

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT 1991

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 14, 1992

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 1991.

Respectfully,

Robert McC. Adams, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 14, 1992

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 1991.

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

Respectfully,

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 *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United States and Canada*, 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 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 published a series of eleven in-depth essays by prominent constitutional historians. Three essays trace the history of the Constitution chronologically; the remaining eight examine the principal institutions and issues that have shaped its role and application.

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.

BACKGROUND

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.

11. Bylaw pursuant to Article XI: Bylaws established by Council may also be amended by resolution in the annual business meeting. Such bylaws resolutions shall be treated in the same manner as other resolutions according to Bylaw 7 (4) of the Association, except that a two-thirds vote shall be required to effect any such amendment.

*Officers, Council, Nominating Committee,
Committee on Committees, and
Board of Trustees for 1992*

OFFICERS:

President: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., *University of California, Berkeley*
President-elect: Louise A. Tilly, *New School for Social Research*
Vice-Presidents: Susan Socolow, *Emory University*
Blanche Wiesen Cook, *John Jay College of Criminal
Justice, CUNY*
Robert A. Blackey, *California State University,
San Bernardino*
Executive Director: Samuel R. Gammon, *American Historical Association*
Editor: David L. Ransel, *Indiana University*
Controller: Randy B. Norell, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL:

Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.
Louise A. Tilly
William E. Leuchtenburg, immediate past president, *University of North
Carolina, Chapel Hill*
Susan Socolow, vice-president, Professional Division (92)
Blanche Wiesen Cook, vice-president, Research Division (93)
Robert A. Blackey, vice-president, Teaching Division (94)
Barbara Hanawalt, *University of Minnesota* (92)
Robert L. Kelley, *University of California, Santa Barbara* (92)
Nell Irvin Painter, *Princeton University* (93)
Carole K. Fink, *Ohio State University* (93)
Suzanne Wilson Barnett, *University of Puget Sound* (94)
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *Brandeis University* (94)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.
Louise A. Tilly
William E. Leuchtenburg
Susan Socolow
Robert L. Kelley

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.
Louise A. Tilly
William E. Leuchtenburg
Carole K. Fink
Sam Bass Warner, Jr.

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Pete Daniel, *National Museum of American History*, chair (92)
Patrick Geary, *University of Florida* (92)
Arvarh E. Strickland, *University of Missouri, Columbia* (92)
Rudolph Bell, *Rutgers University* (93)
Nancy A. Hewitt, *University of South Florida* (93)
Rebecca J. Scott, *University of Michigan* (93)
Jere Bacharach, *University of Washington* (94)
Evelyn Edson, *Piedmont Virginia Community College* (94)
Mario T. Garcia, *Yale University* (94)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Douglas Williams, *Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.*, chair (94)
George A. von Hassel, *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.* (94)
Mary Beers Conrad, *U.S. Trust Co.* (95)
R. Dyke Benjamin, *Lazard Frères and Company, Inc.* (96)
D. Roger B. Liddell, *Ingalls & Snyder* (96)

Presidential Address

The Historian and the Public Realm

William E. Leuchtenburg

OVER THE PAST CENTURY, no question has more polarized our profession than the dispute over what is the appropriate relationship of history to the public realm. Generation after generation, a substantial corps of scholars has insisted that historians should concentrate on contributing to the solution of contemporary problems. Indeed, the conviction that history should cater to the present goes back to the earliest days of this association, when it was voiced by the very first presidents of the AHA, including Andrew Dickson White and Charles Kendall Adams. A generation later, one of C. Vann Woodward's patrons declared, "If Dr. Johnson were alive today, he would say it was [pure] research which is the last refuge of the scoundrel." On the other hand, more than half a century ago Robert Livingston Schuyler celebrated "the usefulness of useless history," and more recently Theodore S. Hamerow, confronted by "that troublesome question with which historians are constantly assailed: 'What is the use of history?'" replied, "The answer is that history is of no use; it simply is." On only one point have the two sides agreed — that their positions are irreconcilable.¹

¹ Herman Ausubel, *Historians and Their Craft: A Study of the Presidential Addresses of the American Historical Association, 1884–1945* (rpt. edn., New York, 1965), 24; John Herbert Roper, C. Vann Woodward, *Southerner* (Athens, Ga., 1987), 4, quoting the dean of the graduate school at Louisiana State University, Charles Wooten Pigskin; Robert Livingston Schuyler, "The Usefulness of Useless History," *Political Science Quarterly*, 56

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The belief that history should address the urgencies of the day has taken two forms, the first of which is the claim that current needs should be privileged in the writing of history. That notion found classic expression in 1907 when James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard boasted that they had “consistently subordinated the past to the present” in keeping with their “ever-conscious aim to enable the reader to catch up with his own times; to read intelligently the foreign news in the morning paper; to know what was the attitude of Leo XIII toward the social democrats even if he has forgotten that of Innocent III toward the Albigenses.”²

The emphasis on applicable history has also taken a second form: advocacy of direct attempts by historians to shape public policy. When Herbert Baxter Adams secured for the American Historical Association the unusual recognition from Congress of a federal charter, he anticipated, in John Higham’s words, that he had “opened a channel through which the aristocracy of culture might, in historical matters, exert a vigorous, uplifting influence on national politics.” In the Progressive Era, that archetypal figure, Charles A. Beard, who had worked at Hull House when he was a college student and had helped establish a workingman’s college at Oxford in his graduate student days, continued, while professor at Columbia, to participate in the activities of civic reform groups such as the National Municipal League and campaigned for a Socialist congressman. Subsequently, he served as an adviser to governments in the Balkans and in Japan. By the time the United States intervened in World War I, it seemed altogether natural for John Franklin Jameson to organize a National Board for Historical Research, put together lectures on history for delivery at army training camps, and place the *American Historical Review* in the service of the government by seeking articles establishing German war guilt.³

(March 1941): 23–37; Theodore S. Hamerow, *Reflections on History and Historians* (Madison, Wis., 1987), 33. For the wide divergence of views on the proper role for the historian, see Norman Graebner, “The State of Diplomatic History,” *Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations Newsletter* (March 1973): 2–12.

² James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard, *The Development of Modern Europe: An Introduction to the Study of Modern Europe*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1907–08), 1: iii. For especially ardent espousal of history geared to contemporary issues, see Robert S. Lynd, *Knowledge for What? The Place of Social Science in American Culture* (Princeton, N.J., 1939), 133; and Howard Zinn, *The Politics of History*, 2d edn. (Urbana, Ill., 1990), 309.

³ John Higham, *History: Professional Scholarship in America* (Baltimore, Md., 1989), 14, 124. Morey Rothberg discusses Jameson in a forthcoming edition of Jameson’s work for which I have written an introduction. For the role of scholars in the World War I era, see Lawrence E. Gelfand, *The Inquiry* (New Haven, Conn., 1963).

World War II opened further opportunities for historians. Even before Pearl Harbor, the federal government created a board to analyze foreign intelligence under the diplomatic historian, James Phinney Baxter III, president of Williams College, and Baxter, in turn, appointed the Harvard historian, William L. Langer, to direct research. Out of those beginnings came a new agency, the Office of Strategic Services, with Langer as chief of Research and Analysis, an endeavor that involved some of the most prominent senior historians in the country, including Hajo Halborn and my former teacher, Franz Neumann, as well as a brilliant galaxy of younger men including Franklin Ford, H. Stuart Hughes, Carl Schorske, and Robert Wolff.⁴

When, less than a decade later, the landmark case of *Brown vs. Board of Education* was being considered by the Supreme Court, the Justices, John Hope Franklin has recalled, raised a number of "searching and quite difficult questions [that] sent legal counsel scurrying not to the history books but to the historians!" In numerous papers prepared for the attorneys, in seminars and conferences conducted for the staff of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and in more informal ways, Franklin, C. Vann Woodward, and other historians made it possible for counsel for black pupils to parry the argument that the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment did not intend it to empower the national government to desegregate schools. Although the court's decision in *Brown* could not be shown to have turned on the evidence adduced by the historians, it could be said, as Franklin observes, that historians "had answered the call to participate in an important public policy issue; and it would seem that their participation had been effective."⁵

In the nearly four decades since Franklin and his associates helped to bring about the demise of Jim Crow, historians have made their mark in the public realm in countless ways. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., served under President Kennedy and Eric Goldman in the Johnson White House. During the Vietnam War, petitions published in the *New York Times* in 1967 with the message "Mr. President: Stop the Bombing!" bore the signatures of 184 historians. Robert Kelley, J. Morgan Kousser, Peyton McCrary, Allan Lichtman, and several others have been employed as expert witnesses in litigation ranging from environmental policy to voting rights, and historians recently assisted in the brief of a significant abortion suit, *William L. Webster, et al. vs. Reproductive Health Services, et al.*

⁴ William L. Langer, *In and Out of the Ivory Tower: The Autobiography of William L. Langer* (New York, 1977), 180–93.

⁵ John Hope Franklin, "The Historian and the Public Policy," in Franklin, *Race and History: Selected Essays, 1938–1988* (Baton Rouge, La., 1989), 312–14.

