

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT•1989

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City of Washington

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1990

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 15, 1990

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 1989.

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

BACKGROUND

chronologically; the remaining eight examine the principal institutions and issues that have shaped its role and application.

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 on its

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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

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officers and the Council, and exercise any powers not reserved to the Council, Nominating Committee, Board of Trustees, and elected or appointed officers of the Association.

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

SECTION 4: The Council may veto any measure adopted by the business meeting that it believes to be in violation of the Association's constitution or which, 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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX

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

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discharge of the duties resting on them. The Finance Committee of the Council shall meet at least once each year with the Board of Trustees of the Association to discuss investment policies and the financial needs of the Association.

ARTICLE X

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed (1) by the Council, (2) by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members in good standing, or (3) by resolution at an annual meeting on a majority affirmative vote of 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:

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(1) The Council shall, by majority vote, appoint the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller, and shall specify the term, not to exceed five years, for which each appointee hereunder shall hold office. But notwithstanding the duration of any such term, any such officer shall be removable 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.)

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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* 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.

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(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

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its regular annual session, he shall retain his status as the sole committee nominee for the office of president.

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

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

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

(1) Annually the executive director shall publish a "Nominations Announcement" in the October newsletter, *Perspectives*. The announcement shall list all Association positions for which elections are to be held in the forthcoming calendar year, and shall invite all members of the Association to submit to the executive director on or before December 15 any recommendations for nominations thereto.

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

(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

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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 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 1990*

OFFICERS:

President: David Herlihy, *Brown University*

President-elect: William E. Leuchtenburg, *University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill*

Vice-Presidents: Richard T. Vann, *Wesleyan University*

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, *University of Louisville*

Susan Socolow, *Emory University*

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

Editor: David L. Ransel, *Indiana University*

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

COUNCIL:

David Herlihy

William E. Leuchtenburg

Louis R. Harlan, immediate past president, *University of Maryland,
College Park*

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

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

Susan Socolow, vice-president, Professional Division (92)

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

Carol Gluck, *Columbia University* (90)

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

Martin Wiener, *Rice University* (91)

Barbara Hanawalt, *University of Minnesota* (92)

Robert L. Kelley, *University of California, Santa Barbara* (92)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

David Herlihy

William Leuchtenburg

Louis Harlan

Martin Wiener

Robert Kelley

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

David Herlihy

William Leuchtenburg

Louis Harlan

Mary K. B. Tachau

Barbara Hanawalt

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Colin A. Palmer, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*, chair (90)
William B. Cohen, *Indiana University* (90)
Alice Kessler-Harris, *Rutgers University* (90)
Gary B. Nash, *University of California, Los Angeles* (91)
Angeliki Laiou, *Harvard University* (91)
Barbara N. Ramusack, *University of Cincinnati* (91)
Pete Daniel, *National Museum of American History* (92)
Patrick Geary, *University of Florida* (92)
Arvarh E. Strickland, *University of Missouri, Columbia* (92)

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES:

William E. Leuchtenburg, president-elect, chair
John R. Gillis, *Center for Historical Analysis* (90)
Louisa S. Hoberman, *Austin, Texas* (90)
Stanley G. Payne, *University of Wisconsin, Madison* (91)
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Presidential Address

The Future of the American Historical Association

Louis R. Harlan

I ASK ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION tonight and in the days ahead to give serious thought to the needs of the historical profession in the 1990s and to how well the AHA, as the umbrella organization for all historians in the United States, fulfills its obligation to lead the profession. How well does it serve its broad and changing constituency, and how can it command the loyalty, interest, and participation of the entire historical profession? How can members, as well as elected leaders, help to strengthen the AHA and the historical profession? These questions do not lend themselves to easy answers. In part, the answers depend on what happens in the near future, and historians have no special license to predict or determine the future. Nevertheless, I propose to open the discussion by suggesting some changes in the way we conduct our business to meet the shifting needs of our profession. The changes I shall propose are not so much structural as functional and attitudinal.

The greatest risk the AHA faces, it seems to me, is that involved in drifting and dawdling at the usual pace of a learned society. Such a course risks the danger that an increasingly specialized and compartmentalized profession will pass by the AHA and declare it obsolete. I raise this specter not out of any spirit of disloyalty. I have been a member for forty years, and you have just honored me with the office of president. I simply want to convey to you a sense of urgency. I could speak all night on the good works of the AHA, past and present, and I hope to do so on some future occasion. Tonight, however, I want to disturb the after-dinner nap that perhaps you thought came with the price of admission. My theme will be the ways in which the AHA is falling short of its potential and how it can correct its course by certain changes. If my judgment seems fallible or

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you disagree with my assessment of the needs of the historical profession, at least I shall stimulate debate on the direction and future of the AHA.

Let us first consider the present state of the history profession, as a prolegomenon to a discussion of how the AHA might meet the profession's needs. There is considerable recent evidence that the historical profession, and academia in general, is climbing out of a depression that began with the job market crash of the early 1970s. In that period, we had a large pool of unemployed young historians, newly minted Ph.D.s, many of whom became discouraged by the competition for ever fewer positions and left for other occupations. At the same time, history departments shrank in size, and an aging faculty became tenured in. The pathology spread to other aspects of the profession. Our most creative scholars found that productivity did not create mobility; the discontented could not move; doctoral training programs were demoralized by the difficulty or even the impossibility of placing their doctoral students. Perhaps they shared the ebbing faith in their discipline, for historians generally stood by as many institutions removed history courses from core requirements. During this same period, the AHA underwent a financial and constitutional crisis, emerging stronger internally and fiscally, though reduced in membership. The Constitution of 1974 made all the major offices and the three divisional committees elective, and wise fiscal management has kept us in the black.

Having survived the critical 1970s and muddled through the 1980s, the historical profession and the AHA face in the 1990s another turn of the historical kaleidoscope. The problem now is not too few jobs for too many historians but the reverse. According to a recent article in *Perspectives* by Richard Kohn, the number of history undergraduate majors graduating from American colleges declined 62 percent between 1970 and 1986, and in the same period Ph.D.s in history declined by almost 50 percent. Thus both our numbers and our academic audience have been sharply reduced in the past two decades.¹ Historians and history departments have now adjusted to a future of lowered status and lowered expectations within the academic community. But a study just completed by William Bowen and Julie Ann Sosa for the Mellon Foundation concludes that, in the humanities, including history, by the year 2000, the academic market will demand twice the number of Ph.D.s we are now preparing.² The dedicated scholars will get their deserved reward, but the profession seems destined

¹ Richard H. Kohn, "The Future of the Historical Profession," *American Historical Association Perspectives*, 27 (November 1989): 8.

² News item, *New York Times*, September 13, 1989; editorial, *Washington Post*, September 19, 1989, A26.

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to face a new crisis of lowered standards as we will be forced to put less qualified faculty into the classrooms.

History as a discipline has also recently experienced self-doubt and division. As the veteran historian Theodore S. Hamerow warns us in a recent, searching study, to society at large "the methodology of historical scholarship appears inadequate for an understanding of the world in which we live."³ Within the academic arena, historians are challenged by social-science disciplines less plagued by self-doubt. In Professor Hamerow's rather pessimistic analysis, however, the chief source of history's present vulnerability is internal. He contends that history, once dominated by gifted amateurs, has lost much of its audience and much of its touch with common human experience by going academic, retreating to the ivory tower, divorcing itself from the everyday realities that history is supposed to explain. Simultaneously, research has become narrower, more technical and specialized. The unity of history, the synoptic view of human experience, has been sacrificed to the compartmentalization of the discipline into geographical and topical subspecialties. The social historian has little to say to the economic, political, or diplomatic historian, and vice versa. History never spoke in a single tongue, but now it speaks in a babble of tongues.

Perhaps Hamerow's view of the state of the historical discipline is too negative. Research not only in history but in all scholarly disciplines has always proceeded by dividing large subjects into manageable segments. Nevertheless, whether we perceive of history as being segmented into increasingly narrow sub-specialties or as divided into two warring camps, the New History and the Old,⁴ internal divisions are clearly taking a toll of the common purposes and interests of historians and are weakening its hold on the general reading public.

While academic history is plagued by self-doubt and division, we are told that the nation's youth is growing up ignorant of history. The teaching of social studies is falling on deaf ears. The educational historian Diane Ravitch and a collaborator, Chester E. Finn, Jr., conducted a national survey of 8,000 seventeen-year-olds, testing their knowledge of history and literature. The sample was representative of both sexes, different

³ Theodore S. Hamerow, *Reflections on History and Historians* (Madison, Wis., 1987), 39-75.

⁴ See Gertrude Himmelfarb, *The New History and the Old* (Cambridge, Mass., 1987); Theodore S. Hamerow, Gertrude Himmelfarb, Lawrence W. Levine, Joan Wallach Scott, and John E. Toews, "AHR Forum: The Old History and the New," *AHR*, 94 June 1989: 654-98.

racess, and all regions, and was drawn from both public and private schools. The seventeen-year-olds could answer correctly only 54 percent of the history questions and 52 percent of the literature questions. Only 32 percent knew that the Civil War occurred between 1850 and 1900, and 70 percent could not identify the Magna Carta. What these students knew, according to the survey, was mostly derived from reinforcement of school instruction by movies, television, and other media of popular culture. They remembered very little of what they were taught only in school.⁵

Others have also sounded the alarm. E. D. Hirsch, Jr., in his recent best seller, *Cultural Literacy*, concludes that the framework of knowledge required to make sense of particular bits of information is not being conveyed to our high school graduates.⁶ He recommends that schools abandon the learning-skills approach and begin teaching substantive knowledge in history, literature, mathematics, and science. Lynne Cheney, director of the National Endowment for the Humanities, speaks of a "generation at risk" of losing its memory of the past.⁷

There have been a number of earlier cries of alarm that have not resulted in any serious reforms, but that fact should not be allowed to minimize present public ignorance of our cultural heritage. This ignorance and indifference has alarming implications for the future of our nation and our historical profession. We must not have been doing our work very well. While we engage in academic trivial pursuits, there is a crying need for, and even occasionally a cry for, our presence in the struggle for reform of social studies teaching in the schools.

Amid all this gloom and doom, there is a ray of sunshine. The adult American public has, over the past decade or so, shown increased interest in the history being offered not in the classroom but through various public media. The public cannot get enough of the historical documentaries shown on television. As Richard Kohn says, "Interest in historical museums and in collecting historical objects, in genealogical research, reconstructions, the preservation of historic buildings and sites, has skyrocketed."⁸ Public historians have generally done more than academic historians to serve and promote this popular interest in history.

⁵ Diane Ravitch and Chester E. Finn, Jr., *What Do Our 17-Year-Olds Know? A Report on the First National Assessment of History and Literature* (New York, 1987).

⁶ E. D. Hirsch, Jr., *Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know* (Boston, Mass., 1987).

⁷ Lynne V. Cheney, *American Memory: A Report on the Humanities in the Nation's Public Schools* (Washington, n.d. [1988]), 6-7, 15-20.

⁸ Kohn, "Future of the Historical Profession," 8.

The question we must now consider is how well the American Historical Association is prepared to lead the historical profession through the pitfalls and into the opportunities that lie ahead in the 1990s. The AHA is the oldest and largest institution in the profession, but there are historians who are ready to abandon the AHA as an anachronism. They say we are trying to cast too wide a net over an expanded and fragmented profession, that the sessions at our annual meeting do not adequately serve the need for dialogue within their topical and regional specialties, and that AHR reviews are too brief and selective to treat adequately the specialized literature that matters most to them. In other words, perhaps the profession has outgrown the AHA.

I do not believe that the AHA has been giving adequate answers to these doubters and skeptics, but I believe there are adequate answers. For example, anyone who reads the AHR regularly cannot help admiring the imaginative efforts of the editors to highlight central controversies within the profession. Our program committees for the past several years have been emphasizing comparative sessions that promote dialogue between specialties. And our various working committees perform an essential role in maintaining professional standards and protecting the interests of historians in such matters as access to documents, investigations of charges of plagiarism, and promotion of international and interdisciplinary scholarly interchange.

Nevertheless, those historians who have refused to join the AHA or allowed their membership to lapse have, in effect, voted no on the question of its survival and prosperity. When I sought as president-elect, in conjunction with the AHA committee on committees, to appoint the James H. Breasted Prize committee in ancient history, I was shocked to find how few of the eminent scholars our committee approached were AHA members. Similarly, too few East Asian historians or Africanists bother to join the AHA, and there are many other such gaps in our membership.

Not only narrow specialists but several other large groups are "staying away in droves" from the AHA, those who feel that the AHA speaks neither for them nor to them. These include public historians, both those in government agencies and in state and local historical societies, professors in four-year colleges and community colleges, and high school teachers of history and social studies. They tend to see the AHA as an elite organization of the professoriate, in which too large a share of the attention, recognition, and reward goes to professors in Ivy League schools and the most prestigious graduate schools. In many respects, this is not a fair indictment. After all, our principal offices are elective, and the committees that write the slates of committee assignments are themselves elective. Furthermore, my recent close acquaintance with the

executive director and his staff and with the many committees of the AHA convinces me that their concerns and their efforts are those of the entire historical profession, not just an elite part of it.

Still, even if I do not see evidence of a deliberate or conspiratorial elitism in its recent history, the AHA tends to reflect the views of that part of the profession identified most strongly with the professoriate. Professors achieve status, tenure, promotion, and movement to more elite universities through the writing of monographs, most of them so narrow in scope, so technical in treatment, that only other professors appreciate them. Historians have made the monograph the *sine qua non* of professional recognition and reward. This leaves out in the cold all of those historians whose primary work is teaching undergraduates, informing the general public, or helping social studies teachers do a better job of enlightening the young.

Even though the picture I have painted of the historical profession and the AHA is mostly from the darker side of the palette, it is not my purpose to urge abandonment of the AHA. It has been an unsatisfactory association for some historians, but it is the only organization capable of leading and unifying a fragmented profession. What I propose instead, and it is not an original thought, is to urge a movement of the AHA from the learned society model I have been describing to a professional association model. We do not need to abandon the learned society aspects of the AHA, its maintenance of standards and promotion of scholarship, but we need to go further in the direction of serving the cause of history and interests of historians in a more comprehensive way.

Three years ago, the AHA began a self-study by appointing the Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the American Historical Association. Meeting under the joint chairmanship of Richard Kohn and myself, this committee recommended twenty changes intended to strengthen the AHA and make it a more effective instrument of the will and interests of the historical profession.⁹ These recommendations are the basis of five goals to which I shall urge you, the members of the AHA, to give priority in the next few years.

In the first place, the AHA needs to carry on a membership campaign. Alone of all the professional associations to which I belong, the AHA until this week has had no membership committee, no group of volunteers among its membership engaged in actively recruiting among their colleagues for new members or the renewal of lapsed memberships. Two

⁹ The committee's report was published under the title, "We Have Seen the Future and It Needs Work," in *American Historical Association Perspectives*, 26 (September 1988): 1, 6, 8-9.

staff members, not themselves historians, have done all the work of solicitation and recruitment. They do their work efficiently, and our numbers have grown slightly in recent years to about 13,000 individual members. But think of the missed potential membership. There are at least twice that number of historians with doctorates in the United States, and five times as many with masters' degrees, not to mention high school teachers and history buffs whom we might attract. Unless the AHA takes positive action, it may suffer a drastic loss of membership such as the American Medical Association has suffered in recent decades. Simply appointing a membership committee will not automatically bring results, of course. Nevertheless, it is worth trying and could make a difference. With a budget for mailing costs, with an imaginative program for soliciting among well-chosen target groups, and with the help of our eighty affiliated historical societies, we might be able to increase our ranks considerably and thus enhance our influence on the profession, on government, the school system, and society in general. Two days ago, the AHA Council took action to establish the machinery for a membership campaign, but it will require strong support from AHA members to be effective.

Secondly, the AHA needs to make itself more attractive to talented amateurs and public historians. These are not only the most rapidly growing sectors of our profession but the ones doing the most to interest the general reading and viewing public in our field of study. It is museum exhibitors, park rangers, historical filmmakers, and popular historians like Barbara Tuchman and David McCullough who keep history alive in the public mind. And how has the historical profession responded to their contributions? With a few exceptions, we have kept them outside the magic circle of office and honor. They serve on few committees, seldom are nominated for elective office in our professional organizations, and compete every year for a single book prize. We academic historians who control the profession have become, like the Chinese mandarins, increasingly out of touch with the real world.

This divorcement of academic historians from popular history has not always prevailed. In the first half-century of the AHA, such distinguished nonacademic historians as James Ford Rhodes, Alfred T. Mahan, and Theodore Roosevelt served as president. In the second half-century of our organization, however, no nonacademic historian has been president of the AHA. I can even think of a few academic historians who had the bad taste to write best sellers and have ever since been banished from the profession's roll of honor. We need to remedy this second-class citizenship for public historians and other nonacademic historians. We already give them a token amount of recognition and reward, but we need to

extend this and break down the barriers between academic and nonacademic history. We do not need to lower our vaunted standards as a learned society. We simply need to recognize that the research monograph is not the only way to "do" history, nor is the scholarly audience the only appropriate audience.

The third change I urge is a deeper involvement by members of the American Historical Association in the present crisis of social studies in the schools. The association is already officially involved through its teaching division committee and through the service of several of its members on the Bradley Commission¹⁰ and on the National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools.¹¹ Moreover, for the past year, the AHA and the Organization of American Historians have sponsored a joint conference on social studies in the schools, meeting twice a year with representatives of seven or eight groups active in the effort to improve the social studies curriculum and certification standards of social studies teachers. What we need now is to involve more of our rank-and-file members in this chancy but important work. It is not that we need to teach teachers how to teach. The social studies teacher does more teaching by ten o'clock in the morning than the average professor does all day—that is, on his or her teaching day. What social studies teachers need from us professional historians is access to our knowledge and expertise in subject matter, on an ongoing basis.

Many more historians need to be willing to spend a little time with elementary and high school teachers, talking about the latest and most interesting scholarship in their fields. The problem is neither lack of such expertise nor lack of an appreciative audience of teachers. As David Van Tassel, the founder and president of National History Day, explained at a meeting of the AHA-OAH joint committee on social studies, the problem is that, under the present rules of academic history, professors are rewarded by tenure and promotion for scholarly research and writing but not for efforts to help history teachers in the schools or any other form of public service. For their labor in preparing and delivering speeches to schoolteachers, they get nothing, except perhaps a raised eyebrow of doubt about their professional priorities. This leaves the work of trying to

¹⁰ See the Bradley Commission on History in Schools, *Building a History Curriculum: Guidelines for Teaching History in Schools* (Washington, 1988), and its fuller statement in *Historical Literacy: The Case for History in American Education* (New York, 1989).

¹¹ See *Charting a Course: Social Studies for the 21st Century: A Report of the Curriculum Task Force of the National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools* (Washington, D.C., 1989). David Jenness is preparing for the commission a history of the reform movement in social studies teaching.

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help schoolteachers to those who are willing to do it without reward, as a labor of love. Unfortunately, there are not enough great lovers to go around. Now, this is obviously a problem without an easy solution. We cannot expect the solution to come from the academic community, which already has a different set of standards and rewards. The leadership must come, if it does come, from professional associations such as the AHA. As the organizational guardian of the historical profession, we ought to be able to see that we have a stake in how well history is taught in our schools. Then we need to persuade our membership and the history departments in our colleges and universities that our presence is needed in the public debate now going on about the curricular content and character of our schools. The officers of the AHA cannot bring this about, but the members can.

This brings me to the fourth step I believe the AHA should take to place itself in a leadership role in our profession. We need to broaden our commitment to the advocacy of history as a discipline and as a profession. As most of you know, the AHA is the largest of forty-eight historical and archival groups that support the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. Its office is at the AHA headquarters in Washington, and, although it has state coordinating committees in twenty-eight states, it largely consists of a single lobbyist, plus such volunteers as she is able to muster, and confines its limited resources to lobbying the federal government. The National Coordinating Committee does an excellent job in its limited sphere, and history now has a presence when government decisions are made about archival access, historical museums, government agency history programs, and the public funding of historical research projects. There are other arenas, however, where key decisions are being made without the organized presence of the historical community, out beyond the Beltway in the state and local governments. If we are to have a real impact as professional historians on the way the schools present history, we need a network scattered across many states, ready to present the case for accurate, well-informed, exciting history to school boards, state legislatures, departments of education, and textbook commissions. Similarly, if we have a network, we can join with archivists in shaping the decisions of state and local governments about record-keeping and record-preserving, key decisions about the future availability of historical evidence. This network in the states can consist of volunteers, but we need at least one full-time staff member coordinating their efforts and sharing information.

The changes I have recommended so far will require additional funding from the AHA budget, although the cost of an expanded advocacy program might expect to be shared by the forty-seven other groups that

sponsor the National Coordinating Committee. The modest increase in dues proposed for next year will only cover present expenses with a correction for inflation. Nearly all of the AHA's endowed funds are specifically bound by their deeds of gift to particular objects, such as book prizes and research grants. For many years, the AHA has relied on foundation grants—soft money—to fund innovative programs. We should continue to apply for these grants and hope that the membership campaign will bring in additional revenues. These sources, however, are too uncertain to rely on. This brings me to the fifth change I believe the AHA should make, one suggested not by the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA but by an AHA member in the Washington, D.C., area, James Banner, Jr. After reading our committee report, Dr. Banner wrote, pointing out an omission. He suggested that the AHA undertake an endowment campaign for the general purposes of the association. I heartily endorse this suggestion. The AHA should solicit its members, and outsiders interested in history, for contributions toward a general endowment that would free the association from complete dependence on foundation grants for initiating and sustaining programs vital to the welfare of the historical profession. This endowment would make it possible to save good initiatives from dying on the vine when foundations refuse to support them or abandon them after two or three years. The chief trouble with this idea is that our sister association, the Organization of American Historians, had the idea first. We have now allowed the OAH a grace period of two years to launch its own Fund for American History. The AHA can now begin, in early 1990, the planning stage for a general endowment campaign to be launched in 1991, and I so recommend.

These five changes, immediately begun, will not radically change the character of the American Historical Association. It will still remain the great learned society of our profession. These changes will, however, move us in the direction of better serving the needs of our broadening and once again growing profession, and they will also begin to serve better than in the past the large literate public that is thirsting for the history we can offer it if we can only punch our way out of our academic paper bag. I repeat my recommendations for emphasis: a membership campaign, a bridging of the gap between academic historians on the one hand and public historians or gifted amateur historians on the other, a deeper involvement with the needs and concerns of teachers of social studies in the schools, a larger advocacy role in the promotion of history's interests, and an AHA capital fund for general purposes. These may not be the only changes we ought to make in the near future, but I believe they would be a good start in the right direction. They can only come about if you, the members of the American Historical Association, give them your active support.

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

The 1989 activities of the Professional Division concentrated on a wide variety of professional issues. One was implementation of the recommendations made by the AHA Ad Hoc Planning Committee. Specifically, upon request of the AHA Council, the Professional Division recommended organization of a Membership Committee consisting of representatives from large state universities, small state universities and colleges, private colleges and universities, junior and community colleges, pre-college teachers, and the public history sector. As the activities of professional historians have become more widely varied, the division urged strong efforts to expand our membership and to stress the importance of the AHA as serving and promoting the interests of *all* historians. In this regard we have also given our support to Dr. Page Putnam Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, whose lobbying efforts in Washington, DC both protect and put forward issues of vital importance to the profession. Moreover the Professional Division has endorsed the activities of professional historians involved in National History Day in an attempt to get more recognition for those who give up their time each year to this worthy but often unrewarded endeavor. In another effort to serve the profession, we enthusiastically endorsed publication of *A Survival Manual for Historians*, a practical manual giving advice and helpful hints and establishing codes of conduct for those seeking and making appointments. This manual will be available in 1990 as will a new expanded version of the pamphlet, *Careers for Students of History*, which includes descriptions of a broad new variety of job opportunities for those with historical training.

As the number of job openings has increased, so too have the activities of the AHA Job Register. The Professional Division has worked closely with Kathy Koziara-Herbert of the AHA staff, who has instituted a number of improvements in the operation of the Register at the annual meeting — providing printed lists of job openings for those seeking positions, increasing the number of sign-up tables and interviewing areas, and generally attempting to make the interview process more humane, more efficient, and more private. This year at the 1989 annual meeting, for example, the AHA offers rental suites in half-day blocks to those depart-

ments wishing to use these for interviewing rather than the public interview areas. In something of a change in policy, fully aware that a considerable number of interviews are still held in hotel rooms or suites despite AHA strictures against this practice, the Professional Division strongly recommends that a parlor rather than a sleeping room be used for interviews, also that the interviews be carried on in a professional atmosphere in a courteous, proper, and professional manner with a third person present. The Professional Division vigorously opposes unadvertised searches and supports open recruitment of candidates for all positions. The issues posed by "trailing spouses" and by those institutions seeking minority or women candidates in particular are exceedingly complex, but again the Professional Division advocates advertised searches and honesty in job advertisements as long as they adhere to AHA policies. Another problem surfacing with the expanding job market is that many institutions with job openings are ignoring the "lost" generation of historians, Ph.D.s of the 1970s and early 1980s, who have kept professionally active through publication and part-time teaching but who are given short shrift when new appointments are being made. In many ways ignoring their candidacy is as discriminatory as refusing to consider certain candidates because of sex, age, race, or religion. On all job related issues, the Professional Division welcomes the views of members on how we might improve our activities in the sphere.

The Professional Division is working to strengthen its enforcement of the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct. With the AHA staff we have taken steps to encourage the widest possible distribution of the Statement to graduate students, AHA members, and practicing historians. We have also begun to issue advisory opinions in *Perspectives* on informal complaints of violations of the Statement or on pernicious ethical problems within the profession that need definition and guidelines for resolution. Recently one of these advisory opinions condemned the practice of academic "mugging," those individuals in a department personally seeking to subvert the appointment process by circulating rumors or unsubstantiated information about a candidate; pressuring a candidate by phone or mail not to apply, make a campus visit, or accept an appointment; or indicating a refusal to cooperate with an appointee if he or she accepts a position. The division also worked with the Oral History Association and the Organization of American Historians to develop guidelines regarding oral interviews.

Plagiarism continues to rear its very ugly head. Over the year the division considered a number of cases, finding some complaints valid and others without any substance. We are, however, seeking a major change in AHA policy in plagiarism cases. In the past a major problem has been

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the lack of public exposure when the division found clear evidence of plagiarism; in fact, AHA policies and procedures providing for confidentiality on the part of all concerned in the case prevented any such public disclosure, except in extreme cases which might be recommended to the AHA Council. This policy of confidentiality also conflicted directly with the AHA statement on plagiarism drawn up by Professors John Higham and Robert Zangrando, providing for public disclosure when serious plagiarism had occurred. At its fall meeting, therefore, the division recommended changes in the addendum to the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct to impose the confidentiality restriction only when the cases were being considered and to remove the restriction after the case was decided, also to recommend public disclosure in egregious cases of plagiarism or other serious violations of professional ethics. These recommendations will be presented to the AHA Council on December 27, 1989.

Other problems surround the plagiarism issues. An unsavory side effect is that charges of plagiarism are sometimes made unjustly by historians working on similar topics or using similar evidence who wish to appropriate a topic or evidence exclusively as their own; they tend to see any attempt by other historians to encroach on their terrain as plagiarism. Such charges result in an enormous expenditure of time and effort by those who must answer the charges — and by the Professional Division which must consider them. A continuing problem too is the failure of historians to obtain copyright for books and articles. Moreover, some of those victimized by the plagiarist tend to rely *exclusively* on the AHA and the Professional Division for imposing sanctions once a decision has been reached; this is not a substitute for legal action by the offended party. The division feels strongly, however, that it must act more forcefully and resolutely to expose plagiarism. Past policy has not served us well because it has allowed inveterate, obsessive plagiarists to flourish despite our condemnation.

This is the last of my three-year term as Vice-President of the Professional Division. In retrospect I feel that we have accomplished a good deal — putting the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct in place, adding a workable addendum on policies and procedures to the Statement, making improvements in operation of the Job Register, continuing the effort to root out discrimination and unfair practices in the appointment process and in the historical profession generally, and serving as a sounding board for those in the profession with professional problems and concerns. Still other problems remain unresolved and continue to persist — unadvertised searches, improper and unprofessional conduct of searches, abuse of part-time appointments by history depart-

ments (professionals abusing other professionals), and the ever-present plagiarism cases. Desperately needed also is a full-scale study on the state of the profession so that the AHA can move more effectively into the future. Moreover with the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct now in place, the role of the Professional Division must change; the Division and the Council must be given more power to enforce that Statement to insure proper adherence to professional ethics and to make the AHA a more responsible professional organization.

Lastly I would like to express my appreciation to those who participated in the work of the Professional Division this past year: Caroline Bynum of Columbia University, Albert Camarillo of Stanford University, David Katzman of the University of Kansas, and Lawrence Levine of the University of California, Berkeley. As always we were assisted in our work by the dedicated AHA staff at 400 A Street—Samuel Gammon, James Gardner, Page Putnam Miller, Noralee Frankel, Kathy Koziara-Herbert, and Sharon Tune. They carry on the basic work of the AHA and provide continuity for us all. They deserve the thanks of all professional historians.

December 1989

John Jay TePaske, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The Research Division of the American Historical Association exists to help historians with, and reward some of them for, their research. At times—and especially this year—we seem to be charged with a heterogeneous set of tasks, somewhat in the way that the Founding Fathers loaded a number of miscellaneous duties on the Secretary of State because they thought he would not have a full-time job if he only had to conduct the nation's foreign policy. Still, almost all the Research Division activity this year was directed to assisting research (especially with bibliographies); presenting research (in the annual meeting and in the *American Historical Review*); and coordinating the prizes which recognize our particularly successful efforts.

The *American Historical Review* and *Recently Published Articles* with its spin-off *Writings in American History* come into the purview of the Research Division, since they are intended to provide bibliographical assistance and bring the best current historical writing to our members. Over the years the Association has accumulated a variety of other publications, and it seemed appropriate this year, when the mandatory review of the editorship of the *American Historical Review* came due and the review of *Recently Published Articles* authorized last year was conducted, to look at the entire field of AHA publications. A committee representing and reporting to all three divisions, chaired by Ira Berlin of the Research Division, was formed for this review.

The job evaluation of David Ransel, the editor of the *Review*, was conducted by the vice-president of the Research Division, a former member of the editorial board, and a departmental colleague (also a former vice-president of the Research Division). Ransel was asked for a self-evaluation and the committee also consulted all the present members of the editorial board. Our conclusion was that while there are some difficulties in the operation of the *Review*, notably in the crushing work-load imposed on the editor and the difficulty of finding space in the review section for a reasonably comprehensive coverage of monographs in English, these are largely attributable to financial constraints. David Ransel's work struck us as so good that we unanimously endorsed him for a second five-year term in the editorship—a

recommendation which was approved by the Council with equal unanimity at its May meeting.

The evaluation of *Recently Published Articles*, provided by a committee headed by Dean Lawrence McCrank of Ferris State University, was exhaustive. Dean McCrank and his committee offered several criticisms of its present editorial procedures and policies, especially unevenness of coverage, lack of any indexes, deviations from standard bibliographic form, and impossibility of computer access. (The magazine is in fact still compiled from individual slips of paper sent in by the various section bibliographers.) Besides these difficulties, *Recently Published Articles* requires a subsidy from some AHA funds which might be put to other uses. While acknowledging the many years of excellent work by its staff and the fact that *Recently Published Articles* provides better bibliographical coverage in some areas than any other source, the Research Division has voted to recommend to the Council that its publication be discontinued. At the same time, we plan to make a comprehensive study of bibliographical resources, especially those which are available on line. Our recommendations were informed by a sense that the American Historical Association, as the only professional organization for all historical specializations, need not itself supply bibliographies, but ought to be a clearinghouse and monitor for all kinds of bibliographical enterprises.

