meeting and that the first award would be named in memory of Eugene Asher; Council approved this decision and to further discussion with the Society for History Education regarding further long-term cooperation.

8. *Appointment of 1989 Program Committee*: Timothy Tackett, program chair for the 1989 annual meeting, joined Council to review his recommendations for committee service. Mr. Tackett said that he was moving to the University of California, Irvine, in the fall, and that he had been promised a full-time research assistant to assist him on the administrative side of the program. Council approved his list and also agreed that an eleventh person should be appointed to cover North Africa and the Middle East. His nomination for this slot will be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

9. *Report of the Finance Committee*: Mr. Gammon reported on the morning meeting of the Finance Committee, and Council approved the FY 1988-89 budget as presented. With staff salaries totaling forty

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percent of annual expenditure, Council asked to see a breakdown of the salary structure. It was subsequently agreed that this information would be restricted to the president and the members of the Finance Committee. They will meet on December 27 to go over salaries, and at the same time meet with the new controller. As a means of increasing membership, Mr. Gammon said that he is presently negotiating with the American Political Science Association (APSA) for reciprocal aggressive advertising in each other's publications to recruit more associate members. He will bring the proposal to Council in December.

10. *Report of the Executive Director:* i). Mr. Gammon gave a status report on the search for a new controller. When the field is narrowed, a subcommittee of the available presidents will meet with the candidates with a view to making an interim appointment and having the person on board by mid-July; the appointment would then be ratified by the Council in December; ii). Proposed prize in Spanish history: Further discussion of this should be put on the fall agenda of the Research Division, but in the interim Carla Rahn Phillips and Helen Nader, specialists in the field, should be consulted about chronology, etc., and how much research has been generated in the field. It may also help to have the donor, Robert I. Burns, present at the divisional meeting; iii). Hispanic Archives Project: Before the proposal is submitted to NEH and prior to the Research Division's meeting in the fall, there should be further consultation on definition with Laura Gutiérrez-Witt and Guadalupe Jiménez-Codinach; iv). 1990 annual meeting: Mr. Gammon said that a contract had been signed with the New York Hilton for the 1990 meeting; v). National Coordinating Committee: Ms. Miller joined the meeting and gave an update on legislative and policy developments.

11. *Any new or continuing business:* Council discussed the pros and cons of holding the annual meeting between December 27 and 30 and decided to authorize a new poll of the membership. The poll should be included in the 1988 ballot mailing. Members should be asked whether they prefer to stick to the December 27-30 dates, or meet before Christmas, the first weekend in January, or in the spring or fall. Members should be asked to rank their answers, with no more than three alternative dates being given.

12. *Dates of December meetings:* Council confirmed December 27 and 30, during the annual meeting in Cincinnati.

13. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m. on Monday, May 9.

DECEMBER 27, 1988

The Council met in Ivory B of the Clarion Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, December 27. Present were: Akira Iriye, president; Natalie

Zemon Davis, immediate past president; Louis R. Harlan, president-elect; vice-presidents John J. TePaske (Professional Division); Richard T. Vann (Research Division); Patricia Albjerg Graham (Teaching Division); Council members Robert Forster, Richard H. Kohn, Lawrence W. Levine, and Carol Gluck; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and James B. Gardner, deputy executive director. Council member Peggy K. Liss was unable to be present. Attending as observers were incoming president-elect David Herlihy, vice-president for the Teaching Division Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, and Council members Margaret Strobel and Martin Wiener. President Iriye called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

1. *Approval of the Minutes of the May 8 and 9, 1988, Meeting:* The minutes were approved as distributed.

2. *Report of the President:* a). *Executive Committee Actions:* The Council noted: i). Approval of Marcia Wright, Columbia University, to 1989 Program Committee for Third World coverage, replacing Robert Tignor, Princeton University. ii). Ratification of the appointment of Randy B. Norell as AHA controller. b). *AHA-OAH-ASA Joint Committee on International Scholarly Exchanges:* This joint committee, created by Council in its May 1988 meeting to encourage a wider exchange of specialists in American history, will be composed of the following members from the three organizations: AHA: Akira Iriye and Lawrence W. Levine; OAH: Leon F. Litwack and John W. Shy; and ASA: Linda K. Kerber and Allen Davis. The committee will meet for the first time prior to the December 30 Council meeting. c). *Annual meeting with the Board of Trustees:* Mr. Gammon reported that he, Mr. Harlan, and Mr. Kohn had represented the Finance Committee at the meeting with members of the Board of Trustees on December 8. The Association's portfolio continues to hold a steady upward climb after the October 1987 stock crash.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* a). *Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA:* Discussion began with consideration of the letters from Association members regarding the report, in particular James Banner's letter to Mr. Harlan. The Council discussed Mr. Banner's proposal of a capital fund drive but decided to delay action in order to avoid conflict with OAH's new fundraising effort. The Council agreed to Mr. Banner's suggestion of a "summit meeting" of historical agency officers and staff. Mr. Harlan will pursue. The Council then turned to implementation of the fifteen recommendations of the ad hoc Committee. i). Rather than undertake a major study of the profession, the ad hoc committee proposed that data collection be tied to a systematic membership promotion effort. ii). The membership application form will be redesigned as a first step in a more aggressive membership recruitment

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effort agreed to by Council. After further discussion, the Council voted unanimously to establish a Membership Committee to address the specific form and level of activity. Committee members will serve staggered three-year terms. The Professional Division will work out the details and report back to the Council in the spring. iii). More representative leadership in the AHA, both elected and appointive: other groups were urged to consider the example of women historians. Although women comprise twenty-six percent of AHA membership, as a group they hold approximately thirty-three percent of the elected/appointive positions. The Council deferred further action on this matter until the Membership Committee details plans for broader recruitment, but will continue to urge the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees to include candidates representing the full diversity of the AHA membership. iv). Solicitation of more affiliated societies: the Committee on Affiliated Societies will be meeting with representatives of many of the eighty-four affiliates during the course of the annual meeting to discuss matters of mutual concern, including program allotments. v). The AHA continues its efforts to collaborate with nonaffiliated organizations: with the OAH and the National Council for the Social Studies in the History Teaching Alliance, and with the OAH and the Society of American Archivists in the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists. vi). In its discussion of the recommendation to extend the AHA's advocacy role, the Council expressed its hope that the Association capitalize on the interest present in the country regarding the teaching of history in the schools. In order not to lose momentum gained by these collective efforts, the Council discussed encouraging regional, not federal, level efforts. The Membership Committee should be charged with the responsibility of pursuing this, perhaps by tapping into the already existing advocacy network on the secondary-school level as well as the NCC's network and the History Teaching Alliance. The Teaching Division will also have ongoing responsibilities in this area. vii). Since the *Directory of American Scholars* is no longer published, the *Guide to Departments of History* becomes an increasingly valuable tool to the membership and to the profession at large. Therefore, it will be a valuable resource in developing a broader Institutional Services Program. ISP brochures will be redesigned as a first step. viii). The Research Division is developing a new statement of purpose for the annual meeting that will focus on the importance of the AHA as a forum for addressing topics across specializations. Also under consideration are changes in format and scheduling that may address some of the concerns of the affiliate societies. In addition, Ms. Gluck is writing an article for *Perspectives* on how on to assemble a comparative session for the annual meeting program. The division has also encouraged the *AHR* to feature "state-

of-the-art" essays to address broader issues within the specializations. Mr. Ransel discussed ways the *Review* has already begun to do this. ix). The committee to evaluate the existing prize structure is still being organized. The Research Division representative is Joseph Miller, and the Professional Division's is Albert Camarillo. The Teaching Division representative will be appointed in the spring of 1989. x). To begin placing more emphasis on teaching in all aspects of the AHA, there will be a joint meeting of the Research and Teaching Divisions during the annual meeting, with various additional organizations also represented to evaluate current journals covering the teaching of history. xi). The *Guide to Departments* will be used to regularize data collection on the profession. Several Council members believe there is an urgency to survey the needs of the profession over the next twenty years.

Discussion then turned to the ad hoc Committee's recommendation on ways to strengthen the AHA internally. To initiate review of *Perspectives*, a special committee consisting of the three vice-presidents will meet prior to the Council's spring meeting. The committee will consider a proposal to establish a board of contributing editors and address how all AHA publications might be better coordinated. Mr. Kohn then explained that the Finance Committee will be closely examining the Association's finances to evaluate the different areas where funds are allocated. A functional evaluation of AHA finances will be prepared for the May Council meeting. In summary, the Council stressed three major areas of concern: AHA advocacy efforts, membership promotion, and review of the AHA's finances within the context of the AHA's activities. Discussion will continue at the May meeting. b). *Committee on Committees*: The recommendations of the Committee on Committees for filling vacancies on appointive committees at the end of the year were approved by the Council. c). *Committee on Affiliated Societies*: An application for affiliation by MAHRO: The Radical Historians' Organization will be brought before the Council at its May meeting when all committee members have responded to their request for affiliation.

4. *Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division*: i). The Council approved a contribution of \$3,000 to the History Teaching Alliance for the current fiscal year and the incorporation of a similar amount in the 1989-90 budget. ii). Proposal on the future of the Distinguished Teaching Award: The Council voted unanimously to accept the Society for History Education's offer to cosponsor and cofund the award and permanently name the award the Eugene L. Asher Award for Distinguished Teaching. The Council discussed current selection criteria and reliance on a single letter of nomination and urged the Teaching Division to further evaluate the selection method. iii). The Council unanimously

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voted to become partners in the ERIC/ChESS program and allow AHA publications to be available on their database.

Ms. Graham also drew the Council's attention to the published Bradley Commission report and the composition of the history task force for the Association of American College's Project on the Major, whose first meeting will be in March 1989.

5. *Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division:* Mr. TePaske reported to the Council the division's concerns during the past year: The ongoing relationship with affiliated societies, especially as they relate to the annual meeting; the annual meeting Job Register; unadvertised searches; and various plagiarism cases. Ms. Graham, Ms. Gluck, and Ms. Davis urged continued attention to the necessity of affirmative action and cautioned against condoning unadvertised searches.

6. *Report of the Vice-President, Research Division:* Mr. Gardner reported on the status of the second submission of the *Guide to Historical Literature* proposal. A decision from NEH is due in May 1989. Submission of the Hispanic guide project has been delayed due to development problems and to avoid a conflict in funding priorities at NEH. Mr. Vann also discussed the division's concern on the AHA's relationship with affiliated societies, especially in regard to the annual meeting. Various ways to enhance affiliates listings in the program were suggested, such as increasing the type size of the affiliates' listings and indexing participants, the feasibility of which will be studied by the staff. The Council reaffirmed the Program Committee's autonomy in the selection of sessions; rankings by affiliates of their program proposals have no standing with the AHA's committee.

7. *Annual Report of the Pacific Coast Branch:* Lawrence Jelinek, secretary-treasurer, and Peter Stansky, president, joined the meeting to discuss branch activities of the past year. The annual meeting in August 1988 was very successful, and the branch will be meeting in mid-August in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Jelinek announced the establishment of two new awards, endowed by Turrentine Jackson.

8. *Report of the Editor, American Historical Review:* Mr. Ransel discussed the February and June issues in light of the ad hoc Committee's recommendation to incorporate "state-of-the-art" essays in the *Review*. If additional essays are included, however, tight space constraints might dictate that other, popular, sections would have to be curtailed or eliminated, such as forums, review essays, and film reviews. Although approximately 1,200 books are assigned each year for review, the editorial staff can push through the editorial system no more than one thousand, thereby creating a considerable backlog. The Council encouraged Mr. Ransel to explore methods of decreasing the backlog and expressed support in the continued good work of the *Review* staff.

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9. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon presented the following five items for action: i). *APSA offer of joint membership promotion*: Council approved a joint membership promotion with the American Political Science Association and voted to retain the current \$30.00 rate for AHA Associate members and accept the asymmetry of paying \$40.00 for historians joining the APSA. ii). *Jackson State University debate on terminal history degree*: The Council referred this matter to the Professional and Teaching Divisions for further consideration. At this stage, the Council was not acquainted with this degree in history and could not judge its legitimacy. The Council directed headquarters office to contact Mr. McGuire to ascertain the additional facts of the case. iii). *ACLS request to join in a journal distribution program*: The Council approved contributing twenty-five subscriptions to this three-year program of donations by the ACLS of humanities and social science journals to sub-Saharan African universities and research institutions. iv). *Parameters of Fairbank Prize*: The Council recommended that terms of the prize be kept as broad as possible in the spirit of John King Fairbank's own scholarship, and that the Prize Committee has maximum latitude on the details of its procedures and standards. v). *Recommendation by 1988 Nominating Committee chair regarding counting of election ballots*: The Council endorsed the principle of the chair of the committee instructing the executive director to arrange for the tabulation and counting of election ballots, if he or she desires.

10. *National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History*: The Council considered a letter from Ronald Formisano forwarded by Carol Bleser, both AHA representatives to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), regarding the decrease in the OAH's and the AHA's representation from two to one each. Concerned about inaccuracies, the Council advised against publication of the Formisano letter as is in *Perspectives*. The Council instructed headquarters staff to write to the Archivist of the United States expressing its concern that possible unintended results will result due to the change in the composition of the NHPRC. The balance between users of the products of the NHPRC's activities and preserver-editors was altered by the legislation. Mr. Gammon is also to extend an invitation to the Archivist to lunch with the Council in May to address this and other matters. Ms. Miller briefed the concerns of the NCC leadership about the declassification review of documents by the federal government and various suggestions to revitalize an ordered declassification program. After discussion, the Council expressed strong support for the creation of a systematic program of measured and appropriate review of classified documents and, to the maximum extent possible, for the declassification and release of documents for historical research and public use. Ms.

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Miller discussed the upcoming publication of the NCC draft report on reference and personnel policies at the National Archives. The NCC and the Research Division were successful in their efforts to institute a group of users for involvement in the planning process for the new archival facility to be built in College Park, Maryland. Ms. Miller also described her efforts in revising the entry-level qualifications for historians at the Office of Personnel Management as well as her involvement in the National Historic Landmark project.

11. *Adjournment:* In adjourning the meeting at 4:45 p.m., Mr. Iriye presented Ms. Davis with a farewell plaque in recognition of her past three years' service on the Council. Grateful thanks were also extended to outgoing Patricia Albjerg Graham, vice-president of the Teaching Division, and Council members Peggy K. Liss and Robert Forster.

DECEMBER 30, 1988

The meeting convened at the Clarion Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday, December 30. Mr. Iriye passed the gavel to incoming president Louis R. Harlan, who called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m. Present were: Louis R. Harlan, president; Akira Iriye, immediate past president; David Herlihy, president-elect; vice-presidents John J. TePaske (Professional Division); Richard T. Vann (Research Division); Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau (Teaching Division); Council members Richard H. Kohn, Lawrence W. Levine; Carol Gluck, Margaret Strobel and Martin Wiener; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and James B. Gardner, deputy executive director.

Mr. Harlan reviewed his goals for the upcoming year: 1). deepening the AHA's commitment to teaching, including precollege education. Substantial reform is already underway and the AHA needs to take an active part especially in the development of an advocacy network; 2). broad and aggressive membership drive targeted to those groups not already represented in the AHA; 3). summit meeting with heads (officers and staff) of nonaffiliated societies to cover "turf conflicts" and common concerns; 4). detailed budget and staff review by Finance Committee; 5). continued Program Committee emphasis on broad and comparative work; and 6). delay of capital fund drive for one year so as not to conflict with the drive just initiated by the OAH.

Mr. Kohn next briefly discussed the future of the AHA vis-à-vis the ad hoc Committee report and the need to broaden the AHA's agenda.

1. *Action on Business Meeting Resolutions:* No resolutions were presented at the annual business meeting on December 29, and the Council moved to the next agenda item.

2. *Annual Meeting Survey:* 1,965 people responded to the questionnaire included in the *Program* mailing to the membership in mid-

October. Forty-four percent favored retaining December 27–30 dates; thirty-seven percent favored shifting to the first weekend in January; fifteen percent preferred meeting just after Labor Day, while only four percent favored a pre-Christmas meeting. The Council reviewed the comments made on the questionnaire forms and noted the disparity of responses. After discussion, the Council directed further study and another poll of the membership, with the form to be designed by the Research Division and submitted to Council for approval. Possible suggestions for the format was to first ask “Do you want to change?” and then to proceed to follow-up questions such as “If yes, what is your preference?” or to offer a series of paired choices. Proposals that the Executive Committee or a special subcommittee of the Council formulate the questionnaire were defeated by vote of the Council.

3. *Appointment of 1990 Program Committee Chair*: Of two candidates willing to serve, Council cast a majority vote that Ronald Walters of The Johns Hopkins University be the program chair for the 1990 meeting in New York.

4. *Appointment of 1989 Local Arrangements Committee Chair*: Council unanimously approved the appointment of Peter O. Pierson, University of Santa Clara, as chair for the 1989 Local Arrangements Committee for the meeting in San Francisco.

5. *Status Report of the 1989 Program Committee Chair*: Timothy Tackett joined the meeting and informed Council of the progress made so far on planning the program. The committee’s final meeting will be March 10–12, 1989 in Washington, D.C.