After the Supreme Court in a 1980 ruling announced that it required historical evidence of discriminatory intent in voting rights cases, the Justice Department, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and other plaintiffs "had little choice," as Kousser noted, "but to *call in the historians*." In fact, it has been said that "some cases have been decided primarily because the courts have placed credence in testimony by historians."⁶

The past generation has seen, too, the burgeoning field of public history come into its own. Large numbers of historians have found jobs in government agencies, national and local, as well as in the private sector, and the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Federal Judicial Center have set up historical offices that have proven to be of inestimable value both to those institutions and to historians. With startling swiftness, the field grew large enough to make possible the birth of a National Council on Public History, two new professional journals, and, at the University of California at Santa Barbara, an undergraduate major in the history of public policy. Implicit in these developments has been an assumption about what role the historical guild should perform. Peter N. Stearns and Joel A. Tarr, directors of a program in "applied history" at Carnegie-Mellon University, have lauded historians who, by "applying historical thinking to the making of public policy," thereby "depart from the discipline's narcissism."⁷

⁶ Everett Carl Ladd, Jr., "American University Teachers and Opposition to the Vietnam War," *Minerva*, 8 (October 1970): 545; Robert Kelley, *Battling the Inland Sea: American Political Culture, Public Policy and the Sacramento Valley, 1850-1986* (Berkeley, Calif., 1989), xviii; J. Morgan Kousser, "Are Expert Witnesses Whores? Reflections on Objectivity in Scholarship and Expert Witnessing," *Public Historian*, 6 (Winter 1984): 11; *City of Mobile v. Bolden*, 446 U.S. 55 (1980); Peyton McCrary and J. Gerald Hebert, "Keeping the Courts Honest: The Role of Historians as Expert Witnesses in Southern Voting Rights Cases," *Southern University Law Review*, 16 (Spring 1989): 101, citing decisions such as *Bolden v. City of Mobile*, 542 F. Supp. 1050 (S. D. Ala. 1982); Peyton McCrary, "Racially Polarized Voting in the South: Quantitative Evidence from the Courtroom," *Social Science History*, 14 (Winter 1990): 507-31; Chandler Davidson, ed., *Minority Vote Dilution* (Washington, D.C., 1984).

⁷ Kelley, *Battling the Inland Sea*, 339-40; Robert Kelley, "Public History: Its Origins, Nature, and Prospects," *Public Historian*, 1 (Fall 1978): 21-22; Barbara J. Howe and Emory L. Kemp, eds., *Public History: An Introduction* (Malabar, Fla., 1986); Susan Porter Benson, Stephen Brier, and Roy Rosenzweig, eds., *Presenting the Past: Essays on History and the Public* (Philadelphia, 1986); David F. Trask, "The State of Public History in the Washington Area," *Public Historian*, 1 (Fall 1978): 37-41; *New York Times*, June 7, 1980. "Public History" is often treated as a modern-day upstart, but as the chairman of the National Council on Public History pointed out, "History has been practiced outside the academy for generations." Michael C. Scardaville, "Looking Backward Toward the Future: An Assessment of the Public History Movement," *Public Historian*, 9 (Fall 1987): 37.

Vigorous though these manifestations of public activity have been, they have run up against a considerably stronger contrary emphasis, given its most unequivocal expression by Julien Benda. In his widely noted 1927 volume, *La trahison des clercs* (*The Treason of the Intellectuals*), Benda deplored "contempt for the man who shuts himself up with art or science and takes no interest in the passions of the State." The modern intellectual, he complained, was "violently on the side of Michelangelo crying shame upon Leonardo da Vinci for his indifference to the misfortunes of Florence, and against the master of the Last Supper when he replied that indeed the study of beauty occupied his whole heart." Benda applauded the example of Goethe, who said, "Let us leave politics to diplomats and the soldiers," and who in *Dichtung und Wahrheit* reported his response and that of his friends to the French Revolution: "In our circle, we took no notice of news and newspapers; our object was to know Man; as for men, we left them to do as they chose." Benda demonstrated that he took that counsel literally when in 1941, at a time when Nazi troops were occupying France, he wrote André Gide, "L'inactuel, mon vrai domaine." As the German scholar Wolf Lepenies has commented, "For Benda, avoiding being up to date was, for the intellectual, an important virtue which had almost been destroyed by the Dreyfus Affair and its aftermath. The treason of the intellectuals consisted mainly in their attempt to enter politics and thereby exert an influence on the issues of the day."⁸

Although few would go as far as Benda, many historians share his discomfort with the effort to be timely. In postwar America, the progressive school of history associated with Charles Beard fell out of favor, and, as John Higham remarked, "the label *present-minded* now loomed up as an epithet." Oscar Handlin warned against promising that history "would equip citizens with the nostrums to dissolve current and future problems," for "other, more flexible departments of knowledge could always outbid it in a marketplace geared to relevance." Handlin extolled instead the example of "clerks in the Dark Ages who . . . by retiring from an alien world to a hidden monastic refuge" managed to "maintain a true record . . . [that] informed the future of what had transpired in their day."⁹

Historians surveying the state of the discipline have reported pervasive sentiment for disengagement. In 1964, J. H. Plumb observed that "fewer and fewer historians believe that their art has any social purpose; any function as a coordinator of human endeavour or human thought." Con-

⁸ Julien Benda, *The Treason of the Intellectuals*, Richard Aldington, trans. (New York, 1928), 46–47, 81, French edn. appeared the year before; National Humanities Center, *Newsletter*, 12 (Fall–Winter 1990–91): 8.

⁹ Higham, *History*, 132; Oscar Handlin, *Truth in History* (Cambridge, Mass., 1979), 415.

siderably more emphatic was Theodore Hamerow. In a book published just four years ago, he found "growing recognition that scholarship can offer no guarantees for the solution of social problems," and that "we have had to recognize that history in this sense is 'irrelevant.'" He wrote of historians today:

Now, after all the bold ventures and exciting experiments in historical investigation of the last generation, they are less certain than ever of the importance of history for the education of the citizen, the conduct of the government, or the guidance of the community. These doubts are so profound and persistent as to suggest a grave crisis, the gravest perhaps since the emergence of history as an organized profession about a hundred years ago.¹⁰

When I contemplate this predication of "crisis," I do so, inevitably, from the perspective of a historian who has been engrossed in the public realm for fully half a century. So compelling did political concerns seem to me when I was young that for a time I abandoned graduate studies to pursue them. In the years I was in and out of graduate school, I served as Queens County Director, then State Youth Director, of the Liberal Party; as Assistant Editor of publications of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, designed to provide material on foreign affairs to the labor press; as New England Field Representative for a civil rights lobby, the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission headed by A. Philip Randolph; as upstate New York petition canvasser for Governor Herbert Lehman and Senator James Mead; as National Executive Secretary of Students for Democratic Action; and as Rocky Mountain organizer for Americans for Democratic Action. Subsequently, I became ADA's representative on the staff of Richard Bolling in Kansas City in his first campaign for Congress in 1948 and then State Director of its Massachusetts chapter, where I also functioned as speech writer for the governor, testified before legislative panels, chaired the United Labor Committee, and organized Boston's first citywide committee against racial discrimination.

When I drifted back into the Ph.D. program at Columbia, I did so on the understanding that I could write a dissertation that was congruent with my political interests, and when, simultaneously, I moved from my ADA office on Beacon Street to a teaching job in Northampton, it was not in history but in political science. While teaching at Smith, I spent summers on the staff of a CIO union giving courses in current affairs and political action to factory workers, and was appointed campaign manager for a union leader in Holyoke who was Democratic nominee for Congress. (I

¹⁰ J. H. Plumb, "The Historian's Dilemma," in Plumb, ed., *Crisis in the Humanities* (Baltimore, Md., 1964), 25-26; Hamerow, *Reflections*, 12, 3.

might add that so sharply honed were my political skills by then that Anna Sullivan became the worst defeated candidate in the history of western Massachusetts.)

My teaching and writing have dovetailed with my political interests. At Harvard, where I held my first college teaching job in history, I invented a course called "The Progressive Tradition in American Politics," and I have written almost exclusively in the field of recent American history so that I could keep one foot in the present, where I continued to be politically active. In the process of moving from Harvard to Columbia in the summer of 1952, I took a post as Western Field Representative for a presidential candidate in Utah and Wyoming, and at the 1952 Democratic National Convention in Chicago worked, along with the pollster Louis Harris, as "delegate analyst" in charge of estimating how each state would vote on the first and succeeding ballots. Shortly after arriving at Columbia, I was elected Democratic county committeeman in Westchester County, and I consumed my first sabbatical as New York State chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

I can only suggest the range of public activities in which I have been engaged since that time. I spent several November nights writing presidential election analysis for NBC, first for Chet Huntley and David Brinkley, then for John Chancellor; took part with other historians on the final day of the Montgomery march with Martin Luther King; sued Richard Nixon to deny him the right to destroy the Watergate tapes, and, again in league with other scholars and journalists, sued Henry Kissinger to prevent him from sequestering his transcripts of official telephone conversations; commuted to Washington for two years as the AHA's representative on the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials chaired by the former Attorney General of the United States, Herbert Brownell; gave a featured talk to the Democratic Leadership Council on the vitality of liberalism (a message I very much doubt they wanted to hear); testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee against confirmation of Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court; served on an Advisory Committee on Oral History headed by Robert F. Kennedy; participated in any number of secondary school programs and on the Bradley Commission on History in Schools as well as its successor, the National Council for History Education; honored the memory of Eleanor Roosevelt at ceremonies at Vassar College and elsewhere; entered into a discussion on whether the presidency was in crisis with Jimmy Carter at the Wilson Center; gave literally thousands of newspaper interviews—for example, to the *Baltimore Sun* about Reagan's place in history; to the *Detroit Free Press* on morality and politics; and to the *Wall Street Journal* on the relation of private behavior to public performance in the White

House; was consultant for a good number of documentary films, including *The Civil War*; spoke in the French Senate at the centennial of France's gift of the Statue of Liberty; joined with William Chafe, John Hope Franklin, and Anne Firor Scott in raising many thousands of dollars from historians for Harvey Gantt's campaign to unseat Jesse Helms; was heard on scores of radio programs in cities in this country such as Charleston and Cincinnati and abroad in cities from Vancouver to Melbourne; appeared on a great many television programs including CBS Evening News with Dan Rather, ABC Nightline, an NBC special, Walter Cronkite's CBS Reports, BBC, and Norwegian Television; worked with Bill Moyers as a member of the CBS team covering the 1985 inauguration and with Paul Duke of Washington Week in Review on the PBS team covering the 1989 inauguration; and reminded members of Congress at the home of my former student, Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, of the shameful failure of the American government headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt to provide a haven for European Jews, millions of whom would be murdered by the Hitler government in the Holocaust.¹¹

In the past months alone, I talked to a gathering of United States Senators, was interviewed by the *New York Times*, the Associated Press, the *Atlanta Constitution*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *New York Daily News*, the *Kansas City Star*, the *Washington Post*, and *USA Today*, spoke on National Public Radio's All Things Considered, was consulted by one of Mario Cuomo's advisers on how FDR managed to run for president while in the midst of a budget crisis in Albany, sent memos to Ken Burns for his forthcoming documentary film on the history of baseball, published an article in the popular history journal, *American Heritage*, consented to serve on a National Coordinating Council on setting standards for the teaching of history K through 12, and promised to give the keynote address at the next annual conference of the National Council on Public History.¹²

How then does someone with this background respond to the assertion that writing history is justifiable wholly apart from any utility to the public realm? I unequivocally agree. When Professor Hamerow states that "the importance of history is essentially intrinsic; it lies in the interest in the

¹¹ William E. Leuchtenburg, *Flood Control Politics: The Connecticut River Valley Problem, 1927-1950* (Cambridge, Mass., 1953); William E. Leuchtenburg, "The Montgomery March," *American Heritage*, 40 (December 1989): 66-68; *New York Times*, February 11, 1977; Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, *Jimmy Carter on the Presidency: A Wilson Center Conversation, March 5, 1984* (Washington, D.C., 1984).