We can report with optimism that the efforts of the Research Division (especially its outgoing vice-president Mary Beth Norton) to produce a third edition of the *Guide to Historical Literature* appear finally ready to bear fruit, thanks to a second and this time successful application to the National Endowment for the Humanities. General editor John Higham and most of the other editors are ready to begin their work, advertisements have been issued for an associate editor, and only the outcome of other pending grant applications remains pending. The way in which the *Guide* will continue to be kept up to date, the computer techniques it will employ, and the standard bibliographical forms in which its entries will appear should make it a model for future bibliographical projects.

This year we gave a lot of thought to the annual meetings, which, with the *AHR*, we consider to be the most important research activities of the Association. We of course do not select the sessions and speakers to be presented, but we do prescribe guidelines for the Program Committee. We amended these this year to emphasize the desirability of comparative and interdisciplinary programs. We recommend these particularly to our affiliated societies, whose proposals to appear on the program must compete with all the others presented.

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The Research Division was responsible for drawing up the second questionnaire about the time of the annual meeting, posing the alternates of the present dates (December 27 through 30) or the first Thursday after New Year's Day through the following Sunday. The questionnaire was included in the ballot for the Association's officers and thus drew a larger response than the earlier one on this subject; a considerable majority of those who expressed a preference favored the January date. Our recommendation of this date is being submitted to the Council for its final decision.

A persistent problem for the annual meeting has been the fact that the Program Committee for each one has to start from scratch, sustained only by a compilation of oral tradition or lore. In hopes of preventing an annual reinvention of the wheel, the Research Division is suggesting a change in the composition of future Program Committees so that they would have twelve members, with the chair for the first year of the new arrangement appointing nine members for one-year terms and three additional members (one each in U.S., European, and non-Western history) for two-year terms. In the second, and each successive year six members would be appointed for one-year terms and three others (in the same areas) for the two year terms. A second year of service on the Program Committee is admittedly a doleful prospect for survivors of the first year; but the carry-over would help the Program Committee solicit and organize panels, including holdovers from a previous year, but would not be expected to read all the new proposals.

Finally, we discussed ways to make attendance at the annual meeting easier (other than moving the date to a more congenial time). For example, special housing accommodations for graduate students might be arranged. We expect to continue in this vein next year.

As usual, our most time-consuming job is evaluating applications for the various research grants administered by the Association and the travel grants which the American Council of Learned Societies asks us to judge. It is probably a sign of the increasing health of the historical profession that applications for these grants have doubled during the past five years. (In fact, the burden of reading them has become so heavy that our members have had to divide up the task.) With the consent of the AHA's Council, we have adopted criteria for evaluating these applications which give some preference to applications submitted by younger scholars and by those who do not have access to institutional research grants.

As for some of the miscellanea: our member Ira Berlin was on the users' committee for the new National Archives building in College Park, and the division engaged in a little more discreet lobbying with the Archivist, who kindly accepted our invitation to lunch in the spring. We remon-

strated with the ACLS because its new deadlines for application for travel grants to overseas conferences are so far in advance of those planned for June that often the conference participants have not been chosen before the new deadline. We did even more than remonstrate with the Reagan Administration over its proposal to erase White House and National Security PROFS computer records, joining in litigation against the Justice Department (and our friend the Archivist) to see that these records are preserved. The long-delayed committee to evaluate the prize structure was finally constituted, with Joe Miller (even though his term on the Research Division ended with the October meeting) generously agreeing to remain on this *ad hoc* committee. We discussed a new prize (for best article in the *AHR*), criteria for another, and deadlines for all the book prizes (not all publishers send in eligible volumes, to the grief of their authors).

It should be obvious that the five full-time academics on the Research Division could never keep up with this swarm of detail without the splendid AHA staff in Washington. Jim Gardner is our special contact person; Sam Gammon has again been our point man when diplomacy (with just a hint of firmness) is required; and Sharon Tune has actually replaced Eileen Gaylard—a feat few would have believed possible. To them, and to Ira Berlin, Carol Gluck, Joe Miller, and Connie Schulz, goes the credit for getting through a mountain of work with efficiency and grace.

December 1989

Richard T. Vann, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

The Teaching Division held three days of lively and interesting meetings during 1989, overseeing the continuation of projects initiated earlier, especially under the direction of Patricia Albjerg Graham, my immediate predecessor; and beginning new ones.

Our only difficult obligation, yet one of the most rewarding, was selecting the winner of this year's Eugene Asher Award for Distinguished Teaching. Because 1989 is only the second year that the AHA has given this prize, we felt a special responsibility in making our decision. The reward came from reading eloquent testimonials to former teachers written by the authors of last year's prize books; the difficulty lay in naming only one person. By the time this report is distributed, the AHA membership and the public will know that we are proud to have chosen Paul Faler of the University of Massachusetts, Boston, who was nominated by Mary Murphy, one of the six winners of the 1988 Beveridge Award.

We are also happy to announce that Honorable Mention has been given to George Leyden, Cambridge (New York) Central School, nominated by Joseph Stevens, winner of the Dunning Prize; to William Geer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, nominated by James Leloudis and Robert Korstad (co-winners of the Beveridge Award); to Christopher Lasch, University of Rochester, nominated by Michael Hogan, winner of the Beer Prize; to David Kieft, University of Minnesota, nominated by Sheldon Garon, winner of the Fairbank Prize; and to Robert F. Durden, Duke University, nominated by Larry Tise, winner of the Feis Award.

The division also voted unanimously to clarify two policy matters. First, winners of the book prizes who are not professional historians will be encouraged to make nominations for the Asher Award. Second, the guidelines will state that because the award is intended to recognize outstanding teaching in the United States, it is therefore to be given to someone who teaches in this country (not necessarily a citizen).

At its spring meeting, the division expressed its hope that the AHA's contribution to the award might be institutionalized. (At present, the prize is \$1,000; half contributed by the AHA and half contributed by the Society for History Education.) Two possibilities will be explored. One is to interest a foundation in funding the prize (as, for example the Rockefeller

Foundation has given a five year grant for the Feis Award) and the other is to raise money to endow the prize. The division agreed to postpone consideration of the latter while the Organization of American Historians is engaged in establishing its endowment fund.

The division also discussed the possibility of asking the Council to add additional teaching prizes that would recognize institutions or departments or innovative curriculum. In making its request, the Division will be informed by two reports: one from its representative on the committee of the Council studying the prize structure, and one from the staff on similar prizes awarded by other scholarly organizations.

A different area of concern to the division is the small number of precollegiate teachers and teachers at two-year colleges who are members of the AHA. Because membership is expensive and may be perceived to be of limited value, we talked about ways that the organization will clearly be more useful to them. One area under discussion is the development of a special membership category that would include *Perspectives* (but not the *Review*), publications of such organizations as the Society for History Education, the Organization of History Teachers, and the Organization of American Historians, and information about the AHA's Institutional Services Program (including the new series of what were formerly known as Service Center Pamphlets) and grants and fellowships of special interest.

The obverse side of our concern is to find ways to include more precollegiate teachers and teachers at two-year colleges on AHA committees and other activities. The division is developing a bank containing the names of such people to be made available to the Committee on Committees, the Nominating Committee, and the Program Committee, and to others who make appointments to AHA sponsored committees and commissions. *For this project, we need the help of everyone who reads this report.* If you are a precollegiate teacher or a teacher at a two-year college, please send your c.v. or resume, or, if you know teachers who would be interested in participating in AHA activities, please tell them about our invitation. C.v.s (or resumes) should be sent to the Teaching Division at the AHA office. Although appointment to AHA committees requires AHA membership, it is not necessary to be a member of AHA when c.v.s are sent.

The pool of names has already been developed sufficiently to enable the division to make a number of recommendations to AHA committees, projects, and sponsored activities. It also included precollegiate teachers among the appointments for which it is responsible. Among those are the new contributing editors for the section on teaching in *Perspectives*, Bonny Cochran of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and Robert

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Blackey of California State, San Bernadino. For AHA representatives on the board of the Society for History Education, the Division appointed Julia Stewart Werner, a member of the Division, and Jane Landers, Director of History Teaching Alliance. In response to a request from the Association of American Colleges Project on the Undergraduate History Major, the division recommended several individuals to represent additional minority groups.

The division reviewed with approval an AHA invitation to the San Francisco meeting sent to 750 teachers in the area and the plans to staff a hospitality suite by the Organization of History Teachers. Members of the division are also preparing sessions of special interest to teachers for the AHA's 1990 and 1991 meetings.

To bring greater recognition to faculty who perform the essential but often unrewarded work that has made National History Day so successful, the division approved a proposal by the National History Day Board of Trustees to send letters to department chairs commending the contributions of those who participate in National History Day programs.

A continuing item on our agenda is revision of the 1982 Guidelines for Certification of History Teachers. The division has asked a number of interested organizations and individuals to comment on them before making its recommendations, and a subcommittee will prepare a preliminary draft for the spring 1990 meeting. The division will then coordinate with that document its suggestions for revising AHA's pamphlet, *Preparation of Secondary School Teachers*.

The Teaching Division became the Listening Division as it continued its efforts to enhance recruitment of minority groups into the profession. (In 1987, this commitment focused on recruitment of African-Americans at a meeting in Durham, NC.) This year, Noralee Frankel arranged a lively and informative day-long exchange with five Latino historians who were in Washington to attend the Ford Minority Fellows Conference. We learned successful strategies for recruiting undergraduates and graduate students and for encouraging and retaining faculty members from Deena Gonzales of Pomona College; David Gutierrez of the University of California, Berkeley; Cynthia Ann Orozco and George Sanchez of the University of California, Los Angeles; and Isabel Tirado of William Paterson College. In a meeting memorable for its candor and mutual good will, we also learned about the problems faced by people of diverse ethnic backgrounds and intellectual interests who are too often generalized as Hispanic.

On behalf of the division, the chair also participated in the March and November meetings of the Conference on History in the Schools jointly sponsored by AHA and OAH, initiated by President Louis R. Harlan.

Representatives from other organizations who share our concern about the teaching of history were invited to attend: American Association for State and Local History, American Council of Learned Societies, American Studies Association, American Textbook Council, Bradley Commission on History in the Schools, ERIC/Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education (ERIC/ChESS), History Teaching Alliance, National Center for History in the Schools (UCLA), National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools, National Council for the Social Studies, National History Day, Organization of History Teachers, Society for History Education, and United States Department of Education.

The commonality of our interests and concerns made both meetings exciting, and the increased attendance at the second indicated the significance of President Harlan's initiative. We are still learning the extent of each other's activities and discussing how our respective organizations can coordinate their various projects in ways that will be most helpful to both precollegiate and postsecondary teachers of history. Discussion at the November meeting was so lively that a special two-day meeting is planned for the spring of 1990.

I have genuinely enjoyed my first year's experience with the Teaching Division and the Council because of the kindness and cooperation offered by many people whom I formerly knew only by their formal names. Assured that those are properly recorded by the oldest and largest organization of historians in the world, I thank them as I have come to call them:

My initiation into my new responsibilities for the Teaching Division was made far easier by Pat Graham, who was thoughtful of her successor. Jim Gardner patiently and tirelessly briefed me; Sam Gammon provided knowledge and experience, Noralee Frankel, a wondrous enthusiasm and creativity, and Sharon Tune, friendly, efficient, and comprehensive staff support.

Meetings of the division have been notable for the collegiality of Sim Crowther (representing the Society for History Education), and division members Julia Werner, Phil Scranton, Barbara Harris, and Peg Strobel (representing the Council).

The records will testify to Louis Harlan's contributions to the special needs of this organization and his sensitivity to the opportunities presented by his unique status as a triple crown winner while president, simultaneously, of three leading American organizations of historians. I am especially grateful to Lou for his initiative in founding the joint AHA-OAH Conference on History in the Schools. The people who represent the organizations that he has convened may be able, in this united effort,

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to focus attention on specific ways to improve the teaching of history and, of equal importance, bring to those who teach history at every level of education the recognition and assistance that they have earned.

December 1989

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

The American Historical Association's 105th year has been a successful one. Membership increased to 13,652, continuing the steady recovery from a low point of just over 11,000 in 1982. The end of the 1988-89 fiscal year marked the fifth successive year of balanced budgets. The annual meeting in December 1988 in Cincinnati saw a surprisingly large attendance with a registration of 3,284 on our first return to that city since an initial meeting there in 1916. It seems clear that the decline in history, reflected in course enrollments, diminution of job openings, and lessening of popular interest in history all bottomed out in the early 1980s. Currently enrollments are up and growing, the job market is booming with the supply of new PhDs noticeably smaller than the number of openings, and an interest in history is growing both among the public and in the education system.

GENERAL

The Association in the past year continued its strong support of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, based in the AHA offices and of which the Association remains by far the largest financial supporter. The NCC under the guidance of its able director, Dr. Page Miller, completed a very successful year. It published a forty page report *Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report From the User Community to the National Archives*, which has been welcomed both by the Archives and in the Congress as an informed and knowledgeable study of NARA's future goals and opportunities. The study expresses the views of the Archives' friends and advocates that it has the opportunity to become a leading cultural force in Washington and in the country while coping with the information explosion and the technological revolution of our times.

In addition to the National Archives, support for which is a principal lobbying mission of NCC, two other major concerns were acted on. A long-term campaign was launched to bring to government and public attention the inadequacies of current federal declassification policies and to suggest some short and long-term solutions for this growing problem. NCC also worked closely with scholars and the National Park Service staff on a women's history landmark project. During the year, the NCC provided testimony at various Congressional hearings on the

appropriations for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants program, the National Archives budget, the reauthorization of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Library of Congress appropriations, and the cultural resource budget for the National Park Service. It also brought into existence a joint advisory committee on the new Archives building, composed of users of the Archives to give voice to the "consumers."

TEACHING

i. The History Teaching Alliance

A joint project of the Association in collaboration with the Organization of American Historians, the National Council for the Social Studies and the University of Florida, the History Teaching Alliance has had a good year. Its new director, Dr. Jane Landers, has proved to be a dynamic and effective leader, who has enabled the organization quickly to regain momentum lost during the hiatus after her predecessor's departure. Since its inception in 1984, the Alliance has sponsored 63 collaboratives of secondary and post-secondary teachers in 21 states involving more than a thousand secondary school teachers and over a hundred university faculty. After an initial heavy concentration on the constitutional Bicentennial, these collaboratives have covered topics in many fields.

ii. Regional Teaching Conferences

Three conferences were held during the past year, at North Texas University in October, at the University of Texas, Austin in April and at the McDonough School in Maryland, also in the spring.

iii. Pamphlets

The Association has signed a contract with Temple University Press to publish in book form the first of our two new series of pamphlets for teachers of history. The first series, edited by Eric Foner, Columbia University, will be entitled *The Transformation of American History*, and consists of 14 chapters on major periods and topics in U.S. history, each written by a leading scholar. The Association will, after the book appears, be entitled to bring out separate topical chapters in pamphlet form. The other series, *Essays on Global and Comparative History*, is being produced by the Association as we look also for a larger and faster publisher than the AHA is able to be. Two pamphlets have already appeared in the series, which is edited by Michael Adas, Rutgers University. During the year a further pamphlet in the constitutional Bicentennial series was completed.

iv. AHA Award for Distinguished Teaching

The Annual Meeting of the Association in December in Cincinnati was marked by the first presentation of the new Eugene L. Asher Award for

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Distinguished Teaching, established by the Council in 1988 and supported also by the Society for History Education. Receiving the award was Dr. Joan Connell, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Xavier University, selected by the Teaching Division Committee from a list of inspiring and outstanding teachers nominated by winners of the Association's many book prizes. The philosophy behind the new Asher Award is that the teachers who first inspired authors of outstanding scholarly books constitute a demonstrated and proven pool of distinguished teaching talent, who have contributed markedly to the advancement of the profession.

v. Other Teaching Division Activities

The Division continued its active support of National History Day, developing a plan to encourage faculty participation in its program. It also provided backing for the Association's role in the American Association of Colleges' study project on the undergraduate major in several disciplines including history.

PROFESSIONAL

i. Ethical Concerns

Following procedures adopted in 1987, the Professional Division has dealt with seven formal complaints regarding professional conduct. Five of the seven involve charges of plagiarism. The division has resolved three of the cases and expects to conclude the other four at its 1989 fall meeting. Related activities have included the development of addenda or advisory opinions to the AHA's Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct — one on interviewing (oral history) and another on harassment of candidates for employment.

ii. *Perspectives*

Our newsletter continues to win members' praise. During the year, its editor Kathy Koziara-Herbert changed from a printer-completed to full desktop publishing. The graphics software-laser printer system increased flexibility and enhanced graphics capability. Savings on typesetting costs enabled *Perspectives* to carry more pictures than before, including a photo-spread on the 1988 annual meeting.

Position vacancy ads increased to 992 for the nine issues in 1988-89, an over nine percent increase from the previous year. Since PhD output is under 700 a year, not all of whom stay in academia, the job market is booming.

iii. Women's and Minorities' Issues

The Association's Committee on Women Historians worked closely with the Professional Division on issues of employment, assisted the Teaching Division in planning a meeting with Hispanic scholars for the

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fall of 1989 and began preparing a series of *Perspectives* articles on recruiting minority historians into the profession.

The third edition of the Association's *Directory of Women Historians* was published, with over 1300 entries and an extensive cross-indexing system by fields of specialization.

A high point in the year's activities was a June 1989 conference on Women's History and Public Policy, jointly sponsored by Sarah Lawrence College and the AHA, funded by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. The Association's Assistant Director for Women's and Minorities' issues, Dr. Noralee Frankel, also represented the CWH and the Division at a February conference of the National Network of Women's Causes and a June conference on Funding for Women's History sponsored by the National Council for Research on Women.

iv. *Guide to Departments of History: Colleges, Universities, and Research Institutions in the U.S. and Canada*

This invaluable reference tool continues to grow at an annual rate of ten percent for overall entries and over thirty percent for research institutions. The 1988-89 edition contained 630 entries, indexed over 11,000 historians and was the first edition to include all of the PhD programs in the U.S. and Canada, a goal set by its editor, Maureen Vincent-Morgan, several years ago. The 1988-89 edition will contain 673 entries and index 12,000 historians. With the growing obsolescence of the *Directory of American Scholars* volume on historians, our *Guide*, though less informative on individuals, has become an indispensable reference work for the profession.

v. Job Register

The Professional Division worked closely with headquarters staff in introducing several changes in the operation of the Job Register at the 1988 annual meeting. An eight page handout replaced the old system of crowded bulletin boards. Other improvements will continue to be made at successive annual meetings to make the Register's interview facilities more useful and less traumatic for both head-hunter and job-hunter. Similarly the Division revised the guidelines for the employment information section of *Perspectives* to flag more effectively the requirements for job-listers.

RESEARCH

i. Reappointment of AHR Editor

As required by the Association's constitution and by-laws, a special committee chaired by the Vice President for the Research Division carried out a review of the work of the Editor of the *American Historical Review*, Dr. David Ransel, and unanimously recommended his reappointment for

a new five year term on the expiration of his initial appointment. The Council unanimously approved the recommendation and endorsed the high praise for his achievements during his first three and half years.

ii. Bibliographic Activities

The National Endowment for the Humanities has agreed to fund almost half of the cost of the third edition of the AHA's magisterial *Guide to Historical Literature*, and active efforts were carried out to complete the funding in time for a January 1990 kickoff for the project. The new *Guide*, to be based at the University of Maryland, College Park and to be published by Oxford University Press in 1994, will harness distinguished scholars in every field and period of history to the service of teachers and the general public by establishing an authoritative annotated list of the best works of scholarship in every field.

The joint task force of the AHA and the Association for the Bibliography of History completed its study of *Recently Published Articles* and submitted a report to the Research Division with many suggestions for update and refinement of both content and production procedures, which is being reviewed by the Division and the Council. *RPA* continued its production throughout the year, aided by a new editorial assistant, Roxanne Myers Spencer, who joined the staff in mid-year. Patrick J. Geary, University of Florida, succeeded Constance Berman as section editor for medieval history, and William D. Phillips, San Diego State University, succeeded David Ringrose as editor of the section on Spain and Portugal.

Writings on American History, 1987-88 came off press in May 1989.

iii. Jameson Fellow

The J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History for 1989-90 has been awarded to Dr. Carole McCann, American Studies, University of Maryland, Baltimore County. The fellowship, awarded jointly by the Library of Congress and the Association, enables the recipient to spend a minimum of three months in the Library researching in its collections.

iv. Fellowship in Aerospace History

The Selection Committee for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fellowship in Aerospace history, composed of representatives from the AHA, the Economic History Association, the History of Science Society, and the Society for the History of Technology, selected David Lowell Hay of Laporte, Indiana as the predoctoral fellow for 1989-90.

v. AHA Research Grants

The Association continued its program of small grants in aid of ongoing research projects in all geographic fields of history. This program commenced in 1980 with Beveridge Grants in U.S. and Latin American history, in which the Michael Kraus Fund and Littleton-Griswold Fund

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subsequently joined, with a particular emphasis on law and society and on American colonial history. Last year the Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment of the Association began making grants in aid of research projects in Asian, African, and European fields. In 1989 twenty-nine new grants were made, totalling \$19,730 in these programs, part of a cumulative total since 1980 of 256 grants totalling \$160,730.

vi. International Activities

On July 3-7, 1989, a conference, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, was held at Bellagio, Italy by the newly organized International Federation for Research in Women's History, an affiliate of the Comité Internationale des Sciences Historiques. The AHA served as fiscal agent for the project at which eighteen countries were represented.

The seventh Colloquium of Soviet and U.S. historians was scheduled to take place in October in Moscow, with a strong delegation of American scholars in three fields — medieval and early modern Europe, religion and state formation in the U.S. and Russia, and U.S.-Russian relations 1815-1865.

Active preparations were also made during the 1988-89 year by the AHA's Committee on International Historical Activities chaired by Karen Offen, Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Stanford University, for American participation in the 1990 International Congress of the Historical Sciences. This quinquennial meeting in August is expected to see a large number of American participants in the program and of attendees.

July 15, 1989

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

I want to begin by expressing my deep appreciation to James J. Sheehan of Stanford University, who in June ended his term of three and a half years on the Board of Editors. His guidance in the fields of modern German and Central European history made an important contribution to our work. The nomination of Paul W. Schroeder of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to succeed Sheehan was unanimously approved by the Research Division and the Council of the AHA.

The article side of the *Review* continues to be supported by a strong flow of manuscript submissions, which have increased steadily over the past three years. As in the past, we seek monographic manuscripts that treat issues of interest to all our readers, whether specialists in the specific field being addressed or not. Sometimes, the key ingredient will be a topic that has important comparative implications, such as jazz, featured in an article by Michael H. Kater in our February issue. Stalinism was another topic of general interest presented this year in the October issue, and, though discussed in the context of American thought, the observations and analysis by Eduard Mark could readily be used for comparison with the interpretation of this notion in other countries. We also look for articles that explore new approaches and methods. This year, for example, we featured an article by Daniel Scott Smith that used comparative demographic analysis to resolve a problem of kinship; another article, by David B. Miller, exploited archaeological data to clarify problems of economic development in an era for which commercial records have been lost.

Readers tell us how much they enjoy review articles and forums. We were happy to be able to include at least one review article in each of this year's five issues (the October issue contains two). Forums are much more difficult to devise; apart from the problems of finding an instructive issue and the appropriate authors to address it, the technical requirements of putting together forums disrupt our carefully scheduled deadlines and challenge the endurance of the staff. Despite these difficulties, we are committed to continuing forums, for they provide an excellent format for the intellectual give-and-take. This year we were able to publish three of them, including in June a set of articles titled "The Old History and the New," based on last year's opening session of the AHA Annual Meeting, "Perspectives on History."

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The article section of the December issue is devoted to essays on the French Revolution in celebration of the bicentennial. I want to express my warm thanks to Dr. Lynn Hunt of our Board of Editors for her tireless work in identifying and soliciting papers that were considered for this special issue. Her thoughtful recommendations and guidance were crucial to the success of the project.

A departure this year was the publication in the October issue of a section devoted to reviews of films. The senior editors and the Board of Editors gave lengthy consideration to this venture, which required a fresh allocation of space and funds at a time when we were already facing a crisis in the book review section (see below). We decided to push ahead because of the undeniable power of film in shaping popular notions of the past. Historians need to be informed about film representations of history and to subject them to criticism in the interests of clarifying their effects for our students and holding filmmakers to account for the historical accuracy of their products. We asked Robert A. Rosenstone of the California Institute of Technology to serve as the contributing editor. In addition to selecting the films and reviewers, he introduced the section with an essay about the state of filmed representations of history as evidenced in the selection of films under review. We welcome comments from readers about this new section.

The one aspect of our work that is occasioning problems is book reviewing. A remarkable increase over the past several years in the number of scholarly works of history being published has made it necessary to change our guidelines concerning books that qualify for review. We used to review all the important monographic works we received, plus thematically unified books of collected essays, and an occasional bibliography, novel, or collection of documents. We first tried to cope with the increasing number of history books by limiting somewhat our assignment of reviews in all the categories except monographs. When we introduced these more restrictive guidelines two years ago, we already had a backlog of several hundred unpublished reviews in-house. Despite the new policy, the backlog continued to grow. This spring we counted 1200 unpublished reviews in-house and estimated that the backlog would grow to over 1500 by the end of the year unless drastic action was taken. First, to ensure that we would assign no more reviews per year than we could publish in a subsequent year, I immediately instituted a quota system. Second, to reduce the backlog, we are increasing our output. The Council of the AHA was good enough to allocate funds sufficient to add to the staff and so enable us to publish on a continuing basis an additional 50 reviews per issue (250 per year). For the next few years, the quota on book review assignments will mean that we cannot cover the field as thoroughly as we

used to. Works other than monographs can only be done as rare exceptions, and some of the less significant monographic studies may have to be bypassed.

During my research leave this year, the *Review* is being managed by acting editors Professor Ellen Dwyer, the most recent associate editor, and Professor Ann G. Carmichael, a former associate editor. Personnel changes in the course of 1989 included the departure of our assistant editor for book reviews, Philip Pajakowski, who left to take a job as assistant professor of history at St. Anselm's College in Manchester, New Hampshire. His position was filled by Michelle Mannering, who served from 1984 to 1986 as assistant editor for articles, in the meantime having continued her dissertation research and worked as a visiting lecturer in the Indiana University history department. Two editorial assistants stepped down, Sarah A. Curtis and Ruth Weening. Their places have been taken by Kolleen M. Cross and John E. Spence. Our production assistant, Jeanette Brumfield, retired and was replaced by Augusta M.R.J. Davis.

July 15, 1989

David L. Ransel, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1989, amounted to \$1,922,574.00 compared to \$1,973,166.00 in 1988. This amount is the sum of 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), \$475,232.00.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants, \$1,308,372.00.
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$138,970.00.

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 the cost less accumulated depreciation. For further information concerning the aforementioned funds and income and expense statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989, 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.

As shown on Schedule 2, the General Fund Budget for FY 1988–1989 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$5,062.00. Actual operations for the fiscal year ended with a modest deficit of \$8,525.00.

Operating revenue, excluding capital gains on security sales, increased over that of the prior year by \$52,625.00 or 4%. This increase is in part attributable to dues income and Institutional Services Program (ISP) revenue that were greater than anticipated. The various other income items were well within the budget parameters.

Operating expenses exceeded that of the prior year by \$62,896.00 or 5%. The continuing procurement of computer equipment for the headquarters offices, increased salaries and a substantial increase in printing costs (due to paper increase) constitute a major portion of the increase.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Over the past several years the Association has experienced modest surpluses from general operations and with associated capital gains of the permanent investments, even though this year shows a modest deficit. 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.

August 5, 1989

Randy B. Norell, *Controller*

KPMG 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 accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances arising from cash transactions of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1989 and 1988, and the related statements of revenue collected, expenses paid and changes in fund balances and changes in cash for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in note 1, 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 depreciable assets. This is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balances arising from cash transactions, the recognition of depreciation and the recording of financing of depreciable assets of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1989 and 1988 and its revenue collected, expenses paid, and changes in cash for the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in note 1.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

included in Schedules 1 through 5 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.