6. *Council Appointments to Divisions and Committees*:

Executive Committee: Louis R. Harlan; Akira Iriye; David Herlihy; John J. TePaske; Martin Wiener

Finance Committee: Louis R. Harlan; Akira Iriye; David Herlihy; Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau; Richard H. Kohn

Professional Division: Lawrence W. Levine

Research Division: Carol Gluck

Teaching Division: Margaret Strobel

Committee on Affiliated Societies: David Herlihy; Carol Gluck

Committee on Committees: David Herlihy, president-elect

7. *Date of Spring Meeting*: Council agreed on May 13–14 for its spring meeting in Washington, D.C.

8. *Additional Business*: The Council unanimously passed a resolution commending the 1988 Program and Local Arrangements Committees and the AHA headquarters staff for contributions in making the 103rd annual meeting a success.

9. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:35 a.m.

Minutes of the One Hundred Third Business Meeting

President Akira Iriye called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1988, at the Clarion Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio. Michael Les Benedict of Ohio State University served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon informed the audience that on June 30, the Association ended its fourth year of balanced budgets; there had been a growth in membership to 13,652 members; the registered attendance for this annual meeting totaled 3,284, and he noted with regret the retirement of two long-time AHA headquarters staff members, Eileen M. Gaylard, executive assistant, and James H. Leatherwood, controller. The National Coordinating Committee has been active this year in areas of declassification of government documents and development of a comprehensive study of reference and personnel policies at the National Archives. The twelve-year collaboration with the American Political Science Association (APSA) in Project '87 came to a successful conclusion this year and left the Association with a modest profit. Work has also begun to mark the Columbus Quincentenary in 1992. The History Teaching Alliance has made a successful transition to its new institutional home and welcomed a new director, Dr. Jane Landers. The Association has undertaken two new pamphlet series, one in American History to be sponsored by a major publisher, and another in world history, being done inhouse. Job placement listings continue to increase ads in the Association's newsletter *Perspectives*: in 1984, 529 vacancies were listed and in 1988, 820 jobs were listed. Mr. Gammon also informed the audience that the Council in its December 27 meeting had approved a joint membership promotion with APSA.

2. *Report of the Editor:* Mr. Ransel gave an addendum report and introduced the new associate editor, Ellen Dwyer. He noted the increase in the number categories of book reviews and mentioned a backlog of book reviews. While 1,200 books are handed out for review, the current editorial system can handle only one thousand. He and his staff are currently evaluating methods to become current. He also reported that a large number of unsolicited manuscripts continues to come to the AHR offices, and that the *Review* hopes to continue to do forums and add "state-of-the-art" essays in the future.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Richard S. Dunn of the University of Pennsylvania and chair of the Nominating Committee announced the results of the fall election. Louis R. Harlan of the University of Maryland College Park and David Herlihy of Brown University were elected president and president-elect, respectively. Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau of the University of Louisville was elected vice-president of the Teaching Division; elected Council members were Margaret Strobbe of the University of Illinois at Chicago and Martin J. Wiener of Rice University. Divisional committee members elected were David M. Katzman of the University of Kansas (Profession); Constance B. Schulz of the University of South Carolina (Research); and Barbara J. Harris of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Teaching). Elected to the Committee on Committees was Stanley G. Payne of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Gary B. Nash, University of California, Los Angeles; Angeliki Laiou, Harvard University; and Barbara N. Ramusack, University of Cincinnati. (The full report appears on p. 93).

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* The vice-presidents of the three divisions—Patricia Albjerg Graham (Teaching), John J. TePaske (Profession), and Richard T. Vann (Research)—each reported briefly on the activities of their respective committees over the course of the past year. Their annual reports appear in the sections entitled "Officers' Reports."

5. *Other business:* There being no other business, Mr. Iriye declared the meeting adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to report the results of the 1988 election for AHA offices (elected candidates are indicated with an asterisk):

President (one-year term):

*Louis R. Harlan, <i>University of Maryland College Park</i> (U.S.)	2731
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President-elect (one-year term):

*David Herlihy, <i>Brown University</i> (medieval)	2256
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J. G. A. Pocock, <i>John Hopkins University</i> (Europe)	1101
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Vice-President, Teaching Division (three-year term):

Robert L. Harris, <i>Cornell University</i> (Afro-American)	1187
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*Mary K. B. Tachau, <i>University of Louisville</i> (America)	1916
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Council Members (three-year terms):

Place 1:

Asuncion Lavrin, <i>Howard University</i> (Latin America)	1265
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*Margaret Strobel, <i>University of Illinois, Chicago</i> (Africa)	1684
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Place 2:

Seymour Drescher, <i>University of Pittsburgh</i> (Europe)	1413
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*Martin J. Wiener, <i>Rice University</i> (Britain)	1568
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Divisional Committee Members (three-year terms):

Professional

Richard J. M. Blackett, <i>Indiana University</i> (Afro-American)	1154
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*David M. Katzman, <i>University of Kansas</i> (U.S.)	1740
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Research:

Jacqueline Goggin, <i>Papers of J. Franklin Jameson</i> (U.S.)	1242
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*Constance B. Schulz, <i>University of South Carolina</i> (U.S.)	1605
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Teaching:

*Barbara J. Harris, <i>Pace University</i> (England)	1932
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Diethelm Prowe, <i>Carleton College</i> (Germany)	994
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Committee on Committees (three-year terms):

*Stanley G. Payne, <i>University of Wisconsin, Madison</i> (Europe)	1771
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Alexander Sedgwick, <i>University of Virginia</i> (Europe)	1152
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Nominating Committee (three-year terms):

Place 1:

Robert L. Middlekauff, <i>University of California, Berkeley</i> (America)	1417
*Gary B. Nash, <i>University of California, Los Angeles</i> (America)	1772

Place 2:

Norman Itzkowitz, <i>Princeton University</i> (Near East)	1209
*Angeliki Laiou, <i>Harvard University</i> (Byzantium)	1716

Place 3:

Sidney D. Brown, <i>University of Oklahoma</i> (Far East)	937
*Barbara N. Ramusack, <i>University of Cincinnati</i> (South Asia)	1951

The total number of ballots cast was 3,510, which is below the 3,600 votes tabulated in 1987, but slightly above the AHA electoral average over the past eight years. Obviously, only a small percentage of our thirteen thousand members chooses to vote, and this year five members expressed their contempt for the whole proceedings by returning blank ballots, accompanied by derisive comments (i.e., "What a joke!"). But analysis of a ten percent sample of the ballots cast in 1988 suggests that the members who do vote take the matter seriously. In this sample, some sixty percent of the voters made choices for all twelve offices on the ballot, which is surely a remarkably high percentage. Another fifteen percent made choices for eleven offices, and five percent made choices for nine or ten offices. The remaining twenty percent of the voters were more selective: ten percent voted for five to eight candidates, eight percent for two to four candidates, and two percent for one candidate—generally, but by no means invariably, one of the candidates for president-elect.

Another feature of this year's balloting was the strong support shown for women candidates. Only two decades age, very few female members of the AHA were either nominated or elected to office. But times have changed. In recent elections, and never more so than in 1988, the membership has clearly voted for gender equality in selecting the leaders of our Association.

As often in the past, the business of tabulating the 1988 ballots proved to be quite irksome. Hundreds of voters ignored the very clear instructions to fill in the circles on the ballot with pencil, and made check marks or X's, or used ballpoint pens. All of these ballots had to be re-marked by hand before they could be read by optical scanner. The secretaries in the Penn History Department cheerfully performed the tedious task of opening envelopes and re-marking ballots as needed.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The University Management Information Services then scanned and tabulated 3,292 ballots, and the remaining 218 ballots—which were either mangled in the mail or arrived too close to the November 1 deadline to be scanned—were counted by hand.

This year the nine members of the Nominating Committee convened in Washington on February 18–20 to put together our electoral slate. We began our work by proposing three candidates to the AHA Council for the 1988 Award for Scholarly Distinction. We then spent nearly two days, from Thursday evening through Saturday morning, selecting twenty-two candidates for the eleven contested elections. All in all, we had extended roundtable discussion concerning some 130 different historians in the process of narrowing our choices. By Saturday morning we had contacted almost all of our nominees. We had the awkward task of requesting these people to run for office without revealing to them who they would be running against; the AHA procedure is to withhold announcement of the electoral slate until April. Fortunately for us, nearly all of our candidates readily agreed to stand. One nominee, however, felt forced to decline because of pressing commitments, and two others proved to be unreachable, which necessitated three last-minute changes in the ballot.

In making our selections, we had the benefit of a large number of suggestions from the general membership: some two hundred names were proposed by members of the AHA at the time of the 1987 ballot. It turned out that a quarter of these nominees were not members of the AHA, while others were current or recent officers of the Association, and hence ineligible. But a bigger problem was that very few of the nominators offered concrete supporting documentation on behalf of their candidates. Nevertheless, the Nominating Committee carefully considered every candidate who was known to any of us, and five persons nominated by the general membership ended up on our 1988 ballot.

As usual, the Nominating Committee made a systematic effort to achieve a balanced ticket, weighing considerations of age, race, gender, field, region, experience, and institutional affiliation, in addition to scholarly achievement and service to the profession. We tried our best to address the complaint articulated by several members in recent issues of *Perspectives* that research universities are overrepresented and small colleges are underrepresented in AHA elections, but concluded that we need more active help from the membership in order to identify strong candidates from the small college sector of our constituency—especially now that the latest History volume in *The Directory of American Scholars* is seriously out of date. Accordingly, we asked the AHA Council to redesign the suggestion page in the pamphlet accompanying the 1988 ballot, so as to encourage people to nominate one or two candidates for

the 1989 ballot instead of a whole slate, and to give concrete reasons for each nomination. This was done, and we hope that the results will prove useful to next year's Nominating Committee.

We also considered another complaint voiced recently in *Perspectives*: that the candidates' statements of purpose in the electoral pamphlet, traditionally restricted to fifty words each, are too brief to be informative. We proposed to the Council that the candidates for president-elect be allowed up to 150 words each, and the candidates for vice-president and council be allowed up to one hundred words. The Council accepted this change, and inspection of the 1988 electoral pamphlet will show that the candidates for these offices took full advantage of the expanded word limit in writing their statements.

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I wish to thank the candidates of 1988—particularly the losers—for consenting to participate in a contest where only half of the nominees can win. I also want to express the committee's particular indebtedness to Eileen Gaylard for setting up our meeting, and for providing us with invaluable help and wise counsel throughout our proceedings. Eileen has now retired as executive assistant of the AHA, and it is hard to imagine how this committee will function in the future without her. All of us who have had the pleasure of working with Eileen Gaylard will miss her vintage reflections upon life in the Association as she has known it. The AHA executive director, Samuel Gammon, was very helpful whenever called upon. And to conclude on a personal note, I would like to say how greatly I have enjoyed working with my colleagues on the Nominating Committee over the past three years; it has been a privilege to share in this communal effort to serve our Association.

December 1988

Richard S. Dunn, *Chair*

COMMITTEE REPORTS

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee on International Historical Activities (ICHS) focused in 1988 on preparations for the 1990 ICHS Congress, to be held in Madrid, August 26 to September 2, 1990.

After several months of intensive proposal solicitation, the committee met during the annual meeting in December 1987 to screen proposals submitted for the congress. In January 1988, the committee forwarded 115 American proposals to the session organizers and to the General Secretary in Paris, thereby meeting the end-of-January deadlines of the ICHS. As of early January 1989, the committee has heard from about two-thirds of the organizers. The yield of participants relative to proposals is to date very favorable. U.S. participation in the 1990 international congress will, it appears, reach an all-time high.

Historians and others interested in attending the Madrid congress are urged to write to the AHA for preliminary programs, which contain a preregistration form. Further individual mailings concerning the congress are contingent on submission of this form to the organizers in Madrid.

December 1988

Karen Offen, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

This has not been a particularly busy year for this committee. Our principal business was to locate a member of the AHA who would attend a conference on computers and the humanities in Toronto in June 1989. That person would organize a session.

The nature of this request once again underlines the changing focus of this committee. In the three years that I have served on the committee, there has been little business of a quantitative nature. Most of our duties have revolved around computers, with much of it focusing on text analysis and computer-aided instruction. New members of the committee should be selected with these duties in mind.

December 1988

Robert V. Wells, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

The Committee on Women Historians (CWH) has been engaged in a number of activities to further the concerns of women in the historical profession. Over the years, members have communicated to us their dissatisfaction with the date of the annual meeting, coming as it does during the Christmas week. After much negotiation, the AHA has agreed this year to poll the AHA membership about changing the annual meeting's date.

We have also pressed the AHA to take up another issue of concern to women historians: unadvertised searches as unfair employment practices and as violations of the AHA's own guidelines. The CWH is concerned with unadvertised searches that fall into the following categories: 1. "Star appointments" that are neither advertised nor even *bona fide* searches. These usually involve the creation of a position for a "famous" individual; 2. spousal appointments that involve the creation of positions for spouses to attract a famous or highly sought after husband or wife. These appointments do not involve a search, with or without advertisements; 3. appointments made by ongoing search committees that were advertised years ago and not readvertised. We feel this is tantamount to an unadvertised search; and 4. appointments that are advertised at one level and made at a more senior or junior level.

The committee believes that a number of factors have contributed to unadvertised searches in these cases: the national erosion in the enforcement of affirmative action, which has made departments and universities cynical about fair hiring procedures; new openings at the senior level, which have produced considerable movement and instability at the top and generated a "star wars" among universities; and the increasing number of academic couples, who want appointments in the same university.

We regard the present trend toward unadvertised searches and the construction of positions for specific individuals as pernicious. It threatens to reintroduce an "old boy" and "old girl" patronage system that, previous to the past few decades, structured the academic labor market. It is manifestly unfair to individual scholars who would like to be considered for these positions. By undermining procedures for fair hiring, it also undermines the orderly mechanisms for negotiations between departments and administrations over the hiring of scholars within a department.

We are, of course, particularly sensitive to the needs of academic couples. We would love history departments, college and university administrations, and, indeed, the American Historical Association to think long and hard to develop a fair and humane family policy to meet

the needs of scholars. But spousal appointments, usually to attract very senior scholars, are not fair and democratic: this is family policy for "the rich and famous." Before we tackle the problems of academic couples in this way, we should be working to institute programs for parental leave, day care, maternity benefits, etcetera, to meet the needs of academic families. We certainly support the hiring of academic couples at the same university, but we feel they should both be hired through regular procedures, which include advertised searches.

The CWH has also been active in the area of publications and conferences. The *Directory of Women Historians*, published in October 1988, contains information on women historians, with crosslistings for national culture, chronology, and thematic specialties. Special thanks to Assistant Director Noralee Frankel for its editing and production. The CWH has also initiated a series of essays in *Perspectives* on graduate training. The first essay, by Linda Gordon, was on job interviews and appeared in the December issue of *Perspectives*. It will be followed by an essay on applying to graduate study by Paul Boyer and an essay by Natalie Davis on mentoring.

Other publications that are still in the planning stage are new editions of the *Survival Manual* and *Recent U.S. Scholarship on the History of Women*.

CWH organized two fine sessions for the 1987 sessions. "Comparable Worth in Historical Perspective" was moderated by David Katzman, University of Kansas, with papers by Sara M. Evans, University of Minnesota, "Wage Justice: Comparative Worth and Social Reform," and Sheila Tobias, University of Arizona, "The Case Against Comparable Worth." Thoughtful comments were delivered by Emily Van Tassel, Washington, D.C., and David Katzman. A lively session on "Women in American Constitutional History at the Bicentennial" was chaired by Nancy Cott, Yale University, with a paper by Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University, "Women in American Constitutional History at the Bicentennial," and comments by Norma Basch, Rutgers University, Newark, and Richard Chused, Georgetown University Law School.

CWH also hosted a highly successful breakfast at the annual meeting. Over 120 persons attended to hear the breakfast speaker Mary Berry, University of Pennsylvania and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Besides sponsoring events at the annual meeting, the CWH has been actively engaged in conference organizing of its own. An exciting and thought-provoking conference on Women in the Progressive Era, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, was held March 10-12, 1988, at the National Museum of American History. Over 150 scholars attended. A book containing many

of the essays from the conference will be edited by Nancy S. Dye and Noralee Frankel and published by the University of Kentucky Press. In June 1988, another conference, on Women's History and Public Policy, will be held at Sarah Lawrence College under the cosponsorship of Sarah Lawrence, the Ford Foundation, and the AHA. Cochairs of this conference are Alice Kessler Harris, Temple University and New School of Social Research, and Amy Swerdlow, Sarah Lawrence College.

Our committee has two excellent new members this year, Melanie Gustafson, New York University, our graduate student representative, and Joan Jensen, New Mexico State University. At the end of the year, Ronald Walters, one of our treasured veterans, and I will be leaving the committee. Joan Jensen will replace me as chair; under her direction, we can look forward to a careful scrutiny of the role and future of women in the historical profession. We continue to be in the debt of Samuel Gammon, for his unstinting cooperation, as well as James Gardner. Without Noralee Frankel, who provides us with our organizational center, institutional memory, and enterprising zeal, the work of the committee could not go on.