¹² *Senate History* (Fall 1991): 1; William E. Leuchtenburg, "The Conversion of Harry Truman," *American Heritage*, 42 (November 1991): 55-68.

past which human beings instinctively feel as part of their humanity," and that "the life of the community cannot continue without it," I readily concur. For millennia, people have found history indispensable to comprehending who they are, and I anticipate that they always will. "A people without history," say the Lakota tribe, "is like wind upon the buffalo grass." Moreover, insofar as history is an art form, which the best historical writing surely is, it no more needs justification by good works than does a sonnet or a sonata.¹³

Those who insist that history is worthwhile only when it offers solutions to current problems reveal a hostility to the very nature of the historical enterprise. In the famous passage obliterating the Albigenses in the Robinson and Beard book, the fundamental objection was, as the philosopher Morton White has pointed out, that "the medievalist was interested in explaining medieval events when he should have been trying to illuminate modern events," a judgment that suggests a passion for contemporaneity run amok. It would be hard to imagine anything more ill-advised than for all historians, including those in medieval history, to tailor their research to the morning's headlines. The humanities, asserted the philosopher Charles Frankel, "have usually been at their best and most vital . . . when they have had a sense of engagement with issues of public concern," and he demonstrated that belief by taking leave from Columbia to become Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs. Yet Frankel also declared, "Scholarship cannot and should not be shackled to problem solving. It must be free to follow crooked paths to unexpected conclusions."¹⁴

Despite a lifetime of civic engagement, I also find totally repugnant any effort to politicize this organization or to impose favored orthodoxies on the classroom. Indeed, it is precisely those who have been most involved in public affairs who have been most resistant to such attempts. Few of us have a longer record of political participation than Arthur Schlesinger, whom I first met at the founding convention of Americans for Democratic Action more than forty years ago, but it was he and Kenneth Jackson, the pioneering head both of the Bradley Commission and of the National Council for History Education, who offered an eloquent remonstrance against New York's unwise plan to warp the curriculum. At Columbia in

¹³ Hamerow, *Reflections*, 12, 33. Peter N. Carroll, *Keeping Time: Memory, Nostalgia, and the Art of History* (Athens, Ga., 1990), 178, quoted in David E. Kyvig, "Public or Perish: Thoughts on Historians' Responsibilities," *Public Historian*, 13 (Fall 1991): 13. See, too, Carl N. Degler, "Remaking American History," *Journal of American History*, 67 (June 1980): 23.

¹⁴ Morton G. White, *Social Thought in America: The Revolt against Formalism* (New York, 1952), 50; *New York Times*, July 2, 1978.

1968, those who were most vocal against the assault on the university were the historians and political scientists who had been working for two years against the Vietnam War under the leadership of Fritz Stern, a circumstance that accounts for our being known as "the Stern gang." President Reagan's intervention in Nicaragua appalled me, but when, while I was president of the Organization of American Historians, a resolution was introduced to put the OAH on record in opposition, I cast the lone vote on the executive board against it, because I thought it an abuse of our authority. And although in the past year I was outspoken in denouncing Bush's actions in the Persian Gulf, I also insisted that this association should not take a stand, for I would no more want to inflict my views on others than have views inflicted on me, nor would I wish to see us torn apart by factional fights over such issues.

I hope never again to witness a night like the one at the AHA convention twenty-two years ago when historians grappled with one another for control of the microphone during the bitter debate over resolutions on Vietnam and civil rights with Vann Woodward, in the words of the *New Republic*, "presid[ing] over the cacophony with the puzzled air of a kindly Southern judge at a hearing for psychiatric commitment."¹⁵ One memory of that turbulent night that sticks in my mind is of the man standing next to me in the crowded hall: my former colleague, Orest Ranum, whose years of research notes were deliberately incinerated in the Columbia uprising of 1968.

I saw all too painfully at Columbia that year, when I was a member of the faculty committee that ran the university after the chaos of the spring, and in later years what "politicization" could mean: the paralysis of a great university, the trashing of classrooms by hit-and-run marauders, and physical assaults on professors. Elsewhere, the consequences were sometimes worse, resulting even in death.

Historians long involved in the public realm have also been among the most forthright in underscoring the perils of such involvement for scholarship. When I first arrived at Columbia to teach in the fall of 1952, Richard Hofstadter was seeking to deny the president of the university, Dwight Eisenhower, the opportunity to become president of the United States, and years later we worked side by side in "the Stern gang." Nonetheless, Hofstadter warned, "The activist historian who thinks he is deriving his policy from his history may in fact be deriving his history from his policy, and may be driven to commit the

¹⁵ C. Vann Woodward, *The Future of the Past* (New York, 1989), 4.

cardinal sin of the historical writer: he may lose his respect for the integrity, the independence, the pastness, of the past."¹⁶

In his searching analysis of the progressive historians, Hofstadter wrote of the most prominent of them: "Today [Charles A.] Beard's reputation stands like an imposing ruin in the landscape of American historiography. What was once the grandest house in the province is now a ravaged survival." What had gone wrong? Beard had risked too much on "a daring gamble," Hofstadter maintained, for "he had never been content with the role of the historian or the academic alone; he had always hoped to be politically relevant, had always aspired to become a public force. . . . And yet any man who makes written commitments year after year on difficult public questions will live to find some of his views evanescent and embarrassing." Moreover, "Beard took a further and more gratuitous risk; he finally geared his reputation as a historian so closely to his political interests and passions that the two were bound to share the same fate," and that fate was disaster. "In proposing not just to draw general moral lessons about the direction and meaning of history but to forge specific recommendations for policy upon which he believed the life and death of American democracy depended," Beard, Hofstadter concluded, "became our supreme tragic example of the activist mind in history."¹⁷

Scholars with the greatest experience in public affairs have been even more emphatic about the difficulties historians encounter when they seek to shape policy. Despite his close identification with such efforts, Arthur Schlesinger has asserted:

¹⁶ Richard Hofstadter, *The Progressive Historians: Turner, Beard, Parrington* (New York, 1968), 464–65. For examples of how political commitments may affect scholarly writing, see Harry Elmer Barnes, *In Quest of Truth and Justice: De-Bunking the War Guilt Myth* (Chicago, 1928); Conyers Read, "The Social Responsibilities of the Historian," *AHR*, 55 (January 1950): 283–84; Michael A. Bernstein, "American Economic Expertise from the Great War to the Cold War: Some Initial Observations," *Journal of Economic History*, 50 (June 1990): 408. C. Vann Woodward has confessed that in his eagerness to develop the theme of *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* he overlooked the fact that, prior to segregation, blacks had no public space at all. "The oversight illustrates the dangers of allowing present-day issues to shape or define historical investigation," he has written. Woodward, *Thinking Back: The Perils of Writing History* (Baton Rouge, La., 1986), 96–97. One writer had no qualms about stating that "the public historian . . . may have to bend the findings to the whims of the project design that the client has in mind." Lawrence De Graaf, "Summary: An Academic Perspective," *Public Historian*, 2 (Spring 1980): 69. Public historians, however, have given considerably more sustained attention to ethical problems than have academic historians. See, for example, Ronald C. Tobey, "The Public Historian as Advocate: Is Special Attention to Professional Ethics Necessary?" *Public Historian*, 8 (Winter 1986): 21–30.

¹⁷ Hofstadter, *Progressive Historians*, 344–45, 464.

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History . . . can answer questions, after a fashion, at long range. It cannot answer questions with confidence or certainty at short range. Alas, policy makers are rarely interested in the long run — “in the long run,” as Keynes used to say, “we are all dead” — and the questions they put to history are thus most often the questions which history is least qualified to answer.

Far from offering a short cut to clairvoyance, history teaches us that the future is full of surprises and outwits all our certitudes.

Confronted by Ernest May's proposition that “if history is to be better used in government, nothing is more important than that professional historians discover means of addressing directly, succinctly, and promptly the needs of people who govern,” Schlesinger retorted, “It may well be more important for professional historians to write the best professional history they can and trust to the multiplier effect.”¹⁸

The conviction that a greater role for scholars in the State would be advantageous rests on the assumption that they are more farsighted and more humane than those in power. We would do well to remember, though, that it was not so long ago that most members of this association sanctioned the institutions of white supremacy that emerged out of Reconstruction and an even shorter time ago that not a few historians were apologists for Stalin's despotic regime, even though it stifled freedom of expression, sent dissenters to vile prison camps, and was responsible for millions of deaths. In the past generation, we have had reason enough to know that the country's fate is not always secure in the hands of “the best and the brightest.” Furthermore, the reputation of historians for prescience has recently taken a bad battering. The pace of change in Eastern Europe caught almost everyone unprepared, and after the massacre at Tiananmen Square, one scholar confessed: “I am a chastened China watcher, as are many of my colleagues in universities and think tanks. Not since the Iranian revolution have the analysts been so surprised.” He added that “no China specialist—in or out of the government—foresaw the massive setback that occurred.”¹⁹

Scholars in turn have often been disappointed by their encounters with government. When Charles Frankel accepted a post at the State Department, John Kenneth Galbraith told him, “You'll find that it's the kind of organization which, though it does some big things badly, does small

¹⁸ Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941–1966* (Boston, 1966), 93; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Review of “Lessons” of the Past, *Journal of American History*, 61 (September 1974): 444.