August 4, 1989

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
June 30, 1989 and 1988

	1989				1988			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Assets								
Cash	\$137,402	74,084		211,486	141,087	56,319		197,406
Certificates of deposit		302,268		302,268		339,945		339,945
Investments, at cost of participation (market value of \$1,609,143 in 1989 and \$1,436,002 in 1988) (note 2)	337,830	932,020		1,269,850	342,546	945,976		1,288,522
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$238,254 in 1989 and \$201,304 in 1988 (note 3)			138,970	138,970			147,293	147,293
	<u>\$ 475,232</u>	<u>1,308,372</u>	<u>138,970</u>	<u>1,922,574</u>	<u>483,633</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>	<u>147,293</u>	<u>1,973,166</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances								
Payroll taxes and other withholdings ..	2,672			2,672	2,548			2,548
Notes payable (note 4)			30,519	30,519			45,938	45,938
Total liabilities	2,672		30,519	33,191	2,548		45,938	48,486
Fund balances	472,560	1,308,372	108,451	1,889,383	481,085	1,342,240	101,355	1,924,680
	<u>\$ 475,232</u>	<u>1,308,372</u>	<u>138,970</u>	<u>1,922,574</u>	<u>483,633</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>	<u>147,293</u>	<u>1,973,166</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED, EXPENSES PAID, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
Years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988

	1989				1988			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Revenue								
Dues	\$ 660,663			660,663	603,976			603,976
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical</i> <i>Review</i>	162,847			162,847	163,842			163,842
Contributions, grants, and contracts ...		212,163		212,163		393,618		393,618
Advertising	166,415			166,415	168,464			168,464
Sales	92,391	3,936		96,327	90,200	7,097		97,297
Royalties and reprint fees	72,797	1,456		74,253	32,185	210		32,395
Registration fees	86,018			86,018	98,827			98,827
Exhibit rentals	79,800			79,800	69,200			69,200
Administrative fees	9,374			9,374	29,136			29,136
Investment revenue, net of management fees	44,695	48,573		93,268	44,572	48,760		93,332
Gain (net) on security sales					10,497	11,449		21,946
Other	2,532			2,532	14,008	4,756		18,764
Total revenue	<u>1,377,532</u>	<u>266,128</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1,643,660</u>	<u>1,324,907</u>	<u>465,890</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1,790,797</u>

Expenses

Salaries	\$ 585,767	137,580	723,347	526,010	160,268	686,278
Employee benefits	93,781	23,275	117,056	85,188	24,164	109,352
House operating	17,187		17,187	16,120		16,120
Office supplies	141,698	10,448	152,146	144,661	16,330	160,991
Equipment rentals and maintenance ...	41,818	613	42,431	47,846	1,509	49,355
Publication, printing, and distribution	331,711	21,025	352,736	322,538	31,710	354,248
Travel and related meetings	93,287	10,408	103,695	103,145	81,858	185,003
General insurance	8,098		8,098	8,238		8,238
Audit fees	15,500		15,500	14,000		14,000
Dues and subscriptions	10,646	267	10,913	10,859		10,859
Executive Director contingency fund ..	1,445		1,445	864		864
Awards and fellowships		69,803	69,803		217,972	217,972
Honoraria		2,400	2,400		15,594	15,594
Administrative fees		9,094	9,094		29,136	29,136
Loss (net) on security sales	4,252	4,638	8,890			
Depreciation (note 3)			36,950	36,950		31,362
Other	8,779	553	9,332	11,604	11,533	23,137
Total expenses	<u>1,353,969</u>	<u>290,104</u>	<u>36,950</u>	<u>1,681,023</u>	<u>1,291,073</u>	<u>590,074</u>
					<u>31,362</u>	<u>1,912,509</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
 STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED, EXPENSES PAID, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 Years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988
 (Continued)

	1989				1988			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over								
expenses before income taxes	23,563	(23,976)	(36,950)	(37,363)	33,834	(124,184)	(31,362)	(121,712)
Income tax refund (expense)	<u>2,066</u>			<u>2,066</u>	<u>(300)</u>			<u>(300)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over								
expenses	25,629	(23,976)	(36,950)	(35,297)	33,534	(124,184)	(31,362)	(122,012)
Fund balances, beginning of year	481,085	1,342,240	101,355	1,924,680	472,639	1,476,997	97,056	2,046,692
Transfers for equipment acquisitions and								
principal debt service payments (note 7) .	(44,046)		44,046		(35,661)		35,661	
Add (deduct) transfers (note 6)	<u>9,892</u>	<u>(9,892)</u>			<u>10,573</u>	<u>(10,573)</u>		
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 472,560</u>	<u>1,308,372</u>	<u>108,451</u>	<u>1,889,383</u>	<u>481,085</u>	<u>1,342,240</u>	<u>101,355</u>	<u>1,924,680</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years Ended June 30, 1989 and 1988

	1989				1988			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Sources of cash:								
Cash provided by (used for) operations:								
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 25,629	(23,976)	(36,950)	(35,297)	33,534	(124,184)	(31,362)	(122,012)
Items that did not use (provide) cash:								
Depreciation			36,950	36,950			31,362	31,362
Loss (gain) on security sales	4,252	4,638		8,890	(10,497)	(11,449)		(21,946)
Cash provided by (used for) operations	29,881	(19,338)		10,543	23,037	(135,633)		(112,596)
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit		54,321		54,321		200,065		200,065
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes and other withholdings	124			124	(249)			(249)
Increase in notes payable							51,809	51,809
Proceeds from sale of investments	30,450	90,118		120,568	140,702	416,406		557,108
	<u>60,455</u>	<u>125,101</u>		<u>185,556</u>	<u>163,490</u>	<u>480,838</u>	<u>51,809</u>	<u>696,137</u>
Uses of cash:								
Purchase of certificates of deposit		16,644		16,644				
Purchase of investments	29,986	80,800		110,786	133,242	413,946		547,188
Purchase of plant fund assets			28,627	28,627			81,599	81,599
Payment of notes payable			15,419	15,419			5,871	5,871
	<u>29,986</u>	<u>97,444</u>	<u>44,046</u>	<u>171,476</u>	<u>133,242</u>	<u>413,946</u>	<u>87,470</u>	<u>634,658</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years Ended June 30, 1989 and 1988
(Continued)

	1989				1988			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Transfers:								
Equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments	(44,046)		44,046		(35,661)		35,661	
Other (note 7)	9,892	(9,892)			10,573	(10,573)		
	<u>(34,154)</u>	<u>(9,892)</u>	<u>44,046</u>		<u>(25,088)</u>	<u>(10,573)</u>	<u>35,661</u>	
Increase (decrease) in cash for year	(3,685)	17,765		14,080	5,160	56,319		61,479
Cash at beginning of year	141,087	56,319		197,406	135,927			135,927
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 137,402</u>	<u>74,084</u>		<u>211,486</u>	<u>141,087</u>	<u>56,319</u>		<u>197,406</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1989 and 1988

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

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.

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 expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred.

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 revenue of two restricted funds, the Endowment Fund and two-thirds of the Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment, inures to the General Fund. Use of General Funds for property, plant, and equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments are accounted for as transfers to plant funds. Proceeds from the sale of plant assets are transferred to the General Fund balance.

Restricted Funds – 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.

Investments

The Association's investments, consisting principally of government securities, corporate bonds, and common stocks, are carried at cost.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at cost, with depreciation being computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from 3 to 40 years. Land is not depreciated.

Income Tax

The Association is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been determined not to be a private foundation. Net income, if any, from publication advertising and mailing list sales is subject to taxation as unrelated business income.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of 1988 information have been made to conform to the 1989 presentation.

2. INVESTMENTS

The Association's investment balances at cost at June 30, 1989 and 1988, consisted of the following:

	1989	1988
Temporary investments . . .	\$ 85,000	85,000
U.S. Government securities	360,881	411,006
Corporate bonds	138,198	138,198
Common stock	640,111	655,904
Uninvested cash	45,660	(1,586)
	<u>\$ 1,269,850</u>	<u>1,288,522</u>

3. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment in the Plant Fund consisted of the following at June 30:

	1989	1988
Land	\$ 8,000	8,000
Buildings	106,184	106,184
Furniture and equipment	263,040	234,413
	377,224	348,597
Less accumulated depreciation .	238,254	201,304
	<u>\$ 138,970</u>	<u>147,293</u>

Depreciation charged to expense during 1989 and 1988 totaled \$36,950 and \$31,362, respectively.

4. 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 12 percent to 14 percent per annum. The notes require monthly payments of principal and interest.

Future payments of principal and interest under notes payable at June 30, 1989 are summarized as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30,</u>	<u>Amount due</u>
1990	\$ 18,589
1991	11,930
	<u>\$ 30,519</u>

5. PENSION PLAN

The Association has a defined contribution pension plan which is funded through the purchase of individual annuity contracts. The plan, which covers all eligible employees, allows an employee to defer at least 5 percent of his or her annual salary. Ten percent of the employee's annual salary is contributed by the Association. Pension expense is recorded in the periods the disbursements are made. The Association's pension expense for the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988 was \$33,614 and \$29,362, respectively.

6. GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

The Association is a recipient of various grant and contract awards. Upon completion or expiration of a grant or contract, unexpended funds which are not available for general purposes of the Association are either returned or maintained for future restricted purposes.

During the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988, transfers of \$3,392 and \$4,073, respectively, were made from the Restricted Funds to the General Fund for grants and contracts which had been completed or expired for which no restrictions remained. In addition, net transfers of \$6,500 were made from the Restricted Funds to the General Fund during the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988 based on specific grant terms and Board authorizations.

7. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During the years ended June 30, 1989 and 1988, the Association's management authorized transfers from the General Fund to the Plant Fund in the amount of \$44,046 and \$35,661 representing furniture and equipment purchased with resources of the General Fund.

8. UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1989 and 1988, the Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$70,000 and \$44,000, respectively. These amounts will be recorded in the periods in which the disbursements are made.

Additionally, the Association had liabilities at June 30, 1989 and 1988, for accrued vacation earned but not taken approximating \$46,000 and \$48,000, respectively, and for deferred compensation approximating \$39,000 and \$36,000, respectively. These liabilities will be charged to operations in the periods in which the disbursements are made.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

Year Ended June 30, 1989

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1988	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Investment Revenue and Loss		Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from General Fund	Balances, June 30, 1989
			Interest and Dividends	Loss on Security Sales				
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$ 16,363		564		292	(248)		16,971
Ancient History Prize Fund—James H. Breasted Fund	11,710		404			(1,096)		11,018
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	27,021		1,264	(93)		(1,086)		27,106
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	242,311		13,818	(1,543)	9	(42,218)	(20,000)	192,377
Bicentennial Essay					1,815	(228)		1,587
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	10,149		350					10,499
Premio Del Rey Prize		10,800						10,800
Conference on Hispanic Archival Material		1,154				(1,154)		
Constitutional Convention					36			36
Albert B. Corey Prize Fund	21,171		1,054	(93)				22,132
Alexis de Tocqueville Prize						(75)		(75)
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	11,581		636	(68)		(1,986)		10,163
Endowment Fund	225,038	11,396	*	*				236,434
Exxon Education Foundation Grant— Quantitative Conceptionalization in Teaching History	7,686							7,686

John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	21,089		1,036	(86)		(1,090)		20,949
Ford Foundation Constitutional Forum	6,250					(1,507)		4,743
Morris D. Forkosch Prize	16,000		575	(7)				16,568
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	25,925		894			(1,083)		25,736
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	8,123		381	(28)				8,476
Image as Artifacts Video	6,218				(649)	(7,037)		(1,468)
Image as Artifacts Disk					2,603	(2,339)		264
Image as Artifacts Tape						(1,121)		(1,121)
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	21,610		920	(49)		(30)		22,451
J. Franklin Jameson Papers — Grant	(16,103)	39,242				(23,037)		102
J. Franklin Jameson, Pr.		54,000				(53,848)		152
J. Franklin Jameson Papers		5,643				(11,215)		(5,572)
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	17,271		596			(1,085)		16,782
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	14,292	5,000	493			(750)		19,035
Littleton-Griswold Fund	137,140		6,616	(534)		(6,226)		136,996
Henry Luce Foundation — U.S./Japan Historian Conference	3,471							3,471
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	9,367		542	(64)		(585)		9,260
David M. Matteson Fund	118,818		11,775	(1,480)	1,106	(16,270)		113,949
Andrew Mellon Foundation grant — Support of a Congressional Fellowship Program for Scholars in History — No. 2	5,154					(5,154)		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fellowship Program	(6,582)	31,329				(36,347)		11,600
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	35,716	44,864	1,232		131	(57,017)	13,500	38,426

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

Year Ended June 30, 1989

(Continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1988	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Investment Revenue and Loss		Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from General Fund	Balances, June 30, 1989
			Interest and Dividends	Loss on Security Sales				
National Endowment for the Humanities grant – Women and the Progressive Era	(7,496)	4,000						(3,496)
Oxford University Press – <i>Guide to Historical Literature</i>	17,500							17,500
Project 87 – Constitutional Exhibit Task Force .	405					(405)		
Rockefeller Foundation grant – Prize for Unaffiliated Scholars Program	12,972		447			(1,084)		12,335
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,069		38					1,107
Smithsonian Institution – Women and the Progressive Era	3,517	4,735				(4,860)	(3,392)	
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	312,881		4,732†	(580)†	49	(5,018)		312,064
Andrew D. White Fund	4,603		206	(13)		(267)		4,529
	<u>\$1,342,240</u>	<u>212,163</u>	<u>48,573</u>	<u>(4,638)</u>	<u>5,392</u>	<u>(285,466)</u>	<u>9,892</u>	<u>1,308,372</u>

*Investment revenue and loss of the Endowment Fund inures to the General Fund.

†Two-thirds of investment revenue and loss of the Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment inures to the General Fund.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID
COMPARED WITH BUDGET – GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 1989

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue collected:			
Dues	\$ 660,663	558,500	102,163
Subscriptions to <i>American</i> <i>Historical Review</i>	162,847	166,000	(3,153)
Advertising	166,415	186,000	(19,585)
Sales	92,391	90,100	2,291
Royalties and reprint fees	72,797	19,500	53,297
Registration fees	86,018	88,000	(1,982)
Exhibit rentals	79,800	68,000	11,800
Administrative fees	9,374	16,000	(6,626)
Investment revenue, net of management fees	44,695	45,000	(305)
Gain (loss) on security sales ...	(4,252)	12,000	(16,252)
Other	2,532	3,000	(468)
	<u>1,373,280</u>	<u>1,252,100</u>	<u>121,180</u>
Expenses paid:			
Salaries	585,767	539,162	46,605
Employee benefits	93,781	92,500	1,281
House operating	17,187	24,800	(7,613)
Office supplies	141,698	140,500	1,198
Equipment rentals and maintenance	41,818	15,500	26,318
Publication, printing, and distribution	331,711	303,700	28,011
Travel and related meetings ...	93,287	91,300	1,987
General insurance	8,098		8,098
Audit and legal fees	15,500	16,500	(1,000)
Dues and subscriptions	10,646	11,000	(354)
Executive director contingency fund	1,445	1,800	(355)
Other	8,779	5,400	3,379
	<u>1,349,717</u>	<u>1,242,162</u>	<u>107,555</u>
Other receipts (disbursements):			
Income tax refund (expense) ..	2,066	(2,000)	4,066
Transfers for equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments	(44,046)	(20,000)	(24,046)
Other transfers	9,892	7,000	2,892
	<u>(32,088)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(17,088)</u>
	<u>\$ (8,525)</u>	<u>(5,062)</u>	<u>(3,463)</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
COMMENTS ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

June 30, 1989

CASH

The cash balances at June 30, 1989, of the respective funds consisted of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Restricted Funds</u>
Checking accounts		
American Security Bank, N.A., Washington, D.C.	\$ 96,687	74,084
Savings accounts		
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. .	38,790	
Deposits	1,425	
Petty cash	500	
	<u>\$137,402</u>	<u>74,084</u>

PLANT FUND

A summary of the Association's investment in property, plant, and equipment at June 30, 1989, follows:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>
400-402 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C.			
Land	\$ 8,000		8,000
Building	106,184	73,813	32,371
Furniture and equipment	263,040	164,441	98,599
	<u>\$385,274</u>	<u>238,254</u>	<u>138,970</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1989

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS:			
<u>\$ 85,000</u>	General Motors Acceptance Corporation Master Participation Notes	<u>\$ 85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>
U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:			
80,000	Federal National Mortgage Association Debentures 7.9%, due 3/10/93	82,056	79,328
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes:			
50,000	10.75%, due 8/15/90	51,337	51,170
50,000	7.5%, due 8/15/91	49,281	49,420
25,000	9.125%, due 9/30/91	25,094	25,493
50,000	10.375%, due 7/15/92	51,738	52,985
35,000	10.125%, due 11/15/94	37,625	35,000
<u>50,000</u>	13.125%, due 5/15/01	<u>63,750</u>	<u>68,295</u>
<u>\$ 340,000</u>		<u>360,881</u>	<u>361,691</u>
CORPORATE BONDS:			
\$ 40,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures 5.625%, due 8/1/95	38,922	34,400
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures 8.5%, due 9/1/00	24,990	23,250
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures 6%, due 10/1/04 .	24,473	19,313
50,000	Texas Instruments Incorporated 8.875%, due 5/1/93	<u>49,813</u>	<u>48,063</u>
<u>\$ 139,000</u>		<u>138,198</u>	<u>125,026</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

June 30, 1989

(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK:			
\$ 1,600	Acuson	\$ 37,452	50,600
1,200	Anheuser Busch	31,644	50,100
2,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation	24,900	43,750
700	Walt Disney Company	17,849	66,238
600	Dun & Bradstreet	33,036	34,275
500	Du Pont EI DeNemours and Company	42,310	54,375
1,300	Elizabethtown Corporation	35,750	48,100
67	Exxon Corporation	2,005	2,948
800	Gannett, Inc.	24,148	34,900
900	General Electric Company	49,496	46,463
450	General RE Corporation	22,977	29,363
1,250	Heinz (HJ) Company	8,610	66,250
1,320	Melville Corporation	48,424	58,575
600	Merck and Company Incorporated	31,699	40,125
700	Pacific Enterprises	24,080	31,063
1,200	Pepsico Incorporated	41,244	63,900
700	PNC Financial Corporation	29,309	30,450
450	Ralston Purina Company	21,092	41,231
1,400	Rubbermaid, Inc.	23,097	42,000
1,350	Sara Lee Corporation	42,014	72,731
650	Walgreen Company	17,628	27,544
1,100	Waste Management Incorporated	31,347	56,785
		<u>640,111</u>	<u>991,766</u>
	Total securities	1,224,190	1,563,483
	Uninvested cash	<u>45,660</u>	<u>45,660</u>
	Total investments	<u>\$1,269,850</u>	<u>1,609,143</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION
IN INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
PARTICIPATING FUNDS
June 30, 1989

	Participation Percentage	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants:			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.0445	\$ 11,611	16,808
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	17.3610	194,496	279,363
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.0471	11,889	16,849
John H. Dunning Prize Fund .	.7634	8,661	12,284
Endowment Fund	9.5305	114,319	153,359
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund .	.9718	10,802	15,638
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	.3175	3,530	5,109
J. Franklin Jameson Fund5494	6,109	8,841
Littleton-Griswold Fund	6.0022	67,300	96,584
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund7176	8,226	11,547
David M. Matteson Fund	16.6476	193,617	267,884
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	19.5678	298,972	314,874
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	.0747	829	1,202
Andrew D. White Fund1492	1,659	2,401
	74.7443	932,020	1,202,743
General Fund	25.2557	337,830	406,400
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$1,269,850</u>	<u>1,609,143</u>

Membership Statistics
December 15, 1989

	1988	1989	Variance Under
MEMBERSHIP			
Honorary	17	19	2
Life	402	396	(6)
Annual	11,929	12,363	434
Trustee	5	5	0
Fifty-Year	99	103	4
Subtotal	12,452	12,886	434
Delinquent Members	1,200	1,252	52
Total Membership	<u>13,652</u>	<u>14,138</u>	<u>486</u>
MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND LOSSES			
Gains: New Life Members	1	2	1
New Annual Members and Renewals	1,639	1,694	55
New Honorary Members	0	2	2
New Fifty-Year Members	11	19	8
Total Gains	1,651	1,717	66
Losses: Deaths—Honorary Members ...	1	0	(1)
Deaths—Life Members	4	9	5
Deaths—Annual Members	20	16	(4)
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members ..	7	8	1
Resignations:			
Annual Members	31	38	7
Life Members	2	0	(2)
Fifty-Year Members	0	2	2
Honorary Members	1	0	(1)
Drops	1,102	1,158	56
Total Loss	1,168	1,231	63
NET GAIN (LOSS)	<u>483</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>3</u>
LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS			
October	177	188	11
November	181	242	61
December	260	312	52
Total	618	741	124
Delinquents, January through September ...	582	510	(72)
Total Delinquents	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>52</u>

Percentage of file in delinquent category 8.9%

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1988, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989

Status Classification 1988

MEMBER STATUS: Status Type	Amount	Total Number 1988	With Delinquents Percentage	Without Delinquents Percentage
(10) Over \$40,000	@ \$60	2,445	18%	20%
(11) \$30,000-\$39,999	@ \$55	1,824	14%	15%
(12) \$20,000-\$29,999	@ \$47	2,127	16%	17%
(13) \$15,000-\$19,999	@ \$40	716	6%	6%
(14) \$10,000-\$14,999	@ \$30	1,045	8%	8%
(15) Below \$10,000	@ \$20	2,902	21%	24%
(03) Joint Members	@ \$20	163	1%	1%
(20) Associate	@ \$30	701	5%	6%
(16) AHA Staff	Varied	5	0%	0%
(05) Life Members	@ \$1,000	402	2%	3%
(06) Fifty-Year	No Dues	99	0%	0%
(07) Honorary	No Dues	17	0%	0%
(08) Trustee	No Dues	5	0%	0%
Status Unknown		1	0%	0%
Total		12,452		
Delinquent Members		1,200	9%	
Total Members 1988		13,652		

Membership By Sex Classification

Male	9,146	68%	73%
Female	3,306	23%	27%
Total	12,452		
Delinquents	1,200	9%	
Total Members	13,652		

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1988, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989
(Continued)

Status Classification 1989

MEMBER STATUS: Status Type	Amount	Total Number 1988	With Delinquents Percentage	Without Delinquents Percentage
(10) Over \$60,000	@ \$85	2,186	15%	17%
(11) \$50,000-\$59,999	@ \$75	1,463	10%	11%
(12) \$40,000-\$49,999	@ \$65	1,757	13%	14%
(13) \$30,000-\$39,999	@ \$55	1,207	9%	9%
(14) \$20,000-\$29,999	@ \$45	1,455	11%	11%
(15) Below \$20,000	@ \$25	3,363	24%	26%
(03) Joint Members	@ \$25	186	1%	2%
(20) Associate	@ \$35	741	5%	6%
(16) AHA Staff	Varied	5	0%	0%
(05) Life Members	@ \$1,200	396	2%	3%
(06) Fifty-Year	No Dues	103	1%	1%
(07) Honorary	No Dues	19	0%	0%
(08) Trustee	No Dues	5	0%	0%
Total		12,886		
Delinquent Members		1,252	9%	
Total Members		14,138		

Membership By Sex Classification

Male	9,391	67%	73%
Female	3,495	25%	27%
Total	12,886		
Delinquents	1,252	8%	
Total Members	14,138		

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1988, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989

Member Status 1988

<u>Member Status/Income Range</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Gains or (Losses)</u>	<u>Percent of Membership</u>
PAYING MEMBERS			
Code-10 @ \$60 Over \$40,000	2,445	401	18%
Code-11 @ \$55 \$30,000-\$39,999	1,824	(6)	13%
Code-12 @ \$47 \$20,000-\$29,999	2,127	(80)	16%
Code-13 @ \$40 \$14,000-\$19,999	716	(89)	5%
Code-14 @ \$30 \$10,000-\$14,999	1,045	(81)	8%
Code-15 @ \$20 Below \$10,000	2,902	202	21%
Code-03 @ \$20 Joint Members	163	17	1%
Code-20 @ \$30 Associate Members	701	56	6%
Code-16 Varied - AHA Staff Members	5	0	0%
Status Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0%
Total Paying Members	11,929	421	
NON-PAYING MEMBERS			
Code-05 Life Members	402	(3)	3%
Code-06 Fifty-Year Members	99	2	0%
Code-07 Honorary Members	17	(2)	0%
Code-08 Trustees	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	0%
Total Non-Paying Members	523	(3)	
Total Paying and Non-Paying Members	12,452	418	
Delinquents	<u>1,200</u>	<u>65</u>	9%
Total Members	<u>13,652</u>	<u>483</u>	

Member Status 1989

PAYING MEMBERS			
Code-10 @ \$85 Over \$60,000	2,186	(259)	16%
Code-11 @ \$75 \$50,000-\$59,999	1,463	(361)	10%
Code-12 @ \$65 \$40,000-\$49,999	1,757	(370)	13%
Code-13 @ \$55 \$30,000-\$39,999	1,207	491	9%
Code-14 @ \$45 \$20,000-\$29,999	1,455	410	10%
Code-15 @ \$25 Below \$20,000	3,363	461	24%
Code-03 @ \$25 Joint-Spouse	186	23	1%
Code-20 @ \$35 Associate Members	741	40	5%
Code-16 Varied - AHA Staff Members	5	0	0%
Status Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>	0%
Total Paid Members	12,363	434	

MEMBERSHIP STATUS REPORT
DECEMBER 15, 1988, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989
(Continued)

<u>Member Status/Income Range</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>	<u>Gains or (Losses)</u>	<u>Percent of Membership</u>
NON-PAYING MEMBERS			
Code-05 Life Members	396	(6)	3%
Code-06 Fifty-Year Members	103	4	0%
Code-07 Honorary Members	19	2	0%
Code-08 Trustees	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	0%
Total Non-Paying Members	523	0	
 Total Paid and Non-Paying Members	 12,886	 434	
 Delinquents	 <u>1,252</u>	 <u>52</u>	 9%
Total Members	<u>14,138</u>	<u>486</u>	

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1988, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY SEX			
Male	1,030	1,130	100
Female	<u>609</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>(45)</u>
Total New Members	<u>1,639</u>	<u>1,694</u>	<u>55</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION			
Students: Graduate Students	430	521	91
Undergraduate Students	<u>70</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>(47)</u>
Total Students	500	544	44
College Administrators	14	15	1
College Professors	<u>306</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>62</u>
Total	320	383	63
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Publishers, Researchers, Public Historians, Bibliographers, History Buffs	133	85	(48)
Secondary School Teachers	44	56	12
Unemployed, Retired, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to History:			
Accountant	Foreign Service Personnel	Park Ranger	
Administrative Assistant	Government Employee	Personnel Director	
Armed Services Personnel	Homemaker	Photographer	
Association Executive	Import Manager	Physician	
Banker	Insurance Agent	Program Analyst	
Business Executive	Investment Adjuster	Proof Reader	
Computer Analyst	Journalist	Psychologist	
Computer Instructor	Law Enforcement Officer	Reporter	
Computer Programmer	Lawyer	Sales Personnel	
Consultant	Legal Secretary	Scientist	
Counselor	Management Consultant	Secretary	
Economist	Minister	Social Worker	
Executive Officer	Paralegal	Systems Analyst	
Total	<u>642</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Total New Members	<u>1,639</u>	<u>1,694</u>	<u>55</u>

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1988, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989
(Continued)

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW MEMBERS—BY INCOME			
Code-10 Over \$60,000	134	145	11
Code-11 \$50,000—\$59,999	119	95	(24)
Code-12 \$40,000—\$49,999	191	154	(37)
Code-13 \$30,000—\$39,999	61	111	50
Code-14 \$20,000—\$29,999	98	114	16
Code-15 Below \$20,000	855	915	60
Code-03 Joint-Spouse	25	38	12
Code-20 Associate	154	122	(32)
Code-05 Life	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total New Members by Income	<u>1,639</u>	<u>1,694</u>	<u>55</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1989

State Name	1988	1989	Variance Under
Alabama	85	86	1
Alaska	13	12	(1)
Arizona	81	89	8
Arkansas	47	44	(3)
California	1,328	1,434	106
Colorado	99	114	15
Connecticut	317	321	4
Delaware	48	50	2
District of Columbia	335	313	(22)
Florida	220	246	26
Georgia	175	181	6
Guam	3	3	0
Hawaii	36	42	6
Idaho	22	20	(2)
Illinois	627	631	4
Indiana	252	261	9
Iowa	112	127	15
Kansas	99	98	(1)
Kentucky	79	91	12
Louisiana	107	109	2
Maine	69	71	2
Maryland	443	446	3
Massachusetts	735	735	0
Michigan	312	335	23
Minnesota	181	189	8
Mississippi	43	43	0
Missouri	167	166	(1)
Montana	19	22	3
Nebraska	54	62	8
Nevada	13	17	4
New Hampshire	55	57	2
New Jersey	467	470	3
New Mexico	53	58	5
New York	1,503	1,539	36
North Carolina	314	325	11
North Dakota	10	12	2
Ohio	482	494	12
Oklahoma	69	64	(5)
Oregon	107	106	(1)
Pennsylvania	612	641	29
Puerto Rico	11	10	(1)
Rhode Island	92	95	3
South Carolina	104	108	4

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1989
(Continued)

State Name	1988	1989	Variance Under
South Dakota	15	16	1
Tennessee	134	135	1
Texas	417	437	20
Utah	34	37	3
Vermont	47	51	4
Virgin Islands	1	2	1
Virginia	575	582	7
Washington	153	152	(1)
West Virginia	36	32	(4)
Wisconsin	260	260	0
Wyoming	15	14	(1)
Canada	266	276	10
Other Countries	499	552	53
Address Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
 Total By State	 <u>12,452</u>	 <u>12,886</u>	 <u>434</u>

**MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
DECEMBER 15, 1989**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut . . .	1,315	1,330	15
NORTH ATLANTIC			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia . . .	3,408	3,459	51
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,338	1,442	54
NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin . . .	1,933	1,981	48
SOUTH CENTRAL			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	377	387	10
WEST CENTRAL			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,278	1,324	46
PACIFIC COAST			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	1,973	2,117	144
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	15	15	0
Canada	266	276	10
Other Countries	499	552	53
Address Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total by Region	<u>12,451</u>	<u>12,886</u>	<u>434</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1980, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989
TEN YEAR REPORT

State Name	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alabama	91	83	81	86	80	87	85	89	85	86
Alaska	13	12	12	13	14	16	13	18	13	12
Arizona	69	70	73	65	64	71	80	84	81	89
Arkansas	39	39	37	35	38	42	40	44	47	44
California	1,204	1,166	1,191	1,191	1,224	1,209	1,270	1,255	1,328	1,434
Colorado	120	108	103	107	94	96	103	95	99	114
Connecticut	322	289	296	294	293	303	303	312	317	321
Delaware	38	35	39	39	43	42	41	43	48	50
District of Columbia	322	312	330	330	322	310	297	311	335	313
Florida	189	185	175	183	199	191	202	218	220	246
Georgia	138	127	135	132	133	136	151	157	175	181
Guam	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hawaii	26	26	32	31	34	29	35	38	36	42
Idaho	25	24	26	24	24	25	23	25	22	20
Illinois	593	556	554	521	549	554	576	616	627	631
Indiana	261	244	241	222	220	218	227	239	252	261
Iowa	115	107	105	112	119	108	104	105	112	127
Kansas	103	96	92	89	91	86	86	92	99	98
Kentucky	88	82	82	84	76	82	92	88	79	91
Louisiana	92	95	81	80	78	81	86	99	107	109
Maine	72	68	63	62	62	59	61	69	69	71

Maryland	409	404	420	417	423	409	439	436	443	446
Massachusetts	648	614	597	606	615	636	662	698	735	735
Michigan	352	324	307	300	296	278	288	308	312	335
Minnesota	170	164	152	140	159	153	165	175	181	189
Mississippi	44	38	39	41	38	39	47	39	43	43
Missouri	167	163	153	151	152	150	160	175	167	166
Montana	16	15	21	22	22	23	21	21	19	22
Nebraska	58	61	55	59	57	57	52	58	54	62
Nevada	14	14	14	13	13	13	11	14	13	17
New Hampshire	57	57	52	51	54	52	53	54	55	57
New Jersey	470	439	448	448	443	452	453	450	467	470
New Mexico	39	42	43	50	41	47	51	49	53	58
New York	1,586	1,461	1,458	1,422	1,412	1,460	1,508	1,480	1,503	1,539
North Carolina	258	250	259	260	245	249	250	278	314	325
North Dakota	17	15	17	13	13	13	13	15	10	12
Ohio	412	391	378	381	395	413	414	437	482	494
Oklahoma	69	65	73	72	66	61	68	69	69	64
Oregon	81	72	84	91	89	86	95	98	107	106
Pennsylvania	599	556	533	536	534	555	561	603	612	641
Puerto Rico	12	9	12	12	11	10	9	8	11	10
Rhode Island	80	72	81	74	82	80	89	86	92	95
South Carolina	97	90	93	91	93	107	94	104	104	108
South Dakota	10	14	22	19	17	17	13	14	15	16
Tennessee	141	130	123	120	127	127	138	145	134	135
Texas	390	367	378	375	385	401	417	412	417	437
Utah	32	36	31	40	35	39	41	35	34	37
Vermont	44	36	38	39	40	43	44	41	47	51

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1980, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1989
TEN YEAR REPORT
(Continued)

State Name	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Virgin Islands	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Virginia	510	503	527	509	516	513	518	544	575	582
Washington	167	151	141	147	147	143	142	148	153	152
West Virginia	51	49	51	47	44	37	38	35	36	32
Wisconsin	230	224	223	236	236	235	248	260	260	260
Wyoming	12	13	17	18	18	18	19	19	15	14
Canada	284	266	263	258	257	252	255	262	266	276
Other Countries	387	387	442	440	422	410	418	462	499	552
Address Unknown	7	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	3
Total by State	<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>	<u>12,886</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1989

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1988

LIFE MEMBERS:

Charles L. Anger, Charleston, South Carolina
Rogers P. Churchill, Arlington, Virginia
Morris D. Forkosch, New York, New York
Menceslaus J. Madaj, Mundelein, Illinois
Edward S. Moffat, Greenvale, New York
Richard B. Morris, Mount Vernon, New York
John W. Nash, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin
John Ulric Nef, Washington, District of Columbia
Charles M. Thomas, Montgomery, Alabama

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Mary S. Benson, South Hadley, Massachusetts
Clarence A. Berdahl, Urbana, Illinois
Harold E. Davis, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Albert H. Imlah, Falls Church, Virginia
Theodore Paullin, Newington, Connecticut
Walter B. Posey, Atlanta, Georgia
Carlton C. Qualey, St. Paul, Minnesota
Dorothy Stimson, Owl's Head, Maine

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Marinell Ash, Edinburgh, Scotland
Harry R. Beck, Geneseo, New York
Timothy C. S. Franks, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Sally Garoutte, Mill Valley, California
Howard E. Kimball, Los Alamitos, California
Hilding Lino, Philippi, West Virginia
Robert W. McCluggage, Harvard, Illinois
Emmerich R. Oswald, McLean, Virginia
Frank Rossiter, Dallas, Texas
A. William Salomone, Ardmore, Pennsylvania
Roger E. Sappington, Bridgewater, Virginia
Alexander G. Secada, New York, New York
William G. Smith, Katonah, New York
Barbara Tuchman, Cos Cob, Connecticut
Dorothy Bruce Weske, Sandy Spring, Maryland
Stanley Zucker, Carbondale, Illinois

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
Albert Hourani	1988
Elisabeth Labrousse	1986
E. Le Roy Ladurie	1981
Masao Maruyama	1982
Roland Mousnier	1964
Joseph Needham	1984
Michelle Perrot	1988
J. H. Plumb	1981
David Prodan	1986
David Beers Quinn	1986
Ronald Syme	1963
P. Yu	1963
Silvio Zavala	1958

**MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1989**

MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT

Year Joined	Number of Members on File in 1988	Members Remaining on File in 1989	Gains (Losses) in 1989
1914	2	1	(1)
1920	4	3	(1)
1921	1	1	0
1922	1	1	0
1923	1	1	0
1924	5	5	0
1925	5	4	(1)
1926	5	4	(1)
1927	12	11	(1)
1928	5	4	(1)
1929	7	4	(3)
1930	10	9	(1)
1931	4	3	(1)
1932	3	3	0
1933	2	2	0
1934	9	8	(1)
1935	3	3	0
1936	11	10	(1)
1937	20	20	0
1938	11	11	0
1939	20	19	(1)
1940	15	14	(1)
1941	16	16	0
1942	11	11	0
1943	14	13	(1)
1944	18	18	(1)
1945	26	24	(2)
1946	76	68	(8)
1947	60	60	0
1948	67	65	(2)
1949	43	40	(3)
1950	73	70	(3)
1951	55	55	0
1952	53	52	(1)
1953	58	52	(6)
1954	70	69	(1)
1955	81	81	0
1956	64	57	(7)
1957	118	111	(7)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1989

MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT
(Continued)

Year Joined	Number of Members on File in 1988	Members Remaining on File in 1989	Gains (Losses) in 1989
1958	141	134	(7)
1959	156	154	(2)
1960	152	147	(5)
1961	153	148	(5)
1962	168	167	(1)
1963	197	194	(3)
1964	177	169	(8)
1965	188	181	(7)
1966	221	219	(2)
1967	186	178	(8)
1968	121	116	(5)
1969	419	399	(20)
1970	285	278	(7)
1971	240	232	(8)
1972	207	196	(11)
1973	232	214	(18)
1974	246	232	(14)
1975	228	215	(13)
1976	230	214	(16)
1977	267	253	(14)
1978	272	257	(15)
1979	278	259	(19)
1980	299	282	(17)
1981	281	253	(28)
1982	527	484	(43)
1983	491	430	(61)
1984	629	560	(69)
1985	682	609	(73)
1986	962	847	(115)
1987	1,111	919	(192)
1988	1,646	1,300	(346)
1989	1	1,642	1,641
1990	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>12,452</u>	<u>12,886</u>	<u>434</u>

Minutes of the Council Meetings

MAY 13-14, 1989

The Council held its spring meeting at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC on May 13 and 14, 1989. Present were: Louis R. Harlan, president; David Herlihy, president-elect; immediate past president Akira Iriye; vice-presidents John Jay TePaske (Professional Division), Richard T. Vann (Research Division), and Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau (Teaching Division); Council members Richard H. Kohn, Lawrence W. Levine, Martin Wiener, and Margaret Strobel; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant. Council member Carol Gluck was unable to attend. President Harlan called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. on May 13.