December 1988

Judith R. Walkowitz, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON THE J. FRANKLIN JAMESON FELLOWSHIP

The assigned task and only action taken by the Jameson Fellowship committee was to recommend that Sybil Lipschultz, assistant professor of history at the University of Miami, be named the 1988-89 Jameson fellow at the Library of Congress to pursue her study, "Politics of Equality: Women's Labor Laws, Feminism, and the Supreme Court in the 1920s."

Nonetheless, the declining pool of applicants over the last three years was a matter of explicit concern. Because this year the fellowship was more widely publicized than it had been in the recent past, committee members Ronald Bayor, John Bodnar, and Jane Pease were led to question whether the paucity of applicants could be attributed to a stipend that had become inadequate to enable a young researcher to spend a minimum of three months in Washington with no income other than the \$9000 stipend. The committee therefore recommended that the executive secretary ask the appropriate council or committee to consider whether two awards of \$4500 each to fund two or three summer months of research in the Library of Congress while permitting regular academic employment during the school year might not serve the current community of young Ph.D.s more realistically than the present provision for a semester's residence between September and May.

December 1988

Jane H. Pease, *chair*

COMMITTEE REPORTS

COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIP IN AEROSPACE HISTORY

The quantity and quality of applicants for the AHA Fellowship in Aerospace History (funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) has been soaring, with almost a tripling in the number of applicants in each of the three years the fellowship has been offered.

But such statistics can be deceiving in terms of actual numbers. In the first year, there was only one genuine applicant (luckily, Dr. Norriss Hetherington was extremely well-qualified and is continuing his careful research into the history of NASA's Ames Center); in the second year, there were three (with the winner being Dr. Glenn Bugos, whose report of his research on technical management of the development of high-performance military aircraft appeared in the AHA's newsletter *Perspectives* this past year); and in 1988 eight well-qualified scholars applied. Indeed, the competition was so close that two were selected—and NASA agreed to fund both scholars without reducing the stipend.

The background and research topics of these two Fellows reveal the high appeal of these Aerospace History Fellowships and the broad range of interests that they represent. Michael Dennis has a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and a B.S.E. from its Wharton School; he has been an intern at NASA's history office, a Fellow of the National Museum of American History (Smithsonian Institution), and is now a doctoral candidate in the Johns Hopkins program in the history of science. His research covers military relations with university laboratories (the applied physics laboratory of Hopkins and MIT's instrument lab) during the period 1935–57. Eric Schatzberg, who received a B.S. in engineering from Swarthmore College and attended the London School of Economics, is now completing his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania working on the development of transport planes between the two World Wars.

The possibility of offering two fellowships, one to a senior scholar and the other to a junior fellow, was broached during the year, but the uncertainties of the NASA budget did not allow it. However, NASA will continue to support the program, for it is evident that aerospace history is broadening its appeal to young scholars, that an ample body of research materials is available, and that the topic possesses great relevance to present and future history. In brief, the AHA Fellowship in Aerospace History has already begun to make a genuine contribution to historical scholarship, and we can expect it to stimulate growing interest in this increasingly important field.

December 1988

Melvin Kranzberg, *chair*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES

The Board of Directors meeting took place at the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) National Convention in Honolulu on November 20, 1988. The main agenda items relevant to the interests of the AHA were: 1. Application of the AAASS Women's Caucus for formal affiliation within the AAASS. The application was approved unanimously, as was a statement recognizing the importance of women's studies to the field of Slavic studies; 2. application of the Polish Studies Association for formal affiliation with the AAASS. This too was approved unanimously; 3. report of the editor of *Slavic Review* (Sidney Monas, Professor of History, University of Texas at Austin); 4. discussion of a request by a member (a historian) that the AAASS look into the question of FBI files kept on members and related matters. The problem will be looked into further by the board and discussed at future meetings; and 5. AAASS's affiliation with the National Humanities Alliance. This time the Board concluded that the conduct of the NHA was unsatisfactory and voted to suspend AAASS membership in the NHA for one year, pending an agreement that future recommendations of the NHA be based solely on the nominees' academic and professional competence, not their politics. The Executive Director of the AAASS, Dr. Dorothy Atkinson, will make a recommendation for or against rejoining (to the Board of Directors).

December 1988

Reginald E. Zelnik, *delegate*

List of Prizes and Awards

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AWARD FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION. In 1984, 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 1988 the recipients were Helen G. Edmonds, Sylvia L. Thrupp Strayer, and Edwin O. Reischauer.

EUGENE L. ASHER DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD. In 1986 the AHA's Teaching Division recommended and the Council approved the establishment of an annual Distinguished Teaching Award to recognize both excellence in teaching techniques and knowledge of the subject of history. The Teaching Division serves as a jury, reviewing nominations submitted by the previous year's book prize winners, who serve as a nominating panel. Joan Connell, vice-president for academic affairs, Xavier University, was awarded the 1988 Award. She was nominated by Lawrence McBride, assistant professor of history at Illinois State University.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. Awarded annually for an author's first substantial book on European history, it includes a cash prize of \$1,000. The prize committee chose not to make an award in 1988.

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 to Boyd C. Shafer, executive secretary of the association and *AHR* editor from 1953–63. No award was made in 1980.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. Awarded annually to a young scholar for the best first or second book on European international history since 1895. The cash award is \$1,000. The 1988 recipient was Michael J. Hogan, Ohio State University, for *The Marshall Plan: America, Britain, and the Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1947–1952*, published by Cambridge University Press.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin America), it carries a \$1,000 prize. The 1988 prize was awarded to Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, James LeLoudis, and Robert Korstad of the Southern Oral History Program, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Chistopher Daley, Brookline, Massachusetts; Lu Ann Jones, National Museum of American History; and Mary Murphy, Butte-Silver Bow Archives, for *Like a Family: The Making of A Southern Cotton Mill World*, published by University of North Carolina Press.

PAUL BIRDSALL PRIZE IN EUROPEAN MILITARY AND STRATEGIC HISTORY. Commencing in 1986, this prize is offered biennially for a major work in European military and strategic history since 1870. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. No award was made in 1988.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED PRIZE. This prize is offered annually for the best book in English on any field of history prior to 1000 A.D. and carries a cash award of \$1,000. The prize rotates annually among the following geographical areas: Near East and Egypt; Far East and South Asia; Africa, North and Latin America; and Europe. In 1988 the prize was awarded to Erich Gruen, University of California, Berkeley, for *The Hellenistic World and the Coming of Age of Rome*, published by the University of California Press.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE. Sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association, this \$2,000 prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best book on Canadian-American relations or on a history of both countries. The 1988 prize was awarded to Jane Errington, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, for *The Lion, the Eagle, and Upper Canada: A Developing Colonial Ideology*, published by McGill-Queen's University Press.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded annually, 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. The 1988 prize was awarded to Joseph E. Stevens, Sante Fe, New Mexico, for *Hoover Dam: An American Adventure*, published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

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 \$1,000 prize is now awarded annually. The recipient

PRIZES AND AWARDS

for 1988 was Sheldon Garon, Princeton University, for *The State and Labor in Modern Japan*, published by the University of California Press.

HERBERT FEIS AWARD. Established in 1984, this \$1,000 prize is offered annually for the best book/article in any field of history or an inhouse policy paper written by a historian outside academe. The 1988 prize was awarded to Larry E. Tise, American Association for State and Local History, for *Proslavery: A History of the Defense of Slavery in America, 1701-1840*, published by the University of Georgia 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. The 1988 prize was awarded to Roy Porter, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London, for *Mind-Forg'd Manacles: A History of Madness in England from the Restoration to the Regency*, published by Harvard University Press.

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. Presented every five years to a Latin American scholar for the best book in Latin American history, this prize carries a cash award of \$500. The 1986 award was given to José P. Barran and Benjamin Nahum, Uruguay, for *Battle, los estancieros y el imperio británico*. This six-volume work was published by Ediciones de la Banda Oriental.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON PRIZE. This honorific prize, offered quinquennially for outstanding achievement in the editing of historical sources, will be awarded next in 1990.

JOAN KELLY MEMORIAL PRIZE. Established in 1984, this award carries a cash prize of \$1,000. The prize is awarded annually for the book in women's history that best reflects the high intellectual and scholarly ideals exemplified by the life and work of Joan Kelly. The 1988 prize was awarded to Linda Gordon, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for *Heroes of Their Own Lives: The Politics and History of Family Violence, Boston, 1880-1960*, published by Viking Press.

WALDO J. LELAND PRIZE. Awarded every five years for the most outstanding reference tool in the field of history, this honorific prize was first offered in 1981. The 1986 prize was awarded to Kenneth C. Martis, for *The Historical Atlas of the United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983*, published by The Free Press.

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD PRIZE. 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. The 1988 prize was awarded to Mark Tushnet, University of Southern California Law Center, for *The NAACP's Legal Strategy Against Segregated Education, 1925-1950*, published by the University of North Carolina Press.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. This prize is awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations. In 1988, this \$500 prize was awarded to Christopher J. Wickham, University of Birmingham, for *The Mountains and the City: The Tuscan Appennines in the Early Middle Ages*, published by Clarendon Press.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. This prize is offered triennially for the teaching aid that has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field. It will be awarded again in 1990.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE. Awarded every five years for the best work in the field of modern British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history, this prize carries a cash award of \$500. It will be awarded again in 1991.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PRIZE. This prize is awarded every five years for the best work in U.S. history published outside the United States by a foreign scholar in any language. It will be offered next in 1989.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY. 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. The fellow for 1988-89 is Sybil Lipschultz of the University of Miami.

FELLOWSHIP IN AEROSPACE HISTORY. Established in 1985, this fellowship provides applicants of unusual ability with an opportunity to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in NASA aerospace science, technology, management, or policy. The fellowship is for pre- or post-doctoral research. The 1988-89 recipients are Michael A. Dennis, a doctoral candidate at Johns Hopkins University, and Eric Schatzberg, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Further information on the book awards and fellowships may be obtained from the Office of the Executive Director, American Historical Association, 400 A Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1988 OFFICERS:

President: Kathryn Kish Sklar, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Vice-President: Peter Stansky, *Stanford University*

Secretary-Treasurer: Lawrence J. 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: K. C. Liu, *University of California, Davis*

Edward R. Bingham, *University of Oregon*

Alexander DeConde, *University of California,
Santa Barbara*

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Caroline Bynum, *University of Washington* (88)

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

Suzanne Wilson, *Puget Sound University* (88)

Lynn A. Hunt, *University of California, Berkeley* (89)

Gail Lee Bernstein, *University of Arizona* (89)

Richard M. Brown, *University of Oregon* (89)

Lois W. Banner, *University of Southern California* (90)

Robert E. Burke, *University of Washington* (90)

George M. Fredrickson, *Stanford University* (90)

Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, 1988

The Eighty-First Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, was hosted by San Francisco State University from August 10–13, 1988. The meeting was cosponsored by the Western Association of Women Historians. Other organizations participating in the annual meeting were the Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society,

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

the Western Association for Legal History, the Mormon Historical Association, and Phi Alpha Theta. Over four hundred scholars attended the fifty-one sessions that were organized.

The Program Committee consisted of Jess Flemion, Chair, Lynn Bonfield, Robert Cherny, Estelle Freedman, Mary Gordon, Richard Griswold del Castillo, Joseph Illick, Barbara Penny Kanner, Alexandra Luberski, Michael Myer, Karen Offen, Linda Perkins, Sharon Sievers, and Louise Wade. The Local Arrangements Committee was cochaired by Robert Cherny and Joseph Illick. Members of the committee included Doris Andrews, Gail Dent, Edith Gelles, Stephen Haller, Carol Hicke, Walter Hucul, James Kettner, Georger Moss, Kathleen O'Connor, and Ann Pinson.

Twenty-one sessions were devoted to women's history, with most of the papers focused upon the United States, Latin America, Europe, and Japan. The most prevalent themes were feminism, gender relationships, motherhood, and sexuality, as well as women within organizations, women as victims, women as delinquents, and notable women.

Kathryn Kish Sklar, president of the Pacific Coast Branch, provided an illuminating interpretation of women reformers within a bicultural context in her Presidential Address, "The World Anti-Slavery Congress of 1840: American and British Women's Political Culture Compared." Professor Sklar examined the assumptions, values, and reactions of American women who discovered profound differences of opinion with British women over the roles and demeanor that women delegates should assume in relation to their male counterparts during the Congress.

Grace Larsen, the first president of the Western Association of Women Historians, was the speaker at the annual WAWH luncheon. In an address entitled "The WAWH: The Early Years," Professor Larsen recounted with poignancy the sense of isolation and frustration academic women had in nurturing "The Berkshire Conference" idea on the Pacific coast over two decades ago.

One of the strengths of the sessions on women's history was their diversity. Karen Offen chaired a session on comparative historical perspectives of womanhood that included papers by Francesca Miller on Latin America, Sharon Sievers on Japan, and Janet Afary on Iran, with commentary by Susan Mann and Professor Offen. A session on gender and culture in the early national history of the United States included papers on moral education by Eve Kornfeld and on the correspondence between Abigail Adams and Thomas Jefferson by Edith Gelles. John Diggins, Lois Banner, and Roger Thompson provided commentary. The politics of motherhood in Germany and France were the respective subjects of papers given by Ann Taylor Allen and Rachel Fuchs. Molly Ladd-Taylor served as chair and commentator. Bonnie Hardwick chaired

a session sponsored by the Mormon Historical Association on the internal dissent engendered by polygamy, which included papers by David Whitaker and Jessie Emby, with commentary by Newell Binghurst.

The Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society sponsored three sessions. The Honorable Betty Fletcher, a U.S. Court of Appeals Judge, served as chair and commentator for a session on women in the law in Washington and California, which included papers by Susan Starbuck and Barbara Allen Babcock. The denial of federal justice to Chinese immigrants was examined by Lucy Salyer, Arthur McEvoy, Carol Sanger, and Michael Griffith. The impact of the federal judiciary upon the water and fishing rights of Native Americans was the focus of a session that included papers by Donald Pisani and Barbara Leibhardt and commentary by Lawrence Lee and Fred Nickason.

Diversity also characterized the traditional sessions. William Greenwalt, Mary Walbank, John Paul Adams, and Michael Pavkovic presented papers that provided new perspectives on the importance of numismatics to historical analysis in the ancient world. The importance of food to historical understanding was examined in a session in which Rosalba Davis of the University of Turin and Bertram Gordon of Mills College read papers. Howard Kushner was the chair and the commentator. The glory and the lack of glory in the Glorious Revolution were the subjects of papers by Lois Schwoerer and Howard Nenner and commentary by Richard Graves. Elliott West chaired a session that focused upon "The West of the Imagination." Papers by Ron Tyler, Corlann Bush, and Julie Schimmel examined the role art has played in enhancing and encumbering our understanding of the history of the American West, especially in terms of women and Native Americans. William Goetzmann, coauthor of the book *The West of the Imagination* and creator of the television series bearing the same title, provided commentary upon the selection and interpretation of art within the book and the series. A final representative session dealt with progressive reform in California. Chaired by Spencer Olin, this session consisted of papers by Tom Sitton, William Deverell, and Thomas Clark that examined the links between John Randolph Haynes and socialism; progressivism and the "Free Harbor Fight" in Los Angeles; and the California Commission on Immigration and Housing and the Industrial Workers of the World.

Phi Alpha Theta again sponsored a session that featured the prize-winning essays from the History Society Student Conferences of the Northwest, Northern California, Southern California, and the Desert Southwest. Dale Steiner commented upon papers by Eddie Sue Judy (Washington State University), Susan Englander (San Francisco State University), Danilo Tomovich (California State University, Los Angeles), and Raymond McGrath, Jr. (Arizona State University).

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

The annual business meeting began with the report of the president. The first part of the report acknowledged the indispensable role members of the Program Committee and the Local Arrangements Committee had in making the 1988 annual meeting so successful. The president also praised the elected and appointed members of the branch who carried out the work of the organization during the year. The second part of the report concerned the challenges confronting the branch. The president indicated that the most important of these was the need for the Council to assume more active responsibility for the fiscal affairs of the branch. The Council was encouraged to reevaluate how the fiscal resources of the branch are currently apportioned. The nominations process constituted the other major issue of concern. The president reported that the branch had received an unusually large number of letters from members complaining about the overrepresentation of some universities on the ballot and the underrepresentation of institutions outside of the three Pacific states. The president indicated that the Council had discussed this concern and was taking steps to resolve the issue.

The secretary-treasurer reported that the affairs of the branch are in good condition. The generosity of San Francisco State University in hosting the meeting and the dedicated efforts of Robert Cherny, chair of the department of history, played a critical role in the exceptional financial success of the 1988 annual meeting. The cooperation of the Western Association of Women Historians, especially President Jacqueline Barnhart, in cosponsoring the meeting also played a vital role in this success. The branch also benefited from the exceptional administrative and travel support given to the Secretary-Treasurer by Loyola Marymount University. Finally, the able assistance of many generous individuals, from members to officers, helped make the year very successful.

The managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported that the journal also had a successful year. He indicated that the quality of articles published was uniformly high, and that the number of manuscripts submitted for consideration remained very healthy. The managing editor also indicated that several articles appearing in the review during the recent past had won awards from other organizations. He thanked the Board of Editors for helping maintain the quality of the journal. The managing editor concluded by acknowledging the support given the review by its individual and institutional patrons. This financial support has helped prevent a reduction in the number of pages printed and has helped the review to continue its special features and special issues.

The Nominations Committee reported that Robert W. Middlekauff had been elected vice-president, that Reba Soffer, Louise Wade, and

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Clarence Walker had been elected to the Council, and that George Behlmer, Vicki Ruiz, and James Sheehan had been elected to the Nominations Committee. The chair of the committee for 1988 was William Rorabaugh.

Suzanne Wilson Barnett, chair of the Pacific Coast Branch Award Committee, announced that the award had been won by Linda Lewin for her first book, *Politics and Parentela in Paraiba: A Case Study of Family-Based Oligarchy in Brazil*. The book was published by Princeton University Press. Professor Lewin is an associate professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

Norris Hundley, managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, announced that the Louise Knott Koontz Award went to Professor Thomas James for his article, "The Education of Japanese Americans at Tule Lake, 1942-1946" (*PHR*, February 1987). Professor James is the associate director of the Education Studies Program at Wesleyan University.

Karen Offen, Chair of the Resolutions Committee, read the following report for the committee, which was unanimously adopted.

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, extend its gratitude to Program Chair Jess Flemion and her hard-working committee for the creation of a memorable program, offering intellectual stimulation that will continue to leave its mark on the historiography of the future. The Association salutes the Mormon History Association, the Western Association for Legal History, the Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society, Phi Alpha Theta, and the Western Association of Women Historians for their valuable contributions to the program, and extends its congratulations to the latter, cosponsor of this year's meeting, as WAWH embarks upon its twentieth-year celebration.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Association gives special thanks to San Francisco State University and to the Local Arrangements Committee cochaired by Robert W. Cherny and Joseph Illick for providing the environment and assistance for a substantive and fruitful meeting.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the Pacific Coast Branch thank Lawrence J. Jelinek, our new secretary-treasurer, for all his efforts this past year to provide a strong foundation for the future of the Association.

President Sklar concluded the business meeting by announcing that the next annual meeting would be held at the Portland Hilton Hotel from August 13-16, 1989, with Portland State University as our host. The following year, the University of Utah will host the annual meeting from August 8-11, 1990.

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 31, 1988

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance, December 31, 1987	\$ 8,631
Income:	
Convention Receipts	7,903
Subvention of the American Historical Association	2,000
Interest on Funds	635
Program Advertising and Book Displays	825
American Continental Corporation Bond Income	272
Total Funds, December 31, 1988	<u>\$20,266</u>

Expenditures:

Convention Expenses	\$ 68
Pacific Coast Branch Award	250
Printing and Mailing of Program	4,290
Miscellaneous Program Expenditures	540
Miscellaneous Office Expenditures	93
Contribution to the Koontz Fund	107
1989 Convention Expenses	263
1989 Program Expenses	100
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,711
Total Funds, December 31, 1988	<u>\$14,555</u>

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1987	\$ 2,393
Investment:	
MGM-UA Communications Company Bonds	2,500
Income:	
Ohio Edison Company Bond Income	247
MGM-UA Communications Company Bond Income	325
General Fund Contribution (Bond Purchase)	107
Interest on Funds	10
Total Income	689
Expenditures:	
The Louis Knott Koontz Award	250
Balance, December 31, 1988	<u>\$ 439</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1987 \$13,618

Income:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bond Income	225
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation	96
Patron Support	3,225
Interest on Funds	<u>1,044</u>

Total Funds, December 31, 1988 \$18,208

Expenditures:

University of California Press, Patron	
Subscriptions	\$ 832
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	739
Advertising Expenses	<u>100</u>

Total Expenditures \$ 1,671

Balance, December 31, 1988 \$16,537

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON PRIZE FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1987 \$ 553

Income:

American Continental Corporation Bond Income	816
Interest on Funds	<u>98</u>

Total Income 914

Balance, December 31, 1988 \$ 1,467

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON AWARD FUND:

Initial Donation, January 1988 \$ 7,500

Income:

MGM-UA Communications Company Bond Income	\$ 975
Interest on Funds	<u>10</u>

Total Income 985

Balance, December 31, 1988 985

Funds are deposited at Home Savings and Loan Association of America, Temple City Branch, and Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Los Angeles Branch (355 South Grand Avenue). The certificates for the bonds and stocks are in a safety deposit box (opened to the signatures of the secretary-treasurer and managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*) at Home Savings and Loan Association of America, Temple City Branch. The PCB participates in a stock reinvestment program for its holdings of Texas Utility Company. Some of its certificates are held by the company.

December 20, 1988

Lawrence J. Jelinek, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Program of the One Hundred Third Annual Meeting
December 27-30, Cincinnati, Ohio*

REPORT OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

In moments of irritation, the AHA convention seems a bit like a fruitcake: During the winter holidays, it rolls around with a certain inevitability. Barely held together by a common aim, it is supposed to offer something to every taste, no matter how the nuts relate to the raisins and so on. Some scholars love it as a chance to get away and exchange ideas, others loathe it as a slave market and a gossip factory. At most, the Program Committee can decide on the precise mixture of ingredients—but academic tradition and affiliated society politics compel it to continue the basic recipe. Perhaps judgment on how the concoction turned out had better be left to the guests. Yet democratic custom requires an accounting of what went into the dough.

The 1988 Program Committee consciously sought to reflect the complex structure and divergent interests of the American historical profession. Cochaired by the noted U.S. international historian Mel Leffler of the University of Virginia, it comprised eleven official members as well as Joan Richards; as liaison to the History of Science Society, meeting at the same time. Such distinguished colleagues as the American colonial scholar Joyce Appleby of UCLA, the Russian specialist Peter Czap of Amherst, the recent U.S. historian Michael Frisch of SUNY Buffalo, the East Asian authority Carol Gluck of Columbia, the French scholar Lynn Hunt of the University of Pennsylvania, the African specialist John Hunwick of Northwestern, the Renaissance historian Charles Nauert of the University of Missouri, and the American authority David Thelen of Indiana University offered distinctive methodological, institutional, regional, generational, and gender perspectives, able to reach out to many different constituencies. The only disappointment in the committee's remarkable cooperation was the lack of participation by the high-school based member, who was supposed to represent the teaching perspective. But our labors were greatly facilitated by the able and experienced assistance of Dr. Norbert Mayr and by the friendly cooperation of the AHA staff.

Since the 1988 meeting was not burdened by bicentennials, as were the preceding and succeeding meetings, the Cincinnati Program Com-

mittee could literally seek to "promote excellence in research and teaching" as well as to advance "professional rights and responsibilities." In contrast to the self-congratulatory tone of the 1984 commemoration, recent critiques of the discipline suggested the need for a more critical self-examination. So as to provide some intellectual coherence, the program committee adopted the theme of "history as inquiry and practice" and, after much discussion, constructed an explosive lead-off session to initiate the debate. Other priorities were given by the international interests of President Akira Iriye and by the joint meeting with the History of Science Society. In order to reverse the erosion of interest among U.S. specialists, it seemed necessary to devote somewhat more space to American topics while at the same time actively reaching out to Third World areas, habitually underrepresented at the annual conference. Out of the dynamic committee discussions grew a final set of goals, such as the continuation of emphasis on women's history, the encouragement of public history panels, and the greater stress on comparative work.

Instead of construing its charge primarily as gate-keeping, the Program Committee actively sought to develop superior proposals through its individual area specialists. Since Cincinnati is not quite as popular a tourist destination as better-known cities, there were slightly fewer submissions than in the previous year. They still amounted, however, to well over 260 proposals. In order to facilitate decision making, the committee developed a double system of scoring according to intellectual excellence and compliance with the guidelines in terms of representation, nonrepetition, etc. After two exhausting screening meetings in November and March, it selected 140 proposals, only one of which ultimately dropped out. For the sake of greater flexibility with hands-on presentations, the committee also added a category of workshops, especially in teaching- and computer-related areas.

While some difficulties had receded, several new problems required fresh solutions. The invitation of the new program chair to the previous year's meeting has facilitated continuity between committees. But in spite of widespread PC use, there was no software boilerplate to aid paper flow and standardize procedures. While AHA support of telephone, correspondence, and materials costs has reduced the funding burdens, the chair's department had to finance the administrative assistant on whom most of the practical tasks devolved. Contradictory imperatives of geographical coverage of far-flung Third World regions versus heavy workload in Euro-American core areas created cross-pressures on committee composition that could only be resolved by adding another member or two. To minimize disputes over ranked submissions by the CLAH, a Latin American specialist ought to be included in the future.

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

While the affiliated societies were unusually cooperative, the AHA division proposals often arrived late and incomplete, requiring much last-minute scrambling on both sides. The date of the meeting as well as the absence of any financial assistance also discouraged some interested foreign scholars from attending.

The resulting program was, nevertheless, balanced and well-rounded. In geographical terms, sessions were divided evenly between American (thirty-seven) and European/British (thirty-eight) topics. Moreover, there were twenty-four panels of general interest and another fourteen explicitly comparative sessions. Nine sessions dealt with Latin America, eight with the Far East, five with Russia or Eastern Europe, and three addressed Near Eastern or African questions. While roughly one-half of the panels raised social or cultural issues (women, blacks, education, labor, etc.), about two-fifths of the sessions were devoted to political, diplomatic, and military concerns, with the rest focused on historiography, teaching, or the history of science. In terms of representation, forty-eight of the 608 participants were foreign scholars, a slight drop from the previous year. But one-third of the presenters were female scholars (201), and well over nine-tenths of all sessions (131 of 139) were gender-integrated, setting new records for parity. Because of committee vigilance, there were not more than a handful of double appearances or repeaters from the previous meeting, insuring broad access for the entire profession.

According to four dozen formal reports and several informal comments, the response of AHA members to the Cincinnati program was generally positive. Overall attendance reached about 3,250, the third largest meeting of the last decade. Moreover, the book exhibit was the biggest ever, indicating a revival of historical publishing. The controversial lead-off discussion between critics and defenders of the "new histories" drew more than eight hundred involved colleagues and attracted favorable coverage by the *Chronicle of Higher Education* 35 (1989), A5-7. The twenty-some theme sessions continued the debate before large and interested audiences. Many of the other star sessions were also well attended, while regular panels seem to have had a satisfactory echo (the 135 sessions for which there is a head count averaged 40.3 people). As always, politically controversial presentations (Nicaragua, the U.S. presidential election, the air war in Vietnam) were popular. The joint sessions with the History of Science Society introduced different but well-received topics into the program. Finally, the comparative sessions produced a fascinating broadening of perspectives. Only a few panels drew a disappointing response because of scheduling conflicts, and some important last day sessions had less impact than they deserved. But the workshops seem to have been a useful innovation.

Though revealing some of the current problems of history, the program also conveyed an encouraging sense of fresh opportunities. As a reflection of sharpening ideological and methodological divisions, the lead-off session demonstrated the fruitfulness of engaging the clashing views in a constructive debate. While critics like T. S. Hamerow and Gertrude Himmelfarb warned against the negative consequences of bureaucratization and the deconstruction of rational meaning, innovators like Joan Scott and Larry Levine defended the opening of the discipline to lower-class men, Jews, women, and blacks as a chance to broaden historical explanation. Behind much of the methodological disagreement lurked an ideological power struggle over the return to a traditional, politically oriented narrative or the continuation of a progressive, socially concerned analysis of the past. As the latest installment of conflicts over orthodoxy, the present debate nonetheless suggested fresh solutions to older problems. Since there is no likely escape from professionalism, scholars would be wise to pay more attention to the perils of narrow specialization. When all historical writing is seen as deeply political, claims for superior rationality of political narrative or emancipatory analysis vanish in a competition of relative truths, tempered by proper scholarly methods. If cultural experience is construed as complex, a multiplicity of perspectives must replace the dominant uniform story of the past. Illustrating the futility of reimposing a single reading by force, the current discussion suggests a rethinking of history as a reasoned discourse about variable meanings of the past.

Echoing these postmodern uncertainties, the subsequent program illustrated that crisis signs are matched by possibilities for self-renewal. At the risk of subjective selection, some conclusions particularly stood out. The worldwide debate about the status of social history not only pits detractors against defenders but also champions of abstract, collective, quantitative research against proponents of concrete, individual, and emphatic understanding. At the same time, international, political, and even military history appear to be enjoying a vigorous revival. With growing maturity and acceptance, some of the new approaches like women's history seem to be abandoning stereotypes and asking more historical questions about the construction of gender in a particular time and place. The statistically measurable decline of the discipline (in terms of majors, Ph.D.s, etc.) is balanced by an astounding increase in popular interest in the past. Moreover, cultural historians are reemerging from the "literary turn" with an enhanced sensitivity to text and authorial voice and a renewed commitment to contextual perspectives. Still struggling for recognition and resources, public history survives either in official, nontraditional, or museum settings. Due to renewed intellectual vitality and innovative research techniques, reports of the imminent

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

demise of history are greatly exaggerated. But in order to recapture a broader audience, historians have to communicate less ponderously, present their insights effectively in the classroom, and advocate their calling more convincingly in the public sphere.

In spite of some disappointments, constructing the 1988 AHA program was an experience in democratic professionalism. During the development of academic disciplines in the late nineteenth century, national meetings played a crucial role as a transregional forum for scholarly discourse and practical debate. Though threatened by routine and indifference one hundred years later, such conventions can continue to provide some opportunities for intellectual exchange, personal contacts, and collective action. While about two-fifths of the accepted panels were submitted by a sponsoring group, three-fifths of the sessions came from the members at large, thereby preserving considerable access for individual scholars. In contrast to ideological censorship in other countries, the program committee was careful to allow the presentation of politically controversial views (i.e., on the Waldheim case), as long as a scholarly standard was maintained. As a liberal compromise between the anarchy of the Modern Language Association and the tight control of the International Congress of Historical Sciences, the AHA system of peer review depends upon the cooperation and the integrity of all participants. Even if such high standards cannot always be realized in practice, the principles of openness, freedom of opinion, and peer review are essential for the historical profession, if it is to remain a credible guardian of collective memory.

Konrad H. Jarausch, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*

PROGRAM OF THE ONE HUNDRED THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

PERSPECTIVES ON HISTORY

CHAIR: Konrad Jarausch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Bureaucratization of History. Theodore S. Hamerow, University of Wisconsin, Madison

History in Crisis? The Others' Side of the Story. Joan W. Scott, Institute for Advanced Study

The Old History and the New. Gertrude Himmelfarb, Graduate School, City University of New York

The Unpredictable Past: Reflections on Recent American Historiography. Lawrence W. Levine, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: John E. Toews, University of Washington

SOURCES FOR AFRICAN HISTORY

Joint session with the Association for the Publication of African Historical Sources

CHAIR: Harold G. Marcus, Michigan State University

The Photograph as a Source of African History. Christraud Geary, Boston University

Trader Diaries as a Source of Historical Data in Modern Sudan (Kordofan Province). David Sterling-Decker, Michigan State University

Source Materials for the Sudanese Mahdiyya: A Reappraisal. Robert Kramer, Northwestern University

COMMENT: Mohamed Mbodji, University of Dakar

CINCINNATI'S GERMANIA

CHAIR: Louise C. Wade, University of Oregon

Over-the-Rhine and Urban Appalachia, 1950-1987. E. Bruce Tucker, University of Cincinnati

Cincinnati's Over-the-Rhine and German Americans. Zane L. Miller, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: M. Edmund Hussey, St. Paul's Church, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Michael A. Meyer, Hebrew Union College

SACRED AND PROFANE ACROSS THE REVOLUTION: RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Clarke W. Garrett, Dickinson College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

An Enlightened and Revolutionary Virgin: Secular Images of Mary in the Palinod de Caen in the Eighteenth Century. David G. Troyansky, Texas Tech University
Alternative Afterlives in the Nineteenth Century. Thomas A. Kselman, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Virginia Reinburg, Boston College; Clarke W. Garrett

POLITICAL AUTHORITY, SOCIAL CONTROL, AND URBAN GROUPS IN LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Donald Ramos, Cleveland State University

Beggars and Vagrants in Mexico City, 1774–1845. Silvia M. Arrom, Indiana University

Socialization and the Ideological Formation of Children in Nineteenth-Century Buenos Aires. Mark Szuchman, Florida International University

The Voice of the People: The Small Fork and Urban Politics of Brazil, 1790–1860. Roderick Barman, University of British Columbia