¹⁹ David Halberstam, *The Best and the Brightest* (Greenwich, Conn., 1973); Michel Oksenberg, “Confession of a China Watcher: Why No One Predicted the Bloodbath in Beijing,” *Newsweek* (June 19, 1989): 30. See, too, W. R. Connor's illuminating essay, “Why Were We Surprised?” *American Scholar*, 60 (Spring 1991): 175–84.

things badly too." There has arisen, Schlesinger has pointed out, "a certain—and understandable—skepticism on the part of intellectuals about the uses to which power seeks to put intellect. Most of the time power wants the intellectual not at all as an intellectual—that is, as a man with a critical and speculative interest in general ideas—but rather as a technician, as a man who can perform specified intellectual services."²⁰

Politicians are infinitely more likely to ask historians for confirmation of views they already hold than for examples from history that might lead them to change their opinions. Wielders of power, Otis Graham has pointed out, do not ignore history—indeed, they are historians of a sort themselves, though "quite poor ones"—but they are intent on "using the past mostly to reinforce bias and strengthen advocacy positions." As the 1966 midterm elections approached, I was asked by the Johnson White House to prepare a memo drawing comparisons to the 1942 off-year contest, and I complied with a document pointing to the vulnerability of the administration so long as it persisted in the Vietnam War. I need not tell you that, predictably, it had absolutely no effect. In 1984, I was requested to provide quotations for Walter Mondale's address in San Francisco accepting the presidential nomination. Most of those I submitted were from Franklin D. Roosevelt in the hope that Mondale would affirm liberal principles, but the only one he used came from Harry Truman: "A president . . . has to be able to say 'yes' and 'no' and more often 'no,'" because Mondale was primarily concerned with demonstrating that he was not the captive of liberal interest groups.²¹

Even when the viewpoints of scholars and officials are absolutely congruent, unanticipated consequences may ensue. In 1974, John Doar, chief counsel of the congressional inquiry into the impeachment of Richard Nixon, commissioned Vann Woodward to prepare a report on allegations of wrongdoing by American presidents throughout our history, and Woodward in turn called on me to supervise the twentieth-century section. We had only a few weeks to complete this large task, and I turned to four of my former graduate students who I knew could be counted on to do work of high quality in a hurry. In the final hours, they overran my Connecticut house and barn, but we met the deadline, as did all the others. So intent were we on seeing Nixon deposed that we

²⁰ Charles Frankel, *High on Foggy Bottom: An Outsider's Inside View* (New York, 1969), 11; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Crisis of Confidence: Ideas, Powers and Violence in America* (Boston, 1969), 83.

²¹ Otis L. Graham, Jr., "The Uses and Misuses of History: Roles in Policymaking," *Public Historian*, 5 (Spring 1983): 7; personal communication, William E. Leuchtenburg to Hayes Redmon, May 1966; *Washington Post*, July 20, 1984. My views on Vietnam were stated more forcefully in a letter to Redmon on July 6, 1966.

sacrificed all our own projects to that end. Some have concluded that the final report was, in the words of one historian, "a major salvo in the assault on Richard Milhous Nixon," for it suggested how much more monstrous were Nixon's deeds than those of his predecessors, as indeed they were. But I have always thought that, so thoroughgoing and fairminded were the historians in revealing the many instances of wrongdoing in the past, that, if Nixon had actually stood trial, the document, in its total effect, would better have served him than the prosecution.²²

The appearance of historians in the courts, either as expert witnesses or as advisers, has also been problematic. In 1962, one of the historians who assisted the NAACP in the *Brown* case created embarrassment when, in an address at the AHA's annual convention that *U.S. News & World Report* spread over three pages, he confessed that "we were . . . sliding off facts, quietly ignoring facts, and above all, interpreting facts in a way to do what [Thurgood] Marshall said we had to do — 'get by those boys down there.'" Nearly three decades later, counsel in the *Webster* case (which featured a brief signed by more than four hundred historians, of whom I was one) admitted afterward that "factors constrained our ability to 'tell the truth,'" in particular the "tension between truth-telling and advocacy." The impression that historians are objective scholars who can certify the facts of the past much like scientists reporting on the contents of a test tube proved illusory when in a water-rights case, one historian gave expert testimony for the plaintiff while another testified for the defense, and in the highly publicized *Sears* case, two prominent historians took opposite sides over the disposition of women to aspire to specialized job opportunities. In an important South Carolina voting-rights case, a historian who has worked intensively on Southern politics told the court that history revealed an intent by officials to discriminate racially, only to be flatly contradicted by the coauthor of the country's leading textbook in Constitutional history, who denied that the historical evidence sup-

²² C. Vann Woodward, ed., *Responses of the Presidents to Charges of Misconduct* (New York, 1974); Roper, C. Vann Woodward, 5. The four students were John W. Chambers, Robert P. Ingalls, James Boylan, and Mark I. Gelfand. The other two supervisors were Merrill D. Peterson and William S. McFeely. For the experience of one of the other historians on the project, see James M. Banner, Jr., "Historians and the Impeachment Inquiry: A Brief History and Prospectus," *Reviews in American History*, 4 (June 1976): 140–49. For the "unease" of a "resident historian" on a project with the most worthwhile aims, see John Demos, "History and the Formation of Social Policy toward Children: A Case Study," in David Rothman and Staton Wheeler, eds., *Social History and Social Policy* (New York, 1981), 301–24. Demos concluded: "Historical inquiry and policy formation made a new, awkward, and necessarily uncertain tandem. But practice may yet bring greater synchrony and increasingly substantial results"; p. 324.

ported such a conclusion. Critics have accused scholars of cooking evidence, and one authority has even charged, with exquisitely delicate phrasing, "Expert witnesses are whores."²³

Yet, while recognizing all of these vicissitudes, I am not persuaded that historians should eschew subjects of contemporary concern or avoid the political arena, nor is that the conclusion of a number of the very scholars who have warned of the dangers of engagement. Asked how, after "three decades of controversy, criticism, and misunderstanding," he now felt about venturing to write *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, Woodward responded: "Pressed for an answer, I would confess to feeling somewhat chastened and perhaps a bit wiser for the experience, but on the whole quite unrepentant. . . . Since the historian lives in the present he has obligations to the present as well as to the past he studies." History, he said on another occasion, should not be conceived of as "a sort of verbal museum to preserve and display worthy relics of the past" or "confined

²³ Alfred H. Kelly, "An Inside Story: When the Supreme Court Ordered Desegregation," *U.S. News & World Report* (February 5, 1962): 88; Sylvia A. Law, "Conversations between Historians and the Constitution," *Public Historian*, 12 (Summer 1990): 14. For the water rights case, see Carl M. Becker, "Professor for the Plaintiff: Classroom to Courtroom," *Public History*, 4 (Summer 1982): 69–77; Leland R. Johnson, "Public Historian for the Defendant," *Public History*, 5 (Summer 1983): 69–77. For the South Carolina case, see McCrary and Hebert, "Keeping the Courts Honest," 115–18. McCrary was the historian who found a discriminatory motive; Herman Belz testified for the defense. In the immense literature on the *Sears* case, see *Equal Opportunity Commission v. Sears, Roebuck and Co.*, 428 F. Supp. 1264, 1308–1312 (Northern District of Illinois, 1986), affirmed 839 F. 2d 302 (1988); Joan C. Williams, "Clio Meets Portia: Objectivity in the Courtroom and the Classroom," in Theodore J. Karamanski, ed., *Ethics and Public History: An Anthology* (Malabar, Fla., 1990), 45–56; Peter Novick, *That Noble Dream: The "Objectivity Question" and the American Historical Profession* (Cambridge, 1988), 502–10; Thomas Haskell and Sanford Levinson, "Academic Freedom and Expert Witnessing: Historians and the *Sears* Case," *Texas Law Review*, 66 (June 1988): 1629–59; *New York Times*, June 6, 1986; Karen J. Winkler, "Two Scholars' Conflict in *Sears* Sex-Bias Case Sets Off War in Women's History," *Chronicle of Higher Education* (February 5, 1986): 1, 8; Ruth Milkman, "Women's History and the *Sears* Case," *Feminist Studies*, 12 (Summer 1986): 375–400; Alice Kessler-Harris, "Equal Opportunity Employment Commission v. *Sears, Roebuck and Company*: A Personal Account," *Radical History Review*, 35 (1986): 57–79; Rosalind Rosenberg, letter to editor, *Chronicle of Higher Education* (July 2, 1986): 22. Harold Green, director of the Law, Science, and Technology Program at George Washington University, is the source of the gibe about "whores" quoted in Kousser, "Are Expert Witnesses Whores?"; 5. See, too, Eleanor P. Wolf, *Trial and Error: The Detroit School Desegregation Case* (Detroit, 1981); Raymond Wolters, "Advocacy, Ideology, and Objectivity: Scholars as Expert Witnesses for the Plaintiffs in School Desegregation Cases," unpublished paper. A professor of law has asserted that the efforts of Supreme Court justices "to ground today's decisions in historians' history are fundamentally misguided." Mark Tushnet, "Should Historians Accept the Supreme Court's Invitation?" *OAH Newsletter* (November 1987): 12.

to a passive role," for "the fate of ideologies, empires, and rulers hangs on historical revelations and revisions." Similarly, Schlesinger, though acknowledging that history should imbue statesmen with "a profound and humbling sense of human frailty," concluded that "we are never relieved, despite the limits of our knowledge and the darkness of our understanding, from the necessity of meeting our obligations."²⁴

Expert witnesses, too, have vigorously refuted the charge that they are no more than hired guns for litigants. J. Morgan Kousser, who has maintained that testifying in court and before a congressional committee on behalf of voting rights permitted him "*to tell the truth and do good at the same time*," has declared, "Social scientists' virtue is no more at stake as they walk down the dark alleys of policy relevance than it is on the brightly-lit streets of the campus." Similarly, Peyton McCrary has affirmed that "the courtroom helps keep the academics honest," for "if experts do not testify fully, logically, convincingly, and honestly, then the process of cross-examination by skillful attorneys is likely to expose their faults." "The standards of the courtroom," he deduced from his own experience, "are as high as those of academe." Despite, or more likely because of, the bitter experience of the *Sears* case, a Conference on Women's History and Public Policy in 1989 explored "mechanisms for enhancing communication between historians of women and those in the political arena and in the courts."²⁵

Granted that their capacities are not unbounded, history professors do not have to remain immured behind campus walls. They can reach out to their colleagues not only in national but in state and local governments, as well as in the private sector; they can collaborate with teachers in elementary and secondary schools doing the indispensable work of instructing the young in understanding the past; and they can, in the tradition of Macaulay and Parkman, write not just for one another but for a literate public.