1. *Approval of minutes of December 27 and 30, 1988 meetings:* The minutes were approved as drafted.

2. *Report of the President:* i). The Executive Committee chose to meet in closed session to select committee members who will evaluate the work of the executive director as required in Bylaw 3 of the AHA Constitution. The evaluation, to take place in the first half of the fourth year of service, will be reported to the full Council at its December 27 meeting. The committee will be composed of the outgoing president, a second member from Council, and a third member of the Association living in or near Washington, DC [Committee members will be: Chair, Akira Iriye, immediate past president, Council member Carol Gluck, DC area member Werner Gundersheimer.] ii). *Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA:* Mr. Gardner reviewed the progress report to Council and reported on the luncheon meeting of the three vice-presidents and headquarters staff regarding a board of contributing editors, an editorial policy, and a publisher's statement for the newsletter. One area of concern to Council was the current title of the *Guide to Departments of History*. Staff should prepare recommendations for the December Council meeting for possible name changes which would be inclusive and equitable to all institutions listed, whether academic or public. The Council also reviewed the report from members of Council retiring from service in 1988. Although the report expressed concern about the acceleration in admission of affiliates to the AHA and the possible repercussions to the annual meeting program,

the Council affirmed the continuing importance of the affiliates to the AHA. For the next Research Division and Council meetings, headquarters office will tally the number of jointly sponsored sessions in the past five years. In addition, Council agreed to consider again timing of an eventual AHA fund drive at the December meeting. iii). Joint AHA-OAH Conference on History in the Schools: Representatives of eight organizations and projects met in Washington in March at the invitation of Mr. Harlan, AHA president and OAH president-elect, to discuss ways to improve history teaching in the schools. The Council, recognizing the importance of encouraging ongoing discussion, approved the funding of an additional conference this fall. In addition, Ms. Tachau informed Council of her discussions with Arnita Jones, OAH acting executive secretary, regarding future cooperation in publishing the *OAH Magazine of History*. Although Council urged continued discussions, no action was taken. Ms. Jones should be encouraged to provide a basic proposal on the collaboration for review. Mr. Harlan also suggested that discussions should continue at the fall conference on history. Special concerns would be to broaden the scope beyond American history and to keep in mind the AHA's ongoing relationship with the Society for History Education.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: Mr. Herlihy, as chair of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, brought forward for Council consideration the application by MARHO: The Radical Historians Organization to affiliate with the AHA. He voiced some committee members' concerns, evidenced in the split recommendation to Council to approve affiliation, that the group did not fit the guideline requiring elected officers. Existing guidelines required that the group 1). "is committed to the serious study and advancement of historical knowledge" and 2). "possesses a formal organizational structure—elected officers, an identifiable membership, and such signs of serious scholarly activity as a newsletter, a periodical, or a record of working sessions." Upon motion by Mr. Wiener, Council unanimously passed an amendment to guideline 2 above: "possesses a formal organizational structure as evidenced by such characteristics as elected officers, an identifiable membership, a newsletter, a periodical, or a record of working sessions." The Council unanimously approved the application by MARHO to affiliate with the AHA and charged headquarters staff to inform Jon Wiener, chair of the collective of MARHO.

4. *Report of the Immediate Past President*: Mr. Iriyè reviewed for Council the two meetings held by the Joint AHA-OAH-ASA Committee on International Scholarly Exchanges at the AHA and OAH annual meetings in December and April, respectively. The committee focused its attention on developing workshops or seminars involving foreign scholars to be held alternately in the U.S. and in other countries, beginning with a

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pilot program in the U.S. in the summer of 1991. Council endorsed the committee's proposal and asked headquarters staff to investigate funding sources, especially USIA and the MacArthur Foundation.

5. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* i). Awards for Scholarly Distinction: Council approved the three nominations forwarded by the Nominating Committee: Paul Oskar Kristeller, emeritus, Columbia University; Caroline Robbins, emerita, Bryn Mawr College; and Kenneth M. Stamp, emeritus, University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Harlan will notify awardees and invite them to attend the 1989 annual meeting in San Francisco. ii). The Council reviewed a recommendation by the Nominating Committee to omit vote totals in the January issue of *Perspectives*, thereby sparing possible embarrassment to defeated candidates by foregoing the publication of the margin of loss. Providing the membership with an open record of their balloting and maintaining a historical record were considered paramount, and the Council voted to continue publishing vote totals, but less prominently inside the issue rather than through a front page story. Council also discussed, but made no recommendations on, contested elections for president.

6. *Report of the Research Division:* Mr. Vann presented the following four items for action: i). Change in the terms of the Marraro Prize: The division had approved a recommendation by the Marraro Prize committee to drop the citizenship requirement and add language restricting books to "works published in English." Following discussion, Council approved substitute language: "first published in English by a historian whose usual residence is North America." ii). Review of the *AHR* editor: Council endorsed the Research Division's recommendation to reappoint Mr. Ransel to a second five-year term as editor of the *American Historical Review* effective September 1990. iii). Addition to Program Committee guidelines: Council unanimously approved the addition of language to the guidelines which directs the Program Committee to seek presentations which address the entire community of historians and provide opportunities to examine the larger concerns of the profession. iv). Annual meeting survey date change: Following the inconclusive results of the poll conducted last fall via mailing through the annual meeting *Program*, Council directed the Research Division to design a follow-up survey to be included in balloting materials mailed to membership in early September. Following discussion, the Council agreed that the poll would be an advisory to the Council and that any results would not automatically dictate a change in meeting dates. The Council approved the following motions: i). the statement drafted by Mr. Vann and Mr. Gardner on behalf of the Research Division with two modifications; and ii). the statement should be included before the candidate biographies; and iii). the survey

be placed at the top of the annual meeting ballot. In addition, the Council directed headquarters staff to poll exhibitors as to the prospective change and report to Council at its December meeting in San Francisco.

7. *Report of the Professional Division:* Mr. TePaske presented the following four items for action: i). Membership Committee: The Council approved the division's recommendation that the committee be composed of six members, to serve staggered three-year terms, and to include representatives from: a). large state institutions, b). small state institutions, c). private college and universities, d). public historians, e). community and junior colleges, and f). pre-collegiate teachers of history. Appointments will be made through normal Committee on Committees procedures, although the Council urged the Professional Division to contribute names to that committee for consideration. To facilitate a first meeting in San Francisco, committee members can be approved by the Executive Committee following the mid-November Committee on Committees' telecon, rather than waiting for Council approval on December 27. ii). Advisory Opinion re harassment of candidates ("academic mugging"): Council endorsed the division's advisory opinion (with one deletion) to be published in *Perspectives*. iii). Standards for interviewing: Council unanimously approved the proposed addendum to the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct. iv). National History Day proposals: Council approved joint Professional Division-Teaching Division recommendations a). to go on record in support of reduced responsibilities for academics actively involved in the History Day program and b). to reinforce the value of participation by sending letters to departmental chairs commending the work of individual faculty members as furnished by National History Day headquarters.

Mr. TePaske also reported to Council on other matters of concern to the Professional Division, including unadvertised searches and revision of Job Register guidelines and the AHA policy statement in *Perspectives*. Council approved a cover letter on "guidelines of civility" to be included in the mailing to departments regarding the Job Register and suggested that mailing go to nonacademic institutions listed in the *Guide to Departments of History* as well. The statement should be publicized through newsletters of other organizations such as AASLH and NCPH. Ms. Strobel also urged that a statement be prominently displayed informing Job Register candidates of means of recourse.

8. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Ms. Tachau reviewed division activities during its spring meeting, including their continued interest in the Research Division-Teaching Division meeting on publications held at the AHA's annual meeting in Cincinnati and the OAH-AHA conference on teaching held in April in Washington.

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9. *Report of the AHR Editor:* i). Appointment to Board of Editors: Council unanimously approved the appointment of Paul Schroeder, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, to succeed James Sheehan, Stanford University. ii). Sabbatical of editor: Mr. Ransel will be on leave the 1989-90 academic year, spending part of the year at the Wilson Center in Washington. Ann Carmichael and Ellen Dwyer will be managing editors in his absence. iii). Crisis in book reviews: Mr. Ransel discussed the extensive backlog in reviews in-house and the efforts to curb future growth by setting stricter quotas, while decreasing the backlog by publishing 250 extra reviews a year (50 per issue). He will provide Council with an interim progress report in December. iv). Proposed change in lines of responsibility and accountability of *Review* budget: Mr. Ransel expressed his concern that under the current system quality checks were inadequate and proposed that the editor have responsibility for actively participating in constructing the *AHR* budget and selecting printers, subcontractors, etc. for the *Review*. Since the editor is an officer of the Association, he also requested that the editor be designated an *ex officio* member of the Finance Committee. Following a motion by Mr. Levine, the Council unanimously passed the following motion: a). that the office of editor, in cooperation with the executive director and controller, will have responsibility for proposing that portion of the budget involving the *AHR*; b). that the editor should have responsibility for choosing the printer and other suppliers for the *Review*; c). that the editor be an *ex officio* member of the Finance Committee; and d). that these new procedures be regularly evaluated.

11. *Report of the Finance Committee:* Mr. Harlan reported on the morning meeting of the Finance Committee, and Council approved the FY 1989-90 budget subject to a mid-year review to accommodate mid-course directions. In addition, Council acted on the following Finance Committee recommendations: i). the Council approved the appointment of an ad hoc committee to review all continuing and special publications of the AHA as to their utility, suitability, viability, and priority in the AHA program. The committee will be composed of a representative of each division and a Finance Committee member. After Mr. Harlan appoints committee members, the committee will meet this fall and report to the Council in December. ii). the Council approved a request that the three divisional committees consider what the Association should be doing within their areas of responsibility that is not currently being done as well as reviewing current activities which might be dropped. Each division will consider this "wish list" in their fall meetings and report to Council in December. iii). the Council unanimously approved the following new dues structure to take effect in October, 1989:

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Below \$20,000 — \$25.00	Joint — \$25.00
Over \$20,000 — \$45.00	Associate — \$35.00
Over \$30,000 — \$55.00	Life — \$1,200
Over \$40,000 — \$65.00	
Over \$50,000 — \$75.00	
Over \$60,000 — \$85.00	

In addition, Mr. Harlan reported that a subcommittee of the Finance Committee would review a staff functional breakdown provided by the executive director. This subcommittee of the Finance Committee, which will then share the information with the executive director's review committee and the Council in December.

12. *1990 Program Committee structure:* Ron Walters, program chair for the 1990 annual meeting, joined Council to review his recommendations for committee service. Council approved his list, and also approved the appointment of a twelfth person to be a medievalist. His nomination for this slot will be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

DECEMBER 27, 1989

The Council met in the Executive Boardroom of the San Francisco Hilton and Tower, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, December 27. 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 J. Wiener; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant. Attending as observers were incoming president-elect William E. Leuchtenburg, vice-president for the Professional Division Susan Socolow, and Council members Barbara Hanawalt and Robert Kelley. President Harlan called the meeting to order at 9:35 a.m.

1. *Approval of minutes of May meeting:* The minutes were approved with two emendations.

2. *Report of the President:* i). *Executive Committee actions:* The Council noted: a). the approval of Patrick Geary, University of Florida, to 1990 Program Committee as the special twelfth member of the committee to represent the medievalist constituency; b). the approval of Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University as Parliamentarian; and c). the approval of the members of the Membership Committee which will meet for the first time on December 29 and report to the December 30 Council meeting: Robert Harris, chair, Cornell University; Jere Bachrach,

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University of Washington; Nadine Hata, El Camino (CA) Community College; Marilyn Jo Hitchens, Wheat Ridge (CO) High School; Gale Peterson, Cincinnati Historical Society; and Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason University. Council discussion focused on what groups are represented on the committee. Mr. Kohn expressed his concern that small private colleges are not represented and Mr. TePaske felt there should be a graduate student representative on the committee. Council members agreed that the final structure of the committee could still be altered and agreed that the committee did not need to be small. ii). *Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA*: Mr. Gardner gave a progress report regarding implementation of the report's recommendations, mentioning the AHA's recent efforts with the OAH in the area of minority recruitment as evidence of closer collaboration with non-affiliated organizations. In addition, Council noted the new membership brochure developed by staff to effect a broader and more aggressive membership recruitment and efforts during the fall Committee on Committees' teleconference to achieve a more representative appointive leadership by bringing more secondary school and two-year faculty into leadership roles. Mr. Gardner also pointed out the greater diversity of annual meeting program sessions and formats, with more attention focused on synthesis and comparative work, noting structural changes in the *Program* that include an integrated index and improvements in the affiliated society listings. Mr. TePaske urged staff to make every effort to increase data collection on the profession, and Council discussed ways that the *Guide to Departments of History* mailing could be used to regularize collection efforts. 1989's first time data collecting effort evoked a 43.6% response from the 562 departments listing in the *Guide*. Although this was the best return the AHA has received on such surveys, Mr. TePaske stated greater participation should be encouraged, and advised asking individual Association members in nonresponding department to increase the response. Ms. Tachau also urged sending a copy of the survey to the academic dean who might also urge department chairs to complete and return the form. In order to further encourage departments, Council recommended sending the previous year's survey to be updated. Ms. Strobel also suggested incorporating an analysis of the previous year's responses in the cover letter, thereby offering an instant feedback on the usefulness of the information requested. iii). *Timing of the Annual Meeting*: Following a survey in the fall of 1988 included in the annual meeting program, the Research Division formulated a follow-up poll, approved by Council in May, 1989, to be included on the ballot. Members were asked to choose between retaining the current annual meeting dates or moving to the first Thursday through Sunday in January after New Year's Day. Of the 4,059 votes cast in the

election, 1,231 preferred December 27–30 and 2,071 the alternate dates, with 757 members not expressing a preference. Following receipt of election results, Mr. Gammon polled Executive Committee members to begin negotiations with two Washington, DC hotels for the 1993 annual meeting. Mr. Gammon's discussions with the hotels focused on the first weekend in January, the 2nd through 5th, a Sunday through Tuesday. Several members of the Council were troubled that all literature to the membership regarding the change of date—the *Perspectives* article, the statement in the candidate biography booklet, and the book exhibitors' survey—clearly stated that the meeting if changed, would be held on the first Thursday through Sunday after New Year's. During their discussion, Council divided the matter into two issues: first, establishing policy regarding days of the week and second, discussing the location/timing of the 1992/93 meeting. Upon motion by Mr. Levine, Council unanimously approved policy that the regular dates for the annual meeting would be the first Thursday through Sunday following New Year's weekend.

Following this approval, discussion centered on the 1992/93 meeting. Although contracts had been signed with the two hotels for the January 2–5, 1993 dates, Mr. Gammon was relatively confident that the Association could move the date of the meeting to the December 27–30 dates, since these dates were apparently still free. Upon motion by Ms. Gluck, Council unanimously authorized retaining the traditional December dates for the 1992 meeting and commencing the new dates in January, 1994. Council also agreed that in the event the hotels would not allow such a move, Mr. Gammon was to consult with the Executive Committee for further advice. iv). *Finance Committee meeting*: Mr. Harlan reported on the December 26 meeting of the committee and presented the Council-directed mid-year review of the budget. Council unanimously approved the following Finance Committee recommendations: a). TO ACCEPT the executive director's mid-year report on the 1989–90 budget; b). TO APPROVE AHA participation in the CREF new options plan for employees; c). TO NOTE the report of the Research Division and Ad Hoc Publications' Review Committee's recommendation regarding *Recently Published Articles and Writings on American History* and to modify the relevant agenda item, striking the latter portion of line 3, and all of lines 4 and 5 and substituting the words "activities of the Association" to reflect the Finance Committee's desire to keep options open for the use of fungible staff time in a variety of ways. (Re agenda item attachment B(2)(4), page 2, para. 2).; d). TO ADOPT Mr. Harlan's "Written Guidance for AHA Trustees."; e). TO ENDORSE Mr. Kohn's proposal that it convey a Vote of Thanks to retiring Fiduciary Trust International's Vice-President James Gallatin for his long, careful and successful management of AHA finan-

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cial investments; f). TO ENDORSE the goal of establishing a larger AHA staff and effort devoted to financial development and membership growth activity. (Staff to report to May Finance Committee and Council on ways and means. This position, which should be filled by a historian and not a professional fund-raiser, could function in several capacities: plan for capital fund drive; prepare grant proposals; aid Membership Committee in its decision to increase membership in areas not well represented, etc.); and g). TO ENDORSE the goal of establishing a new staff position to take advantage of the national interest on behalf of history education by developing a network to promote and coordinate advocacy and other activities in conjunction/coordination with NCC and other historical organizations. (Staff to report to May Council on options, ways and means.)

Mr. Gammon also reported to Council on the expected budget shortfall due to the delayed start of the *Guide to Historical Literature* project until July, 1990. Staff is to develop a revenue package which would help alleviate the shortfall. In additional discussion of budgetary matters, upon recommendation by Mr. Kohn, a Sense of Council was unanimously passed stating its hope that the next vacancy on the Board of Trustees could be filled by a woman. v). *Second Joint AHA-OAH Conference on History in the Schools*: Representatives from thirteen organizations and projects met in Washington for the second time in November at the invitation of Mr. Harlan, AHA and OAH president, to discuss ways to improve history in the schools. A third meeting in the spring will be held with K-12 teachers on the margin of the NCSS regional meeting in Indianapolis.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: a). *Committee on Committees*: After a review of additional acceptances by members asked to serve, Council affirmed Committee on Committees' recommendations for filling vacancies on appointive committees. In addition, it approved the following recommendations: i). extension of terms of office for Committee on International Historical Activities members from four years to five to correspond with the quinquennial world congresses; ii). a review of the Committee on Quantitative Research by the Research Division at its spring meeting with a report to Council in May regarding possible restructuring or abolition; iii). the extension of appointments from three to four years for the biennially-awarded Birdsall Prize; and iv). the establishment of four year terms of service for committee members on the newly-created Premio del Rey Prize. Possible enlargement of the Membership Committee should be referred to the divisions for consideration, and John Russell-Wood should be contacted about service on the Columbus Quincentennial Committee. b). *Committee on Affiliated Societies*:

Following review and recommendations for approval by the committee, the Council unanimously voted to accept the following as affiliates: the Historical Society for Twentieth Century China, the Organization of History Teachers, the Medieval Academy of America, the Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, and the Society for Romanian Studies. A motion by Ms. Gluck to reconsider the approval of all five applications passed by a 7 yeas/3 nays vote. Upon Ms. Gluck's motion, the following applications were accepted for affiliation by a vote of 9 yeas/1 abstention: the OHT, the MAA, the SHGAPE, and the SRS. The application of the Historical Society for Twentieth Century China was tabled pending the Committee on Affiliated Societies' reconsideration of several issues, including the listing by affiliates and other groups in the annual meeting program. Council also suggested that the title of the affiliated society section of the program should henceforth be changed to "Meetings of Affiliated Societies and *Other Groups*" (emphasis added).

4. *Report of the Immediate Past President:* Mr. Iriye and Mr. Gardner reviewed plans of the AHA-OAH-ASA Joint Committee on International Scholarly Exchange. USIA has expressed an interest in providing a \$5,000 stipend to seminar participants, and Mr. Gardner is also pursuing Ford Foundation funding, emphasizing the need to focus on core funding. Mr. Iriye expressed his willingness to remain on the committee after his retirement from Council.

5. *Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division:* Mr. TePaske reported to the Council the division's concerns during the past year: establishment and composition of the Membership Committee; formulation of the division's "wish list" and the need for a series of pamphlets on "How I Became a Historian"; development of model contracts to guide historians through publishing negotiations; and orderly transfer from one vice-president to the next. Mr. TePaske also pointed out that plagiarism and ethics cases continue to consume much of the division's time and energy. To that end, the division forwarded for Council approval an amendment to the Addendum on Policies and Procedures to strengthen the Association's enforcement capabilities. The changes were unanimously approved by the Council. The division will compose model cases to be published twice a year in *Perspectives* summarizing cases before the division (without naming participants) to apprise the membership of its work.

The Council unanimously approved the following division recommendation as an addition to the AHA's personnel procedures: Effective January 1, 1990, the American Historical Association will provide up to a thousand dollar subsidy per annum for child care to employees of the AHA with children twelve years of age or younger. This subsidy will be

paid on verification every three months of receipts or bills which prove that child care services were rendered.

6. *Report of the Vice-President, Research Division:* Mr. Vann reported on several issues before the division during the year, including a review of book prize deadlines; annual meeting matters such as the Program Committee's structure; development of the statement for the candidate biography booklet on the timing of the annual meeting; and the workload for review of the four grant programs handled by the division. Much of the division's attention has centered on the joint meeting with the ad hoc committee to review AHA publications and recommendations regarding *Recently Published Articles*, *Writings in American History*, and *Doctoral Dissertations in History*. Both the division and the ad hoc committee focused their discussions on either upgrading *RPA/Writings* to reflect the current needs of the profession or ceasing publication. At the joint fall meeting, the ad hoc committee unanimously approved a motion to cease publication of *RPA/Writings*, which was then unanimously approved by the division. Based on the recommendation of these two committees and its own discussions, the Council agreed to establish a task force to survey bibliographic tools currently available and by a vote of 9 yeas and 1 abstention to cease publication of the two serials with the fall 1990 issue for *RPA* and the 1990 issue for *Writings*. The task force on bibliographic tools, to be approved by the Executive Committee, would survey bibliographic controls over current publications and make the listing available to members. Since the utility of the listing would be greatly enhanced by making it available before *RPA* ceases publication, the Council urged the task force be named as quickly as possible and encouraged contact and feedback from section editors, subscribers, and the publisher.

The Council also approved the division and ad hoc committee's recommendation to change the focus of *Doctoral Dissertations in History*, which currently includes registered topics and completed dissertations. It agreed that a survey should be undertaken of all PhD-granting departments about the continued utility of the publication and that the completed portion of the dissertation list be dropped to focus on registration of topics. Staff is also to develop a proposal to secure fuller participation by departments in the publication.

Mr. Gardner reviewed fundraising efforts for the third edition of the *Guide to Historical Literature* following NEH's award of \$300,000 to the project over the next two years, one-half matching. The AHA currently has one-half of the matching funds in hand. Because the Mellon, Bradley, and Hewlett Foundations have recently turned down funding requests, project director John Higham, AHA, and NEH staff have decided to delay project start-up for six months.

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7. *Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division:* Ms. Tachau reviewed division activities during its fall meetings, including its continued efforts to build on Mr. Harlan's presidential initiative for increased commitment to teaching. The division has actively encouraged inclusion of two-year faculty and secondary school history teachers on the AHA's elective and appointive committees, providing names to both the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee. In this regard, the division is developing a "pool" of teachers for the various AHA committees to draw upon. Over the past year, the division has also continued to collaborate with several groups including the American Association of Colleges' Project on the Major, the Bradley Commission on History in Schools, the History Teaching Alliance, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, the National Center for History in the Schools, National History Day, the Organization of History Teachers, and the Society for History Education.

8. *Annual Report of the Pacific Coast Branch:* Lawrence Jelinek, secretary-treasurer, joined the meeting to discuss branch activities of the past year. He reported that the 1989 meeting was very successful and that the branch will meet in August, 1990 at the University of Utah. The recently endowed W. Turrentine Jackson prizes faced a temporary setback when a \$10,000 investment was lost in the Lincoln Savings & Loan Scandal, but Mr. Jelinek reported that the PCB has refunded the prizes through the general fund and another generous contribution by Mr. Jackson.

9. *Report of the Editor:* Acting editors Ellen Dwyer and Ann Carmichael joined the meeting to discuss the past year's activities on the *Review*. They reported that the staff was continuing to try to broaden the readership by encouraging new and varied articles and more actively soliciting articles in different areas. Book reviews will be up to 250 by the February 1990 issue from the previous 200. Part time help has been added to ease the resultant crunch on staff time.

10. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon presented the following three items for action: a). *Proposed name change for the Guide to Departments of History:* At its spring 1989 meeting the Council directed staff to develop several ideas for a new title which would be more inclusive and equitable to the *Guide's* two constituencies, departments of history and historical agencies/research institutions. Following discussion, Council unanimously approved the name *AHA Directory of History Departments and Historical Organizations in the United States and Canada*, believing that this name would more accurately reflect the publications' listings and asked that the association's name be spelled out on the cover. ii). *American Association for State and Local History*

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resolution: The AASLH will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in 1990, and Council unanimously approved the sending of a congratulatory message marking its founding as a reconfiguration of the AHA's Conference of State and Local Historical Societies. iii). *Board of Trustees appointments:* The Council unanimously approved referral to the Business Meeting the names of chairman Douglas Williams, Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co., and board member George von Hassel, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., for new five year terms.

Additional Council action included review of a request from COSSA to constituent societies to protest the closing of the Sociology Department at Washington University in St. Louis. Following discussion, the Council agreed that no action should be taken. Council also reviewed recent correspondence from Mary Jane Smukler, attorney for the estate of Morris Forkosch, informing the Association of his death on August 16. Mr. Forkosch had given the AHA \$16,000 in 1987 to establish a Forkosch Prize to replace the quinquennially-awarded Schuyler Prize, whose funds face depletion following two final awards of \$500 each. The Council approved the next and last awarding of the Schuyler Prize in 1991 in the amount of \$1,000 and commencing the Forkosch Prize of \$1,000 in 1992. The Council referred development of the terms of the prize to the Research Division as well as a review of possible abolition of the Alexis de Tocqueville Prize.

11. *Executive Session:* The Council met in executive session and reappointed Mr. Gammon to a new five-year term as executive director commencing in 1991.

12. *Adjournment:* In adjourning the meeting, Mr. Harlan presented Mr. Iriye a farewell plaque in recognition of his past three years' service on the Council. Grateful thanks were also extended to outgoing John Jay TePaske, vice-president for the Professional Division, and Council member Richard H. Kohn.

DECEMBER 30, 1989

The meeting convened in the Executive Boardroom of the San Francisco Hilton and Tower, San Francisco, California, on Saturday, December 30. Mr. Harlan turned over the leadership to incoming president David Herlihy, who called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m. Present were: David Herlihy, president; Louis R. Harlan, immediate past president; vice-presidents Susan Socolow (Professional Division), Richard T. Vann (Research Division), and Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau (Teaching Division); Council members Lawrence W. Levine, Carol Gluck, Margaret Strobel, Martin Wiener, Barbara Hanawalt, and Robert Kelley; David L. Ransel, *AHR* editor; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner,

deputy executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant. President-elect William E. Leuchtenburg was unable to attend due to illness.

Mr. Herlihy reviewed his own "wish list" for the upcoming year, noting the profession was undergoing welcome growth although it continues to experience problems in recruitment, particularly evidenced in regard to minorities in the profession. He strongly urged the development and publication of the "Why I Became a Historian" pamphlet—to help "demystify" the profession—and encouraged fellow Council members to make specific proposals. Mr. Gardner and Noralee Frankel, Assistant Director for Women and Minority Affairs, will provide names for the spring Council meeting as possible profiles in the pamphlet. Council also discussed additional ways the AHA could be visible in minority recruitment, such as providing clearinghouse services on minority internships and providing the mechanism to bring minority studies to college campuses, perhaps by aiding in the identification of interested history students at an earlier stage in their schooling. Following additional discussion, the Council unanimously approved the establishment of a joint committee with OAH on minority recruitment and directed the matter be pursued urgently.