COMMENT: Donna Guy, University of Arizona

LIFE, WORK, AND CULTURE IN COMPANY TOWNS

CHAIR: Leonard Rosenband, Utah State University

The Factory as Congregation: Patterns of Piety and Paternalism in the Odell Cotton Mills of North Carolina, 1877–1907. Gary Freeze, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Making of a Mining Proletariat: Hidalgo District, Chihuahua, Mexico, 1895–1910. William E. French, Utah State University

Dynamics of Control in a Model Town: Powell River, Canada, 1910–1955. Jean Barman, University of British Columbia

COMMENT: Jama Lazerow, University of Puget Sound

NOT SO PURE AND SIMPLE: REVISIONIST VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

CHAIR: Nick Salvatore, Cornell University

The Uses of Religion in the American Labor Movement: The Gompers Era. Ken Fones-Wolf, University of Massachusetts

The American Federation of Labor and the Language of Class, 1896–1930. Michael Kazin, American University

Craft Unionism Revisited: The Case of the Waitress Locals. Sue Cobble, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Nick Salvatore; Christopher Tomlins, LaTrobe University

IMPERIAL VISIONS OF THE PACIFIC

CHAIR: Michael Barnhart, State University of New York Stony Brook

France: The Perception of the Pacific in the French Cultural Landscape. Raymond Betts, University of Kentucky

Japan: The Quest for Tropic Empire. Mark R. Peattie, University of Massachusetts, Boston

The United States: The Question of a Large Policy for Asia and the Pacific. Waldo Heinrichs, Temple University

COMMENT: Michael Barnhart

THE EDUCATION REVOLUTION OF THE RENAISSANCE

CHAIR: J. Kelley Sowards, Wichita State University

The Development of the Humanistic Curriculum in Fifteenth-Century Italy. Paul Grendler, University of Toronto

The Economic and Social Context of Late Medieval English Education. Jo Ann Hoeppner Moran, Georgetown University

Religion in French Schools, 1530–1560. George Huppert, University of Illinois, Chicago

COMMENT: J. Kelley Sowards

THE STATE, THE MILITARY, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY: CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Joint session with the History of Science Society and Society for the History of Technology

CHAIR: Josef Konvitz, Michigan State University

The Militarization of Technology in France: The Case of Electrotechnics, 1845–1914. Andrew Butrica, C.N.R.S., Center for Research in the History of Science and Technology, Paris

The Russian Military and Electrification. Jonathan Coopersmith, Hoover Institution
Advancing Shortwave Radio at the Naval Research Laboratory. Bruce Hevly, Stanford University

COMMENT: I. B. Holley, Duke University

GENDER, CLASS, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE IN BRITAIN IN THE LAST THREE HUNDRED YEARS

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Christopher Waters, Stanford University

Wife Abuse, Patriarchalism, and the Limits of the English Law: A Case Study of a Late Seventeenth-Century Upper Bourgeois Family. Margaret Hunt, Amherst College

Domestic Violence and the Sexual Crisis of Plebian Culture: London, 1780–1855. Anna Clark, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Domestic Violence and Welfare Politics in England from the Late Nineteenth Century to the Interwar Years. Jan Lambertz, Rutgers University

COMMENT: John Gillis, Rutgers University

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND

CHAIR: Gary S. De Krey, St. Olaf College

Elizabethan Governance of Speech and the Response of Literature. Robert Lane, Duke University

Dating Civil War Pamphlets, 1641–1644. Stephen Greenberg, Fordham University

Representation, Intentionality, and Liberty of the Press in Eighteenth-Century England. Rocco L. Capraro, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

COMMENT: F. J. Levy, University of Washington

THE UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA: PAST PATTERNS AS PRESENT POLICY

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

When Might Makes Right: The United States, the Central American Court of Justice (1907–1918), and the World Court (1984–1985). Steven S. Volk, Oberlin College

The United States and Nicaragua: The Hegemonic Presumption as Catalyst for U.S. Intervention. Peter Robert Kornbluh, National Security Archive

COMMENT: Julie Charlip, University of California, Los Angeles; Elizabeth Dore, Middlebury College

ANTEBELLUM REFORM NETWORKS, IDEOLOGY, AND GENDER

CHAIR: Stephen Nissenbaum, University of Massachusetts

Spheres and Webs: The Organization of Antislavery Fairs, 1835–1860. Deborah Bingham Van Brockhoven, Ohio Wesleyan University

Fetters that Bind the Spirit of Women: Religious Dissent and Women's Rights in America, 1840–1860. Nancy Isenberg, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Anne Boylan, University of Delaware

THE MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN RUS', 988–1988

CHAIR: Orysia Karapinka, University of Pittsburgh

Christianity in Rus' and the Encoding of Time as Providential History. Marilyn A. Nelson, University of Massachusetts

Some Historical Observations on the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'. Daniel B. Rowland, University of Kentucky

The Politics of the Millennium in the USSR: A Case Study in Soviet Religious and Nationality Policy. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, Carleton University

COMMENT: Donald Ostrowski, Harvard Ukrainian Research Center

FIFTY YEARS AFTER MERTON: NEW DIRECTIONS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Joint session with the History of Science Society and the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Barbara Shapiro, University of California, Berkeley

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Opening Remarks: The Merton Thesis Today. Barbara Shapiro

The Uses of Voluntarist Theology in Seventeenth-Century Science. Edward B. Davis, Messiah College

In the Lap of Nature: A Mertonian Postscript. William B. Ashworth, Jr., University of Missouri, Kansas City

COMMENT: Mordechai Feingold, Boston University; Robert K. Merton, Columbia University

THE UNDERSIDE OF ORTHODOXY IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: David D. Hall, Boston University

How Far Have You Complied with Satan?: Sinners, Witches, and the Devil in Puritan New England. Elizabeth Reis, University of California, Berkeley

Times of Sore Temptation: Confrontations between Magic and Religion in Seventeenth-Century New England. Richard Godbeer, Brandeis University

The Impulse Behind Sectarianism. Carla Pestana, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Charles Hambrick-Stowe, United Church of Christ

POSTWAR JAPAN AS HISTORY

CHAIR: Michael J. Hogan, Ohio State University

Defining Democracy: Negotiating Social Contracts. Sheldon Garon, Princeton University

Defining Growth: Debates on Economic Strategies. Laura E. Hein, Northwestern University

Defining Society: Democracy and Control in the Workplace. Andrew Gordon, Duke University

COMMENT: Volker Berghahn, Brown University

THE DEATH OF THE THREE-BY-FIVE CARD: THE USE OF COMPUTER DATABASE METHODS AND THE MARC FORMAT FOR RESEARCH AND TO WIN NEW EMPLOYMENT FOR HISTORIANS

CHAIR: David L. Clark, History Computerization Project, Los Angeles City Historical Society

The Use of Computer Database Management, the MARC Format, and the Library of Congress Subject Headings for Historical Research and Writing. David L. Clark

What the Archivist and the Historian Can Offer to Each Other. Hynda L. Rudd, Records and Archives, City of Los Angeles

The History and the Future of the MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) Format, and Its Use by the National Bibliographical Services and Research Libraries. Katherine Morton, Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University

COMMENT: The Audience

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

SOCIAL HISTORY AT THE END OF THE 1980s: A CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL RETROSPECT (Round Table)

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

PANEL: Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University; Giovanni Levi, University of Turin; Rolf Torstendahl, Swedish Collegium for Advanced Studies in the Social Studies; Aron J. Gurević, Institute for General History, Moscow

ALLIED MILITARY DIPLOMACY IN WORLD WAR I

Joint session with the American Military Institute

CHAIR: S. F. Wise, Carleton University

Hands across the Sea: The American War Department, the AEF, and Inter-Allied Cooperation, 1917-1918. Daniel R. Beaver, University of Cincinnati
Coalition Warfare in Berlin and Vienna 1914: Disjointed Allies. Holger H. Herwig, Vanderbilt University

Anglo-American Naval Relations: Cooperation or Competition? Mary Klachko, New York City

COMMENT: B. Franklin Cooling, Office of Air Force History

NEW CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHAIR: Sally Marks, Providence, RI

Interdisciplinary Perspectives. John L. Gaddis, Ohio University

International Perspectives. Michael Hunt, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Paul M. Kennedy, Yale University; Thomas McCormick, University of Wisconsin, Madison

NAZI AND SOVIET FILM PROPAGANDA AND THE "JEWISH QUESTION"

CHAIR: Sybil Milton, United States Holocaust Museum

Karl Ritter and the Heroic Nazi Cinema. Jay W. Baird, Miami University

Nazi Film Propaganda and the "Jewish Question." David Welch, Polytechnic of Central London

Soviet and Polish Film Material on the Holocaust. R. C. Raack, California State University, Hayward

COMMENT: Sybil Milton

WOMEN'S STUDIES AND WOMEN'S HISTORY: THE NATURE OF PARTNERSHIP

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Claire Goldberg Moses, University of Maryland College Park

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PANEL: Myra Dinnerstein, University of Arizona; Robert Griswold, University of Oklahoma; Hilda Smith, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: The Audience

THE FUTURE OF THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION

CHAIR: Richard W. Lyman, Stanford University

PANEL: Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland College Park; Richard H. Kohn, Office of Air Force History; Arthur S. Link, Princeton University; Diane Ravitch, Teachers College, Columbia University

COMMENT: The Audience

Luncheons

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

Why Pornography is an Important Historical Topic. Lynn Hunt, University of Pennsylvania

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Mieczyslaw B. Biskupski, St. John Fisher College

Polish Americans: The Fourth Generation. Leonard Chrobot, St. Mary's College

PHI ALPHA THETA

PRESIDING: Carla H. Hay, Marquette University, and President, PAT

Practicing Law in Gold Rush California. Gordon M. Bakken, California State University, Fullerton

AUTHORITY, THE FAMILY, AND THE DEAD IN EUROPE AND CHINA: ELEVENTH-FOURTEENTH CENTURIES

CHAIR: Ralph E. Giesey, University of Iowa

The Case of China in the Eleventh to Thirteenth Centuries. Patricia Ebrey, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The Case of France in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College and Graduate School, City University of New York

COMMENT: Timothy Brook, University of Toronto; Ralph E. Giesey

AMERICAN IDENTITY AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY: PERCEPTIONS OF SELF AND OTHER IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Lawrence S. Kaplan, Kent State University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

But They're Cousins: Television and the Search for National Identity. Beth Bailey, University of Kansas

Corporate Citizens. David Farber, University of Kansas

Mob or Community: International Images in American Political Language. Mary Sheila McMahon, State University of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

LONG SHADOWS

Presentation of a film documentary. Ross Spears, director

RECONCEIVING RECENTLY PUBLISHED ARTICLES

Joint session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: Sally Moffitt, University of Cincinnati Libraries

PANEL: John C. Attig, Penn State University; Zdenek David, Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution; Robert Schnucker, Northeast Missouri State University

COMMENT: The Audience

ABSOLUTISM AND URBAN SPACE IN EARLY MODERN ITALY

CHAIR: Edward W. Muir, Jr., Louisiana State University

From Republic to Duchy: The Spatial Reorientation of Florence, 1551-1632. R. Burr Litchfield, Brown University

Contested Space in Papal Rome, 1620-1740. Laurie Nussdorfer, Wesleyan University

The City as Theater: The Ritual Use of Space in Baroque Turin, 1650-1750. Geoffrey Symcox, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Edward M. Muir, Jr.

COMMEMORATING THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF CHARLES III OF SPAIN (1759-1788): GOVERNMENT, SCIENCE, AND EXPLORATION IN THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Joint session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: Renato Barahano, University of Illinois, Chicago

The Place of Charles III in the History of Spain. Richard Herr, University of California, Berkeley

For the Glory of Science: Spanish Scientific Expeditions of the Eighteenth Century. Iris H. W. Engstrand, University of San Diego

Spanish Exploration on the California Coast in the Eighteenth Century: The Strange Career of Alejandro Jordan, Naval Chaplain. Janet R. Fireman, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

COMMENT: George M. Addy, Brigham Young University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE PLACE OF U.S. HISTORY IN WORLD HISTORY

Joint session with the World History Association

CHAIR: Kenneth E. Koons, Virginia Military Institute

The United States in World History: An Economic and Demographic Scheme. Paul V. Adams, Shippensburg University

A Comparative Approach to the History of the Americas. Maurice A. Godsey, Princeton High School

The United States in World History: Some Teaching Strategies. Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Sarah S. Hughes, Hampton University; Theodore Von Laue, Clark University

THE PEASANT FAMILY AND THE SERF ECONOMY IN RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE, 1650-1850

CHAIR: Steven L. Hoch, University of Iowa

Social Stratification and the Peasant Household in Royal Prussia, 1660-1750. Dwight van Horn, Columbia University

Family and Economy in the Baltic Serf State in the Early Nineteenth Century. Andrejs Plakans, Iowa State University, and Charles Wetherell, University of California, Riverside

Rich Peasants and Their Patronage Networks on an Obrok Estate in Early Nineteenth-Century Russia. Edgar Melton, Wright State University

COMMENT: Christine D. Worobec, Kent State University; Steven L. Hoch

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: NEW RESEARCH, NEW AUDIENCES

Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Thomas M. Adams, National Endowment for the Humanities

International Scholars and Scholarly Conferences. Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University

Printing and the French Revolution: An Exhibition at the New York Public Library. Carla A. Hesse, Rutgers University

The French Revolution and Its Modern Legacy: A Bicentennial Reappraisal for High School Teachers and the General Public. Darline G. Levy, New York University

Rethinking the French Revolution Through Theater. Carl D. Weiner, Carleton College

COMMENT: Keith M. Baker, University of Chicago

POLITICS AND HISTORY: THE CASE OF KURT WALDHEIM

CHAIR: Charles W. Sydnor, Jr., Emory and Henry College

The Case of Kurt Waldheim: War Criminal or a Cog in the War of Extermination. Gerhard Botz, Universität Salzburg

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Historian As Waldheim Biographer. Robert Herzstein, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: James L. Collins, Jr., USA (Ret'd.), member of the Waldheim Commission; Ferdinand Trauttmansdorff, Embassy of Austria

SCIENCE AND GENDER IN LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Hugh Hawkins, Amherst College

The Transformation of Science Education at Mount Holyoke in the Gilded Age. Miriam R. Levin, University of Massachusetts

Female Mentors in a Male Discipline: Physiology in the Women's Colleges, 1900-1940. Toby Appel, University of Maryland Baltimore County

Money and Men at the Women's Colleges, 1945-1965. Margaret W. Rossiter, Cornell University

COMMENT: Patricia Ann Palmieri, Tufts University; Hugh Hawkins

CHANGING PERCEPTIONS OF SANCTITY IN LATE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN GERMANY

Joint session with the American Society of Church History and American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Thomas N. Tentler, University of Michigan

Vows and Votive Offerings in Late Medieval Bavarian Pilgrimage Shrines. Steven D. Sargent, Union College

Piety and Polemic in Late Reformation Lutheran Preaching on the Saints' Festivals. Robert Kolb, Concordia College

The Image of Saintly Ordeal in Counter-Reformation Pilgrimage Books. Philip M. Soergel, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Virginia Reinburg, Boston College

CROSS-CULTURAL INFLUENCES: THE INTERPRETATION OF A LITERARY TEXT

CHAIR: Silvester J. Brito, University of Wyoming

Art, Life, and Literary Biography: Mary Austin and the Earth Horizon. Karen S. Langlois, Huntington Library

Philosophical Influences of Native American Cultures on Willa Cather, Frank Waters, and Margaret Craven. Richard F. Fleck, State University College of New York, Cortland

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

A SMORGASBORD OF CHEMICALS: SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, PUBLIC AWARENESS, AND HUMAN FOOD

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: John Parascandola, National Library of Medicine

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Use of Chemicals in Food Products: The Delaney Committee Hearings, 1950–1952. Suzanne R. White, Food and Drug Administration

An Unanticipated Aftertaste: Cancer and DES in Beef. Alan I. Marcus, Iowa State University.