²⁴ C. Vann Woodward, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (New York, 1974); Woodward, *Thinking Back*, 98; Woodward, *Future of the Past*, xi; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., "On the Inscrutability of History," *Encounter*, 27 (November 1966): 17.

²⁵ Kousser, "Are Expert Witnesses Whores?" 7, 19; Peyton McCrary, "Keeping the Courts Honest," 128; Alice Kessler-Harris and Amy Swerdlow, "Report on the First Conference on Women's History and Public Policy," *Perspectives*, 28 (May-June 1990): 10; Final Report to the Ford Foundation on the Conference on Women's History and Public Policy, June 15-17, 1989, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y. I am indebted to Professor Swerdlow for a copy of this report. Despite misgivings, the historians involved in the *Webster* case reaffirmed their belief that they had taken the right course. There is an excellent discussion in *Public Historian*, 12 (Summer 1990). See, too, Allan M. Brandt, "Writing Policy-Directed History," unpublished paper presented at the History of Science Society meetings, Madison, Wisconsin, November 3, 1991.

Such an obvious agenda, though, does not begin to encompass what is expected of us. As John Hope Franklin has pointed out:

Let a person move into a group of people and be introduced as an historian, and someone will raise a question that he knows is at least as profound as any that Socrates ever raised. To the historian it will sound like "Please, Sir, say something historical!" The actual words, carefully articulated, will be, "Please, Sir, tell me what the next four years will provide in the way of history." It is no use to reply, "I am not a soothsayer; I am an historian." For the reply is likely to be, "That is precisely why I put the question to you and not to someone else."²⁶

Making an effort to meet such expectations, if not as prophets then as guides to comprehending the sources of the predicaments of our time, may conceivably be of value not just to the nation but to scholars as well. "The vast majority of academics in traditional arts and science disciplines rarely venture forth to confront, enlighten, or change the world," observed a historian who has taken a different course. "Monasticism does have its shortcomings. It contributes to excessively narrow specialization; it impedes teaching by making it too removed from the world most students hope to occupy; it denies the practical world the benefit of academic knowledge and thought; and it denies professors the benefit of having their work tested in the world of practice."²⁷

In a presidential address to this association thirty-two years ago, Allan Nevins, taking note of the question whether "the political historian who has never testified before a congressional committee, or written a speech for a governor or mayor, or haunted the city hall for a year, is not handicapped as compared with the man who has," recalled Macaulay's remarks on Gibbon, who had been a militia officer and a member of Parliament:

²⁶ Franklin, "The Historian and the Public Policy," 309. One scholar has concluded, "In America, at least, although the pursuit of learning may well be its own reward, it cannot for long among the otherwise occupied citizens be its own justification." Robert A. McCaughey, *International Studies and Academic Enterprise: A Chapter in the Enclosure of American Learning* (New York, 1984), 255. For the observation that "in the nineteenth century more than the twentieth, history was written for and read by large numbers of people other than academics," see Mary O. Furner, *Advocacy and Objectivity: A Crisis in the Professionalization of American Social Science, 1865-1905* (Lexington, Ky., 1975), 297.

²⁷ Carl Brauer, "More Scholars Should Venture Forth to Confront, Enlighten, or Change the World," *Chronicle of Higher Education* (March 14, 1990): B2. The former chairman of a state committee for the humanities urged greater collaboration between the academy and the public, not least because "it is through such engagements that scholars can discover whether the insights gained in their research are really communicable, pertinent, and lively." Ron Perrin, "Humanists Must Forge Links between Their Work and the Public," *Chronicle of Higher Education* (September 27, 1989): A56.

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We have not the smallest doubt that his campaigns, though he never saw an enemy, and his parliamentary attendance, though he never made a speech, were of far more use to him than years of study and retirement would have been. If the time he spent on parade and at mess in Hampshire, or on the treasury bench and at Brooks's, during the storms which overthrew Lord North and Lord Shelburne, had been passed in the Bodleian library, he might have avoided some inaccuracies; he might have enriched his notes with a greater number of references; but he could never have produced so lively a picture of the court, the camp, and the senate house.²⁸

Quite apart from such considerations, scholars need to embrace an active role in national affairs because they have a vital professional stake in doing so. I would hate to think of what might have happened over the past several years if we had not joined in the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and had not had the benefit of the talents of Page Putnam Miller. At this last session of Congress alone, under her leadership, the committee, an umbrella organization of fifty-one groups, was able to achieve legislation requiring the State Department to set up a systematic program to declassify documents, and only this morning we met at breakfast to discuss legislative strategy on bills before Congress of paramount significance for scholars, including measures reauthorizing the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants and clarifying "fair use" of unpublished copyrighted material by modifying a recent court decision that, as Anne Firor Scott has said, is "a time bomb waiting to blow up all our work in primary sources."²⁹

Charles Frankel once put this matter in a larger frame. "The right not simply to dissent but, if one pleases to be indifferent; the right to be private; the right to be useless from every respectable point of view; the right to be irreverent about what is officially sanctified — when have these rights ever been safe from the crowd?" he asked. "When have they been safe even from other intellectuals?" Frankel continued:

It may once have been possible for scholars to guard their independence by keeping their distance from power. It may be possible for individual scholars to do that still. But it is not possible for the scholarly community as such to maintain its independence by running away from government. For key decisions that affect scholarly independence will be made in any event. And if they are made without the participation of men and women who know something about the nature and necessary conditions of scholarly and intellectual life, they cannot be expected to be the right decisions.³⁰

²⁸ Allan Nevins, "Not Capulets, Not Montagus," *AHR*, 65 (January 1960): 264–65.

²⁹ Circular letter, Anne Firor Scott to "Dear Colleague," November 1991, in the possession of the author.

³⁰ Charles Frankel, "The Political Responsibility of the Intellectual," in Paul Kurtz, ed.,

My conviction that historians have something to contribute to decision making rests primarily, though, not on such self-interested grounds but on a much more fundamental proposition: that movers and shakers act in part because of the history they carry around in their heads. In 1947, Secretary of State George Marshall declared, "I doubt seriously whether a man can think with full wisdom . . . regarding certain of the basic international issues today who has not at least reviewed in his mind the period of the Peloponnesian War and the Fall of Athens." The president under whom Marshall served had a cruder notion of the past. "The oligarchy in Russia," Harry Truman wrote his daughter, "is no different from the Czars, Louis XIV, Napoleon, Charles I and Cromwell. It is a Frankenstein dictatorship worse than any of the others, Hitler included." Still more notorious was Lyndon Johnson's preoccupation with historical analogy. The lesson Johnson applied in Southeast Asia came from what he had absorbed from the 1938 Munich crisis — that if leaders shirked their responsibilities abroad, they only postponed their problems, which wound up being worse. "We're not," he vowed, "going to have any men with any umbrellas."³¹

It does not seem too much to suppose that historians, sensitive to the nuances of metaphor, can better that record. We ought to take on such assignments with full recognition that history is not an exact science and that historians are not seers. Still, as Carl Degler has asserted, "A recourse to history may well save governments and other agencies from ill-considered acts of policy, even if a knowledge of the past cannot tell us what action to take." Although historians have shown themselves to be fallible,

Moral Problems in Contemporary Society: Essays in Humanistic Ethics (Buffalo, N.Y., 1973), 174–75. For Frankel's views, see William E. Leuchtenburg, "Charles Frankel: The Humanist as Citizen," in John Agresto and Peter Riesenbergs, eds., *The Humanist as Citizen* (Research Triangle Park, N.C., 1981), 228–54.

³¹ W. Robert Connor, *Thucydides* (Princeton, N.J., 1984), 3; Harry S Truman to Margaret Truman, March 3, 1948, quoted in Margaret Truman, *Harry S Truman* (New York, 1973), 360. Hugh Sides, *A Very Personal Presidency: Lyndon Johnson in the White House* (New York, 1968), 218. Senator J. William Fulbright replied to Johnson's insistence that the situation in Vietnam corresponded to that at Munich by saying, "The treatment of slight and superficial resemblances as if they were full-blooded analogies — as instances of history 'repeating itself' — is a substitute for thinking and a misuse of history"; Alfred Steinberg, *Sam Johnson's Boy: A Close-Up of the President from Texas* (New York, 1968), 788. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has written: "I trust that a graduate student some day will write a doctoral essay on the influence of the Munich analogy on the subsequent history of the twentieth century. Perhaps in the end he will conclude that the multitude of errors committed in the name of 'Munich' may exceed the original error of 1938"; Schlesinger, *Bitter Heritage*, 89. See, too, Chalmers Roberts Oral History, Lyndon B. Johnson Library, Austin, Texas. For the Supreme Court's misuse of history, see Alfred H. Kelly, "Clio and the Court: An Illicit Love Affair," *Supreme Court Review* (1965):119–58.