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

2. *Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA:* Both the Prize Review Committee and the Membership Committee held first meetings during the annual meeting. *Prize Review Committee:* This committee met with Mr. Gardner and Mr. Gammon on December 28. The committee's members are Albert Camarillo, Stanford University (Professional Division); Joe Miller, University of Virginia (Research Division); and chair Margaret Strobel, Council member (Teaching Division); Mr. Miller was unable to attend. Mr. Gardner collected information from affiliated and non-affiliated societies for discussion. The Prize Review Committee forwarded three recommendations to the Council for action: a). encourage more topical and thematic prizes with a comparative focus—the committee agreed that the Association needed prizes in areas such as race and ethnicity. This recommendation would establish a policy which encourages gifts to the Association in certain areas to aid in channeling funds to these underrepresented areas. b). encourage more prizes for service to the profession and in teaching, since almost all prizes are for research. Discussion focused on the Feis Award for Nonacademically-Affiliated Historians and the limitations it has experienced—the prize generally goes to a book and not to a policy paper or article that historians produce on

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the job as historians outside academe. Council also noted that the National Council on Public History is planning six new prizes, and suggested the AHA could explore lending its name to give the prizes additional status. Both the Professional and Teaching Divisions were urged to explore additional prizes in their fields. c). encourage staff to approach certain individuals about the absence of a prize in African history. Upon motion, the Council unanimously voted to receive with gratitude the ad hoc committee's report and to refer the report to the divisions for the appropriate action.

Membership Committee: The committee met on December 29 with Jere Bachrach, Nadiné Hata, Marilyn Jo Hitchens, Roy Rosénzweig, Mr. Gammon, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Harlan in attendance; Mr. Harris and Mr. Peterson were unable to attend. Mr. Gardner reported on the committee's discussions and questions, such as the length of term of appointment, when and how often they are to meet, the level of funding, who they will report to, etc. The Council again expressed its desire to add a graduate student representative very soon, perhaps from the University of Maryland, College Park campus to hold down travel costs. The committee's initial discussions were enthusiastic, and they hope to explore ways to balance retention of current members and recruitment of new members. Each committee member will prepare a one page prospectus about what they envision the committee's direction should be as the basis of the next meeting. Council agreed that the committee should report directly to it and that the terms of office for all committee members should be for an initial three years followed by staggered terms.

3. *Appointment of 1991 Program Committee Chair:* Mr. Gammon, in looking to the December 1991 meeting as the springboard of the Columbus Quincentennial observance, solicited nominations from the AHA affiliate Conference on Latin American History. Of five names submitted, three were AHA members. Following discussion of Ms. Socolow's serious reservations about the timing of the AHA's main focus in 1991 rather than 1992, Council voted to have a two-year quincentennial observance covering both scholarly and celebratory aspects. Of the scholars brought to the Council, it was agreed that Eric Van Young, University of California, San Diego, was the most senior and respected of the three, although each of the other two would be equally good as chair. The Council unanimously selected Mr. Van Young as first choice, with Linda Hall, University of New Mexico the alternate. [Mr. Van Young declined the appointment based on his heavy obligations to another conference in the fall of 1990; Ms. Hall was approached and has agreed to chair.] Mr. Gammon was directed to write CLAH on behalf of the Council thanking them for their help.

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4. *Appointment of 1990 Local Arrangements Committee Chair:* Mr. Gammon gave a brief rundown of the difficulties encountered in locating a chair from the New York area. He will forward the individual's name to the Executive Committee for approval subject to full Council approval at the May, 1990 meeting.

5. *Status report from 1990 Program Committee:* Jean Quataert, co-chair, joined the meeting to brief Council on the first meeting of the committee held in Washington the first weekend in December. 118 proposals have been received thus far, although not all are full proposals. Ms. Quataert stated that the committee's goals are for gender-integrated sessions over a good geographic spread with inclusion of teaching and professional panels. The committee also plans to work with the Local Arrangements Committee to plan joint functions to capitalize on the location of the meeting. They also plan to set aside a room for use by graduate students as a lounge. Current plans are for the plenary session on December 27 to focus on understanding democracies throughout the world.

6. *Council-member appointments:* The following represents committee appointments for 1990:

Executive Committee: David Herlihy; Louis Harlan; William Leuchtenburg; Martin Wiener; Robert Kelley

Finance Committee: David Herlihy; Louis Harlan; William Leuchtenburg; Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau; Barbara Hanawalt

Professional Division: Lawrence Levine

Research Division: Carol Gluck

Teaching Division: Margaret Strobel

Committee on Affiliated Societies: William Leuchtenburg, chair; Carol Gluck

Committee on Committees: William Leuchtenburg, chair

7. *Date of Spring Meeting:* Council agreed on April 27-28 for its Spring Meeting in Washington, DC.

8. *Additional Business:* a). Troyer Steele Anderson Prize—awarded every ten years to the person whom the Council considers has made the most outstanding advancement to the purposes of the Association—referred to the Professional Division for review and recommendation. b). Task Force on Bibliography—following the December 27 resolution to survey available bibliographic controls, the Council instructed Mr. Vann and Ms. Gluck to put together a task force. Suggestions offered included a ten or eleven person committee incorporating some of the section editors of *RPA*. Additional suggestions were John Higham, David Stam, and Sheridan Harvey. c). National Archives/Philip Morris controversy: Following lengthy discussion, the Council voted NOT to send a letter criticiz-

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ing the funding by and the public linking of the Archives with Philip Morris: 5 nays, 4 yeas, 1 abstention.

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

Minutes of the One Hundred Fourth Business Meeting

President Harlan called the annual business meeting to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1989 at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, California. 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 fifth year of balanced budgets; there had been growth in membership to 14,168 members; and the registered attendance for this annual meeting totaled 3,392. The National Coordinating Committee has been active this year in areas of declassification of government documents and the development of the women's landmark project. The next quinquennial congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences will be held in Madrid in 1990, and the Association acts as the representative of the profession on the committee. A dual resolution was unanimously passed commending the two groups of volunteers who put together the tremendous event of the annual meeting: the Program Committee chaired this year by Timothy Tackett of the University of California, Irvine along with cochair James Gilbert of the University of Maryland, College Park and the Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Peter Pierson of Santa Clara University. Mr. Gammon expressed the Association's profound gratitude and appreciation to these dedicated men and women. Also unanimously passed was a resolution to re-appoint Board of Trustees chair Douglas Williams of Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co. and Board member George A. von Hassel of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. to five year terms.

2. *Report of the Editor:* Ellen Dwyer, acting editor of the *Review*, gave an addendum report to Mr. Ransel's report. She noted that the *Review* would begin to publish fifty more reviews per issue to aid the staff in decreasing the current backlog of unpublished reviews. The number of articles submitted for consideration is up over previous years and several articles on film and history have been published.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Darlene Clark Hine of Michigan State University and chair of the Nominating Committee announced the results of the fall election. David Herlihy of Brown University and William Leuchtenburg of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill were elected president and president-elect, respectively.

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Susan Socolow of Emory University was elected vice-president of the Professional Division; elected Council members were Barbara Hanawalt of the University of Minnesota and Robert Kelley of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Divisional committee members elected were Barbara Alpern Engel of the University of Colorado (Profession); David H. Stam of Syracuse University (Research); and Robert Brent Toplin of the University of North Carolina, Wilmington (Teaching). Elected to the Committee on Committees was Carole Shammass of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Pete Daniel of the National Museum of American History; Patrick Geary of the University of Florida; and Arvarh E. Strickland of the University of Missouri, Columbia. (The full report appears on p. 106.)

4. Reports of the Vice-Presidents: The vice-presidents of the three divisions—John J. TePaske (Profession); Richard T. Vann (Research); and Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau (Teaching)—each reported briefly on the activities of their respective committees over the course of the past year. Their annual reports appear in the section entitled “Officers’ Reports.”

5. Other business: There being no other business, Mr. Harlan declared the meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am delighted to report the results of the 1989 election for AHA offices. (Elected Candidates are indicated with an asterisk.)

President (one-year term):

*David Herlihy, Brown University 3,157

President-Elect (one-year term):

*William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill 2,103

Leon F. Litwack, University of California, Berkeley 1,672

Vice-President, Professional Division (three-year term):

*Susan M. Socolow, Emory University 1,866

John Womack, Jr., Harvard University 1,748

Council Members (three-year terms):

Place 1:

Arnita Jones, History Associates, Louisville, KY 1,711

*Robert L. Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara 1,748

Place 2:

*Barbara Hanawalt, University of Minnesota 2,196

William C. Jordan, Princeton University 1,336

Divisional Committee Members (three-year terms):

Professional:

John Bushnell, Northeastern University 1,456

*Barbara Engel, University of Colorado, Boulder 1,785

Research:

Lloyd E. Eastman, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign 1,504

*David Stam, Syracuse University Library 1,610

Teaching:

Dennis C. Dickerson, Williams College 1,251

*Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina,
Wilmington 1,882

Committee on Committees:

David A. Hollinger, University of Michigan 1,624

*Carole Shammas, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee 1,765

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Nominating Committee (three-year terms):

Place 1:

*Pete Daniel, National Museum of American History	1,827
Barbara Howe, West Virginia University	1,467

Place 2:

*Arvarh Strickland, University of Missouri, Columbia	1,708
Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University	1,511

Place 3:

*Patrick J. Geary, University of Florida	1,881
Glenn W. Olsen, University of Utah	1,248

The total number of ballots cast in 1989 was 4,059, a higher level of participation even than 1983, when 3,875 members voted. I hesitate to speculate as to the cause(s) of this voting increase, but I suspect that it may reflect the growth in AHA membership, and quite possibly, I would like to think, the intellectual appeal, geographical and institutional diversity of this year's slate of candidates.

Of the ballots cast, only 219 required hand counting, largely due to members' use of pens instead of the stipulated number 2 pencil. In the weeks following the November 1st deadline, AHA headquarters received more than forty additional ballots. This year National Information Services of Burnsville, Minnesota scanned the ballots for the results.

The Nominating Committee commenced its work in Washington, DC on Thursday, February 17th. A few of the more difficult-to-reach prospective candidates were contacted after the committee concluded its deliberations on Saturday, February 19, 1989. As former committee chairs have noted, the committee labored to present to the membership a slate that included historians working in, or associated with disparate institutions, both inside and outside of the academy and from every region of the country. This is not to claim full representation for every constituency. Clearly some historical areas need greater visibility and consideration. It is incumbent that the membership assume increased responsibility for making nominations. Indeed, I was grateful to the dozen scholars who informed me of likely candidates prior to the meeting of the committee. Two other, not unrelated issues surfaced during our deliberations.

Arguably, the most frustrating part of the nominating process is to discover that the ideal candidate in terms of scholarship, institutional affiliation, regional location, gender, race, ethnicity, field, or any combination of an array of likely criteria, is not a member. Thus the committee encourages the AHA to intensify membership drives to achieve even greater inclusion and diversity.

A second issue also gave us pause. All but two of the nominees accepted invitations to run for office. Those who demurred desired to avoid the pain of losing. In part, to alleviate some of the pain and/or embarrassment the committee recommended to the Council that it consider abandoning the custom of publishing election totals in *Perspectives* and simply announce the winners. The Council, however, chose to retain the practice.

Since 1985 the committee has nominated candidates for the special AHA award honoring distinguished scholars. The committee engaged in a rigorous effort to compile a list of senior scholars most deserving of this honor and recognition. The Council thereupon selected the three recipients from the nominees submitted by the committee.

In closing, I would be remiss not to express the committee's appreciation of the indispensable assistance and refreshing enthusiasm of Sharon Tune, AHA executive assistant and the judicious counsel and impeccable professionalism of executive director, Sam Gammon. On a more personal note, I am grateful for the opportunity to have served these past three years on a Nominating Committee characterized by colleagues sincerely committed to expanding opportunities for all in our chosen profession.

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Darlene Clark Hine, *chair*

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

In 1989, the Committee on International Historical Activities (CIHA) continued to focus on preparations for the 1990 International Congress of Historical Sciences (ICHS), to be held in Madrid, 26 August to 2 September of this year.

To date we have been notified of proposal acceptance of 96 American scholars on the general program (of 115 proposals submitted) and 12 for the programs of affiliated organizations, meeting in conjunction with the ICHS. We are awaiting word from the remaining organizers. In late fall, the executive director has sent out a mailing to all identified Madrid participants concerning efforts underway to explore travel funding.

The ICHS secretary-general, Hélène Ahrweiler, has notified us that a second informational mailing concerning the international congress is being sent out this month.

In other business, the Committee on Committees has extended the terms of all members of CIHA through 1990, following which a new committee will be appointed for 1991-95. During 1990 the current committee members will be considering themes to be proposed by the AHA for the 1995 international congress. Planning for that congress will begin in early 1991.

Finally, the CIHA, in the person of the chair, has supported the organizational activities of the newly-founded International Federation for Research in Women's History. The AHA endorsed and currently serves as financial agent for a Rockefeller Foundation grant in support of the initial meeting at Bellagio, in July 1989, organized by Mary Beth Norton (formerly vice-president of the Research Division) and myself (as a member of the IFRWH founding board).

December 1989

Karen Offen, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON THE COLUMBUS QUINCENTENNIAL

This year the Columbus Quincentennial Committee focused on the teaching aspect of the historical profession's involvement in preparations leading to the 1992 observation of the Columbian Discovery and its

consequences. Each member of the committee took on the job of working with his or her local and state schools for developing materials and identifying questions and topics that will be useful to teachers.

I took personal responsibility for working with the Social Studies Development Center at Indiana University to plan a workshop for Indiana social studies teachers. The Center's Director, John Patrick, and Associate Director, Fred Risinger, coordinated the program for our workshop, held at Ball State University in April. Teachers from all over the state developed lesson plans and classroom projects around the theme of the workshop, "The Voyages of Columbus: A Turning Point in World History." Fellow committee member Alfred Crosby spoke about the Columbian Exchange of biota and I spoke about the documentary evidence for the organization of the first European settlements on Hispaniola. History professors from Ball State and social studies teachers from around the state critiqued the papers and participated in the general discussion. The SSDC has published the papers and some of the lesson materials, and all of the proceedings of the workshop, including lesson plans, have been entered in the ERIC computer data base for social studies.

The most interesting and revealing aspects of the workshop, however, did not get into the publication. Those were the written questions that the teachers submitted to Crosby and me during the afternoon discussions. All the questions were intelligent and clearly directed to questions that would come up in the elementary school classroom, yet we had not anticipated them. They were questions that professional historians simply have not addressed. Clearly, we need to pay more attention to these questions, which challenge some of our most cherished habits of vocabulary and conceptualization.

For example, teachers asked me if Columbus had been a bad father because he left his family to go on voyages of exploration. This is not a trivial issue for the first-grade teacher whose social studies curriculum calls for focusing on the family. They asked Al Crosby how any European society could have developed immunity to smallpox. This question could easily occur in a personal hygiene class familiar with the recent WHO campaign to eradicate smallpox through immunization.

In addition to such questions from the classroom teachers, I observed that our own vocabulary could undo all our good intentions. For example, all the study of ancient American Indian cultures and civilizations is undermined by using the term "New World;" it injects a Eurocentric point of view and contradicts the picture of ancient, highly developed American Indian cultures before the Encounter.

In general, we learned what school teachers have always known. Teachers cannot change the system in order to incorporate new research

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or fresh insights into their classrooms; they must work within the guidelines set by the state and school district. In many states, social studies K-12 follows a sequence of family, community, state, nation, and world. Second, family and community are the two topics most eagerly sought by teachers because they are the least developed in published scholarship about Columbus, the voyages, and encounter. These are the topics to which historians must address research if we are to be of any use to K-12 teachers.

We should also realize that grade school children know much more about biological sciences than was common in our own schooldays. They demand more sophisticated handling of the Columbian exchange.

Finally, we need to develop a more descriptive vocabulary: New World is Eurocentric, Western Hemisphere is awkward, America sounds ethnocentric to Latin Americans; the Americas is anachronistic (as are Spain, Italy, and Germany), but seems to work.

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Helen Nader, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS REPORT

The Committee on Women Historians (CWH) completed its nineteenth year with a strong sense both of the ways in which the Committee has fulfilled its mission to advance the status of women in the historical profession and of how much remains to be done. The Committee considered issues relating to affirmative action, worked to increase communication with professional women's groups, completed a new edition of the survival manual, sponsored a Conference on Women's History and Public Policy at Sarah Lawrence College, planned annual sessions for the yearly conference, organized an annual breakfast with Joan Scott as speaker, and began to plan its twentieth birthday celebration. The Committee lost Ronald Walters and Judith Walkowitz (chair), who completed their terms on the Committee, but gained Barbara Melosh and Robert Moeller as new members. As usual, it had the excellent support of Noralee Frankel, who provides the continuity, advice, and humor essential to the effectiveness of the Committee.

Affirmative Action involved unadvertised searches, the AHA Job Register, and the recruiting and retention of minority women. Unadvertised searches seem to be done by history departments and institutions that perceive a need for what they call "excellence or diversity." Yet one of the major goals of advertised searches is to enlarge the pool of applicants, including minority candidates. At our suggestion, the Vice-President of the Professional Division, John TePaske, requested members' opinions

on unadvertised searches in the March 1989 issue of *Perspectives*. The Professional Division reaffirmed its commitment to advertised searches in the newsletter's Employment Information section. The CWH and the Professional Division are also studying the practices of partner/spousal appointments. These issues are likely to increase as the number of job openings increase, and CWH intends to continue to monitor the situation.

The CWH also encouraged the AHA to explore the possibility of setting up private meeting rooms as interview sites at the Job Register to reduce complaints by interviewees about the interview process at the annual meeting. This recommendation was implemented at the 1989 Job Register in San Francisco and proved to be very popular and successful.

Two committee members participated in a joint AHA-OAH meeting at the University of California, Davis in September to develop proposals to increase the number of minority women going into the field of history. The Committee will continue to work toward this goal as a priority next year. We have increased liaison with OAH's Women's Committee and joined the newly formed National Network of Women's Committees.

Among our most concrete accomplishments has been the revision of the *Survival Manual for Historians* and its planned publication for 1990. Melanie Gustafson has carried the major burden of this revision and the result is a fine handbook that should be of assistance to all new members of the historical profession. We have published essays, one by Paul Boyer, "Graduate Applications: The Important Elements" and one by Linda Gordon, "Successful Interviewing," that were in the October and November *Perspectives* and that will be included in the final version of the manual. These are excellent introductions to our craft and to the diversification of it. The new *Survival Manual for Historians* reflects the transition from a manual primarily for academic women to one for all historians, including public historians, with specific advice for women.

The Committee also continues to develop sessions for the AHA and separate conferences. The Conference on Women's History and Public Policy, planned over the course of the last two years, cosponsored by Sarah Lawrence College and the AHA, occurred June 16-18 at Sarah Lawrence College. The Committee has begun to explore the possibility of an international conference on women's history and women historians. In addition, it sponsored two lively and well-attended sessions at the 1988 AHA Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, "Women's Studies and Women's History: The Nature of the Partnership?" and "Women and the Market." At the CWH breakfast Joan Scott reviewed some CWH history while she chaired the Committee, especially the heated atmosphere of the 1978 ERA boycott and the role of politics in the organization. The complete text of

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her talk "Politics in the Profession of History" is in the CCWHP Newsletter of January 1989.

That retrospective by Joan Scott marks the beginning of our twentieth year evaluation. We are looking for support—researchers and funding to complete oral histories of Committee members. Next year we will issue our twenty-year report on the status of women in the historical profession and on women's history. With new AHA computer printouts of membership lists we expect to be able to report more precisely where women are in the historical profession so that we can begin to set the agenda for the next decade.

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Joan Jensen, *chair*

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 1989 the recipients were Paul Oskar Kristeller, Caroline Robbins, and Kenneth M. Stampp.

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. Paul Faler, University of Massachusetts at Boston, was awarded the 1989 Award. He was nominated by Mary Murphy, assistant professor of history at the University of Wyoming.

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 1989 recipient was Jan Goldstein, University of Chicago, for *Console and Classify: The French Psychiatric Profession in the Nineteenth Century*, published by Cambridge University Press.

TROYER STEELE ANDERSON PRIZE. Awarded every ten years to the person whom the Council considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association. The prize was first awarded in 1970 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 1989 recipient was Piotr S. Wandycz, Yale University, for *The Twilight of the French Eastern Alliances*,

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1926-36: *French-Czechoslovak-Polish Relations from Locarno to the Remilitarization of the Rhineland*, published by Princeton University Press.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin America), it carries a \$1,000 prize. The 1989 prize was awarded to Peter Novick, University of Chicago, for *That Noble Dream: The "Objectivity Question" and the American Historical Profession*, published by Cambridge University 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 1989 the prize was awarded to Dorothy J. Thompson, Girton College, Cambridge University, for *Memphis Under the Ptolemies*, published by Princeton University 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 1989 prize was awarded to Drew R. McCoy, Harvard University, for *The Last of the Fathers: James Madison and the Republican Legacy*, published by Cambridge University 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,

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Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, or Japan since the year 1800. This \$1,000 is now awarded annually. The recipient for 1989 was Prasenjit Duara, George Mason University, for *Culture, Power, and the State: Rural North China, 1900–1942*, published by Stanford University 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 1989 prize was awarded to Marc Scott Miller, senior editor, *Technology Review*, for *The Irony of Victory: World War II and Lowell, Massachusetts*, published by University of Illinois Press.

LEO GERSHOY AWARD. This annual prize, established by a gift from Mrs. Ida Gershoy in memory of her late husband, is awarded to the author of the most outstanding work in English on any aspect of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century European history. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. The 1989 prize was awarded to Nancy Nichols Barker, University of Texas at Austin, for *Brother to the King: Philippe, Duke of Orléans*, published by The Johns Hopkins 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 co-winners of the 1989 prize were Joan Wallach Scott, Institute for Advanced Study, for *Gender and the Politics of History*, published by Columbia University Press and Mary H. Blewett, University of Lowell, for *Women and Work: Class, Gender, and Protest in the New England Shoe Industry, 1780–1910*, published by University of Illinois Press.

WALDO J. LELAND PRIZE. Awarded every five years for the most

PRIZES AND AWARDS

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 on any subject on the history of American law and society. The cash award is \$1,000. The 1989 prize was awarded to William E. Nelson, New York University, for *The Fourteenth Amendment: From Political Rhetoric to Judicial Doctrine*, published by Harvard University 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 1989, this \$500 prize was awarded to Paul F. Grendler, University of Toronto, for *Schooling in Renaissance Italy: Literacy and Learning, 1300–1600*, published by The Johns Hopkins University 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. The prize committee chose not to make an award 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 1989–90 is Carole R. McCann of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

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-

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doctoral or post-doctoral research. The 1989-90 recipient is David Lowell Hay, a doctoral candidate at the University of Notre Dame.

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, DC 20003.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1989 OFFICERS:

President: Peter Stansky, *Stanford University*

Vice-President: Robert Middlekauff, *University of California, Berkeley*

Secretary-Treasurer: Lawrence J. Jelinek, *Loyola Marymount
University*

Managing Editor, *Pacific Historical Review*:

Norris Hundley, Jr., *University of California, Los Angeles*

Associate Editor: Edwin J. Perkins, *University of Southern California*

COUNCIL:

Ex-Officio, *The President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and
Managing Editor of the Pacific Historical Review*

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

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

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Lois W. Banner, *University of Southern California* (1990)

Gail Lee Bernstein, *University of Arizona* (1989)

Richard Maxwell Brown, *University of Oregon* (1989)

Robert E. Burke, *University of Washington* (1990)

George M. Fredrickson, *Stanford University* (1990)

Reba N. Soffer, *California State University, Northridge* (1991)

Louise C. Wade, *University of Oregon* (1991)

Clarence E. Walker, *University of California, Davis* (1991)

Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, 1989

The eighty-second annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, was hosted by Portland State University from August 13 to 16, 1989. The meeting was held at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Organizations participating in the annual meeting were Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society, the Mormon Historical Association, and the

Western Association of Women Historians. Over 300 scholars attended the thirty-three sessions.

The Program Committee consisted of Reba N. Soffer (chair), George K. Behlmer, Robert J. Brentano, Ronald L. Davis, Bryna Goodman, Kennell A. Jackson, Jr., Glenna Matthews, Robert C. Ritchie, Eugen Weber, Ann Weikel, and Eric Van Young. The Local Arrangements Committee was cochaired by Bernard V. Burke and Basil Dmytryshyn. Members of the committee were Allen D. Epp, James T. Covert, Glen Jackson, San Johnson, Douglas Lee, Jeff Miller, Daniel Pope, Louisa T. Sarasohn, and Arthur Wheeler. Local sponsors included the Aurora Historical Society, North Clackamas School District Number Twelve, the Oregon Historical Society, Oregon State University, Portland Community College, Portland State University, and the University of Portland.

Lois W. Banner was the guest speaker at the luncheon of the Western Association of Women Historians. In a presentation entitled "The Coming of Age: Women in History and the Historical Profession," Professor Banner examined the changing status and self perceptions of women, especially from the vantage point of her own generation and that of the generation now entering the profession. She skillfully wove together an analytical and personal overview focused upon how the sacrifices and lessons learned in the past could and could not serve as guideposts for her own generation, and how her generation's sacrifices and lessons could and could not help those academic women for whom the present is the beginning.

In his presidential address, Peter Stansky spoke about "The Crumbling Frontiers of History." Reflecting upon his undergraduate and graduate training, President Stansky examined how historical biography served as an inciteful tutor in shaping his world view as an individual and as a scholar. President Stansky's stature as an accomplished biographer was perhaps most vividly demonstrated in his retrospective look at how young British gentlemen weighed privilege against principle before volunteering for duty during the Spanish Civil War. This finely crafted talk celebrated the critical role biography plays in unraveling the complexities of history.

The 1989 annual meeting had fifteen sessions devoted to European history. The majority of the papers presented focused upon social and cultural themes within Britain, Italy, and Germany. Ray Mentzer was the chair and commentator for a session on religious conviction and doubt that included a paper on Francis Spira, by Michael MacDonald, and a paper on "possessed" Italian nuns, by Mary O'Neil. Retha Warnicke chaired and commented on a session devoted to poverty and stewardship in Tudor England. Paul Fideler examined the Tudor idea of poverty, Ben Lowe read a paper on stewardship and reform, and Joseph Slavin analyzed

poverty, politics, and philosophy within the Henrician state. Ronald A. Drake chaired a session on Romans and aliens. Robert C. Knapp read a paper on contact and assimilation in central Spain, while Arthur Ferrill delivered a paper on how the Germanic tribes responded to Roman culture. William Mierse and Richard I. Frank were the commentators. Paul Robinson was the chair and commentator for a session on music and high culture in modern Germany. John Toews read a paper on the relationship of sacred music and ethical education during the 1840s, while David Large examined Schopenhauer, Wagner, and Thomas Mann in terms of a "symphonic dialectic." A fifth representative session concerned marriage in seventeenth-century England. Chaired by Ann Weikel, this session consisted of a paper by James S. Hart on marital conflict from a parliamentary perspective and a paper by Katherine W. Swett on failed marriages within Stuart England. Professor Weikel was the commentator.

Eight sessions were devoted to the history of the United States. Robert W. Cherny chaired a session on shipyard cities during World War Two that included a paper on East San Francisco Bay housing, by Marilyn S. Johnson, and a paper on Marin City, by Charles Wollenberg. Carl Abbott was the commentator. In a session about the Ku Klux Klan, David A. Horowitz read a paper on the Klan in La Grande, Oregon, and Newell G. Bringham examined the Klan in Tulare County, California. Robert A. Goldberg and Eckard V. Toy, Jr., provided commentary for this session, which was chaired by Larry R. Gerlach. Julia Liss chaired a session on progressive and liberal identities. Nancy K. Bristow examined the social possibilities of war for the Progressives. Gail Q. Unruh's paper dealt with Wayne L. Morse and the search for a functional liberalism. In a third paper, Susan Wladaver-Morgan examined opposition within the education profession to the National Young Administration. John Niven chaired a session on documentary sources for social and cultural history that included a paper by Candace Falk on Emma Goldman and a paper by Elizabeth Witherell on Henry David Thoreau. Mary A. Giunta was the commentator.

There were several crosscultural sessions. Sharon Sievers chaired one on suffrage that included a paper on the Kansas suffrage campaign in 1893-1895, by Michael Goldberg, and a paper on suffrage in provincial Japan, by Gregory Pflugfelder. Bryna Goodman chaired a session on images and image makers that included a paper by David D. Buck on Pearl Buck's search for America and a paper by Patricia Neils on Theodore White's search for China.

Two sessions were devoted to Mexico. Susan Kellogg was the chair and commentator for a session devoted to ethnohistorical approaches to the indigenous women of Mexico. Robert Haskett examined the life of

Dona Josephà Maria; Rebecca Horn discussed naming patterns among seventeenth-century Coyoacan women; Susan Schroeder delivered a paper on the noble women of Chalco; and Stephanie Wood examined changing patterns of daily life for women within the Nahua testaments. Carlos Gil chaired a session on new views of the Mexican North. Alex M. Saragoza read a paper on the northern frontier within popular culture, Jose Cuello compared Native American warfare tactics with those found in the writings of Che Guevara, and Miguel Tinker-Salas examined cultural diversity in Sonora.

World history courses were the focus of two sessions. In one sponsored by the Western Association of Women Historians, Mary R. Anderson and Bogna Lorence-Kot separately addressed the issue of deconstruction within a world history format. Linda A. Walton chaired a session in which Chris Hosgood examined the world history course as a core requirement. Alan Wood looked at new approaches to teaching world history, and Richard Roberts examined the introductory non-Western civilization course. Charles Le Guin provided commentary.

One of the highlights of this year's meeting was a session that focused upon the thirty-five year career of Thomas Vaughan as director of the Oregon Historical Society. Chaired by Richard Maxwell Brown, this session included commentary on the man and the institution by G. Thomas Edwards, William Tramosch, and Thomas Vaughan. This session was followed by a well-attended reception on the grounds of the Oregon Historical Society. The society also sponsored a tour of its exhibition hall, which contains a display of fashion covering many decades.

Phi Alpha Theta sponsored a session that featured the prize-winning essays from the society's student conferences held in the Pacific Northwest, northern California, southern California, and the Southwest. Robert Coorod commented upon papers by Timothy J. Le Cain (Montana State University), Grace Disman (California State University, Chico), Valerie R. Drees (California State University, Los Angeles), and Robert Dean (University of Arizona).

The annual business meeting began with a report from President Stansky. The first part of the report acknowledged the skillful and dedicated manner in which members of the Program Committee and the Local Arrangements Committee carried out their demanding responsibilities. The president also thanked the elected and appointed members of the Branch who carried out the work of the organization during the year. The second part of the president's report focused upon the problems that confronted the Program Committee this year. In his judgment, the quality and quantity of proposals submitted to the committee were inadequate. While the quality of the program was high, it came at a price. The Program

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Committee had to solicit papers in an intensive, time-consuming manner. In addition, the size of the program and the harmony of some paper pairings suffered. Finally, some high quality papers had to be rejected because of the lack of suitable papers with which to pair them. The president challenged the Branch to approach other regional organizations about holding joint meetings.