COMMENT: Thomas R. Dunlap, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; John Parascandola

FINANCE AND ECONOMY IN MEXICO AND PERU, NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: John H. Coatsworth, University of Chicago

Paying for Caudillos: Peruvian State Finance, 1820–1850. Paul E. Gootenberg, Brandeis University

Institutional and Informal Finance in Peru, 1884–1930. Alfonso W. Quiroz, Baruch College, City University of New York

Industrial Finance in Porfirian Mexico. Stephen H. Haber, Stanford University

COMMENT: Richard J. Salvucci, University of California, Berkeley; Linda K. Salvucci, Trinity University

GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN'S STUDIES IN INDIA: BENGAL, A CASE STUDY

CHAIR: Gilbert Chan, Miami University

Imperial Legacies: The History of a Gender-Based Cultural Ideology in Anglo-Bengali Literary Criticism. Lou Ratté, Connecticut Center for Independent Historians

Past Legacies and Current Practices: An Investigation of Bengali Thought on Gender and Its Relationship to the Ideology of the Contemporary Indian Woman's Movement. Manashi DasGupta, Indian Council for Philosophical Research
Beyond Ideologies, Beyond Legacies: Current Efforts to Let Rural Women and Urban Working Women Speak for Themselves. Arata Ganguly, Women's Research Center, Calcutta

COMMENT: Mrinalini Sinha, State University of New York, Stony Brook; Ann Kibbey, University of Colorado

CLASS, RACE, AND GENDER IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY WORKING-CLASS HISTORY

CHAIR: Ronald Schatz, Wesleyan University

The Social Dynamics of Color, Class, Gender: Afro-American Work and Community in the Southern West Virginia Coalfields, 1915–1932. Joe W. Trotter, Jr., Carnegie-Mellon University

Tacit Understanding: Patterns of Race and Gender Relations in the Philadelphia Radio Industry, 1923–1952. Patricia A. Cooper, Drexel University

Gender and Labor Militancy in a Midwestern Auto Town: Women and Work in Anderson, Indiana, 1935–1965. Nancy F. Gabin, Purdue University

COMMENT: Ronald Schatz

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

AUTOWORKERS UNIONISM AND THE POLITICS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN THE NEW DEAL ERA, 1935-1968

CHAIR: Susan Levine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Controlling the Reserve Army: Organizing the Unemployed in Michigan, 1935-1941. James J. Lorence, University of Wisconsin Center, Marathon County

Black Workers, Civil Rights Militancy, and the United Automobile Workers. Nelson N. Lichtenstein, Catholic University of America

The Old Politics of Inequality: The Autoworkers Union in the Liberal Keynesian State. Stephen Amberg, University of Texas, San Antonio

COMMENT: Robert H. Zeiger, University of Florida; Susan Levine

THE MUNICH CRISIS AFTER FIFTY YEARS

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

CHAIR: Thomas L. Sakmyster, University of Cincinnati

The Munich Crisis After Fifty Years. Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Anna M. Cienciala, University of Kansas; Keith Eubank, Queens College, City University of New York; Jiri Hochman, Ohio State University; William R. Rock, Bowling Green State University

RECRUITING AFRO-AMERICANS FOR THE GRADUATE EDUCATION PIPELINE: STRATEGIES THAT WORK

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: Philip B. Scranton, Rutgers University, Camden

PANEL: *Recruiting for the Undergraduate Department.* Michael J. Galgano, James Madison University

The Graduate Department Perspective. Robert L. Harris, Cornell University

COMMENT: Priscilla Dowden, Indiana University

NEW DIRECTIONS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMIES IN THE 1930s

CHAIR: John A. Garraty, Columbia University

The Making of Economic Policy Under the Nazi Dictatorship. Harold James, Princeton University

The Political Economy of Japan, 1930-1940: Coping with the Great Depression and Economic Nationalism. Wm. Miles Fletcher III, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Delayed Recovery and Economic Change in America, 1929-1939. Michael A. Bernstein, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Richard F. Kuisel, State University of New York, Stony Brook

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AFTER ORIENTALISM: THE THIRD WORLD WRITES ITS OWN HISTORY

CHAIR: Edward Said, Columbia University

Clio on the Nile: Reflections on Sudanese Historiography. Rex S. O'Fahey, University of Bergen

Westoxication and Its Antidotes: Muslim Historical Vision Since the Iranian Revolution. Richard W. Bulliet, Columbia University

The Writing of De-Orientalized South Asian Histories. Gyan Prakash, Princeton University

COMMENT: Ervand Abrahamian, Baruch College, City University of New York

THE BUSINESS OF HISTORY

Joint session with the National Council on Public History

CHAIR: Barbara J. Howe, West Virginia University

Managing a History Company. Philip L. Cantelon, History Associates, Inc.

The Project-Oriented History Company. D. Lorne McWatters, HMS Associates

COMMENT: Diane F. Britton, University of Toledo; Charles T. Morrissey, Baylor College of Medicine Oral History Project

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING

PRESIDING: Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland College Park

AWARD OF PRIZES:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize

George Louis Beer Prize

Albert J. Beveridge Award

Paul Birdsall Prize

James H. Breasted Prize

John H. Dunning Prize

John K. Fairbank Prize

Herbert Feis Award

Leo Gershoy Award

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize

Littleton-Griswold Prize

Howard R. Marraro Prize

AHA AWARD FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION: To be announced

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:

The Internationalization of History. Akira Iriye, University of Chicago

BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

PRESIDING: Judith Walkowitz, Rutgers University, and chair, AHA Committee on Women Historians

SPEAKER: Joan W. Scott, Institute for Advanced Study

BATCH AND MASS PRODUCTION: LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1940

CHAIR: Steven Fraser, Basic Books

Craft Consciousness and Labor Revolt: The Case of the San Francisco Metal Workers, 1900-1941. Richard Boyden, University of California, Berkeley

Workers, Grievances, and Technical Change: The Transition from Batch to Mass Production at Allis-Chalmers, 1900-1940. Stephen Meyer, University of Wisconsin, Parkside

Doubled Decay: Factory and Market Conflicts and the Crisis of the American Textile Industry, 1900-1940. Philip B. Scranton, Rutgers University, Camden

COMMENT: Ava Baron, Rider College; Glenn Porter, Hagley Museum and Library

POPULAR CULTURE AND NOTIONS OF SELF IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION

CHAIR: Stephen Frank, Boston University

Self and Society in the Russian Print Media, 1900-1930. Jeffrey P. Brooks, University of Minnesota

Worlds in Conflict? Patriarchal Authority, Discipline, and Classroom Interactions in the Russian School before 1914. A. Benoit Eklöf, Indiana University

Self-Expression in a Communal Tradition: Folk Artists of Northern Russia. Alison Hilton, Georgetown University

COMMENT: Robert J. Bezucha, Amherst College

TRANSATLANTIC LOBBYING IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: John M. Murrin, Princeton University

The Dissenters' Lobbies and Eighteenth-Century British Administration of the American Colonies. Alison G. Olson, University of Maryland College Park

From Friends to Allies: Changing Patterns of Influence in Anglo-American Congregationalism. Francis J. Bremer, Millersville University

"Queen Anne's American Kings" in a Transatlantic Network of Politics. Daniel K. Richter, Dickinson College

COMMENT: Richard R. Johnson, University of Washington

SKILL AND PROTEST IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Peter Whalley, Loyola University

Class versus Craft? Technology and Skill in Trade Union Politics in Interwar France. Kathryn Amdur, Emory University

Skill and Industrial Protest in Coventry and Bridgeport During World War I. Jeffrey Haydu, Syracuse University

"Proletarian Protest"? Skill and Protest in the German Chemical Industry, 1900-1925. Craig Patton, Albion College

COMMENT: Heather Hogan, Oberlin College and Harvard Russian Research Center

BLACK HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Donald B. Cooper, Ohio State University

The Health of Slaves in the United States: Evidence by Region and Time Period.

Richard H. Steckel, Ohio State University

Physicians' Perceptions of Black Health in the United States and Brazil. Dalila de Sousa, Bowling Green State University

The Nutritional Link with Slave Infant and Child Mortality in Brazil. Kenneth F. Kiple, Bowling Green State University

COMMENT: Robert Paquette, Hamilton College; Alfred W. Crosby, University of Texas, Austin

LAND TENURE AND HACIENDA REFORM IN EARLY COLONIAL PERU

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Lawrence A. Clayton, University of Alabama

Early Non-Indian Landowners in the Vitor Valley, Arequipa. Keith Davies, Vanderbilt University

Indian and Spanish Conceptions of Land Tenure in Peru between 1450-1800. Susan E. Ramirez, DePaul University

Land Tenure in Colonial Huánaco (Peru): Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Efraín Trelles, Universidad Católica, Lima

COMMENT: Robert Keith, Boston University

COMPARATIVE URBAN STUDIES

CHAIR: David Montgomery, Yale University

Urban Entrepreneurialism: The Baltimore Case and Its Significance. David Harvey, St. Peter's College, Oxford

"Municipal Socialism" in Anglo-American Perspective. John S. Rowett, Brasenose College, Oxford

COMMENT: Edward K. Muller, University of Pittsburgh; Jon Teaford, Purdue University

CINCINNATI'S BLACK HOUSING PROBLEM: PUBLIC POLICY AND URBAN CHANGE

CHAIR: Mark Naison, Fordham University

More than Jim Crow: Urban Change, Public Policy, and Black Ghetto Formation in Cincinnati, 1900-1945. Henry Louis Taylor, Jr., State University College of New York, Buffalo

Cincinnati Blacks and the Irony of Low-Income Housing Reform, 1900-1950. Robert B. Fairbanks, University of Texas, Arlington

Making the Second Ghetto in Cincinnati: Avondale, 1925-1970. Charles F. Casey-Leininger, University of Cincinnati

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

COMMENT: Roger Lotchin, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Judith Spraul-Schmidt, University of Cincinnati

THE POLITICS OF SECURITY: CRIME AND LEGITIMACY DURING THE ITALIAN RISORGIMENTO

CHAIR: Raymond Grew, University of Michigan

Politics and Crime in the Risorgimento, 1800-1860. John Davis, University of Warwick

Brigandage, Crime, and the Roots of the Risorgimento in Bologna: 1850-1859. Steven C. Hughes, Loyola College, Baltimore

Assassination and Alienation: The Discouragement of the Moderates in the Papal State after 1849. Leopold Glueckert, Loyola University, Chicago

COMMENT: Marion S. Miller, University of Illinois, Chicago

AN AGE OF EQUIPOISE? RELIGIOUS TENSIONS IN MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY BRITAIN

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Catherine M. Prelinger, Yale University

Methodist Women Leaders and the Quest for Respectability, 1830-1860. Robert Glen, University of New Haven

Militant Roman Catholicism and Its Enemies in Mid-Victorian Manchester. Denis Paz, Clemson University

Protestant Militancy in the Age of Equipoise, 1851-1870. Frank Wallis, Monroe, Connecticut

COMMENT: Catherine M. Prelinger

ASIA, THE SORGE SPY RING, AND WORLD WAR II

CHAIR: Ray Cline, Georgetown University

Ozaki Hotsumi and the Sorge Spy Ring Revisited. Chalmers Johnson, University of California, San Diego

Point Man in China: Kawai Teikichi and His Sub-ring. Joshua A. Fogel, Harvard University

The Mystery of Ito Ritsui, Then and Now. Barbara Brooks, McGill University

Richard Sorge, Agnes Smedley, and Chinese Contacts. Stephen MacKinnon, Arizona State University

COMMENT: Ray Cline

WOMEN AND THE MARKET

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Barbara Engel, University of Colorado

Women's Rites: Consumption, Class, and Gender. Susan Porter Benson, University of Missouri, Columbia

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Women as Consumers in Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Europe.
Ellen Furlough, Kenyon College

COMMENT: Jean-Christophe Agnew, Yale University

THE 1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS

CHAIR: Joel H. Silbey, Cornell University

PANEL: Harry Boyte, University of Minnesota; Ronald P. Formisano, Clark University; Manning Marable, Ohio State University; Joel Rogers, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Margaret S. Thompson, Syracuse University

COMMENT: The Audience

ELECTRICITY IN HISTORY: A SESSION IN MEMORY OF BERN DIBNER

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Mary Jo Nye, University of Oklahoma

Benjamin Franklin and Newtonian Philosophy: The History of Science and the History of Ideas. I. Bernard Cohen, Harvard University

The Electrocution of Natural Philosophy in the Age of Reason. John Heilbron, University of California, Berkeley

The Ambiguous Frog: The Philosophical Significance of the Galvani-Volta Controversy. Marcello Pera, University of Lucca

CURIAL SOCIETY AND CULTURAL REFORM IN THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

CHAIR: John Patrick Donnelly, Marquette University

Critics and Defenders of the Papal Court in the Midfifteenth Century. John Monfasani, State University of New York, Albany

Could the Pre-Trentine Curia be Reformed? The Case of the Dataria Apostolica. Elisabeth G. Gleason, University of San Francisco

Bishops Resident in Rome and the Problem of Episcopal Residence, 1550–1585. Barbara M. Hallman, California State Polytechnic University

COMMENT: Nelson E. Minnich, Catholic University of America

CHILD HEALTH AND CHILD CARE IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: William J. Reese, Indiana University

Science, Politics, and Professional Interest: Infant Mortality and Urban Pure-Milk Reform. Richard Meckel, Brown University

Orphans and Doctors: The Search for Childhood Vaccines in Early Twentieth-Century America. Susan E. Lederer, Penn State University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Guarding the Nursery: Babies, Germs, and the New Public Health. Naomi Rogers, Brown University

COMMENT: Morris Vogel, Temple University

WOMEN IN MASCULINE DOMAINS

CHAIR: Elizabeth Jameson, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

"We'll Teach the Damn Nigger Wench Some Sense": Black Female Victims of Southern Lynchings. Christie Farnham, Indiana University

Still Out in the Midday Sun? Women, Popular History, and the Relevance of the Study of the Imperial History. Richard A. Voeltz, Cameron University

The Myth of the Male Mining Frontier: Women Sourdoughs and the Alaska Stampede. Michael Ostrogorsky, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

COMMENT: Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois, Chicago

THE POLITICS OF TEXTBOOK ADOPTION

Joint session with the AHA Teaching Division and the Society for History Education

CHAIR: Edward Gosselin, California State University, Long Beach

PANEL: B'Ann Bowman, Prentice Hall; Stephen E. Gottlieb, Albany Law School, Union University; Louis Griger, Texas Education Agency; Donald Schwartz, California State University, Long Beach; Allen Wheatcroft, D.C. Heath; James Wetzler, Pennsylvania Department of Education

WORKSTATION-BASED RESEARCH AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES FOR HISTORIANS

Sponsored by the InterUniversity Consortium for Educational Computing and the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists

CHAIR: Robert Cavalier, InterUniversity Consortium for Educational Computing
Current Directions in Workstation Computing for Historians. Michael Carter, Stanford University

The Great American History Machine: Exploratory Research Environments for Historians. David Miller, Carnegie-Mellon University

AUSTRIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD GERMAN UNIFICATION

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University

The German Question at the Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815. Lawrence J. Flockert, University of Dayton

Traum oder Wirklichkeit? Austria and the Quest for German Unification, 1848-1851. Lawrence T. Sondhaus, University of Indianapolis

Anschluss-Annexation-Independence? Austria and Germany, 1918-1945. Klemens von Klemperer, Smith College

COMMENT: Enno Kraehe, University of Virginia

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY: WHAT HISTORIANS CAN AND ARE DOING

Sponsored by the AHA Professional and Teaching Divisions and National History Day

CHAIR: David D. Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University

PANEL: W. David Baird, Pepperdine University; Pamela Bennett, Indiana Historical Bureau

COMMENT: John Jay TePaske, Duke University

ENFORCED MIGRATION AND SCIENTIFIC CHANGE: GERMAN-SPEAKING SCIENTISTS AFTER 1933

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Fritz K. Ringer, University of Pittsburgh

The Birth of a Scientific Community: Emigrés at the Institute for Advanced Study, 1933-1945. Laura Smith Porter, College of the Holy Cross

Hannah Arendt and Emmy Noether: Female Refugee Scholars and the Reception of Their Ideas in America. Karen Greenberg, Bard College

Emigré German Psychologists after 1933: Discipline Structure and Science Transfer. Mitchell G. Ash, University of Iowa

COMMENT: Paul K. Hoch, University of Warwick

WOMEN AND SOCIAL REFORM: TWO VIEWS

CHAIR: Allen F. Davis, Temple University

Women and Reform, 1870-1940: A Generational Approach. Lois Scharf, Case Western Reserve University

Frances Perkins and the Twentieth-Century Reform Tradition: A Biographical View. Winifred Wandersee, State University College of New York, Oneonta

COMMENT: Edith Mayo, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution; Allen F. Davis

HISTORY AND POLICY

CHAIR: Ernest R. May, Harvard University

PANEL: Robert Blum, Central Intelligence Agency; Theodore Hershberg, University of Pennsylvania; Aaron Miller, U.S. Department of State; Frances Phipps, The Phipps Group

THE REHISTORICIZATION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

CHAIR: Randall Collins, University of California, Riverside

The Necessity for Historically Based Social Theory: The Example of Social Class. Michael Mann, University of California, Los Angeles

Slave Society: A Neglected Category of Premodern Society. Orlando Patterson, Harvard University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Why Sociology Needs History and Vice Versa. Jack Goldstone, Northwestern University

COMMENT: J. Rogers Hollingsworth, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

GREETING: Most Reverend Daniel E. Pilarczyk, Archbishop of Cincinnati

PRESIDING: Annabelle M. Melville, Bridgewater State College

Christianity and Context. Bernard F. Reilly, Villanova University

COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION

PRESIDING: Frances Richardson Keller, San Francisco State University

Power and Discord in Women's Relations: Some Historical Reflections. Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

Japanese History: New Sources, New Ideas. Tetsuo Najita, University of Chicago

HISTORIANS OF THE GILDED AGE AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

PRESIDING: Charles W. Calhoun, Austin Peay State University

The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era: A Conversation. Michael E. McGerr, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Henry D. Shapiro, University of Cincinnati

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HISTORY AND THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

PRESIDING: Barbara J. Howe, West Virginia University

NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON BRITISH STUDIES

PRESIDING: Lois G. Schworer, George Washington University

INTRODUCTION: R. J. Q. Adams, Texas A&M University

The Oratory of Winston Churchill. David Cannadine, Columbia University

ORGANIZATION OF HISTORY TEACHERS

PRESIDING: Earl P. Bell, University High School, Chicago, and vice-president, OHT

Trends in Social History and Teaching the Basics. Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie-Mellon University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: George C. Herring, University of Kentucky

Lost Empires. Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

INCORPORATING WOMEN INTO WORLD HISTORY AND THE HISTORIES OF AFRICA, ASIA, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference Group on Women's History

CHAIR: Lynn Weiner, Roosevelt University

Africa. Iris Berger, State University of New York, Albany

Latin America and the Caribbean. Virginia Sanchez Korrol, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Asia. Sharon L. Sievers, California State University, Long Beach

The Middle East. Judith Tucker, Georgetown University

COMMENT: Anand Yang, University of Utah

HISTORY, ECOLOGY, AND NUTRITION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE WIDER WORLD

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Mary Karasch, Oakland University

The Reception of American Crops in the Old World. William H. McNeill, emeritus, University of Chicago

American Indian Foods and European Settlers. Alfred W. Crosby, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: James Lockhart, University of California, Los Angeles; William C. Sturtevant, Smithsonian Institution; Mary Karasch

THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE IN ANTEBELLUM REFORM: RACE AND GENDER PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Emma J. Lapsansky, Temple University

Life in Garrison's Shadow: Boston's Black Abolitionists and the Problem of Violent Means. Roy E. Finkenbine, Florida State University

A Prudent Submission: Nonresistance Theory and the Feminization of Radical Reform. Donald Yacovone, Florida State University

Virtue and Violence: Female Ultraists and the Ideology of Nonresistance. Lori D. Ginzberg, Penn State University

COMMENT: Lawrence J. Friedman, Bowling Green State University

HOMAGE TO SIDNEY PAINTER: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HIS MEDIEVAL ENGLISH WORLD

Joint session with the Charles Homer Haskins Society, the Medieval Academy of America, and the North American Conference on British Studies

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

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

Robert Fitz Harding of Bristol and His Sons: Profile of an Early Angevin Burgess-Baron and His Family's Urban Development. Robert B. Patterson, University of South Carolina

Anglo-Norman Monk-Bishops: Reluctance, Resignation, and Reform. Marylou Ruud, University of California, Santa Barbara

Edward III as a Cultural Patron. James W. Alexander, University of Georgia

COMMENT: Fred A. Cazal, Jr.