and can be counted on to be so again, Joseph Strayer has said of history: "We may go wrong in following the clues which it offers, but we would be lost without them. . . . History at its best gives us a real chance of reacting sensibly to a new situation. It does not guarantee the correctness of our response, but it should improve the quality of our judgment." Strayer reasoned: "A rough parallel may be found in certain card games. There is almost no chance that one distribution of cards will be repeated in a subsequent deal in bridge. Yet a man who has played several thousand hands of bridge should be able to make intelligent decisions and predictions even though every deal presents a new situation." Furthermore, as Alan Brinkley has said, "Illuminating the past is a way of protecting individuals and society from the glib and self-serving analogies that politicians routinely use to justify their own interests," and "a knowledge of history arms one to consider critically the claims of political figures."³²

The issue, I believe, is not whether historians should intervene but whether they can do so more effectively. Ernest May and Richard Neustadt have offered a manual on how policymakers can avoid the trap of beguiling historical analogies that has opened up a debate on that vexing matter, and at the Georgia Institute of Technology Robert McMath has introduced a course, taught at the Carter Library, on "The Uses of History for Policy-Makers" that could be a model for others. More than a decade ago, twenty-one prominent historians led by Robert Kelley urged President Carter to institutionalize a historical presence in the federal government, perhaps on the model of the Council of Economic Advisers. It will be objected that history is not as technically refined a subject as economics and that historians diverge widely in their views, but it has also been said that if all the economists in the world were laid end to end, they still would reach no conclusion; yet the CEA has proven to be a constructive innovation. The notion has some pitfalls—notably the possibility that historians in such an agency might become captives of the reigning administration—and it might well prove preferable to adopt the proposal in a more modest form. But it deserves more scrutiny than it has received. Governments might well benefit from an enhanced role for historians not because they are good predictors but because they are men and women

³² Carl N. Degler, "Is the New Social History Threatening Clio?" *OAH Newsletter*, 16 (August 1988): 5; Joseph R. Strayer, "Introduction," in Strayer, ed., *The Interpretation of History* (Princeton, N.J., 1943): 14–15; Alan Brinkley to the author, January 13, 1992. "Historical generalizations," Schlesinger has written, "will enlarge the wisdom of the statesman, giving his responses to the crises of the moment perspective, depth and an instinct for the direction and flow of events"; *Bitter Heritage*, 83.

skilled in retaining institutional memories, perceiving the complexity of problems, and placing events in the stream of time.³³

In sum, in considering the long warfare between historians who favor engagement and those who oppose it, I would join issue on the one point on which they agree—that their positions are irreconcilable. Instead, I see a creative tension between the two attitudes. Scholars would do well to give a respectful hearing to both groups, for neither holds a monopoly on the truth. One can agree that history has value wholly apart from any utilitarian end it serves without accepting the conclusion that historians must refrain from public involvement, and one can acknowledge that historians have an obligation to their community without dismissing the sage admonitions that the skeptics raise.

The historians who reject involvement might well ask themselves if they truly believe that, devoting their lives as they do to the study of history, they have nothing to contribute to the compelling public concerns of their only time on earth. For all his criticism of the progressive school, Richard Hofstadter generously conceded that “at their best, the interpretative historians have gone to the past with some passionate concern for the future,” and even Julien Benda endorsed certain public actions by intellectuals: “When Gerson entered the pulpit of Notre Dame to denounce the murderers of Louis d’Orléans; when Spinoza, at the peril of his life, went and wrote the words ‘Ultimi barbarorum’ on the gate of those who had murdered the de Witts; when Voltaire fought for the Calas

³³ Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May, *Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision-Makers* (New York, 1986); Gordon Wright *et al.* to Jimmy Carter, November 3, 1976. See, too, *OAH Newsletter* (January 1977): 4. At Kelley’s behest, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians sent a similar communication to President Ronald Reagan. Executive Board Minutes, April 1, 1981; Richard Kirkendall, “Executive Secretary’s Report,” *OAH Newsletter* (July 1981): 11. I am indebted to Kirkendall, Arnita Jones, and Sharon Caughill for locating these materials for me. For a similar recommendation, see Ernest R. May, “Lessons” of the Past: *The Use and Misuse of History in American Foreign Policy* (New York, 1973), 172. One critic has objected, “A History Office in the West Wing . . . would be ‘on the team,’ with the inevitable narrowing of vision and independence”; Graham, “Uses and Misuses of History,” 13. Graham, though, has shown the potentialities as well as the limitations of the role of historians in policymaking in “Intellectual Standards in the Humanities,” in Daniel Callahan, Arthur L. Caplan, and Bruce Jennings, eds., *Applying the Humanities* (New York, 1985), 261–69, and he has provided an example of sophisticated analysis of a policy question by a historian in *Losing Time: The Industrial Policy Debate* (Cambridge, Mass., 1992). I have also found informative Page Putnam Miller, “History in Government and Public Policy,” unpublished paper. For the difficulties but also the opportunities historians encounter when they try to predict, see Louis Gottschalk, *Understanding History: A Primer of Historical Method* (New York, 1951), 264–71.

family; when Zola and Duclaux came forward to take part in a celebrated lawsuit (the Dreyfus affair)."³⁴

On the other hand, those of us who do take part in public affairs need constantly to remind ourselves that we are not omniscient, and that we must never, no matter how worthy the cause, compromise our commitment to, in John Higham's words, "the simple axiom that history is basically an effort to tell the truth about the past." We who are professors ought to remember that there are advantages, not only for ourselves but for society, to the detachment the campus affords us, and that unceasing involvement may diminish our capacity to see the world more clearly. When we do speak out, and we should choose those times wisely, we must take care to distinguish between doing so as historians and doing so simply as politically active citizens. Above all, we should take care not to create an atmosphere in the classroom in which views that diverge from our own cannot freely be voiced, and we should respect the rights of others in the profession to express beliefs contrary to our own or to remain silent.³⁵

The intellectual, Charles Frankel wrote, "may and should take sides in the political struggles of his time, but there is likely to be an edge of irony or regret in his attitude when he does so." It seems inevitable that historians will always feel this tension — "caught," in Hofstadter's words, "between their desire to count in the world and their desire to understand it." Their "passion for understanding" moves them toward "detachment" and "neutrality," but "the terrible urgency of our political problems . . . plays upon . . . their desire to get out of history some lessons that will be of use in the world." For my own part, I would commend the message Emerson left us in his celebrated Phi Beta Kappa oration, "The American Scholar" — that "action is with the scholar subordinate, but it is essential," and that "there can be no scholar without the heroic mind."³⁶

³⁴ Hofstadter, *Progressive Historians*, 465; Benda, *Treason of the Intellectuals*, 50. For the responsibility of the scholarly community, see George McT. Kahin, "A Polarization of Knowledge: Specialization on Contemporary Asia in the United States," *Journal of Asian Studies*, 33 (August 1974): 515–22.

³⁵ Higham, *History*, 132.

³⁶ Charles Frankel, "Definition of the True Egghead," *New York Times Magazine* (October 21, 1956): 62; Hofstadter, *Progressive Historians*, 464; *The Collected Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (Cambridge, Mass., 1971), 1: 59. C. Vann Woodward's biographer has written that "Woodward's life would be taken up with a continuing effort to find a proper balance between the competing masters of political causes and of disinterested scholarship. All scholars who seek societal reform ultimately face the dilemma posed by the contradictions between the two impulses. . . . Scholarship requires a degree of detachment from the concerns of the moment, while genuine activism permits little time for reflection on events and characters of the past 'irrelevant' to contemporary causes"; Roper, *C. Vann Woodward*, 59–60. For the travail of one historian who sought to combine scholarship with involvement in public affairs, see Paul M. Evans, *John Fairbank and the American Understanding of Modern China* (New York, 1988).

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

It is appropriate, at the end of the vice-presidential term of the late Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, to review the past year's work in the context of the initiatives she put in place three years ago. The division's work stands as a memorial to her. As an additional memorial, the AHA encourages its members to contribute to the History Teaching Alliance endowment fund to promote the improvement in the teaching of history that Mary K. advocated. These contributions, as well as the AHA's \$2,000 contribution from the Littleton-Griswold Fund, will be matched by the HTA's National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant.

An important part of the Teaching Division's task is to select the annual recipient of the Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award, which is offered jointly with the Society for History Education. Nominations are invited from the recipients of the previous year's book prizes on the assumption that someone inspired these successful scholars to pursue careers in history. After difficult deliberation, this year's award is given to Jackson Bailey, Earlham College, who was nominated by Robert Borgen, from the University of California, Davis, winner of the Breasted Prize.

The division is also pleased to announce that Honorable Mention has been given to F. L. Loewenheim, Rice University, nominated by Steven Merritt Miner, recipient of the Beer Prize; to Norbert McDonald, University of British Columbia, nominated by Reginald Stuart, recipient of the Corey Prize; to Father John Witek, Georgetown University, nominated by Miriam Silverberg, recipient of the Fairbank Prize; to Sidney D. Brown, Oklahoma State University, nominated by Gary E. Moulton, recipient of the Jameson Prize; to Albert Bender, Wheeling College, and Chester Starr, University of Michigan, nominated by James Edward Miller, recipient of the Marraro Prize; and to Clarence Ver Steeg, Northwestern University, nominated by Gerald Danzer, recipient of the Robinson Prize. Division members were deeply moved by the concern for teaching and for students that is documented in the letters of nomination for these individuals.

Under Mary K.'s vice-presidency, the division witnessed the successful development of an additional prize, for mentoring. The first Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award, proposed and funded by Professor Roelker's

friends, will be given in 1992, to a mentor at the level of graduate training. Thereafter, mentors will be selected annually, in rotation, from among undergraduate, secondary, and again, graduate levels. The Committee on Committees is in the process of appointing the awards committee to select the first recipient.

The division is completing work on a proposed prize for educational video or film dealing with any aspect of history. The prize will be honorific, since producers of successful videos or films often reap substantial financial benefits and will find the recognition itself to be substantial reward in terms of increased sales and rentals.