The secretary-treasurer reported that the affairs of the Branch are in fair condition. There had been some deterioration from the preceding year because of the receivership status of Lincoln Savings. In 1987, the Branch purchased \$10,000 of bonds issued by the American Continental Corporation (ACC), the parent company for Lincoln Savings. When ACC declared bankruptcy in 1989, the federal government seized Lincoln Savings. The Branch stands to lose most or all of this investment. Seventy-five percent of this investment represented the endowment for the W. Turrentine Jackson Award. Twenty-five percent represented the general assets of the Branch. With the unanimous approval of the Council, the secretary-treasurer transferred the Jackson Award bonds to the general assets of the Branch and transferred \$7,500 in cash from the Branch's general assets to the endowment for the Jackson Award. The Branch also made up the loss of earnings suffered by the Jackson Award. Thus, the Jackson Award did not lose any money as a result of the bankruptcy. The secretary-treasurer reported that all other financial matters are in good condition. The annual meeting was a financial success as well. The primary reason for this was the generosity and financial support of Portland State University in hosting the 1989 meeting. The support of the six sponsors listed at the beginning of this report was also very important. Bernard V. Burke, chair of the history department, and Diane Gould, departmental secretary, played instrumental roles in ensuring that the local arrangements were handled in an efficient and frugal manner. The Branch also benefited from the exceptional administrative and travel support extended to the secretary-treasurer by Loyola Marymount University. Finally, the able assistance of many generous and capable individuals, from members to officers, helped make the year very successful.

The managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported that the journal had another successful year. He indicated that the quality of articles published remained uniformly high, and that the number of manuscripts submitted for consideration remained healthy. The managing editor praised the Board of Editors and the referees for the high quality of their contributions. Finally, the managing editor acknowledged the support given the review by its individual and institutional patrons. Their financial support helped prevent a reduction in the

number of pages printed and helped provide for the timely publication of scholarly research.

The Nominations Committee reported the following results: C. Warren Hollister was elected vice-president; Mary Aickin Rothschild, Peter Kenez, and Mary R. O'Neil were elected to the Council; and Janet Roebuck and Valerie J. Matsumoto were elected to the Nominations Committee. The chair of the committee for 1989 was Leon Litwack.

Robert W. Cherny, chair of the Pacific Coast Branch Award Committee, announced that the award was won by David Montejano for his book, *Anglos and Mexicans in the Making of Texas, 1836-1986* (University of Texas Press). Professor Montejano was at the University of New Mexico until the fall of 1989, when he moved to the University of Texas, Austin.

The Louis Knott Koontz Award went to Stephen C. Fox for his article, "General John DeWitt and the Proposed Internment of German and Italian Aliens during World War II" (*Pacific Historical Review*, November 1988). Professor Fox is a professor at Humboldt State University.

The W. Turrentine Jackson prize was awarded for the first time at the 1989 Annual Meeting. This prize is given to the graduate student submitting the most outstanding essay to the *Pacific Historical Review*. The inaugural prize went to two students, Michael Magliari (at the time a doctoral candidate at the University of California, Davis, and now a faculty member at California State University, Chico) for his article, "Populism, Steamboats, and the Octopus: Transportation Rates and Monopoly in California's Wheat Regions, 1890-1996" and to John T. McGreevy (Stanford University) for his article, "Farmers, Nationalists, and the Origins of California Populism." Both articles appeared in the November, 1989, issue of the review. The Jackson Prize was made possible by a very generous gift from W. Turrentine Jackson, professor emeritus at the University of California, Davis.

Richard Maxwell Brown, chair of the Resolutions Committee, read the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, is most grateful to Reba Soffer and her extremely aggressive, hard-working committee for their production of an intellectually stimulating and interesting program (stressing cultural history in many sessions) in which all sessions were marked by their variety of participants, topics, and approaches. The Branch thanks the Mormon History Association for cosponsoring one of our sessions and also thanks the Western Association of Women Historians for cosponsoring another session and for continuing to provide one of the intellectual and social high points of the annual meeting, the WAWH luncheon.

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Branch gives special thanks to Portland State University and to the Local Arrangements Committee, cochaired by Bernard V. Burke and Basil Dmytryshyn, for their well-planned contributions to our successful and pleasurable assemblage in this lovely City of Roses. The Branch also thanks the Oregon Historical Society for an enjoyable reception held on its beautiful new plaza and congratulates Thomas Vaughan upon the completion this summer of his long, distinguished tenure (1954–1989) as executive director of the society and his leadership in making it a Pacific as well as an Oregon institution.

BE IT ADDITIONALLY RESOLVED that the Branch gives special thanks to Lawrence J. Jelinek for his dedicated service in coping with an unusually difficult year in the affairs of the Branch.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that we regret the recent passing of the following three historians who resided and served in the region of the Branch: Glenn Dumke, Siegfried B. Rolland, and Rena Vasser.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that we offer sympathy for our Local Arrangements Cochair, Bernard V. Burke, in regard to the death yesterday (August 14, 1989) of his mother.

President Stansky concluded the business meeting by announcing that the next annual meeting would be held at the University of Utah from August 8 to 11, 1990. The following year the University of Hawaii, Manoa, will host the annual meeting on the Big Island of Hawaii from August 14 to 18, 1991.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 31, 1989

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance, December 31, 1988	\$ 14,555
Income:	
Convention receipts	9,051
Subvention of American Historical Association	2,000
Interest on funds	828
Program advertising, book displays	600
American Continental Corporation Bond income	67
Total Funds, December 31, 1989	<u>\$ 27,101</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Expenditures:		
Convention expenses	\$ 4,085	
Pacific Coast Branch Award	250	
Printing and mailing of program	3,826	
Miscellaneous program expenses	424	
Jackson Award Fund contribution	7,500	
Interest paid to Jackson Award Fund	581	
Miscellaneous office expenses	94	
Total Expenditures		\$ 16,760
Balance, December 31, 1989		<u>\$ 10,341</u>

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1988 (adjusted)	\$ 332
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Income:

Ohio Edison Company Bond income	247
MGM-UA Communications Company Bond income	325
Interest on funds	23
Total Income	<u>\$ 595</u>

Expenditures:

The Louis Knott Koontz Award	<u>250</u>
Balance, December 31, 1989	<u>\$ 677</u>

THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1988	\$ 16,537
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Income:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bond income	225
Vermont Yankee Power Corp. Bond income	96
Patron support	2,930
Interest on funds	<u>1,196</u>
Total Funds, December 31, 1989	<u>\$ 20,884</u>

Expenditures:

University of California Press, patron subscriptions	\$ 1,079
Miscellaneous office expenses	470
Advertising expenses	<u>200</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,749
Balance, December 31, 1989	<u>\$ 19,135</u>

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON PRIZE FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1988	\$ 1,467
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Income:

American Continental Corporation Bond income	203
Interest on funds	<u>786</u>
Total Income	<u>\$ 989</u>

Expenditures:

The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize	\$ 500
Miscellaneous expenditures	<u>107</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 607
Balance, December 31, 1989	<u>\$ 1,849</u>

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON AWARD FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1988	\$ 985
Income:	
MGM-UA Communications Company Bond income	975
Interest on funds	<u>63</u>
Total Income	\$ 1,038
Balance, December 31, 1989	\$ 2,023

Funds are deposited at Home Savings and Loan Association of America, Temple City Branch, and Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Los Angeles Branch. 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 in Texas Utility Company. Some of its certificates are held by the Company.

Lawrence J. Jelinek, *Secretary-Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE JOURNALS MANAGER FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1988-1989 VOLUMES 57:3,4 and 58:1,2

Income	
Subscriptions	\$ 40,537
Advertising	1,118
List rental	165
Back issues	460
Offprints	90
Subsidiary rights	<u>832</u>
Total Income	\$ <u>43,202</u>
Expenses	
Manufacturing	\$ 22,124
Postage and mailing	2,378
Editorial	615
Promotion	1,421
Fulfillment	6,330
Administration	6,647
Supplies	3,809
Press overhead	<u>2,621</u>
Total Expenses	\$ <u>45,945</u>
Net Income	\$ (2,743)

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Subscriptions

May, 1989, issue	1,610
Gratis and exchange	<u>38</u>
Total subscriptions	<u>1,638</u>

Sandra Whisler, *Journals Manager,*
University of California Press

*Program of the One Hundred Fourth Annual Meeting
December 27-30, San Francisco, California*

REPORT OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The French Revolution presented itself as the all but inescapable theme for the AHA's 1989 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. To be sure, there had been no shortage of conferences during the previous months and years, commemorating the Bicentennial of that event—including over 100 in France alone and perhaps twice that many in other countries throughout the world. Yet the Program Committee hoped to take advantage of the Association's unusually broad membership and interests in order to expand the focus of thematic inquiry to include synthetic and comparative perspectives on the influence of the French Revolution in Europe and the world and on the general problem of revolution from the ancient period to the present. Unexpectedly, the dramatic occurrences during the year in China and Eastern Europe rendered the theme all the more appropriate. Indeed, the events in Beijing, Bucharest, Sofia, East Germany, and elsewhere found frequent reference in the participants' papers and influenced debates in numerous sessions.

In order to organize the overall program and sort through the colossal amounts of paper involved, I was fortunate to have the assistance of an exceptionally capable and dedicated Program Committee, chosen to represent the various constituencies and professional interests of the Association. The members included James B. Gilbert, University of Maryland, College Park, cochair, for U.S. intellectual and cultural history; Clayborne Carson, Stanford University, for African-American and U.S. urban and labor; Gregory Freeze, Brandeis University, for Russian and modern central and eastern Europe; Linda B. Hall, University of New Mexico, for Latin American, Mexican-American and women's history; Marjorie McIntosh, University of Colorado, for English, medieval, Renaissance-Reformation, and ancient history; Sally Marks, Providence, Rhode Island, for twentieth century European, international and diplomatic studies; Howard J. Shorr, Downtown Business Magnet School, Los Angeles, for history teaching, California and U.S. history generally; Lorena Walsh, Colonial Williamsburg, for U.S. colonial and public history; and Ernest P. Young, University of Michigan, for Asian history. An additional member, appointed to represent Africa and the Middle East,

found it necessary to resign in September 1988, and Marcia Wright, Columbia University, graciously agreed to fill in as a last-minute replacement.

In the preliminary stages of organization, a primary goal was to stimulate the creation of sessions involving the participation of major scholars of the French Revolution and other revolutions from around the world. But we rapidly established a number of other important objectives for the 1989 program. First, we sought to continue the outstanding efforts of the previous Committee toward encouraging a significant number of non-Western and cross-cultural comparative sessions. Second, in reference to the location of the 1989 meeting, we would encourage the formation of sessions dealing with the history of San Francisco, California, and the American West generally. Third, we would make every effort to maintain good working relations with the Association's affiliated societies. With full realization of the impossibility of including all of the close to 100 affiliates on the program, the Committee would attempt to work closely with the proposers of the most promising sessions, particularly those who turned in their proposals sufficiently early to allow such collaboration. Fourth, we would scrupulously follow the AHA guidelines stipulating that ethnic and racial diversity must be encouraged and that, except under exceptional circumstances, no sessions would be "gender segregated," and that no individuals could take part in more than one session nor deliver papers if they had done so in the previous Annual Meeting.

In the end, a total of 273 panel proposals and a scattering of individual paper proposals were submitted to the Committee. The overwhelming majority of these — perhaps 90 percent — came directly from the membership and the affiliates. However, Committee members were also asked to encourage the creation of a certain number of sessions in the areas related to the theme or where there were gaps in topical and/or regional coverage. In the initial stage of the evaluation process, each proposal was assigned to the appropriate Committee member for a preliminary assessment. Prior to the first deadline, mid-October 1988, Committee members were advised to assist in the development of the most promising panels, in order to improve their content and cohesiveness if necessary and to ensure that they were complete and followed the AHA guidelines. Unfortunately, for proposals submitted shortly before the second deadline, mid-February 1989, there was often insufficient time to pursue this kind of collaborative process. But in any case, all proposals were subsequently read, discussed, and voted on by the entire Committee.

The first full Committee meeting took place in Washington, November 18–19, 1988. At that time there was a preliminary ranking of the ninety-five proposals received thus far and a determination of the specific areas

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

which were underrepresented and which would have to be promoted more vigorously during the following weeks. Perhaps because of the program's theme, a particular weakness emerged in the number of proposals submitted in U.S. history. During the following weeks, the Committee—and particularly Howard Shorr and Jim Gilbert—would spend a considerable amount of time attempting to rectify this problem. After a brief interim meeting, December 29 at the 1988 Annual Meeting in Cincinnati (among those members who were able to attend), the full Committee convened once again in Washington, March 11–12 to make its final decisions. The ultimate determination of the proposals to be retained was a difficult and frequently frustrating task. Confronted with the necessity of ensuring breadth of coverage and with the outside limit of 140 panels which could be placed in the Meeting, the Committee found itself forced to reject many excellent proposals from both individuals and affiliated societies. For issue of coverage, a very rough and flexible quota system was developed based on six-panel units. In the ideal case, the Committee hoped to identify six first-rate panels (or, in the case of the more popular areas, twelve first-rate panels or more) for each of the major regional areas and periods represented in the Association or suggested by the program's theme: thus, for example, six in medieval history, six in Russian history, twelve related to the French Revolution, etc. Theoretically, this would allow the Committee to distribute the sessions over the six standard time slots at the Annual Meeting—thus avoiding the problem of conflicting sessions in the same areas—and also to ensure the presence of a critical mass of scholars working in those areas. Of course, in practice, the Committee frequently found itself departing from these rough guidelines, as a function of the number and quality of the proposals actually submitted. Yet the approach did enable it to assemble interesting sets of panels in areas (like Chinese history, medieval history, etc.) that have often been underrepresented in the past.

In the end, 140 panels—the maximum possible—were retained, just over half of all those submitted. Inevitably, given the theme, the largest proportion of the panels, a total of 57, were in European history. Another 37 were in U.S. history, while 29 were in Latin America or non-Western history, and 17 were comparative or methodological in nature. In the published version of the program, printed before a certain number of last-minute changes were made (changes over which the Committee had little or no control), 35 percent of all the participants were women—up very slightly from the previous year—and only 7 of the panels were not gender balanced (6 with all men and one with all women). Emergency modifications late in the selection process necessitated two double appearances and 3 or 4 repeaters who had delivered papers in 1988. A total of

44 panels were jointly sponsored by affiliated societies or other societies or organizations, and another 6 were organized in conjunction with the various divisions and committees of the Association itself. The Program Committee was particularly pleased that a good working relationship was reestablished with the Conference on Latin American History — in large measure through the efforts of Linda Hall.

In all, ten sessions dealt specifically with the French Revolution — including the participation of many of the best known specialists from the United States, Europe, and Australia. An additional seven touched on the influence of the Revolution in various corners of the world, while twenty were related to the broader problems of revolution and rebellion in general. The effort to obtain a wide selection of panels on revolutions was successful, in part, because of the substantial number of excellent panels submitted by the membership, but also because of the vigorous efforts of Gregory Freeze, Marjorie McIntosh, Sally Marks, and Ernie Young to nurture these proposals and stimulate the creation of others in areas where few or no panels were initially forthcoming. Other particularly cohesive sets of panels were assembled in twentieth-century China, California, and the Western United States, the relation of film and history, twentieth-century international relations, contemporary intellectual history, and the social and cultural history of medieval and early-modern Europe. Gregory Freeze (with the timely assistance of the Director) almost achieved a major coup when he obtained the initial agreement of the eminent Soviet historian Roy Medvedev to deliver an opening night address — an agreement which ultimately fell through when Medvedev opted to remain in Moscow and participate in history rather than talk about it in San Francisco. On the other hand, the Committee was disappointed by its inability to engender more than three proposals in the important area of ancient history. Much of the problem here stems from the fact the AHA and the American Philological Association normally meet at the same time of year in different cities. (It is also hoped that the two societies might be able to make some arrangements to avoid this situation in the future.) Finally, beyond the 140 program sessions, the Committee decided to set up three events hors categorie for the evening of Friday, December 29: a “mock history” session subtitled “Revisions and Revulsions,” inspired by the similar sessions held each year at the Kalamazoo medieval conference; and two film presentations, one exploring cinematographic depictions of the French Revolution and one previewing the PBS series “Eyes on the Prize II.”

The actual realization of the program at the 1989 Annual Meeting was, by almost all accounts, a considerable success. This achievement was due in no small measure to the hard work of the staff in Washington — led by

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Convention Manager, Sharon Tune — which took over after the full program was delivered in June 1989; and also to the efficiency and organization of Local Arrangements Committee Chair Peter O. Pierson, Santa Clara University. Official paid attendance, excluding the complementary registrations accorded to a substantial number of Bay Area high school teachers, came to just under 3,400. This excellent turnout, particularly gratifying given the West Coast setting was surpassed in the decade by only two other meetings, in Washington and in New York. As established by the Committee the program called for the participation of 715 individuals, of whom 55 were from outside the United States. In addition to colleagues from Canada, Mexico, 13 European countries, Israel, Australia, Taiwan and Japan, special note should be made of the presence of Professors Qingzhao Hua, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, and Kapepwa I. Tambila, University of Dar es Salaam, both of whose travels were partially subsidized by the Association.

Ultimately, only two panels had to be cancelled altogether: the opening night session that centered on Medvedev; and a panel on the French Revolution in Eastern Europe whose principal speakers, Professors Virgil Candea and Stefan Pascu, were caught by the extraordinary events unrolling in Romania late last December. Unfortunately, however, a number of individual participants from both the United States and abroad were unable to appear. To extrapolate from the limited number of reports sent in by session chairs (only 40 of the 138 actually followed through on this responsibility) almost a third of the sessions had one or more missing members or last-minute changes in participants. Many of the no-shows had apparently been hit by a particularly virulent form of the flu active on many campuses around the country in December — and also in the San Francisco hotels during the Meeting itself. A minor crisis arose when the two protagonists of a showcase debate on the origins of the French Revolution backed out less than a month before the Meeting: Professor Michel Vovelle because of serious illness and Professor William Doyle because Vovelle would not be present. Fortunately, the Committee was able to improvise a last-minute panel to read and discuss the papers which the two had mailed. The Committee is especially grateful to Elizabeth Eisenstein, Lynn Hunt, Gary Kates, Colin Lucas, and Donald Sutherland for filling in on this occasion, and for in fact pulling together one of the most exciting sessions of all those dealing with the French Revolution.

The Meeting's theme was well set by the two opening-night presentations: 1). a major address by Colin Lucas on Revolutionary violence, commented upon by Charles Tilly, Simon Schama, and Isser Woloch; and 2). a session dealing with four black radicals on revolution including papers by Thomas Holt, Paul Buhle, Cedric Robinson, and Kapepwa

Tambila. Among the other successful theme panels was a session on comparative revolutionary revisionisms; an assessment of the work of François Furet (with Furet present and commenting); an assessment of a recent study by Franco Venturi (with Venturi present and commenting); and a variety of others dealing with the intellectual and cultural origins and impact of the French Revolution. The question and answer periods of the sessions often generated some fascinating dialogue among the numerous specialists in attendance at the Meeting. Several of the papers and comments on the French Revolution most closely related to one another will be published in the fall 1990 issue of *French Historical Studies*.

Unfortunately, I was unable to attend more than a few sessions outside the area of the French Revolution. But the reports turned in by panel chairs and the partial attendance figures collected by the AHA staff (available for 108 of the 140 sessions) give at least some indication of the general success of the program. Overall, the panels on European history had an average attendance of about 55 per session — with upward of 70 at those concerning the French Revolution — while Latin American history averaged 42, U.S. history 36, and non-Western history 34. Significantly, the strongest general category was what has been called here as “comparative history,” with over 58 people per session: an additional bit of evidence of the popularity of these panels that will hopefully be taken to heart by future Program Committees. Such Committees should also take note of the exceptional enthusiasm and support for the six panels on medieval history, which averaged a healthy 68 persons per session. Among the topical areas, intellectual/cultural history (averaging 79 persons per session) outdrew social history (61 per session), though both continue to pull in a somewhat stronger attendance than certain of the more “traditional” fields of political, diplomatic, and military history. As for the “events” organized by the Committee outside the framework of the formal program, the two film sessions and the experiment “mock history” scheduled for the night of the 29th all received respectable attendance (of about 50 to 100 people each), despite the considerable competition from university “smokers” and other ad hoc evenings out. Equally impressive was the standing-room-only attendance at the round table discussion of the Tiananmen Square incident, improvised by several of the historians of China present.

It would be difficult to overestimate the expenditure of time and nervous energy necessitated by the duties of chairing the Program Committee, an experience at once frustrating and aggravating, but also fascinating and challenging beyond expectations. The experience was rendered a good bit more tolerable by the assistance, good humor, and friendship of other Committee members. Konrad Jarausch, the previous chair, and his assistant Norbert Mayr provided much excellent advice and a sense of conti-

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

nuity in the early stages of the enterprise. I would also thank Catholic University of America and history department chair Jon Wakelyn for early assistance, financial and otherwise; the University of California, Irvine; and especially its Dean of Humanities Terence Parsons, for their very substantial subsidies to the operations of the Committee after I moved to California. Finally, a considerable word of appreciation for my graduate assistants, Alex Burckin and Belinda Peters, who held things together much of the time, especially while I was away in France, Italy, or China participating in other bicentennial events.

Timothy Tackett

*Professor and Chair, 1989 Program Committee
University of California, Irvine*

PROGRAM OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE

CHAIR: Patricia O'Brien, University of California, Irvine

Destructive Violence and Creative Violence in the French Revolution. Colin Lucas, Balliol College, Oxford University

COMMENT: Charles Tilly, New School for Social Research; Simon Schama, Harvard University; Isser Woloch, Columbia University

BLACK RADICALS ON REVOLUTION: DUBOIS, JAMES, COX, AND RODNEY

CHAIR: Barbara J. Fields, Columbia University

W.E.B. Dubois. Thomas Holt, University of Chicago

C.L.R. James: Pan-African Revolutionary Thinker. Paul Buhle, Rhode Island School of Design

Oliver Cromwell Cox and the Historiography of the West. Cedric Robinson, University of California, Santa Barbara

Walter Rodney: Historian and Revolutionary. Kapepwa I. Tambila, University of Dar es Salaam

COMMENT: The Audience

ROY MEDVEDEV AND NEW PERSPECTIVES ON STALINISM

CHAIR: Robert V. Daniels, University of Vermont

New Perspectives on Stalinism. Roy Aleksandrovich Medvedev, Moscow, USSR

COMMENT: Robert Tucker, Princeton University; Gail W. Lapidus, University of California, Berkeley

POLITICAL CULTURE AND AMERICAN URBAN HISTORY: THE SAN FRANCISCO CASE

CHAIR: Eric H. Monkkonen, University of California, Los Angeles

Gender, Class, and Privilege: The Contested Terrain of Political Culture in San Francisco, 1890-1920. Philip J. Ethington, Brandeis University

Liberalism and Urban Policy: San Francisco Political Culture from the 1930s to the 1960s. William Issel, San Francisco State University

COMMENT: Robin Einhorn, University of California, Berkeley; Eric H. Monkkonen

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE FAMILY IN THE 1940s AND 1950s

CHAIR: Vicki Ruiz, University of California, Davis

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Lessons For Today in Yesterday's Experiences: The Case of America's Working Mothers and Latchkey Children during World War Two. William M. Tuttle, Jr., University of Kansas

Fertility and Infertility in Post World War Two America. Elaine Tyler May, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

COMMENT: Karen Anderson, University of Arizona

EMIGRÉ REVOLUTIONARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University

A Collective Biography of Italian Radical Immigrants, 1890-1920. Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota

The Tribune and the Worker: The Role of El Lector in the American Labor Movement. Gary R. Mormino, University of South Florida

A Dove among the Ruins: American Influence on the Revolutionary Thought of Jose Marti. Andrew R. Heinze, University of California, Davis

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

SOCIETY AND SILENT FILM: PARIS, NEW YORK, BERLIN

CHAIR: Kay Sloan, Miami University

Early French Cinema and the Law: The Shaping of an Industry and Art Form. Richard Abel, Drake University

The People's Institute, the Motion Picture Patents Company and the Problem of Censorship in American Film. Nancy J. Rosenbloom, Canisius College

From 'Lights and Shadows' to 'City Symphonies': Changing Representations of Metropolitan Life in Documentary Screen Practice. Charles Musser, New York University

COMMENT: Sumiko Higashi, State University College of New York at Brockport

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN COLONIAL AMERICA: OCCUPATIONS AND TOWNS

CHAIR: Oliver A. Rink, California State University, Bakersfield

Who Comprised the 'Business' Sector in Colonial America? The Origins of Entrepreneurship. Edwin J. Perkins, University of Southern California

Profits in the Wilderness: Entrepreneurship and the Founding of New England Towns in the Seventeenth Century. John Frederick Martin, Washington, DC

COMMENT: Allan Kulikoff, Northern Illinois University; Stephen Innes, University of Virginia

INTERPRETING OUR INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Joint session with the National Council on Public History

CHAIR: Theodore Karamanski, National Council on Public History

Pullman and Its Public: Image and Aim in Making and Interpreting History. Susan E. Hirsch, Loyola University of Chicago, and Janice L. Reiff, Case Western Reserve University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Importance of the History of Technology to Our Understanding of History. Emory L. Kemp, West Virginia University

COMMENT: The Audience

INTERVIEWS AS HISTORICAL EVIDENCE: STANDARDS OF DOCUMENTATION AND ACCESS

Sponsored by the AHA Professional Division and the Oral History Association

CHAIR: Donald A. Ritchie, United States Senate Historical Office

PANEL: Terry Birdwhistell, University of Kentucky Library; Richard S. Kirkendall, University of Washington; Holly Cowan Shulman, Washington, DC

COMMENT: The Audience

REBELLIONS IN MEXICAN HISTORY

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Criston I. Archer, University of Calgary

The Structure of Popular Revolts in Eighteenth-Century New Spain. Felipe Castro Gutiérrez, Universidad Autónoma de México

Comparing Millenarian Movements: Mexico, 1890, Uganda, 1990. Paul Vanderwood, San Diego State University.

The Rebellions of the Post-Revolutionary Era. Carlos Martinez Assad, Universidad Autónoma de México

COMMENT: Virginia Guédea, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Linda Rodriguez, University of California, Los Angeles

ELECTORAL POLITICS IN BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA: THE KUBITSCHKE AND FRONDISI YEARS

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Samuel Bailly, Rutgers University

The Rise of Mass Politics in Brazil. Michael Conniff, University of New Mexico

Juscelino Kubitschek and the General. Sheldon Maram, California State University, Fullerton

Kubitschek and Frondizi: A Comparative Evaluation. Thomas E. Skidmore, Brown University

COMMENT: Kathryn Sikkink, University of Minnesota; Samuel Bailly

THE ORIGINS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: A DEBATE

CHAIR: Elizabeth Eisenstein, University of Michigan

PANEL: Michel Vovelle, Université de Paris I; William Doyle, University of Bristol

COMMENT: The Audience

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE TRANSFORMATION OF WOMEN'S WORK AND WOMEN'S NATURE IN FRANCE, 1750-1850

CHAIR: Carole Shammas, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

'Le Luxe des Vêtements': The Discourse on Women and Luxury in the Old Regime.

Jennifer M. Jones, Princeton University

Salonnière to Ménagère: The Transformation of 'Women's Empire' in Revolutionary France. Elizabeth Colwill, San Diego State University

The Redefinition of Women's Work in Post-Revolutionary France. Judith A. DeGroat, University of Alabama, Birmingham

COMMENT: Jeffrey Merrick, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

WAS THERE A 'PRICE REVOLUTION' IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY RUSSIA? TAKING A LOOK AT MUSCOVITE PRICES AND WAGES

CHAIR: David Miller, Roosevelt University

Prices in Seventeenth-Century Muscovite Russia. Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

The Government Workers of Moscow: Salaries and Economic Survival. Peter B. Brown, Rhode Island College

The Costs of Maintaining the Muscovite Army: Compensation, Wages, and Provisioning in the Late Seventeenth Century. Carol B. Stevens, Colgate University

COMMENT: Ann M. Kleimola, University of Nebraska

INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION ON THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Wayne S. Vucinich, Stanford University

The French Revolution and its Impact on the Countries under Foreign Domination in Central and Eastern Europe. Stefan Pascu, Romanian Academy and Cluj-Napoca University

The Impact of the French Revolution on the Countries of South-Eastern Europe. Virgil Candea, International Association of South-East European Studies

COMMENT: Dimitriye Djordjevich, University of California, Santa Barbara; Maria Todorova, University of Sophia and University of California, Irvine

ENGLISH PEASANTS: CREATURES AND CREATORS OF THE MEDIEVAL JURY

CHAIR: Elaine Clark, University of Michigan, Dearborn

Interest and Agency: Peasant Jurors in Medieval England. Robert Goheen, Carleton University

Self-Government at Whose Command? Anne De Windt, Wayne County Community CoRege

COMMENT: Bernard McLane, Dartmouth College

RITUALIZED DEATH IN LATE ANTIQUITY

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Frederick S. Paxton, Connecticut College

The Sacramentum of the Gladiator. Carlin A. Barton, University of Massachusetts
Martyrological Motifs in Judaism and Early Christianity. Stephen D. Benin, Memphis State University

A Re-consideration of Christian Martyrdom. Carole Straw, Mount Holyoke College

COMMENT: Robert C. Gregg, Stanford University

THE POLITICS OF PATRONAGE FOR EARLY MODERN RELIGIOUS WOMEN

CHAIR: E. William Monter, Northwestern University

Nuns, Neighbors, and Kinsmen: The Transformation of Benedictine Patronage in Renaissance Florence. Sharon Strocchia, Emory University

A Spanish Prophetess and Her Patrons: The Case of Maria de Santo Domingo. Jodi Bilinkoff, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

Ideology Meets the Empire: Lutheran Abbesses as Landesherren. Merry Wiesner-Hanks, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

COMMENT: David Sabean, Cornell University

PROPAGANDA, OPINION-FORMATION, AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT OF 1919

CHAIR: Gordon Wright, Stanford University

Britain and the 'Unjust Peace': British Opinion and the Treaty of Versailles. Catherine Ann Cline, Catholic University of America

'How We Sold France': The French Propaganda Effort in the United States during the Break-up of the Franco-American Entente, 1919-1922. William R. Keylor, Boston University

Defending Minority Rights in Poland after the Great War. Carole Fink, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

COMMENT: Stephen A. Schuker, Brandeis University

NEW APPROACHES TO PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Jerald A. Combs, San Francisco State University

Death and Distance: America's Asian Wars as Cross-Cultural Encounters. Roger V. Dingman, University of Southern California

Creating Mutual Dependency: The Silk Trade in United States-Japan Relations, 1880-1930. Yasuo Sakata, University of California, Los Angeles

Human Ties: Migration and Immigration in the Pacific since 1950. Elliott R. Barkan, California State University, San Bernardino

COMMENT: Suzanne Wilson Barnett, University of Puget Sound; Ted Hitchcock, United States Air Force Academy

CLASS AND GENDER IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY SHANGHAI

CHAIR: Frederic Wakeman, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Cult of Domesticity in Shanghai's Middle Class. Susan Mann, University of California, Davis

The Making of an Urban Underclass: Subei People in Republican-Era Shanghai. Emily Honig, Yale University

The Class Structure of Shanghai Prostitution, 1920–1958. Gail Hershatter, Williams College

COMMENT: Frederic Wakeman, Jr.

TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL SOCIETY? THE JEWS OF NORTH AFRICA (MOROCCO, TUNISIA, ALGERIA, LIBYA) AND FRANCE

CHAIR: William M. Brinner, University of California, Berkeley

The Jews of France and North African Jewry: The Alliance Israelite Universelle's Political Encounter with the French-Educated Elite of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria: 1919–1939. Michael M. Laskier, Lee College, University of Judaism

Change Within Tradition: Women in the Jewish Community of Libya (Nineteenth-Twentieth Centuries). Rachel Simon, University of Washington, Seattle

COMMENT: The Audience

THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR: A FIFTY YEAR RETROSPECT

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

CHAIR: Agnes F. Peterson, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace

Roosevelt, Chamberlain, and the Coming of War. Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Edward M. Bennett, Washington State University; Warren F. Kimball, Rutgers University; Williamson Murray, Ohio State University

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Joint session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

CHAIR: Akira Iriye, Harvard University

California, the New Immigrant State. Charles Wollenberg, Vista College

Refugees in History and in the History Classroom. Paula Gillett, University of California, Berkeley

Teaching San Francisco's Newcomers. Paul Cheng, Newcomer High School, San Francisco, and Myron Berkman, Newcomer High School, San Francisco

COMMENT: The Audience

RETHINKING THE HISTORY MAJOR

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division and the Association of American Colleges Project on Liberal Learning, Study in Depth, and the Arts and Sciences Major

CHAIR: Myron Marty, Drake University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PANEL: Edward Gosselin, California State University, Long Beach; Colin A. Palmer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Lynda Shaffer, Tufts University; Joanna S. Zangrando, Skidmore College

COMMENT: Carol Schneider, Association of American Colleges

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Robert Blackey, California State University, San Bernardino

How High School Advanced Placement United States and European History Courses Measure Up: Results of Recent College Surveys. Robert Blackey

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Gene A. Brucker, University of California, Riverside

The Dilemma of Popular History. Gerald Strauss, Indiana University

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HISTORY

PRESIDING: Theodore J. Karamanski, Loyola University of Chicago

U.S. COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY AND AMERICAN MILITARY INSTITUTE

PRESIDING: Bruce Menning, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

Learning To Be A Navy: Roots of Professionalism in the Pre-1815 U.S. Navy. Christopher McKee, Grinnell College

CONTESTED TERRAIN: ELITE AND ETHNIC RADICALISM IN THE AMERICAN WEST, 1890-1940

CHAIR: Spencer Olin, University of California, Irvine

Old West, New West: Elite Radicals and the Far West, 1890-1920. William F. Deverell, California Institute of Technology

'Liberty is Not Dead': Revolution in the Colorado Coal Fields, 1900-1930. Camille Guerin-Gonzales, University of Colorado

Militant Challenge to the Melting Pot: Expressions of Mexican American Cultural Nationalism in the Great Depression. David G. Gutierrez, University of Utah

COMMENT: Carlos Schwantes, University of Idaho

WOMEN AND MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: PAST AND PRESENT

Joint session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Hasia Diner, University of Maryland, College Park

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

'A Suitable Mate': German-American Women, the International Marriage Market and Social Reproduction. Suzanne Sinke, University of Minnesota, and Stephen Gross, University of Minnesota

Interpreting Sex Ratios: Immigrant Women before 1924. Donna Gabaccia, Mercy College.

The Feminization of Recent Immigration to the United States. Katherine M. Donato, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Hasia Diner

SEXUAL BOUNDARIES, URBAN SPACE: THE CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF NEW YORK CITY

CHAIR: Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason University

Constructing Cultural Space: The Landscape of Gay Life in Early Twentieth-Century New York City. George Chauncey, Jr., Rutgers University

The Ambiguities of Ladies' Mile: Sexual Order and Public Amusements in Gilded Age New York. David Scobey, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Kathy Peiss, University of Massachusetts; Mary Ryan, University of California, Berkeley

WAR ON MAIN STREET: THE IMPACT OF WAR ON AMERICAN COMMUNITY LIFE

CHAIR: Gerald Nash, University of New Mexico

Creating Crusaders: Military Training Camps and Their Neighboring Communities, 1917-1919. Nancy K. Bristow, Wabash College

The Western Front: World War II and the Transformation of West Coast Urban Life. Marilyn S. Johnson, New York University

COMMENT: Richard Polenberg, Cornell University; Gerald Nash

BEFORE THE MOVING IMAGE: THE CHALLENGE OF BRINGING EARLIER HISTORY TO FILM

CHAIR: David Culbert, Louisiana State University

Visualizing the Distant Past: Media Approaches to the Columbian Quincentenary and Other Topics. Robin Cutler Maw, Media Resource Associates, Washington, DC

The Historian as Screenwriter: Interpreting Early American History on Film. Daniel Blake Smith, University of Kentucky

A Lens on the First Amendment: Towards a New Filmed History. Karen Thomas, Washington, DC

COMMENT: Kenneth A. Lockridge, University of Michigan

CONSENSUS AND CONFLICT ON THE AMERICAN INDIAN FRONTIER Joint session with the Frederick Jackson Turner Frontier Society

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

Consensus and Conflict: Sir William Johnson and the Mohawks. Michael Mullin, Augustana College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Thinking and Believing: Indians on Pontiac's War. Gregory E. Dowd, University of Notre Dame

Indian Patriotism: Warriors vs. Negotiators. Christopher Miller, Pan American University

COMMENT: Carol Devens, Rhodes College; Daniel K. Richter, Dickinson College

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE THOUGHT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

CHAIR: Richard Ryerson, *The Adams Papers*, Massachusetts Historical Society

The French Revolution and Jeffersonian Commercial Diplomacy. Doron Ben-Atar, Princeton University

'The Earth Belongs to the Living': Jefferson, Constitutionalism, and the French Revolution. Herbert Sloan, Barnard College

COMMENT: John C. Stagg, University of Virginia; Marta Wagner, Harvard University

RACE AND ETHNICITY IN POSTWAR AMERICA

CHAIR: Steven Lawson, University of South Florida

The Civil Rights Movement as Urban Reform: Atlanta's Black Neighborhoods and a New 'Progressivism'. Ronald H. Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology

The Latinization of Florida. Raymond A. Mohl, Florida Atlantic University

Uncertain Neighbors: Blacks and Ethnic Groups Confront the New Ethnicity. David R. Colburn, University of Florida, and George E. Pozzetta, University of Florida

COMMENT: Gwendolyn Robinson, Smithsonian Institution

THE IMPACT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Robert A. Monson, University of Arkansas

The Impact of European Revolution and Enlightenment in Latin America: The Contradictions of Intentions and Action in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World. Kenneth Maxwell, Columbia University

Latin American Markets and the Pre-Revolutionary Crisis in French Textile: The Silk Industry of Languedoc. Edward A. Allen, Foreign Service Institute

Comparative Revolutions: France 1789 and Mexico 1810. Jaime E. Rodriguez O., University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: John P. Soder, Jr., George Mason University; Robert A. Monson

REGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS IN REPUBLICAN SOUTH AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Woodrow Borah, University of California, Berkeley

The Fragility of Regional Trade: Yerba Mate, 1780-1865. Thomas L. Whigham, University of Georgia

The Nature of Regional Trade and its Effects on Southern Bolivia and Northern Argentina, 1820-1930. Erick D. Langer, Carnegie Mellon University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Between the 'Espacio Peruano' and the 'National Internal Market': Trading Regimes in the Southern Peruvian Highlands during the Nineteenth Century. Nils Jacobsen, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Arnold J. Bauer, University of California, Davis; David Robinson, Syracuse University

'REVISIONIST' INTERPRETATIONS OF REVOLUTIONS: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Joyce Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles

The English Revolution. Derek M. Hirst, Washington University

The French Revolution. Claude Langlois, University of Rouen

The Mexican Revolution. Alan S. Knight, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Gilbert Joseph, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Joyce Appleby

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES: FROM ROYAL TO NATIONAL AND FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Joint session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: Lawrence J. McCrank, Ferris State University

Revolution and Evolution, 1789–1989: The National Archives and Libraries of France. Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris

COMMENT: Nancy Bartlett, University of Michigan; Pierre H. Boule, McGill University; Carol Armbruster, Library of Congress

RADICALISM, NATIONALISM, AND THE ORIGINS OF THE COMINTERN

CHAIR: Ronald Grigor Suny, University of Michigan

The Debates on Social Democracy and Communism in Iran: 1906–1920. Janet Afary, University of Michigan

The Meaning of October: The Bolshevik Revolution, Comintern, and National Revolution. Geoff Eley, University of Michigan

National Revolution and Socialist Internationalism: Comintern and the Baku Congress of the East, 1920. Ronald Grigor Suny

COMMENT: Tim McDaniel, University of California, San Diego; Ziva Galili y Garcia, Rutgers University

LIBERALISM AND THE LAW IN NINETEENTH CENTURY GERMAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Jane Caplan, Bryn Mawr College

Particularism and National Identity: The Politics of Marriage Law Reform in the Prussian Vormarz. Douglas Klusmeyer, Jr., Stanford University

Nationalism, Particularism, and the Law: Liberals and the Imperial Justice Laws of 1877–79. Kenneth Ledford, German Historical Institute, Washington, DC

COMMENT: Roger Chickering, University of Oregon; Jane Caplan

THE RELUCTANT EUROPEANS: SCANDINAVIA, THE MARSHALL PLAN AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CHAIR: Terje I. Leiren, University of Washington

The Reluctant Europeans: The Case of Sweden. Ulf Olsson, Stockholm School of Economics

The Politics of Closed Markets: The Danish Economy and European Integration, 1945–65. Vibeke M. Sorensen, University of Copenhagen

The Reluctant Europeans: Norway, North Atlanticism and Europhobia. Helge O. Pharo, University of Oslo

COMMENT: John Gimbel, Humboldt State University

DIMENSIONS OF GENDER IN ITALIAN RENAISSANCE CITIES

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: David Herlihy, Brown University

Marriage and Politics in Late Trecento Florence. Susannah Foster Baxendale, University of Florida

Patriarchy Denied: Patrician Bachelors in Renaissance Venice. Stanley Chojnacki, Michigan State University

Matriarchy Asserted: Coping with the Aftermath of Conspiracy in Medicean Florence. Margery A. Ganz, Spelman College

COMMENT: Ronald F. E. Weissman, Brown University

IMAGES, SYMBOLS AND SIGNIFICATION IN THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF TUDOR AND STUART ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Retha Warnicke, Arizona State University

Political Ritual and Political Symbolism in Tudor England: Royal Funerals and the Iconography of Protestant Imperial Kingship. Dale Hoak, College of William and Mary

Symbolic Violence and Secular Iconoclasm in Stuart England. David Cressy, California State University, Long Beach

COMMENT: David Underdown, Yale University; Retha Warnicke

NOBILITY AND ABSOLUTE MONARCHY IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES?

CHAIR: Jan de Vries, University of California, Berkeley

Obedience and Rebellion: The Rise of Absolutism and the Nobility of Early Modern Habsburg Austria. Karin J. MacHardy, University of Waterloo

Louis XIV and the Aristocracy. William Beik, Northern Illinois University

Junkers, Peasants, and Frederick the Great: Whose Interest Came First? William W. Hagen, University of California, Davis

COMMENT: Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

WOMEN IN WAR: SPAIN, 1936–1939

Joint session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

CHAIR: Ellen G. Friedman, Boston College

Women, Antifascist Resistance and Revolutionary Change: The Case of the Spanish Civil War. Mary Nash, University of Barcelona

The Summer of 1936. Marysa Navarro, Dartmouth College

Trying to Survive: Women Workers in Barcelona, 1936–1939. Michael Seidman, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Jean Bethke Elshtain, Vanderbilt University

A CLASH OF CULTURES: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON AMERICAN OCCUPATIONS OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND JAPAN

CHAIR: Keith L. Nelson, University of California, Irvine

A Clash of Cultures: The American Occupation of Germany, 1945–1949. Verena Botzenhart-Viehe, Youngstown State University

The War Continued: The Occupation of Japan as a Cultural War between Victor and Vanquished. Rinjiro Sodei, Hosei University, Tokyo

American Perspectives on the Occupation of Austria. Audrey Kurth Cronin, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Yoshikatsu Hayashi, Meiji University, Tokyo; Keith L. Nelson

IN PURSUIT OF LAW AND ORDER: CHI'ING RESPONSES TO CRIME AND SEDITION

CHAIR: Kwang-Ching Liu, University of California, Davis

The Spread of Sedition as Reflected in Chi'ing Statute Revisions. Chuang Chi-fa, National Palace Museum, Taiwan, Republic of China

Chi'ing Efforts to Eliminate Banditry in Kwangtung, 1780–1840. Robert J. Antony, Western Kentucky University

Crimes of Violence and Summary Executions: A Late Chi'ing Issue. Harry J. Lamley, University of Hawaii, Manoa

COMMENT: Fu-mei Chen, Hoover Institution

VIETNAM: COMMUNAL LANDS AND MODELS OF REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Nina S. Adams, Sangamon State University

Vietnam, and the Tradition of Revolution. Christine Pelzer White, University of Hawaii, Manoa

Peasant Revolutionary Struggles and Communal Property in Vietnam. Ngo Vinh Long, University of Maine

Peasant Routes in France and Vietnam. David Hunt, University of Massachusetts, Boston

COMMENT: Nina S. Adams

ORAL SOURCES FOR THE WEST AFRICAN PAST

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

CHAIR: John Hanson, West Chester University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Informal vs. Formal Traditions: The Case of the Upper Senegal. Andrew Clark, Michigan State University

Oral Sources as Social History among the Anglo-Ewe of Southeastern Ghana. Sandra Greene, Kalamazoo College

Oral Traditions in Written Contexts: The Case of the Late Nineteenth Century Western Sudan. John Hanson

Using Oral Sources to Reconstruct the Pre-colonial History of the Lower Gambia. Donald Wright, State University College of New York at Cortland

COMMENT: David Henige, University of Wisconsin, Madison

REMAKING THEIR WORLD: THE ROAD TO MIDDLE EASTERN MODERNIZATION

CHAIR: Henry Toledano, Hofstra University

The Impact of the Tanzimat on the Jewish Community of Baghdad. Reeve S. Simon, Columbia University

Palestinians and the Young Turk Revolution. Donna Robinson Divine, Smith College

A Small Revolution: Pinchas Rutenberg and Palestine. Sara Reguer, Brooklyn College

COMMENT: Benjamin Braude, Boston College

HISTORY TEACHING ALLIANCE

INNOVATIVE TEACHING COLLABORATIVES IN HISTORY: AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA AND WORLD HISTORY THROUGH BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY

CHAIR: Jane Landers, History Teaching Alliance

The Third World: African History in Global Perspective. John Short, University of Arkansas, Monticello

Latin America: Past and Present. Ashton Welch, Creighton University

Biography and Autobiography in the Teaching of Social Studies. Ann Warren, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING

PRESIDING: David Herlihy, Brown University

AWARD OF PRIZES:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: Jan Goldstein, University of Chicago

George Louis Beer Prize: Piotr S. Wandycz, Yale University

Albert J. Beveridge Award: Peter Novick, University of Chicago

James H. Breasted Prize: Dorothy Thompson, Girton College

John H. Dunning Prize: Drew R. McCoy, Harvard University

John K. Fairbank Prize: Prasenjit Duara, George Mason University

Herbert Feis Award: Marc Scott Miller, *Technology Review*

Leo Gershow Award: Nancy N. Barker, University of Texas, Austin

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize: Joan W. Scott, Institute for Advanced Study, and Mary H. Blewett, University of Lowell

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Littleton-Griswold Prize: William Nelson, New York University
Howard R. Marraro Prize: Paul F. Grendler, University of Toronto

AHA AWARDS FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION: Paul Oskar Kristeller, Caroline Robbins, and Kenneth M. Stamp

EUGENE ASHER DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD: Paul Faler, University of Massachusetts, Boston

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *The Future of the American Historical Association*.
Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland, College Park

BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

PRESIDING: Joan Jensen, New Mexico State University, and chair, AHA Committee on Women Historians

SPEAKER: Karen Offen, Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Stanford University

ECONOMICS AND CULTURE IN THE MODERN AMERICAN WEST

CHAIR: Michael P. Malone, Montana State University

Of Country and City: Power and Influence in the Twentieth-Century West. William G. Robbins, Oregon State University

Fragmented Unities: Cultural Change and Continuity in the Modern American West. Richard W. Etulain, University of New Mexico

COMMENT: Joan M. Jensen, New Mexico State University; Walter Nugent, University of Notre Dame

THE DIFFERING IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: BOSTON, 1780 TO 1840

CHAIR: Steven Joseph Ross, University of Southern California

Antebellum Clerk as Mercantile Apprentice: True or False? Carole Srole, California State University, Los Angeles

Winners and Losers, Merchants and Mechanics: The Capitalization of Boston's Building Industry, 1787-1837. Lisa B. Lubow, University of Hartford

COMMENT: W. J. Rorabaugh, University of Washington

TEACHING HISTORY IN THE 1990s

Joint session with the Society for History Education

CHAIR: Craig Hendricks, California State University, Long Beach and Long Beach City College

Teaching Critical Thinking with Historical Methodology. Linda Kelly Alkana, California State University, Long Beach and University of California, Los Angeles

Teaching Modern World History. Stephan H. Astourian, California State University, Long Beach and University of California, Los Angeles

Teaching American Foreign Policy. Arlene Lazarowitz, California State University, Long Beach, California State University, Los Angeles, and California State University, Fullerton

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEW DIRECTIONS IN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY—THE MERGING OF THOUGHT AND ACTION

CHAIR: Michael Ermarth, Dartmouth College

The Approach of Social History: Reflections on Eighteenth Century Europe. Anthony J. La Vopa, North Carolina State University

The Textual Approach. Martin Jay, University of California, Berkeley

Systems and Embodiments as Categories for Intellectual History. David Lindenfield, Louisiana State University

COMMENT: Margaret C. Jacob, New School for Social Research

MEMO TO THE WHITE HOUSE: SETTING AN AGENDA ON FEDERAL INFORMATION POLICY

Sponsored by the AHA Research Division and the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists

CHAIR: Anna K. Nelson, Tulane University

PANEL: Page Putnam Miller, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History; Quinlan J. Shea, Jr., National Security Archive; Kenneth O'Reilly, University of Alaska, Anchorage

COMMENT: The Audience

WOMEN'S HISTORY IN THE POLICY ARENA: THE RECONSIDERATION OF ROE V. WADE

Joint session with the Coordinating Committee on Women In the Historical Profession/Conference Group on Women's History

CHAIR: Eileen Boris, Howard University

PANEL: Estelle Freedman, Stanford University; Linda Gordon, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Sylvia Law, New York University; James Mohr, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

SOUTHERN LABOR MOBILITY: RACE, CLASS, CULTURE, AND REGION, 1830 TO 1930

CHAIR: Don H. Doyle, Vanderbilt University

New Perspectives on Labor Mobility in the Rural South: Black and Poor White Families, 1865–1930. Jacqueline Jones, Brown University

Culture, Economy, and the Stable Ideal: Demographic and Economic Change in the Appalachian South, 1830–1915. Crandall A. Shifflett, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

COMMENT: Pete Daniel, National Museum of American History; Gavin Wright, Stanford University

THE POPULAR CLASSES' RESPONSE TO MODERNIZATION AND NATIONALIZATION, 1850–1940

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Stuart F. Voss, State University of New York at Plattsburgh

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Banditry as Political Participation in Latin America. Richard W. Slatta, North Carolina State University

Social Protest and the Urban Poor. June E. Hahner, State University of New York at Albany

Peasants and the Making of Nation-States in Mexico and Peru, 1850-1900. Florencia E. Mallon, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Stuart F. Voss

CUBA IN REVOLUTION: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Jaime Suchlicki, University of Miami

Cuban Historiography in the 1980s. Graciella Cruz-Taura, University of Miami

Interpretations of the American-Soviet Nuclear Confrontation of 1962: The Cuban Missile Crisis. William J. Medland, St. Mary's College of Minnesota

Fidel Castro: Personality, Ideology and Changing Leadership Style. Brian Latell, Georgetown University

COMMENT: Luis Aguilar, Georgetown University

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE, 1789-90

CHAIR: Antoinette Wills, University of Washington

Revolutionary Justice in the National Guard: Discipline and Obedience. Dale L. Clifford, University of North Florida

Political Justice in 1789-90: The Comité des Recherches, the Chatelet, and the Fayetteist Coalition. Barry Shapiro, Allegheny College

The Cult of the Lantern, 1789-1790. Jeffrey L. Short, State University of New York at Binghamton

COMMENT: Philip Dawson, Brooklyn College and the Graduate School of the City University of New York; Antoinette Wills

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OF REFORM: A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF FRANCO VENTURI'S *SETTECENTO RIFORMATORE*

Joint session with the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies

CHAIR: Robert R. Palmer, Institute for Advanced Study

Settecento Riformatore: The First Crisis. Franco Venturi, Università di Torino

Eighteenth-Century Spain. Ernest Lluch, Universidad de Barcelona and Institute for Advanced Study

Eighteenth-Century Russia. Richard Pipes, Harvard University

Eighteenth-Century Britain. Linda Colley, Yale University

Eighteenth-Century Italy. Brendan Dooley, Institute for Advanced Study

COMMENT: The Audience

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE HISTORY OF THE TSARIST ARMY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Walter McKenzie Pintner, Cornell University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Social Relations and Military Efficiency in the Pre-reform Russian Army. Elise Kimerling Wirtschafter, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

The Imperial Russian Officers, 1880–1917: A Study in Contrasts. David Jones, Dalhousie University

Russian Strategic Planning, 1875–1914: In Search of the Short War. William C. Fuller, Jr., United States Naval War College

COMMENT: Jacob Walter Kipp, Soviet Army Studies Office, Leavenworth, Kansas

THE GERMAN PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR JEWISH COLLEAGUES: THE WILHELMINIAN, WEIMAR AND NAZI PERIODS

Joint session with the Leo Baeck Institute

CHAIR: Marion A. Kaplan, Queens College, City University of New York

'Aryan' and Jewish Lawyers in Germany: The Breakdown of a Professional Symbiosis. Konrad H. Jarausch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Anti-Semitism, National Socialism, and the Medical Profession in Germany. Geoffrey C. Cocks, Albion College

Academics in Germany. Fritz K. Ringer, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: Fritz Stern, Columbia University

MARXISM AND THE JACOBIN TRADITION

CHAIR: Agnes Heller, New School for Social Research

The French Revolution and the German Jacobins. Walter Grab, University of Tel Aviv
Marx and the Permanent French Revolution. Ferenc Feher, New School for Social Research

The Jacobins as the Model of Marx's Revolutionary Strategy. Norman Levine, Columbia, Maryland

COMMENT: Anne Sa'Adah, Dartmouth College

EAST EUROPEAN FEDERATION, 1939–43: THE POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK PLANS AND ALLIED REACTIONS

CHAIR: Norman Naimark, Stanford University

The Polish Federation Plans, 1939–43, and the Reaction of the Allied Powers. Izabella Tereszczenko, University of Rhode Island

The Czechoslovak Reaction to the British and Polish Federation Plans, 1939–43. Delfef Brandes, Hokkaido University

COMMENT: Piotr S. Wandycz, Yale University; Norman Naimark

MARITAL DISCORD AND POWER IN THE EARLY MODERN ELITE ENGLISH FAMILY

CHAIR: Judith M. Bennett, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Marital Conflict and Breakdown: The Politics of the Elite Family in Early Tudor England. Barbara J. Harris, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

'What a Wicked and Hellyke Life is This': Marital Conflict in Seventeenth-Century England. Linda Pollock, Tulane University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

COMMENT: Randolph Trumbach, Baruch College, City University of New York; Judith M. Bennett

ANCIENT LITERACY

CHAIR: Jacqueline Long, University of Texas, Austin

Some Misconceptions about Instruction in the 3Rs in Ancient Rome. Alan D. Booth, Brock University

Some Consequences of Limited Literacy in Late Antiquity. Robert A. Kaster, University of Chicago

Graeco-Roman Literacy and the Limits of Comparative History. William V. Harris, Columbia University

COMMENT: Kenneth A. Lockridge, University of Michigan; Jacqueline Long

THE HORSE, THE HEAVILY ARMORED KNIGHT AND FEUDALISM: A RE-EXAMINATION

Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America and the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Gabrielle M. Spiegel, University of Maryland, College Park

Cavalry and the Feudal Aristocracy in Thirteenth and Fourteenth Century England and France. Franklin J. Pegues, Ohio State University

Aristocratic Values and Mounted Combat in Medieval Europe: The Conflict of Image and Reality. Bernard S. Bachrach, University of Minnesota

Theirs is Not to Reason Why: Medieval Knighthood and Cavalry Warfare. Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

COMMENT: Walter A. Goffart, University of Toronto

WOMEN 'IN DARK TIMES': PUBLIC POLICIES AND SYMBOLS IN INTERWAR JAPAN, CHINA, AND GERMANY

CHAIR: Carol Gluck, Columbia University

Ancient Virtues: Women under the Goumindang. Marilyn Young, New York University

The Modern Girl Goes Militant: The Japanese Woman on Top, 1923-1933. Miriam Silverberg, Hamilton College

Remaking Mother Nature: Nazi Eugenics Propaganda for Women. Claudia Koonz, Duke University

COMMENT: Atina Grossmann, Columbia University; Mikiso Hane, Knox College

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY DISCOURSES

CHAIR: Arif Dirlik, Duke University

The French Revolutionary Tradition in Early Revolutionary China, 1895-1912. Roxann Prazniak, Hampden-Sydney College

Images of the French Revolution in the First Two Decades of Republican China. Lung-Kee Sun, Memphis State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Communists and the French Revolution. Maurice Meisner, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Harold T. Parker, emeritus, Duke University

THE POLITICAL MYTHOLOGY OF RACIAL CONFLICT

CHAIR: Leonard Thompson, Yale University

The Political Mythology of Isandhlwana and the Little Big Horn. James Gump, University of San Diego

The Political Mythology of Mau Mau. Dane Kennedy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Political Mythology of British Expansion in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Clifton C. Crais, Kenyon College

COMMENT: Clara Sue Kidwell, University of California, Berkeley

THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW: HISTORICAL ISSUES IN THE COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY

Joint session with the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Malcolm Richardson, National Endowment for the Humanities

Spanish Pathways: First Encounters in the Caribbean and the Southeastern United States. Michael Gannon, University of Florida

Cartography in the Columbian Encounter. Brian Harley, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

The Encounter of Cultures in Sixteenth-Century Mexico. Jose Rabasa, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Helen Nader, Indiana University

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN MIDDLE EASTERN REVOLUTIONARY CONSCIOUSNESS: 1840–1914

CHAIR: Joel Beinin, Stanford University

The French Revolution, Language and Press in Ottoman Istanbul, 1908–1909. Palmira Brummett, University of Tennessee

The French Revolution as Model and Exemplar: The Arabic Press after the 1908 Ottoman Revolution. Rashid I. Khalidi, University of Chicago

Constitutionalist Imaginary in Iran and the Ideals of the French Revolution. Mohamad Tavakoli-Targhi, Illinois State University

COMMENT: Joel Beinin

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

INVOCATION: Most Reverend Mark J. Hurley, Former Bishop of Santa Rosa; Consultor, Congregation for Seminaries and Institutes of Study, Rome

PRESIDING: John W. O'Malley, S.J., Weston School of Theology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

John Carroll of Baltimore, Founder of the American Catholic Hierarchy: A Retrospect of Two Hundred Years. Annabelle M. Melville, Bridgewater State College

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: George M. Wilson, Indiana University

'America's Greatest Asian Expert'? Douglas MacArthur, 1935-51. Michael Schaller, University of Arizona

COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION/CONFERENCE GROUP ON WOMEN'S HISTORY

The Twentieth Anniversary of CCWHP. Berenice Carroll, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON BRITISH STUDIES

PRESIDING: R. K. Webb, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

INTRODUCTION: Lois G. Schworer, George Washington University

The Ideology of Revisionism: Recent British Historiography in Antipodean Perspective. J.G.A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University

ORGANIZATION OF HISTORY TEACHERS

PRESIDING: Earl P. Bell, The Laboratory Schools, University of Chicago, and president, OHT

Bells, Whistles, and Basics in American History Textbooks. David M. Kennedy, Stanford University

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: M. B. Biskupski, St. John's Fisher College

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Michael H. Hunt, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Americans, South Vietnamese and the War in Vietnam: An Appeal for and Case Study of the Integration of Diplomatic and Military History. George C. Herring, University of Kentucky

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

INFORMATIONAL SESSION

Education Programs. Frank Frankfort, Program Officer

Fellowships and Seminars. Edith Couturier, Humanities Administrator

Research Division. Richard Ekman, Director

State Programs. Brian Mitchell, Program Officer

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE FILMMAKER AS HISTORIAN

CHAIR: Glenna Matthews, Stanford University

Presentation of History in Nisei Soldier and The Color of Honor. Loni Ding, University of California, Berkeley, and Vox Productions, Inc.