LESSONS FROM THE ANCIENTS: CLASSICAL REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT, 1787-1833

Sponsored by the American Philological Association

CHAIR: Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University

Athenian Democracy and the Founding Fathers. Jennifer Tolbert Roberts, Southern Methodist University

The Classics and the U.S. Constitution. Carl J. Richard, Vanderbilt University

Classical Models of Government in the Early National Period. Ward W. Briggs, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Meyer Reinhold, Boston University

IMAGES OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE AMERICAN HOME FRONT IN WORLD WAR II

CHAIR: Susan M. Hartmann, Ohio State University

Determining Comparative Sacrifice: The Negotiation of American Mobilization in World War II. Mark H. Leff, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

A Shallow Conversion: Stuart Symington and Corporate Liberalism at Emerson Electric, 1939-1945. Rosemary Feurer, Washington University

COMMENT: John W. Jeffries, University of Maryland Baltimore County; Susan M. Hartmann

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Sponsored by the AHA Professional Division

CHAIR: Robert L. Zangrando, University of Akron

The Historical Context. Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University

Provisions of the Current Law. Marybeth Peters, Office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress

COMMENT: Robin Higham, Kansas State University; The Audience

WOMEN AND THE MAKING OF THE WELFARE STATE IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Alan Dawley, Trenton State College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Hull House Goes to Washington: Mothers, Child Welfare, and the State. Molly Ladd-Taylor, Brown University

Gender and the Making of Labor Standards Legislation: The 1933 New York Homework Law. Eileen Boris, Howard University

COMMENT: Sonya Michel, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Alan Dawley

SOCIAL HISTORY AND CULTURAL UNDERSTANDINGS: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Catherine LeGrand, Queen's University

Modes of Presentation: Gente Decente and Gente de Pueblo in the Public Life of Latin America. Herbert Braun, University of Virginia

La Raza Rebelde de Subtiava: Class, Ethnicity, and the Transformation of Political Consciousness in Subtiava (León), Nicaragua, 1955-1963. Jeffrey L. Gould, Indiana University

New Approaches to Indian History: Cultural Affirmation and Ethnic Movements (Cumbal, Columbia). Joanne Rappaport, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: William Rosenberg, New School for Social Research

AMERICAN CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

CHAIR: Jonathan Sarna, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati

Saved or Slaughtered: Ambivalence in Fundamentalist/Jewish Relations between the Wars. Timothy P. Weber, Denver Seminary

Christian-Jewish Relations in the United States, 1920s-1940s. Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Joel Carpenter, Wheaton College; Leo P. Ribuffo, George Washington University

MIDDLE-CLASS MILITANCY AND REPUBLICAN POLITICS IN MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Michael Burns, Mount Holyoke College

Protestant Republicanisms and the Making of the Third Republic. Steven C. Hause, University of Missouri, St. Louis

French Freemasonry and the Formation of the Republican Elite, 1861-1877. Philip Nord, Princeton University

The Formation of a Radical Identity: Opposition Journalism, 1860s-1885. Judith F. Stone, Western Michigan University

COMMENT: Debora L. Silverman, University of California, Los Angeles

SCIENCE AND CULTURAL IMPERIALISM

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Paul Forman, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Politics of Excellence: The Nobel Prize in the Service of Cultural Imperialism. Robert Marc Friedman, Norwegian Research Council and Uppsala University

"Civilizing Rio": British Neocolonialism and the Public Health Campaign in Rio de Janeiro, 1880-1910. Teresa Ann Meade, Union College

Greater Germany, Cultural Imperialism, and the Myth of the German Atomic Bomb. Mark Walker, Union College

COMMENT: Lewis Pyenson, Université de Montréal

THE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONALIZATION OF PHYSICIANS, 1800-1950

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Ronald L. Numbers, University of Wisconsin, Madison

National Differences in Educating Physicians, 1800-1914: The Importance of National Factors in Professional Education in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. Thomas N. Bonner, Wayne State University

The Tension Between Theory and Practice in German Medical Education, 1800-1850. Arleen Tuchman, Vanderbilt University

The Professionalization of Academic Medicine in the United States in the Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. William Rothstein, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: John Harley Warner, Yale University

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF RELIGIOUS CULTURE FROM THE REFORMATION TO MODERN TIMES

CHAIR: Jill Raftt, University of Missouri, Columbia

Two Calvinisms: The Religious Culture of French Calvinism and Anglo-American Puritanism. Philip J. Benedict, Brown University

Two Reforming Catholicisms: Clerical Ideals and Lay Practice in Counter-Reformation Europe and Colonial Africa. Andrew E. Barnes, Carnegie-Mellon University

Two Colonies: Flanders and Ireland. Alan Neal Galpern, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Charles Cohen, University of Wisconsin, Madison

WHY ALL THE STUDIES OF HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS?

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: Patricia Albjerg Graham, Harvard University, and vice-president, AHA Teaching Division

PANEL: Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University, and Bradley Commission on History in the Schools; Fay Metcalf, National Commission on Social Studies; Charlotte Crabtree, University of California, Los Angeles, and National Center for History in the Schools; John M. Arevalo, Halandale High School, Texas; Julia Stewart Werner, Nicolet High School, Wisconsin

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE PERSONAL REGIME OF WILHELM II

CHAIR: Eleanor Turk, Indiana University, East

Wilhelm II and the Hale Interview. Andrew Carlson, Kalamazoo County Government, Michigan

Wilhelm II: Parvenu among Princes. Lamar Cecil, Washington and Lee University

COMMENT: Thomas A. Kohut, Williams College; Eleanor Turk

LABOR IN THE CIVIL WAR: THE GERMAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Sponsored by the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.

CHAIR: Nora Faires, University of Michigan, Flint

German-American Working Class Radicalism and the American Civil War. Hartmut Keil, Universität München

The German Labor Movement in Chicago during the Civil War: An Exploration of Its Social Origins and Politics. John B. Jentz, Newberry Library

German-American Labor and the Republican Party during the Civil War: The Situation in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Joerg Nagler, German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.

COMMENT: Bruce Levine, University of Cincinnati

PROBLEMS AND PROMISES OF GOVERNMENTAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Sherrill B. Wells, U.S. Department of State

Official Histories: A Vanishing Species. Ronald H. Spector, Naval Historical Center

Does Official History Have a Future?. David Trask, U.S. Army Center of Military History (ret.)

COMMENT: Lynn Eden, Carnegie-Mellon University; Steven L. Rearden, Herndon, Virginia

WRITING HISTORY AND READING HISTORY: THE EFFECT OF LITERARY THEORY ON OUR CRAFT

CHAIR: Lloyd Kramer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Challenge of Theory History to "Normal History." Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Michigan

History Reading/Reading History. Richard T. Vann, Wesleyan University

History, Mystery, Meaning, and Truth. Nancy F. Partner, McGill University

COMMENT: Allan Megill, University of Iowa

THE AIR WAR AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM

CHAIR: George C. Herring, University of Kentucky

The Unholy Grail: The United States Air Force's Theory of Victory and American Policy in Vietnam, 1964-1968. Larry E. Cable, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Air War Against North Vietnam, 1965-1972: A Clausewitzian Appraisal and Perception of Effectiveness. Mark A. Clodfelter, U.S. Air Force Academy
The 1972 Use of Air Power in Vietnam: An Assessment. Kenneth P. Werrell, Radford University

COMMENT: Peter M. Dunn, University of Missouri; Caroline Ziemke, Ohio State University

PARADOX AND DIVERSITY IN ENGLISH FEMINISM: FABIANS, JEWS, AND "NEW WOMEN" OF THE 1920s

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Suzann Buckley, State University of New York, Plattsburgh

Scientific Socialism and Economic Independence: The Fabian Women's Group and Theories of Socialist Feminism. Polly Beals, Rutgers University

From Rothschild Moderates to Franklin Radicals: Jewish Women in the English Feminist Movement, 1900-1928. Linda Gordon Kuzmack, Foundation for Jewish Studies

Reconstructing British Feminism: The Crisis of the 1920s. Harold L. Smith, University of Houston

COMMENT: Berenice Carroll, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

BORDER CROSSINGS: NEW PERSPECTIVES IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY IN HONOR OF AKIRA IRIYE

CHAIR: Akira Iriye, University of Chicago

PANEL: Bruce Cumings, University of Chicago; Walter LaFeber, Cornell University; Charles S. Maier, Harvard University; Christopher Thorne, University of Sussex.

PRIMARY SOURCES IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Frank Frankfort, National Endowment for the Humanities

Understanding the Constitution: A Program for Secondary School Teachers. Augustus Burns, University of Florida

Historical Archaeology of European Expansion, 1500-1700. James Deetz, University of California, Berkeley

The History of Western Public Culture. Paul Ziegler, Assumption College

The Western Civilization Program at Kansas. James Woelfel, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Marcia Colish, Oberlin College

VISUALIZING HISTORY: ARTIFACTS AND MOVING IMAGES

Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Marc Pachter, National Portrait Gallery

Historians and Historical Exhibits. Eric Foner, Columbia University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Cooperation Between Museum Curators and Historians. Olivia Mahoney, Chicago Historical Society

The Problems and Promises of Translating History to Film. Kenneth L. Burns, Florentine Films

Who Does the Historian's Work?. Barbara J. Fields, Columbia University and University of Mississippi

COMMENT: Marc Pachter

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING

PRESIDING: Akira Iriye, University of Chicago

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon.

Report of the Editor. David L. Ransel, Indiana University

Report of the Nominating Committee. Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Professional Division. John Jay TePaske, Duke University

Research Division. Richard T. Vann, Wesleyan University

Teaching Division. Patricia Albjerg Graham, Harvard University

Other Business.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University

SUBURBS AND PUBLIC SERVICES: PUBLIC WORKS AND SUBURBAN HISTORY

Joint session with the Public Works Historical Society

CHAIR: Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University

Own Your Own Home: The American Real Estate Industry and National Housing Policy. Marc A. Weiss, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Public Works Planning and the Metropolis: City and Regional Planning in Cincinnati, 1929-1950. Robert A. Burnham, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: Robert Fishman, Rutgers University; Ann Durkin Keating, Public Works Historical Society

THE HISTORIAN, THE STATE, AND THE COLD WAR

CHAIR: James MacGregor Burns, Williams College

The Historian, the State, and the Cold War. Edward Pessen, Baruch College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

COMMENT: Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles; Michael Hogan, Ohio State University; Betty M. Unterberger, Texas A&M University; James MacGregor Burns

GENDER AND THE CONCEPT OF SERVICE IN THE FORMATION OF THE WELFARE STATE

CHAIR: Timothy Gilfoyle, Barnard College, Columbia University

American Women Relief Workers in World War I and the Creation of a Model State. Barbara Balliet, Sarah Lawrence College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Who Will Better Exhibit Tolerance: The Tension Between Voluntarism and Professionalism in the Women's Home Mission Movement. Susan P. Yohn, Princeton University

COMMENT: Paula Baker, University of Massachusetts

THE PROTEAN HISTORIAN: MAINTAINING PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN NONTRADITIONAL SETTINGS

CHAIR: Melinda Hennessey, The Bishop's School, La Jolla, California

Solitude and Community for the Independent Scholar. Aline Hornaday, Independent Scholars of San Diego

The Historical Stand in an Interdisciplinary Teacher Retreat Center. Jon Rinnander, North Carolina Center for the Advancement of Teaching and Christ School

History for the Public. Curtis Wood, Mountain Heritage Center, Western Carolina University

COMMENT: Page Putnam Miller, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

STATE POLICY AND COLONIAL ECONOMY: EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Ann Twinam, University of Cincinnati

The Huancavelica Mercury Mines, the Quicksilver Trade, and Spanish Imperial Reform, 1778-1810. Kendall Brown, Hillsdale College

State Enterprise in Bourbon Mexico: Profits, Policies, and Politics of the Tobacco Monopoly, 1765-1821. Susan Deans-Smith, University of Texas, Austin

Commercial Deregulation and Imperial Reform: The Cases of Mexico and Cuba. Allan J. Keuthe, Texas Tech University

COMMENT: Mark A. Burkholder, University of Missouri, St. Louis

LABOR LIBERALISM IN CRISIS

CHAIR: Sidney Fine, University of Michigan

Black Power and Labor: The Crucible of Liberalism. Peter Levy, Rutgers University

The Agony of Liberalism: The UAW and Vietnam, 1964-1968. Kevin Boyle, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Jo Ann E. Argersinger, University of Maryland Baltimore County; John Barnard, Oakland University

CONSTITUTION, ADMINISTRATION, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURIES

CHAIR: James Melton, Emory University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Enlightenment, Economics, and the University: Political Economy at the University of Göttingen in the Late Eighteenth Century. Hans Boedecker, Max-Planck-Institut

From Cameralism to Political Economy. Paul Silverman, Columbia University

Sources of Tradition and Innovation in Law in Eighteenth-Century East Prussia.

Steven Lestition, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Susan Mahoney, Georgetown University

THE POPULAR HERO AS PRESIDENT: HINDENBURG AND THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

CHAIR: Margaret L. Anderson, Swarthmore College

The Making of the President, 1925: The Decision to Nominate Hindenburg.