Aware of the importance and usefulness of the various AHA pamphlets, the division worked on several fronts to increase the number of available pamphlets and their range of subject matter. We thank the authors and editors of these materials for their substantial contribution to the profession through their efforts to provide excellent, timely, and succinct summaries of information about and interpretations of key historical themes. To bring the AHA's offerings up to date, the division recommended discontinuing all pamphlets published before 1980, and it undertook a review of AHA pamphlets published before 1985. In addition, it discussed the parameters of two series that are in process: *Imagining the Other: First Encounters in North America*, marking the Columbus Quincentennial, four pamphlets edited by David Weber, Southern Methodist University, and Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota; and *Essays on Global and Comparative History*, edited by Michael Adas, Rutgers University, to be made available singly through the AHA and in a three-volume set by Temple University Press. A third series, *Diversity Within America*, is proposed by the Committee on Minority Historians. We applauded the completion of *The Use of Computers in History*, by Janice Reiff, Case Western Reserve University, and of the set of essays on the New American History, edited by Eric Foner, Columbia University, available through the AHA and, in one volume, from Temple University Press. Through these various initiatives, within the next few years the scope of the AHA's pamphlets will be both balanced and broadened significantly.

The division passed and forwarded to the Council for discussion and action a series of statements of policy. The first, a Statement on Diversity in the Curriculum, was modified and passed by the Council, as was the second, Guidelines for the Preparation of History Teachers. Regarding the third, a Statement on the Teaching of the Columbian Quincentennial, the division recommended changes on a draft proposed by the National Council for the Social Studies, directing the staff to approve the document even if these changes could not be incorporated. The Council did not see the need to take further action on the NCSS draft. In each of these

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statements, the central issues were the extent to which, in teaching history, educators acknowledge a diversity of historical experience, appropriate to the historical period and region under discussion, while respecting the academic freedom of instructors. In addition, the division is drafting language on teaching to be proposed for inclusion in the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. Finally, the division discussed an issue brought to its attention by members of the Department of History at Duke University concerning correspondence they had received from an Illinois family, presumably connected to a right-wing group, that denied the existence of the Holocaust and a systematic policy of extermination of categories of people. We forwarded the issue to the Council, after taking the action ourselves of initiating a Teaching Division session on teaching about the Holocaust at the 1992 conference.

Regarding K-12 teachers, the division continued procedures that had been developed earlier, under Mary K.'s leadership. K-12 teachers are offered a membership option that makes available to them, in addition to AHA membership, other relevant memberships and journals: the *Newsletter* of the Organization of History Teachers and *The History Teacher*, which is published by the Society for History Education, as well as membership in each organization. K-12 AHA members may select to receive the *AHR* as well, for an additional fee. In addition, K-12 teachers are invited to the AHA annual meeting at a reduced registration rate. The division rejected a suggestion that a separate committee be established for K-12 teachers, preferring instead to incorporate their concerns into the work of the division as a whole and to utilize our K-12 elected representative on the division to elicit their concerns. Next year we will assess whether or not these initiatives have helped attract K-12 teachers to the AHA, and will determine what further action is necessary.

Over the summer, the History Teaching Alliance, under the leadership of its new director, Anthony Beninati, sponsored eleven Bill of Rights Education Collaboratives in nine states and the District of Columbia which involved 204 instructors at different teaching levels. BREC is a joint project of the AHA and the American Political Science Association, funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts. Its purpose is to support a variety of initiatives to strengthen precollegiate education about the Bill of Rights and its role in American life. Continuing through 1992, BREC supports collaboratives developed by the HTA, short-course programs for secondary school teachers, in-service workshop programs, and teacher-centered state humanities councils projects; it also has provided mini-grants for teachers and publishes lesson materials. We are particularly pleased with the collaborative aspect of this project, bringing together not only pre-collegiate teachers and postsecondary faculty, but also museums, histor-

ical organizations, libraries, archives, and other education and civic organizations that share a commitment to improving school-based education efforts.

The division is cosponsoring several teaching sessions on this year's AHA program: on teaching the quincentenary, co-sponsored with the History Teaching Alliance; on model collaboratives, co-sponsored with the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative; and on United States and world history teaching, co-sponsored with the National Center for History in the Schools.

Work has proceeded in other areas relevant to history education. The National History Education Network solidified its structure and interviewed applicants for executive director. NHEN is the result of efforts on the part of former AHA and Organization of American Historians president Louis Harlan's efforts to develop a national coalition in support of history teaching. It brings together a broad spectrum of groups, now numbering over twenty, that are committed to advocacy and the sharing of information. It will encourage collaboration between K-12 schools and colleges and universities, as well as with museum and other relevant cultural institutions. The NHEN offices will be located at the American Association for State and Local History in Nashville. In addition, the division discussed the AHA's participation in an initiative from the United States Department of Education to develop recommendations on assessment objectives for the 1994 national U.S. history assessment.

In the area of postsecondary teaching, the division continued its discussion of two-year institutions and teachers, working with Nadine Hata, El Camino Community College, to involve more two-year instructors in the development of relevant activities on the part of the AHA. We began discussions of how to improve the training of teaching assistants. The staff will monitor possible follow-up activities to the Association of American Colleges' completed report, of which our portion is *Liberal Learning and the History Major*, prepared by a committee chaired by Myron Marty, Drake University. The staff is also representing the AHA in a project of Syracuse University's Center for Instructional Development to help redefine "scholarship" in such a way as to raise the importance of teaching in the reward structure of universities.

This coming year, the division will return to its full complement of members. Barbara J. Harris and I will rotate off. Robert Brent Toplin and James Adomanis will continue their terms as elected members, and Simeon Crowther will continue to represent the Society for History Education in an *ex officio* capacity. They will be joined by newly elected vice-president Robert Blackey and division member Sarah Hanley.

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

The Professional Division continues to work on issues related to professional ethics and behavior. As in years past we have looked at a wide variety of issues ranging from treatment of authors to treatment of job candidates. One of our major concerns continues to be plagiarism. We are increasingly sensitive to the related problem of faculty mentors who steal their graduate students' work in order to augment their own publications. Historians should be aware that graduate students can be put in a difficult position when their work is used without attribution, and are particularly vulnerable to their advisor's misuse of power.

Our *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* is now being used in graduate seminars which address professional conduct and training. We are delighted that our statement on plagiarism is also having an influence beyond the Association. We have received several inquiries from other professional associations about the statement; the Montgomery County, Maryland, Public Schools recently adopted a statement on plagiarism based on our work.

We are also pleased to announce that a statement on conflict of interest was accepted by the AHA Council at its spring meeting. The statement defines conflict of interest and calls upon historians to recuse themselves in situations when they are asked to review the work of individuals for whom they feel a sense of personal obligation, competition, or enmity. This statement will be included in the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*.

In response to public interest, the Professional Division is working in conjunction with the Teaching Division on a code of ethics for teachers. We have also collaborated with the Teaching Division on a statement on the rights and responsibilities of historians involved in film and video projects. The division continues to work on a revision of the 1988 pamphlet, *A Guide to Book Publication for Historians*, modifying the publication to reflect growing interest in issues related to copyright, plagiarism, and the rights and limitations of historians as authors.

The Professional Division has continued to grapple with the issue of providing child care at the AHA's annual meeting. After several years of providing subsidized child care at meetings, the AHA found the service to be severely underutilized and decided to provide information on

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babysitting services instead. We are interested in hearing from members who have either used or are in need of baby-sitter services in order to assess whether any additional AHA action is warranted.

In what promises to be an increasingly difficult job market, we of the division continue to be sensitive to problems relating to the entire recruitment process. Among other informal complaints brought to the division during the past year, we examined issues dealing with deceptive advertisement, discriminatory language in job ads, and careless treatment of job applicants. We recommend that both in ads and in subsequent correspondence with job applicants, prospective employers provide complete and truthful information as to the nature of the position. The division would like to call departments' attention to the information now included with our EIB brochure which clearly spells out the types of advertisement which can and cannot be published in *Perspectives*. We are also concerned about advertisements which limit the applicant pool by setting arbitrary dates after which the applicants must have earned their doctoral degree. At the risk of sounding like Miss Manners, the Professional Division hopes that prospective employers take the time to respond carefully to job applicants. We are studying the feasibility of beginning a system which will call the attention of our membership to those institutions which have been found in violation of the AHA policy on fair recruitment.

Changes in the job register implemented at our December 1990 meeting seem, on the whole, to have been greeted enthusiastically by employment seekers and prospective employers. We will continue to monitor our new procedures and to be on the lookout for any unexpected glitches. We realize that the entire process of job hunting is one full of high anxiety, and are trying to do everything within our possibilities to make the process fair, respectful, and dignified.

This year we are cosponsoring a workshop at the Chicago annual meeting on interviewing and the job market. We encourage all those who are now in the job market or envision themselves to be entering the market within the next year or two to attend.

On recommendation from the Membership Committee, the Professional Division considered implementing a new membership category for retired/emeritus professors. After a lively discussion, the division rejected this suggestion; we believe that those retired historians whose income has been reduced will naturally move down to a lower income membership category. We also considered a proposal to institute a separate membership category for public history, but are awaiting additional information before taking further action.

In conjunction with the Committee of Minority Historians, we are moving ahead on a series of proposals which include a pamphlet series

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on diversity, a prize for the history of the African diaspora, and a session at AHA annual meetings.

During the past year the Professional Division has received several complaints related to tenure issues. Because these are often complicated issues for which the division has neither the expertise nor the manpower, we usually suggest that the matter be taken up by the AAUP. Nonetheless when egregious cases are brought to our attention, the division will investigate the matter.

The division wholeheartedly supports the new child care/elder care/spousal leave policy of the AHA which allows AHA staff to use their sick or annual leave to care for health problems which might arise with spouses/partners, parents, or children. We believe that the AHA is a leader in implementing a more forward looking leave policy.

We are much concerned with policies being undertaken by U.S. and foreign libraries and archives which limit access to collections. The Professional Division is especially concerned that the imposition of access fees will tend to price scholars, especially independent scholars with no formal university affiliation, out of the market.