Gathering the Fragments: The Quilt Culture of Nineteenth Century Women. Pat Ferrero, San Francisco State University and Ferrero Films

Indians, Outlaws, and Angie Debo: Constructing a Media Image of the Historian's Work. Barbara Abrash, New York University and Past Time Productions

COMMENT: Michael Smith, University of California, Davis

CALIFORNIA RADICALISM: CAMPAIGNS AND PERSONALITIES, 1911-1934

CHAIR: David Brody, University of California, Davis

Red Flag Over City Hall?: Socialist Chances in the Los Angeles Mayoral Election of 1911. Leonard Pitt, California State University, Northridge

The Making of a Labor Militant: Harry Bridges, 1917-1934. Robert W. Cherny, San Francisco State University

Upton Sinclair's 1934 EPIC Campaign: American Radicalism in Transition. James N. Gregory, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Sally M. Miller, University of the Pacific; David Brody

POSTSTRUCTURALISM AND CULTURAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Michael Roth, Scripps College

The Cultural Origins of Lacan's Family Complexes. Carolyn Dean, Northwestern University

Derrida and Electronic Writing. Mark Poster, University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: Dominick LaCapra, Cornell University

JFK ASSESSED: A GENERATION LATER

CHAIR: Gary W. Reichard, University of Maryland, College Park

The Kennedy Myth and American Politics. Herbert S. Parmet, Queensborough Community College and Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York

President Kennedy's National Security Policy: A Reassessment. Anna K. Nelson, Tulane University

COMMENT: William H. Chafe, Duke University; Gary W. Reichard

DIFFERING APPROACHES TO SUPREME COURT HISTORY

CHAIR: A. E. Dick Howard, University of Virginia

Institutional History. Robert C. Post, University of California, Berkeley

Documentary History. Maeva Marcus, Supreme Court of the United States

Judicial Biography. Melvin I. Urofsky, Virginia Commonwealth University

COMMENT: The Audience

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

GENDER AND CULTURE: A NATIVE AMERICAN CASE STUDY

CHAIR: Rayna Green, Smithsonian Institution

Cherokee Women: A Study in Changing Gender Roles. Theda Perdue, University of Kentucky

COMMENT: James Axtell, College of William and Mary; Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Emory University; Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University

FRENCH-CANADIAN MIGRATIONS

Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIR: Bruno Ramirez, University of Montreal

French Emigration to Canada, 1600–1760. Leslie Choquette, Assumption College

The Character of Internal Migration in New France: A Study of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Mary Ann La Fleur, Troy State University

French-Canadian Emigration to New England: The View from Lewiston, Maine. Yves Frenette, York University

COMMENT: Bruno Ramirez

MIDDLE-CLASS FORMATION IN DEVELOPING CITIES

Joint session with the *Journal of Urban History*

CHAIR: Stuart Blumin, Cornell University

Middle-Class Formation in Halifax, Yorkshire on the Eve of the Industrial Revolution. John Small, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Race and the Middle Class: New South Charlotte as a Model. Janette Thomas Greenwood, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Gail W. O'Brien, North Carolina State University; Stuart Blumin

UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE AND MEXICO, 1900–1947

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Michael C. Meyer, University of Arizona

The Origins of the American Intelligence Community: The United States and the Mexican Revolution, 1910–1920. Charles H. Harris III, New Mexico State University and Louis R. Sadler, New Mexico State University

Gus Jones and the FBI in Mexico, 1900–1947. Dirk Raat, State University College of New York at Fredonia

COMMENT: Susan R. Falb, Federal Bureau of Investigation; John Hart, University of Houston

MEXICANS, MIGRATION AND REVOLUTION: BINATIONAL LABOR STRUGGLES

CHAIR: Pedro Castillo, University of California, Santa Cruz

Sin Fronteras: Mexican Migration and Labor Struggles in the United States and Mexico. Devra Weber, California State University, Long Beach

'De Este y Del Otro Lado,' Mexican Labor Struggles Along the Border. Emilio Zamora, University of Houston

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Red Gringos, Blue Mexicans: The Binational Cadres in the Mexican Labor Movement, 1917–1925. Paco Ignacio Taibo II, Universidad Metropolitana, Mexico

COMMENT: Pedro Castillo

A CENTENNIAL REAPPRAISAL OF BRAZIL'S REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Gerald Michael Greenfield, University of Wisconsin, Parkside

A Liberal Embraces Monarchy: Nabuco and Conservative Historiography. Jeffrey D. Needell, University of Florida

Canudos in the National Context. Robert M. Levine, University of Miami

The Encilhamento: Speculation or Entrepreneurship. Steven C. Topik, University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: Joan Meznar, Mount Holyoke College; Gerald Michael Greenfield

INTERPRETING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE WRITINGS OF FRANÇOIS FURET

CHAIR: Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University

PANEL: David Bien, University of Michigan; Patrice Higonnet, Harvard University; Alison Patrick, University of Melbourne; Donald Sutherland, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: François Furet, Centre Raymond Aron

THE ENEMY WITHIN, THE ENEMY WITHOUT: FRANCE AND THE REFUGEE PROBLEM OF THE 1930s

CHAIR: John C. Cairns, University of Toronto

Uneasy Asylum: France and the Jewish Refugee Crisis of the 1930s. Vicki Caron, Brown University

The Assassination of Carlo and Nello Rosselli. Joel Blatt, University of Connecticut, Stamford

Espionage and the French Internment of Refugees, 1939–1940. Michael B. Miller, Syracuse University

COMMENT: Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University

ECHOES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: CONSERVATISM AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN RUSSIA UNDER TSAR ALEXANDER I

Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Brenda Meehan-Waters, University of Rochester

The Jesuits. Daniel L. Schafly, St. Louis University

De Maistre. David W. Edwards, University of Arkansas

The Uniates. James T. Flynn, College of the Holy Cross

COMMENT: Cynthia H. Whittaker, Baruch College of the City University of New York

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

STYLES OF MODERNITY IN THE ARTS: FACETS OF WEIMAR GERMANY

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Barbara Miller Lane, Bryn Mawr College

Modern Form, Modern Content: Revues and Metropolitan Experience in Berlin. Peter Jelavich, University of Texas, Austin

Classicism, Modernism, and Reaction: Metamorphoses in Music. Michael H. Kater, York University

Abstract Style and Social Commitment in the Visual Arts. Vernon Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Carl E. Schorske, Princeton University

BENEDICTINE MONKS IN A CHANGING SOCIETY, 1025-1150: SPIRITUALITY, POLITICAL CONFLICT, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH WOMEN

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

CHAIR: Thomas Callahan, Jr., Rider College

St. Anselm and Women: Tradition and Novelty in Anglo-Norman Monasticism. Sally N. Vaughn, University of Houston

Monks in a Violent World: Mont-Saint-Michel's Divided Loyalties during the Reign of Robert the Magnificent, 1027-1035. Cassandra Potts, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Whole World a Hermitage: Ascetic Renewal and the Crisis of Western Monasticism. Derek Baker, University of North Texas

COMMENT: Joseph Lynch, Ohio State University

THE STATE IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: William Hunt, St. Lawrence University

Violence, Power, and the State in Early Modern England. Susan Dwyer Amussen, Connecticut College

Christ's Blood, Abel's Blood: The Presentation of Mercy and Justice at the Assizes in Early Modern England. Cynthia Herrup, Duke University

COMMENT: Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University

THE REFORMATION AND THE NOBILITY: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES

Joint session with the Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: J. Russell Major, Emory University

The Nobility and the German Reformation. H. C. Erik Midelfort, University of Virginia

The Reformation and the French Nobility. J.H.M. Salmon, Bryn Mawr College

The Nobility and the Reformation: The Netherlands. Sherrin Marshall, Plymouth State College

COMMENT: Thomas A. Brady, Jr., University of Oregon

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

GENDER, THE PROFESSIONALIZATION, AND THE REGULATION OF SCHOOLTEACHERS IN LATE-NINETEENTH CENTURY AND EARLY-TWENTIETH CENTURY FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY

CHAIR: James C. Albisetti, University of Kentucky

Teaching Discipline and Disciplining Teachers: The Regulation of Schoolteachers in Early Third Republic France. Barry H. Bergen, Harvard University

Saint Petersburg Schoolteachers and the 1897 Marriage Ban. Christine Ruane, Washington University

Professionalization versus Feminization: Elementary Schoolteachers in Imperial Germany. Catherine Stodolsky, University of Maryland Overseas

COMMENT: Linda L. Clark, Millersville University of Pennsylvania

GENDERED NOTIONS OF THE BODY AND THE SELF IN MODERN SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: Charles Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania

Quick with Child: An Experience that Lost its Status. Barbara Duden, Penn State University

The Post-Revolutionary Self: The Place of Gender in the Competing Psychologies of Early Nineteenth-Century France. Jan Goldstein, University of Chicago

The Cultural Construction of Gendered Bodies. Emily Martin, Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Laura Engelstein, Princeton University

ECOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Lyman P. Van Slyke, Stanford University

Revolution and Society in South China: The Origins of the Communist Movement in Jiangxi. Stephen C. Averill, Michigan State University

The Chinese Communist Revolution from the Bottom Up: Shaan-Gan-Ning. Joseph W. Esherick, University of Oregon

Mobilizing the Peasant Masses: The Case of Eyuwan. Odoric Y. Wou, Rutgers University, Newark

COMMENT: Lynda S. Bell, University of California, Riverside; Judith Miller, Emory University

MODERN REVOLUTIONS IN AFRICA

CHAIR: David Newbury, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

An Insurgent's Dreams: Um Nyobe in the 'maquis' of Southern Cameroon (1955-1958). J. A. Mbembe, Columbia University

The Rwandan Revolution and the Roots of Rural Protest: A Reassessment. Catherine Newberry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: E. S. Atieno-Odhiambo, Rice University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

IMAGINING THE MEIJI RESTORATION AS A REVOLUTION

CHAIR: George M. Wilson, Indiana University

Conceptualizing Bourgeois Revolution: The Prewar Japanese Left and the Meiji Restoration. Germaine A. Hoston, Johns Hopkins University

Post-Revolutionary Rites in Meiji Japan. Takashi Fujitani, University of California, Santa Cruz

The Crowd in the Meiji Revolution. George M. Wilson

COMMENT: J. Victor Koschmann, Cornell University

WHY AND HOW DO WE TEACH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION?

CHAIR: Paul Gagnon, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Teaching the Revolution to High School Students. William R. Everdell, Saint Ann's School

Teaching the French Revolution in the Core Curriculum. Paul R. Hanson, Butler University

Teaching the French Revolution: How to Avoid the Mistakes of the Past. Nancy Barker, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: The Audience

THE FINNISH WINTER WAR: FIFTY YEARS LATER

CHAIR: Elizabeth K. MacLean, Otterbein College

Finnish Historians and the Winter War. Olli Vehvilainen, University of Tampere

United States Historians, Cold War Rhetoric, and the Finnish Winter War. Keith W. Olson, University of Maryland, College Park

Recent Revisions of Soviet Textbook Treatment of the Finnish Winter War. David Williams, Ohio University

COMMENT: H. Peter Krosby, State University of New York, Albany

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING

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

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon

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

Report of the Nominating Committee. Darlene Clark Hine, Michigan State University

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Professional Division. John Jay TePaske, Duke University

Research Division. Richard T. Vann, Wesleyan University

Teaching Division. Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, University of Louisville

Other Business.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University

NEW LIGHT ON THE OLD REGIME: REVISIONS AND REVULSIONS

Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America and the Societas Fontibus Historiae Medii Aevi Inveniendis vulgo dicta "The Pseudo-Society"

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: R. Dean Ware, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Engendering of the Franks: The Methodology of 'Urkonstruktionismus.' Jo Ann McNamara, Hunter College, City University of New York

The Name of the Game: Revolutionary Revisions in Early French Prosopography. Thomas F. X. Noble, University of Virginia

The Badman of Bossy-sur-Inept: Confessions of a Medieval Peasant. Richard Kay, University of Kansas

COMMENT: James A. Brundage, University of Kansas

FILM: EYES ON THE PRIZE II

CHAIR: Henry Hampton, Independent Producer, Boston, Massachusetts

Screening of *Eyes on the Prize II*

COMMENT: The Audience

FILM AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Presentation and discussion of short films and clips pertaining to the French Revolution, followed by a complete screening of the Anthony Mann film, *The Reign of Terror, AKA The Black Book* (USA 1949). Robert Maniquis, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: The Audience

DEAD OR ALIVE? THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WESTERN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Richard Maxwell Brown, University of Oregon.

Cowboy Ecology: The West and the World. Donald Worster, University of Kansas

The American West Revalued: The Significance of Ghost Towns in American History. Patricia Nelson Limerick, University of Colorado

COMMENT: Randy Roth, Ohio State University; Joel Williamson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

JAPANESE AMERICAN 'INTELLIGENCE' OPERATIONS DURING WORLD WAR II

CHAIR: Marlene Mayo, University of Maryland, College Park

Japanese Americans, the Office of Strategic Services, and the Pacific War. Howard Schonberger, University of Maine

Nisei Social Scientists and the Japanese American Evacuation. Arthur A. Hansen, California State University, Fullerton

COMMENT: Ben Kobashigawa, San Francisco State University; Marlene Mayo

A HUNDRED YEARS OF 'SEA POWER'

Joint session with the North American Society of Oceanic History

CHAIR: John E. Talbott, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Navy and Seapower Doctrine, 1890-1945. George Baer, United States Naval War College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Sea Power in Doubt: The Fate of American Naval Strategy, 1945–1986. David A. Rosenberg, United States Naval War College

Sea Power: From Ideology to Technology. Thomas C. Hone, Defense Systems Management College

COMMENT: Kenneth Hagan, United States Naval Academy; Sari R. Hornstein, Silver Spring, Maryland; John E. Talbott

WORDS AS WEAPONS: THE POLITICAL USES OF LANGUAGE IN MODERN AMERICA

CHAIR: Michael Rogin, University of California, Berkeley

Ronald Reagan's Rhetoric. Daniel Rodgers, Princeton University

The Strange Career of the L-Word. David Green, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

COMMENT: Susan G. Davis, University of California, San Diego; Michael Rogin

REPUBLICAN PERSPECTIVES ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CHAIR: William C. Widenor, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Republican Definitions of Advice and Consent: The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty as Prelude to the League of Nations Debate. Karen A. J. Miller, Montgomery College

New Jersey Republicans and the Controversy over the League of Nations, 1918–1920. Ralph B. Levering, Davidson College

COMMENT: Charles E. Neu, Brown University; John Milton Cooper, University of Wisconsin, Madison

THE FORMATION OF FRONTIER COMMUNITIES IN EARLY AMERICA

CHAIR: Ronald Hoffman, University of Maryland, College Park

Pioneers in Protest: The Political Culture of the Early American Frontier, 1750–1800. Gregory H. Nobles, Georgia Institute of Technology

The Community of Women: Gender and Religion in Early Ohio. Tamara G. Miller, Brandeis University

A Strict Accounting: The Economic Structure of the American Frontier. Michael A. Bellesiles, Emory University

COMMENT: Cathy D. Matson, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Ronald Hoffman

REVOLUTIONS IN AMERICAN MATERIAL CULTURE

Joint session with the American Studies Association

CHAIR: Carroll Pursell, Case Western Reserve University

Artist, Artisan, and the Eighteenth-Century Consumer Revolution. Margaretta Lovell, University of California, Berkeley

The New Cultural Landscape of the Early Republic. Dell Upton, University of California, Berkeley

'Craftsmanship' and the Arts and Crafts Movement. Edward S. Cooke, Jr., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

COMMENT: Lizabeth Cohen, Carnegie Mellon University; Carroll Pursell

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

VOTING BEHAVIOR AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA

Joint session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Jon Gjerde, University of California, Berkeley

The Roots of German-American Political Affiliation: Evidence from Immigrant Letters in the Civil War Era. Walter D. Kamphoefner, Texas A & M University

Diverging Political Affiliations and Ethnic Perspectives: Philadelphia Germans and Antebellum Politics, 1848–1860. Lesley Ann Kawaguchi, California State University, Northridge

Region, Party, and Ethnicity: Missouri and the Black Suffrage Referendum of 1868. D. Scott Barton, Texas A & M University

COMMENT: J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology; Frederick C. Luebke, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

FILM AND HISTORY: CHICANO AND MEXICAN PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Richard Griswold del Castillo, San Diego State University

Film and Historical Revisionism in Contemporary Mexico, 1968–1988. David R. Maciel, University of New Mexico

The Making of a Historical Film, Break of Dawn. Issac Artenstein, Film Director, and Jude Pauline Eberhard, Film Producer, San Diego, CA

Mexico's Crisis and Machismo's Disintegration in Recent Mexican Cinema. Charles Ramirez-Berg, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Maria Dolores Sanchez, Universidad Nacional de Baja California

NATIVE RESPONSES TO SPANISH INTRUSIONS ON THE EDGES OF EMPIRE

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Murdo J. MacLeod, University of Florida

Elites, Community Conflict, and Rebellion in Colonial Chiapas. Kevin Gosner, University of Arizona

Tarahumara Responses to Spanish Domination in the Seventeenth Century: The Role of Rebellion. Susan M. Deeds, Northern Arizona University

Guaycuruan Religion during the Mission Experience. James Schofield Saeger, Lehigh University

COMMENT: John Chance, Arizona State University

OLD REGIME AND REVOLUTION: A NEW LOOK AT THE IDEOLOGICAL INHERITANCE

CHAIR: Carla A. Hesse, University of California, Berkeley

Re-Inventing le Peuple in 1789. Raymond Birn, University of Oregon

Jean-Paul Marat and the Political Thought of the Old Regime. Jeremy Popkin, University of Kentucky

New Wine in Old Wineskins: Continuity and Rupture in the Pamphlets of the French Pre-Revolution, 1787–1789. Dale K. Van Kley, Calvin College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

COMMENT: Carol Blum, State University of New York, Stony Brook

CULTURAL LEGACIES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Emmet Kennedy, George Washington University

Fusing Metaphors of Disease and Revolution: Cholera and the Revolutionary Tradition. Catherine Kudlick, University of California, Davis

Traditions of Revolutionary Singing. Laura Mason, University of Georgia, Athens

Confrontations with the Revolutionary Legacy under the Restoration. Sheryl Kroen, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Jonathan F. Beecher, University of California, Santa Cruz

THE POLITICS OF GENDER IN REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA, 1917-1928

CHAIR: Dorothy Atkinson, Stanford University

The Communist Youth League and Young Women, 1917-1928. Isabel Tirado, William Paterson College

Military Service and Soviet Citizenship: Soldiers and Soldiers' Wives, 1917-1930. Mark Von Hagen, Columbia University

The Three Faces of Masha: The Baba, the Mother, and the Prostitute in Bolshevik Policy and Practice, 1918-1928. Elizabeth Wood, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Wendy Z. Goldman, Carnegie Mellon University

REVOLUTION IN ANCIENT GREECE: IDEOLOGY, MILITARISM, AND MILITARY EXPANSION

CHAIR: Arther Ferrill, University of Washington

Homer, the Hoplite Panoply, and the Hoplite Revolution at Athens. Pericles B. Georges, Harvard University

Exporting the Athenian Revolution: Athenian Citizen-Soldiers Abroad. Jack L. Cargill, Rutgers University

Revolution and its Limits in Hellenistic Sparta. Richard J. A. Talbert, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Arthur Eckstein, University of Maryland, College Park

NEW INSIGHTS INTO OLD PROBLEMS: RETHINKING THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION ON ITS TERCENTENARY

CHAIR: Johann P. Sommerville, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Glorious Revolution: A Revolution Accomplished or Averted? Howard Nenner, Smith College

The New Kingship and the Radical Face of the Ancient Constitution. Janelle Greenberg, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: Lois G. Schwoerer, George Washington University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

SCHOOLS AND HIGH CULTURE IN ELEVENTH-CENTURY ITALY AND FRANCE

CHAIR: Carol Dana Lanham, University of California, Los Angeles

The Cathedral Schools of Northern and Central Italy in the Eleventh Century. Ronald Witt, Duke University

Alfanus of Salerno and the Arts in Eleventh Century Southern Italy. Francis Newton, Duke University

Italian-French Intellectual Relations in the Eleventh Century. Charles M. Redding, Michigan State University

COMMENT: Robert L. Benson, University of California, Los Angeles

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MARRIAGE IN VICTORIAN ENGLAND: FEMINISM, DIVORCE AND THE RESISTANCE TO PATRIARCHAL AUTHORITY

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Standish Meacham, University of Texas, Austin

Marriage and Feminism in Nineteenth Century England. Philippa Levine, Florida State University

Marital Conflict Among the Respectable: Middle Class Divorce in Victorian England. Gail L. Savage, Syracuse University

The Limits of Compassionate Marriage: Middle-Class Husbands and Patriarchal Authority in Victorian England. A. James Hammerton, La Trobe University

COMMENT: George Behlmer, University of Washington; Ellen Ross, Ramapo College

AMERICA AND EUROPEAN RECOVERY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR: FRANCE AS A TEST CASE

CHAIR: Paul Jankowski, Stanford University

American Reconstruction Aid to France before the Marshall Plan, 1944-46. John S. Hill, Ohio State University

The Role of American Aid in French Economics and Politics, 1948-1950. Chiarella Esposito, University of Mississippi

COMMENT: John Gillingham, University of Missouri, St. Louis

THE RISE AND PARALYSIS OF THE WELFARE STATE IN BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1939-1989

CHAIR: David M. Kennedy, Stanford University

Elusive Consensus: Shaping the Welfare States in Britain, France, and the United States since World War II. James T. Kloppenberg, Brandeis University

Political Identities and Public Policy: Citizenship, Race, and Class in Britain and the United States. Margaret Weir, Harvard University

COMMENT: Ira Katznelson, New School for Social Research; Alan Lawson, Boston College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA: MOBILIZATION, LEADERSHIP UNIFICATION, AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

CHAIR: Jerome Grieder, Brown University

The Language(s) of Student Protest. Jeffrey Wasserstrom, University of Kentucky

The Last Battleground: Mao and the Internationalists Fight for the Liberation Daily.

Patricia Stranahan, Texas A & M University

The Honorable Vocation: Organization and Staffing of CCP Propaganda Organs in North China, 1937-1949. Timothy Cheek, The Colorado College

COMMENT: Roger R. Thompson, University of Maryland, College Park

ITALIAN COLONIALISM: THE VIEW FROM BELOW

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Richard A. Webster, University of California, Berkeley

Italy in East Africa: Through Somali Eyes. Lee V. Cassanelli, University of Pennsylvania

Italy in Libya: Local Responses to Colonial Rule. Jacques Roumani, Bar Ilan University

Indigenous Responses to Italy's Magna Africa: A Comparative Perspective. Claudio Segré, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Raymond Betts, University of Kentucky

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848 IN AUSTRIA

CHAIR: Harry Ritter, Western Washington University

The Bourgeoisie in the Viennese Revolution of 1848: Observations on Social and Economic Roots of Middle Class Discontent. Waltraud Heindl, österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut, Vienna

Alexander von Hübner: Chronicler of the Austrian Counter-Revolution, 1848-49.

Roy A. Austensen, Illinois State University

1848 and the Vienna System. Paul W. Schroeder, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Loyd E. Lee, State University College of New York at New Paltz

DeWITT WALLACE/READER'S DIGEST FOUNDATION WITH THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

HOW THE PAST HAS CHANGED: A COLLABORATIVE CURRICULUM PROGRAM BETWEEN SCHOLARS AND MASTER TEACHERS

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

PANEL: Kerry Candaele, Cate School, Carpinteria, CA; Mark Hilgendorf, Milton Academy, Milton, MA; Carol Neugent, Vestavia Hills High School, Birmingham, AL

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN TAXATION DURING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: CRITICAL EPISODES OF CONFLICT AND CHANGE

CHAIR: Carolyn C. Webber, University of California, Berkeley

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Political Learning and the Financing of World War I. W. Elliot Brownlee, University of California, Santa Barbara

Income Tax Propaganda and the Cold War. Carolyn C. Jones, St. Louis University

The National Pay Your Taxes Campaign: Advertising for Political Legitimacy during the Great Depression. David T. Beito, George Mason University

COMMENT: Bennett Baack, Ohio State University; Charlotte Twight, Boise State University

WHERE LEGAL HISTORY MEETS SOCIAL HISTORY: THREE CASE STUDIES

CHAIR: Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley

Contesting Exclusion: Chinese Litigation Before the Federal Courts, 1891–1924. Lucy E. Salyer, University of New Hampshire

Parent-Daughter Conflicts in the Los Angeles County Juvenile Court, 1903–1930. Mary E. Odem, Emory University

Irreconcilable Allies: The American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense versus the Criminal Syndicalism Law. Marjorie E. Baer, San Francisco, California.

COMMENT: Michael Griffith, United States District Court, San Francisco; Hendrick Hartog, University of Wisconsin, Madison

THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL ARMS COMPETITION AND THE ROOTS OF WORLD WAR I

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Paul G. Halpern, Florida State University

Anatomy of an Arms Race: The German Reaction to H.M.S. Dreadnought. Holger Herwig, Vanderbilt University

The Origins and Consequences of the Dreadnought Revolution. Charles H. Fairbanks, Jr., Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies

British Naval Policy Strategy, 1889–1912. David French, University College, London

COMMENT: V. R. Berghahn, Brown University; Jon Sumida, University of Maryland, College Park

LITERARY RADICALISM IN THE 1960s: DWIGHT MACDONALD AND MICHAEL HARRINGTON

CHAIR: John Patrick Diggins, University of California, Irvine

Dwight Macdonald. Michael Wreszin, Queens College, City University of New York

Michael Harrington. Susan Detscher Pizzano, Temple University

COMMENT: Richard H. Pells, University of Texas, Austin; John Patrick Diggins

WOMEN HISTORIANS AND PROFESSIONALIZATION

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians

CHAIR: James B. Gardner, American Historical Association

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Politics, Patriotism, and Professionalism: American Women Historians and the Preservation of Southern Culture, 1890–1940. Jacqueline Goggin, *J. Franklin Jameson Papers*

History Written and Professed: Women Inside and Outside the Academy, 1880–1930. Bonnie G. Smith, University of Rochester

COMMENT: Barbara Melosh, National Museum of American History and George Mason University; James B. Gardner

LIBERALISM AND STATE FORMATION IN MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Mario Rodriguez, University of Southern California

Liberals without Money: Political Ideology and Pressing Reality in Mexico, 1827–1847. Barbara A. Tenenbaum, Catholic University of America

Liberal Politics and Factionalism in Venezuela, 1830–1858. Winthrop R. Wright, University of Maryland, College Park

Congressional Electoral Reform and Social Conflict in Peru, 1847–1879. Vincent C. Peloso, Howard University

COMMENT: David Bushnell, University of Florida; Josefina Z. Vázquez, El Colegio de Mexico

PORTS, PROSPERITY AND STATUS: SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS OF COLONIAL BRAZILIAN PORT CITIES

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

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

Port and Hinterland: Rio de Janeiro in the Internal Economy, 1790–1822. Larissa Brown, Michigan State University

The Social and Economic Development of Rio de Janeiro's Commercial Community during the Brazilian Gold Rush, 1695–1750. Bill Donovan, Loyola College of Maryland

The Search for Status in Seventeenth-Century Brazil: The Lure of Patents of Nobility and Knighthoods in the Portuguese Military Orders. Francis Dutra, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Stuart Schwartz, University of Minnesota

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AS AN IDEOLOGICAL WATERSHED

CHAIR: Jack R. Censer, George Mason University

Creating the French Revolution: Political Consciousness and Ideological Invention at the End of the Old Regime. Keith Michael Baker, Stanford University

Ideology or the Political Unconscious? Explaining the Revolutionary Rupture. Lynn Hunt, University of Pennsylvania

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE POLITICIZATION OF THE FRENCH PEASANTRY: A RECONSIDERATION OF PEASANTS INTO FRENCHMEN BY EUGEN WEBER

CHAIR: Louise Tilly, New School for Social Research

Peasants into Frenchmen: How, When and Where? Peter Jones, University of Birmingham

The Place of the French Revolution in the Politicization of the Peasants. Melvin Edelstein, William Paterson College

The Second Republic, Eugen Weber and the Peasants. Peter McPhee, University of Melbourne

COMMENT: Eugen Weber, University of California, Los Angeles

CULTURAL CREATION AND REPRESENTATION DURING STALIN'S REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Peter Kenez, University of California, Santa Cruz

Film during the First Five Year Plan. Denise Youngblood, University of Vermont

Proletarian Theater as Political Commentary. Lynn Mally, University of California, Irvine

The New Iconography in Political Art. Victoria Bonnell, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Peter Kenez

JEWISH ACCULTURATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Marsha Rozenblit, University of Maryland, College Park

The Acculturation of the Non-Elite: The Jews of Alsace from the Revolution to 1870. Paula Hyman, Yale University

Jewish Agrarianism in Wilhelmine Germany. Derek Penslar, Indiana University

Diaspora Triumphalism in Recent Jewish Historiography. Todd M. Endelman, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Marsha Rozenblit

POWER, PLUNDER AND THE ARMIES OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION, c. 1642–1655

CHAIR: Paul Christianson, Queen's University

Conflict between Parliamentary Soldiers and the Civilian Population during the English Revolution, c. 1645–1655. Ian Gentles, York University

Plunder and Incentive in the English Civil War. Barbara Donagan, Huntington Library

COMMENT: Mark Kishlansky, University of Chicago

REGIONAL AUTONOMY AND IDENTITY IN THE MEDIEVAL LOW COUNTRIES

CHAIR: James D. Tracy, University of Minnesota

Religion, Society and Cultural Identity: Low Country Religious History during the Middle Ages. Walter Simons, State Archives of Hasselt, Belgium

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Emergence of Regional Self-Consciousness in the Low Countries in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Ellen E. Kittel, San Diego State University

Ambition, Charm, and Political Dynamism: The Burgundian Success in the Low Countries. Walter Prevenier, University of Ghent

COMMENT: James D. Tracy

PRINCES AND ART IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY

CHAIR: Jonathan W. Zophy, University of Houston, Clear Lake

The Ernestine Saxon Electors and Propaganda Art of the Reformation: Religious Motives or Dynastic Interests? Carl C. Christensen, University of Colorado, Boulder

From Catholic Dukes to Protestant Electors: Albertine Ideological Imagery and the Cathedral of Freiberg in Saxony. Jeffrey Chipps Smith, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Susan C. Karant-Nunn, Portland State University

VISIONS AND INTERESTS IN THE MAKING OF THE BRITISH WELFARE STATE

CHAIR: Robert Moeller, University of California, Irvine

Separate/Unequal: The Subversion of Feminism in the Making of the British Welfare State. Susan Pederson, Harvard University

Uniting Working-Class Interests behind Liberal Policies: Labour and the Welfare State. James Cronin, Boston College, and Peter Weiler, Boston College

COMMENT: Pat Thane, Goldsmiths' College, University of London; Robert Moeller

PERCEPTIONS AND MISPERCEPTIONS: THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA IN THE 1940s AND EARLY 1950s

CHAIR: Melvyn P. Leffler, University of Virginia

Truman's China Policy as Viewed through Chinese Eyes. Qingzhao Hua, Institute of World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences

The New China Hands: American Military Officers and the Chinese Communist Revolution. Marc Gallicchio, Villanova University

COMMENT: Arnold Offner, Boston University; Sandra Taylor, University of Utah

PROPERTIED BLACKS IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: E. Frances White, Hampshire College

A Free Black Community of Land Holders, Caimito, Puerto Rico, in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century. Fernando Picó, University of Puerto Rico

"Hottentot" Nationalism and Cape Liberalism: The Making of the 1853 Cape Franchise. Stanley Trapido, Oxford University

COMMENT: Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, College Park; E. Frances White

DRINK, POPULAR PROTEST, AND GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN THE THIRD WORLD

Joint session with the Alcohol and Temperance History Group

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Robin Room, Medical Research Institute of San Francisco

Alcohol, Racial Segregation, and Popular Politics: Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) in the Colonial Era. Charles Ambler, University of Texas, El Paso

Drinking, Popular Protest and Governmental Response in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Latin America. John E. Kicza, Washington State University

The Cantina vs. the Compound: Labor Control and the Sale of Colonial Wine, Lourenco Marques Mozambique, 1880–1933. Jeanne Marie Penvenne, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Robin Room

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NAPOLEONIC ERA IN GERMAN TERRITORIES

CHAIR: Katharine D. Kennedy, Agnes Scott College

Echoes of the French Revolution in the Rhineland, 1830–1849. Jonathan Sperber, University of Missouri, Columbia

Taming the Revolution: Local Identity and Nationalism in the Rhenish Pfalz, 1815–1870. Celia Applegate, University of Rochester

Building a State: Crisis Management as a Method of Integration in Bavaria, 1804–1816. Norbert J. Mayr, Penn State University

COMMENT: David Blackbourn, Birbeck College, University of London and Stanford University

TERROR AND COLLABORATION: THE NAZI REVOLUTION IN EASTERN EUROPE DURING WORLD WAR II

CHAIR: Marion F. Deshmukh, George Mason University

The Majdanek Concentration Camp: Himmler's Terror Outpost in the East. Elizabeth Barrett White, Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice

Ethnic German Collaboration in the East: The Selbstschutz in District Lublin of the Government General. Peter R. Black, Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice

Native Collaboration in the East: The Schutzmannschaften in the Baltic States and the Ukraine. Richard Breitman, American University

COMMENT: Henry Friedlander, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

HISTORY TEACHING ALLIANCE

TRAINING HISTORIANS TO TEACH: A DIALOGUE AMONG EQUALS

CHAIR: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

PANEL: Steve Noll, University of Florida; Susan Schroeder, Loyola University, Chicago; Susan Shapiro, University of Chicago Lab School

COMMENT: The Audience