Noel D. Cary, Oakland University

"This Greatest Day of German Honor": Presidential Victory and Popular Festivity in the Weimar Republic. Peter A. Fritzsche, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Who Voted for Hindenburg? Who Voted for Hitler? Jürgen Falter, Freie Universität Berlin

COMMENT: Robert Grathwol, Washington State University

ANTI-SEMITISM IN ACADEME

Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Abraham Peck, American Jewish Archives

Anti-Semitism in the Academy: The Case of Jewish Learning. Harold Wechsler, National Education Association

JAP Baiting on a College Campus: An Example of Gender and Ethnic Stereotyping. Gary Spencer, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Ronald Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology; Dan Oren, National Institutes of Health; Gladys Rosen, American Jewish Committee

LAW AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

Joint session with the Charles Homer Haskins Society, Medieval Academy of America, and the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Emily Zack Tabuteau, Michigan State University

Patterns of Liberty Ritual in Medieval England: Manumission Charters in Their Ideological Context. Paul R. Hyams, Pembroke College, Oxford

Ecclesiastical Justice in Angevin England. Richard Helmholz, University of Chicago

English Law and Governance: The Effect of the Black Death. Robert C. Palmer, University of Houston

COMMENT: Charles Donahue, Jr., Harvard University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE RENAISSANCE: A COMMEMORATIVE SESSION IN HONOR OF ERIC COCHRANE

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies, the Society for Reformation Research, and the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Julius Kirshner, University of Chicago

Renaissance Historiography. Donald Wilcox, University of New Hampshire

The Counter-Reformation Reconsidered. John M. Headley, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Revisiting the Forgotten Centuries. Brendan Dooley, Venice, Italy

COMMENT: Nancy S. Struever, Johns Hopkins University; James Michael Weiss, Boston College

AWAITING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

CHAIR: Janice Reiff, Case Western Reserve University

Unemployment Policy: The Planning, 1920-1933. Udo Sautter, University of Windsor

Unemployment Policy: The Practice, 1933-1943. Richard J. Jensen, University of Illinois, Chicago

COMMENT: Donald T. Critchlow, University of Notre Dame; Daniel Nelson, University of Akron

ANTIPSYCHIATRY, EXPATIENTS, AND HISTORY

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Nancy Tomes, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Antipsychiatry: Patients' Perspectives From the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries. Ellen Dwyer, Indiana University

The Mental Patients' Liberation Movement: 1970 to the Present. Judi Chamberlin, National Alliance of Mental Patients

Antipsychiatry in Historical Perspective: A Socio-Cultural-Scientific Phenomenon. Norman Dain, Rutgers University, Newark

COMMENT: Nancy Tomes

RACE, SCIENCE, AND APARTHEID

Joint session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Phillip R. Sloan, University of Notre Dame

Race and the Language of Science. Nancy Stepan, Columbia University

Social Science and Social Policy in South Africa, 1950-1985. David Goldberg, New York University

Race, Science, and the Legitimation of White Supremacy in South Africa. Paul Rich, University of Warwick

COMMENT: John W. Cell, Duke University

VARIETIES OF THE BLACK EXPERIENCE IN THE DEEP SOUTH, 1724-1915

CHAIR: Charles Joyner, University of South Carolina, Coastal Carolina College
Free Blacks in Colonial New Orleans: The French and Spanish Eras, 1724-1803. Jackie R. Booker, Kent State University

'Belongin' to White Folks': Slave Life in Marshall and DeSoto Counties, Mississippi. Cheryl Thurber, University of Mississippi

Lynching in Mississippi, 1889-1915. Orville Vernon Burton and Terence Finnegan, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Daniel C. Littlefield, Louisiana State University; Barton Shaw, Cedar Crest College

POLISH EMIGRATION, THE LABOR MOVEMENT, AND POLITICAL RADICALISM, 1900-1925

Joint session with the Polish American Historical Association

CHAIR: M. B. Biskupski, St. John Fisher College

Polish Workers Asleep: Immigrant Unions and Workers' Control in America, 1900-1922. Adam Walaszek, Jagiellonian University

Socialism as an Americanizing Force: The Polish-American Left, 1900-1925. Mary E. Cygan, Northwestern University

Polish Immigrant Workers in Europe and the Labor Movement. Andrzej Brozek, Jagiellonian University

COMMENT: James Barrett, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE: POVERTY, CRIME, AND HEALTH IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Cissie C. Fairchilds, Syracuse University

Royal Paternalism with a Repressive Face: The Ideology of Poverty in Late Eighteenth-Century France. William J. Olejniczak, College of Charleston

Power, Discourse, and the Eighteenth-Century English State; or, Foucault among the Historians. Randall McGowen, University of Oregon

The Well-ordered Police State Revisited: Health Policies in Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, 1747-1820. Mary Lindermann, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: Julius Ruff, Marquette University

THE WORLD AT ONE'S FINGERTIPS: THE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN DATA BANK (MEMDB)

CHAIR: Martha C. Howell, Rutgers University

The Banking of History: The MEMDB. Martha Carlin, Rutgers University

Europe and the MEMDB. Willem Blockmans, Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden

From Information on Information to Information Itself. Constance Gould, Research Libraries Group, Inc.

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Electronic Note: From Foot to End to Disk. Douglas Mitchell, University of Chicago Press

COMMENT: Martha C. Howell

WOMEN IN ANCIENT LAW

Sponsored by the Women's Classical Caucus and the Friends of Ancient History

CHAIR: Sarah B. Pomeroy, Graduate Center, City University of New York
Rape, Adultery, Prostitution, and Abortion: The Regulation of Female Sexuality in the Ancient Near Eastern Laws. JoAnn Scurlock, University of Chicago
Marriage and the Married Woman in Athenian Law. Cynthia B. Patterson, Emory University

Roman Marriage: How Long Can It Last. Richard Mitchell, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Phyllis Culham, United States Naval Academy

THE POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT: PERSPECTIVE FROM SOCIAL HISTORY

CHAIR: John Bodnar, Indiana University

PANEL: Clayborne Carson, Stanford University; Alice Kessler-Harris, Temple University; Mary P. Ryan, University of California, Berkeley; Ronald Walters, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: The Audience

RACE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CHAIR: Robert L. Beisner, American University

PANEL: *Japan and the United States.* John Dower, University of California, San Diego

Latin America. Ramon Eduardo Ruiz, University of California, San Diego

Britain, the Commonwealth, and Asia. Christopher Thorne, University of Sussex
Africa. Ali Mazrui, University of Michigan

The Middle East. Eqbal Ahmed, Hampshire College

LOCAL HISTORICAL STUDIES AND THE GRAND GENERALIZATIONS OF NATIONAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Arthur J. Slavin, University of Louisville

"The Tudor Revolution in Government" and the English Country Town. Robert Tittler, Concordia University

Strasbourg, the Landesherrlichekirchenregiment, and the Relative Autonomy of Lutheran Churches in Germany. James M. Kittelson, Ohio State University

Local History and Imperial Spain. Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: James C. Tracy, University of Minnesota

MUSEUMS AND THE AMERICAN CITY: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC INTERPRETATIONS

CHAIR: Howard P. Chudacoff, Brown University

The Problematic Role of the Interpretive Narrative. Frank Jewell, Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia

The Intellectual Limits of Recent Historical Scholarship in Developing Interpretive Themes. Gale E. Peterson, Cincinnati Historical Society

The Problem of Translating Ideas Developed within an "Academic" Format into the Presentational Mode of Museums. Barry Dressel, Historical Department of Detroit

COMMENT: Katharine T. Corbett, Missouri Historical Society; Timothy J. Meagher, National Endowment for the Humanities

NATIONAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC MEMORY

CHAIR: Michael Kammen, Cornell University

National History in the USSR. Howard Mehlinger, Indiana University

One Man's Invasion is Another Man's Advance: National History in Japan and Korea. G. Cameron Hurst III, University of Kansas

The Contest for Public Culture in America Since the Sixties. Michael Zuckerman, University of Pennsylvania

The Search for a Bearable Past in Twentieth-Century Germany. James Sheehan, Stanford University

COMMENT: Harry Harootunian, University of Chicago

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY: THE POTENTIAL OF THE ENGLISH SHORT-TITLE CATALOGUE AND THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY SHORT-TITLE CATALOGUE FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND PRESERVATION

CHAIR: Henry L. Snyder, University of California, Riverside

The English Short-Title Catalogue. Henry L. Snyder

Utilizing the ESTC and the NSTC for Studying the History of English Education, 1720-1870. F.J.G. Robinson, Avero Publications, Ltd.

NSTC: Exploiting Its Indexes and Subject Classification. Gwendoline Averley, Avero Publications, Ltd.

NSTC and Preserving the Printed Record. Kenneth Carpenter, Harvard University

COMMENT: Henry L. Snyder

THREATS TO THE ROMAN EMPIRE: ROME'S RESPONSE TO DANGER FROM WITHOUT AND WITHIN

CHAIR: John Eadie, Michigan State University

The Crisis of the Third Century: The Response of the Emperors. Guy M. Rogers, Wellesley College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Social Threats and Social Control: Marital Legislation in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries. Judith Evans Grubbs, Sweet Briar College

The End of the Empire? Roman Views of Military Defeat in the Late Empire. Marsha B. McCoy, Yale University

Gallo-Roman Collaborators with the Barbarians: What Did They Do and When Did They Do It? Ralph W. Mathisen, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: John Eadie

INSTITUTION AND DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS IN PRODUCTIVITY AND INVESTMENT IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

CHAIR: Barbara Hanawalt, University of Minnesota

Stock Management on the English Royal Estates, 1236-1240. Robert Stacey, University of Washington

The State and Agrarian Lordship: Conflicts over Productivity and Feudal Prerogatives. Kathleen A. Biddick, University of Notre Dame

Capital Investment and Revenue Production on Agricultural Estates in Medieval England: The Example of Mills. John Langdon, University of Alberta

COMMENT: Mavis H. Mate, University of Oregon

U.S. PRESIDENTS AND THEIR FOREIGN POLICY ADVISERS

CHAIR: Robert F. Burk, Muskingum College

Eisenhower, Dulles, and Southeast Asia. Gary Hess, Bowling Green State University

Nixon, Ford, Kissinger, and China. Robert D. Schulzinger, University of Colorado, Boulder

COMMENT: Diane Kunz, Yale University; Harvey Starr, Indiana University

RELIGION AND POLITICS IN RECENT AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: James M. Washington, Union Theological Seminary

Prophecy and Politics: Jesse Jackson in the Black American and American Religious Traditions. Michael J. McTighe, Gettysburg College

The Civil Rights Movement Meets Black Power: The Work of Jesse L. Jackson. Roger D. Hatch, Central Michigan University

COMMENT: Elsa Barkley Brown, State University of New York, Binghamton; John H. Bracey, Jr., University of Massachusetts

WORLD WAR II IN THE FAR EAST: CHENNAULT, CHINA, AND AIR POWER

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

CHAIR: Alfred F. Hurley, University of North Texas

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

World War II in the Far East: Chennault, China, and Air Power. Martha Byrd, Davidson, North Carolina

Japanese Air Power in the China War. Alvin D. Coox, San Diego State University

COMMENT: Michael Schaller, University of Arizona; Alfred F. Hurley

WAR AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER IN BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Deborah Gorham, Carleton University

Gender and Sexual Discourse in Britain After World War I. Susan K. Kent, University of Florida

"This Civilization No Longer Has Sexes": La Garçonne and Gender Ambiguity in Postwar France. Mary Louise Roberts, Brown University

"I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl Who Married Harry James": American Women and the Problem of Political Obligation in World War II. Robert Westbrook, University of Rochester

COMMENT: Patrice Higonnet, Harvard University; Deborah Gorham

CLASS ALLIANCES, POLITICS, AND GENDER: NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF LATIN AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Charles Berquist, Duke University

Class Alliances and Labor History: The Origins of Corporatist State Intervention in Brazilian Industrial Relations. John D. French, Florida International University

Women Wage Earners and Class Struggles in Mexico (1910-1940). Dawn Keremitis, West Valley College

Artisans, Socioeconomic Change, and Partisan Politics: The First One Hundred Years of Colombian Labor History. David Sowell, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Charles Berquist; Hobart Spalding, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

WORKING WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL CITY: FAMILY AND ETHNICITY

CHAIR: Deborah S. Gardner, *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, New-York Historical Society

"How I Wish I Were at Home Tonight": Family and Working-Class Culture in the Lives of Nineteenth-Century Western Working Women. Mary Lou Locke, University of California, San Diego

Immigrant Women, Migrant Women, and Family Life in American Cities, 1900-1930. Julia K. Blackwelder, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

COMMENT: Louise Tilly, New School for Social Research; Donna Gabaccia, Mercy College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL RESISTANCE TO NATIONAL SOCIALISM: A REVISIONIST VIEW

CHAIR: Daniel Borg, Clark University

The Confessing Church: Theological Limitations to Active Resistance. Kenneth C. Barnes, Concordia College, Illinois

German Protestantism, the Prussian East, and the Disintegration of the Weimar Republic: The Social Space of Ecclesiastical Conservatism. Shelly O. Baranowski, Kenyon College

Social Protestantism (The Inner Mission) between 1933 and 1945. Jochen C. Kaiser, Universität Munster

COMMENT: David Diephouse, Calvin College

THE ROLE OF BISHOPS IN AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORY: NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES

Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: R. Emmett Curran, S.J., Georgetown University

The Clerical Elite: 1789-1851. Jo Ann Manfra, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Episcopal Myth and Reality: The Case of William O'Connell. James M. O'Toole, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Toward a Comparative Episcopal History? The View from Detroit. Leslie W. Tentler, University of Michigan, Dearborn

COMMENT: R. Emmett Curran, S.J.

CLERICAL AND LAY RELIGION IN LATE MEDIEVAL TUSCANY

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Gene A. Brucker, University of California, Berkeley

Grammatical and Vernacular Religion in Dante's Florence: Remigio and the Chroniclers. Charles Till Davis, Tulane University

Lay Religion in the Confraternities of San Sepolcro. James Banker, North Carolina State University

Orsanmichele Revisited: Thoughts on Confraternity Art in the Late Fourteenth Century. Nancy Rash, Connecticut College

COMMENT: Gene A. Brucker

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE LIFE OF THE MIND

CHAIR: David Jacobs, University of Texas

The "Unmechanicalness" of Photography: Bernard Shaw's Photographic Philosophy. Melinda B. Parsons, Memphis State University

Moral Geometry: Paul Strand, 1920-1932. J. Fraser Cocks III, Colby College

The Romance of Platonic Forms: Edward Weston and Ansel Adams. David P. Peeler, United States Naval Academy

COMMENT: Mary Warner Marien, Syracuse University

THE RICH NEIGHBOR AND THE GOOD NEIGHBOR: POSTWAR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ASSISTANCE TO BRAZIL

CHAIR: John Wirth, Stanford University

Nelson A. Rockefeller: A Private Marshall Plan for Brazil, 1946-1969. Elizabeth A. Cobbs, Stanford University

The Limits of Technical Assistance: The Joint Brazil-United States Economic Development Commission. W. Michael Weis, Illinois Wesleyan University

COMMENT: Mark T. Gilderhus, Colorado State University; Burton J. Kaufman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

ORTHODOXY AND INNOVATION: THE DISCOURSE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW IN MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL THOUGHT

CHAIR: Gregory Freeze, Brandeis University

The Philosophy of History of B. N. Chicherin and the Origins of the "State School" of Russian History. Gary Hamburg, University of Notre Dame

Structure, Historicism, and Science in the Philosophy of V. O. Kliuchevskii. John T. Sanders, Oberlin College

Modernist Scientific Elements and Orthodox Marxism: The Social Thought of A. A. Bogdanov. Jutta Scherrer, Columbia University

COMMENT: Abbott Gleason, Brown University

THE REVISION OF IRISH HISTORY

Joint session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: L. P. Curtis, Brown University

Major Themes in the Historiography of Irish Immigration and Irish America. Kerby A. Miller, University of Missouri, Columbia

Revisionism in Irish History: The Economic War and Irish Economic Policy in the Thirties. Mary Daly, National University of Ireland

COMMENT: Maryann Valiulis, Lafayette College

SLAVERY IN THE RED SEA AND PERSIAN GULF REGIONS, 1500-1956

CHAIR: Terence Walz, American Research Center in Egypt, New York

Manumission in the Lands of the Red Sea in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Janet Ewald, Duke University

Slaves and Slave Trading in Shi i Iran, 1500-1900. Thomas Ricks, Villanova University

Britain and the Suppression of Slavery in Arabia, 1918-1956. Suzanne Miers, Ohio University

COMMENT: Joseph C. Miller, University of Virginia

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

NUCLEAR PANIC

CHAIR: Paul Boyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Failure of Civil Defense as an Answer to Nuclear Panic, 1950-1964. Spencer Weart, Center for the History of Physics

Platform 70: The 1946 Atomic Panic in Paris. David Pace, Indiana University

COMMENT: Brian Balogh, Harvard University; JoAnn Brown, Johns Hopkins University

PSYCHOHISTORY AND PSYCHOHISTORIANS: THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

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

CHAIR: Charles B. Strozier, John Jay College, City University of New York

Erik H. Erikson and the Development of Psychohistory. Jacques Szaluta, United States Merchant Marine Academy

Norman O. Brown and the Legacy of Freud. Richard L. Schoenwald, Carnegie-Mellon University

Rudolph Binion: A Critical Appraisal of His Work. Louise E. Hoffman, Penn State University

The Historiography of Frank E. Manuel: Toward an Integration of Psychoanalytic and Intellectual History. David J. Fisher, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Geoffrey Cocks, Albion College

THE POSSIBILITIES OF POLITICAL HISTORY: THE PERSPECTIVE FROM POLITICAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Michael F. Holt, University of Virginia

PANEL: Jean H. Baker, Goucher College; Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh; J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology; Richard L. McCormick, Rutgers University

THE LOWER MANHATTAN PROJECT: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO URBAN HISTORY

CHAIR: William Crozier, Saint Mary's College, Minnesota

An Urban Experience: New York City's Lower East Side Neighborhoods Reconstituted into Computer-Assisted Learning Databases, 1860-1920. Chad Gaffield, University of Ottawa

Social Welfare History Archives: A Source for the Urban Experience. Beverly Stadum, St. Cloud State University

Urban History Reflected in the Literature of the City. H. Patrick Costello, Saint Mary's College, Minnesota

COMMENT: Nancy Fitch, California State University, Fullerton