The Professional Division would find it near impossible to continue its work without the support of the AHA Washington staff. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Sam Gammon, Sharon Tune, Jim Gardner, Noralee Frankel, and Page Putnam Miller for their invaluable assistance to me and to the division. We would also like to extend a special word of appreciation to Kathy Koziara-Herbert who has been responsible for the running of the EIB and the job register and who is leaving to undertake a new career. I am also grateful to my divisional colleagues, David Katzman, Barbara Engel, Nell Painter, and Anand Yang for their hard work and sage decisions. On behalf of the entire division, I would like to extend a special thank you to David Katzman who rotates off the division after three years of exemplary service.

December 1991

Susan Migden Socolow, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

Having inherited several programs of major significance, well under way and funded, from previous division vice-presidents Mary Beth Norton and Richard Vann, I am pleased to report that the new edition of the *Guide to Historical Literature* is proceeding smoothly and on schedule and the AHA's various grants are being efficiently, cordially, and agreeably administered. Pamela Gerardi, associate editor of the *Guide*, reported to the division in April and October. All fifty-four section editors are in place and nearly all the contributors have been recruited and their contributions designated. The effort to get the Hispanic archives project off the ground continues, with the prospect of actual achievement. We await a decision in May 1992 from the National Endowment for the Humanities on funding.

New procedures for research grant review worked very well. The Research Division reviewed 106 Beveridge, Kraus, and Littleton-Griswold applications and awarded twenty-two grants in April; and reviewed 50 Schmitt research applications and awarded ten grants in October.

1990–1991 has been an exciting year for historians, and for the prospect of future research. Virtually all global verities have been exchanged for the unknown as the Cold War ended in the wake of Chernobyl and the former USSR's economic and political collapse. Still, all twentieth-century schisms seem very much with us as the maps of eastern and central Europe are once again redrawn amidst ancient tribal and national enmities; vast ideological confusion; the promise of health, environmental, and economic devastation; and the worry that the East-West schism may be replaced by a North-South schism of yet more intense dimensions — and for more vital resources.

In research terms, there are now new questions of archival access, freedom of information, sunshine laws, and international access to previously closed collections, as well as the threat of information destruction, archival wreckage, document shredding, and computer erasures. Within the United States and Europe there are ongoing issues of prohibitive and arbitrary research fees, copyright confusion, and freedom of information laws (state and national) that are not enforced and are being whittled away. Historians, scholars, and journalists face ongoing politicized access — where there is access — and the fact of the absolute denial of informational access in many countries throughout the world.

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Division member Claudia Koonz reported to the division on her visit to several Central European archives where the prospects are dim indeed, and suggested a conference at Bellagio, which was endorsed by the division; as was a panel session on Central and East European archives at the 1992 annual meeting.

In addition, now more than ever before, the changing needs and sensibilities of our planet mandate changes in our historical understanding and vision. Many of us feel personally challenged to expand our historical perspective. Historians in virtually every field are seeking to acquaint themselves with new issues, new national groupings, rearranged international borders and alliances, and old but frequently ignored national histories. The AHA and the *American Historical Review* have responded to these and other challenges with vigor. Most notably, the *AHR* issue on the Middle East is completed and forthcoming. The Research Division endorsed the Committee on Minority Historians' proposal for a new annual book prize to honor Charles Wesley and Rayford Logan for an outstanding book in the history of the global diaspora of the African peoples and also endorsed the CMH's efforts to initiate program sessions and "to present relevant and timely matters of concern to the profession."

The division remains particularly grateful to Page Putnam Miller of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History who has monitored historians' interests relating to copyright (where there is as yet little legislative progress to clarify "fair use" of unpublished documents), Freedom of Information, and the unease concerning the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series. On the effort to clarify and render less arbitrary FOIA research fees, several bills are pending and Ms. Miller has done everything possible to keep the historian's interests before members of Congress. On legislation regarding the new Advisory Committee to the State Department's Historical Office, both the House and Senate have agreed to and the President has signed legislation that promises enhanced influence to the reordered committee and provides for declassifying almost all diplomatic records after thirty years.

I hope that the Historical Office will consider several thematic volumes to deal with previously overlooked issues, most notably human rights, and that we can get the declassification of lot files for the entire period before 1955, many of which, including for much of the World War II era, remain closed. This it seems to me may necessitate activity on behalf of concerned historians of international relations, and I look forward to suggestions from members interested in these issues. To promote the dialogue, the Research Division will have a panel at the 1992 annual meeting on "The Political Perils of Access."

Rather a stir was created by the Program Committee's effort to enforce rigorously the policy that sessions at the AHA's annual meeting be gender integrated. After considerable discussion, and without full unanimity, the importance of the issue was endorsed and the guideline wording remained intact with the addition of a "Customs and Lore" statement indicating that the AHA "encourages but does not require every session to be gender integrated." This issue is not dormant and the division awaits further comments and proposals from program chairs and readers of a forthcoming article in *Perspectives*.

Two issues of research integrity, indeed historical integrity, that have appeared during this voluble and politicized moment, are the effort to deny the Holocaust and to attack academics—historians, literary critics, and political scientists especially—who seek to enlarge the scope of our interests beyond the white western world of male leaders and heroes. The charge of "political correctness" as the "new fascism," ironically alongside the effort to deny the Holocaust, is of course both a personal challenge to every practicing historian as well as an issue we must address as a group. Since we do not all agree on the nuances of these issues, or on the strategies possible to confront them, they are for the moment issues of ongoing dialogue among ourselves. Nevertheless, the Research Division agreed to ask Council to develop a statement to supplement an earlier Council statement on "Diversity and Harassment in Academia," and to work with the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to address Holocaust-related issues and acquire articles on these issues for *Perspectives*.

On a personal note, my first year as vice-president of this splendid and collegial division—which deals with such disparate and time-consuming issues as prizes and long-term research policy—was rendered possible by the tireless, efficient, and supportive work of the AHA's extraordinary, learned, and generous Washington staff. I am entirely grateful to Sam Gammon, Jim Gardner, and Sharon Tune as well as to Noralee Frankel and Page Putnam Miller. Each and every member of the Research Division (Claudia Koonz, Constance Schulz—who organized this year's annual meeting session, David Stam, and Martin Wiener) worked with vigor and dedication, and with a collegiality that enabled us to move forward with dispatch and energy.

December 1991

Blanche Wiesen Cook, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

The Association is completing its 107th year in its usual healthy condition. At the end of 1990 membership totalled 13,970 members,* an increase of about 4 percent over the previous year. The end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1991, completed another twelve months of balanced budgeting. The annual meeting in New York City in December 1990, our fourteenth visit to the Big Apple, brought a registered attendance of 3903 in spite of the recession. In academia the job market continues to be strong, with over a thousand vacancy listings in *Perspectives* during the past academic year.

GENERAL

Throughout the past year the Association continued its active support for advocacy for the historical profession. Our principal lobbying arm is the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, chaired by Dr. Page Miller. The NCC is a coalition of historical and social science organizations, of which the AHA is the largest contributor both in cash and in kind.

As is its custom, NCC worked on a wide range of federal government issues, from information policy to historic preservation, through testimony at congressional hearings, mobilizing member organizations, participation in coalition strategy sessions, and writing legislative updates.

A priority issue for the past year has been legislation to assure a reliable documentary record of U.S. foreign policy activities through the State Department's *Foreign Relations of the United States* series. Senate-passed legislation in the 101st Congress on this subject, also establishes the principle of systematic declassification of State Department records over thirty years old. A major initiative is underway in the 102nd Congress to achieve final enactment by both houses, over considerable executive branch opposition.

The NCC agenda also included efforts to clarify the "fair use" of unpublished copyrighted material, to obtain amendments strengthening the Freedom of Information Act, and to act on a variety of issues related

* Membership total differs slightly from last year's report, because of a re-evaluation of computer records carried out early in 1990.

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to federal record keeping and use. Historic preservation initiatives included the women's history landmark project and advocacy of revision of the National Park Service's historical thematic framework.

TEACHING

i. The History Teaching Alliance

This coalition, organized by the Association and two sister societies to establish effective collaboration between secondary and postsecondary history teachers, has enjoyed a successful year. Benefitting from a substantial regrant by the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative (q.v.) it developed ten alliances this past year focused on constitutional rights. A significant number of these collaboratives involves inner-city schools and includes museums, historical agencies, and other cultural and educational organizations as well as precollegiate and postsecondary faculty. Dr. Jane Landers, HTA's able leader for the past three years, has been succeeded by Dr. Anthony J. Beninati, who will continue the Alliance's successful sponsorship of local collaboratives and push the campaign to raise funds for its long-term endowment.

ii. Bill of Rights Education Collaborative

The Association continued its cosponsorship of this joint educational effort with the American Political Science Association. Since April 1990, with generous support from the Pew Charitable Trusts, BREC has conducted a series of grant competitions and awarded several special project regrants, all directed at strengthening teaching and learning about constitutional rights as we approach the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. Regrants totalling over \$400,000 were awarded for short courses for teachers, for special projects by teachers, to state humanities councils for teacher-oriented public programs, for in-service projects for teachers identified through the National Council for the Social Studies, to the OAH and the Social Studies Development Center for special publications, to the Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools, and to the History Teaching Alliance (see section i. above). BREC expects to make an additional \$250,000 of regrants in a second round of competition in the autumn of 1991.

iii. Pamphlets

The AHA has two major series of teaching pamphlets in train. Eric Foner, Columbia University, edited the series on U.S. history, which has been published in hardcover by Temple University Press. The Association will be reprinting the individual chapters this year for direct sale. A series of twenty-four pamphlets on global and comparative history, edited by Michael Adas, Rutgers University, was commenced by the Association several years ago. Three pamphlets have been published by the AHA this

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year: Philip D. Curtin's *The Tropical Atlantic in the Age of the Slave Trade*, Richard Eaton's *Islamic History as Global History*, and Peter N. Stearns' *Interpreting the Industrial Revolution* have joined earlier titles by Alfred W. Crosby on the Columbian voyages and by William H. McNeill on the age of gunpowder empires. The remaining nineteen pamphlets in the series will be published first in book form by Temple University Press, together with the AHA five, with chapter reprint rights for the AHA thereafter.

Also among the Association's new pamphlet outputs are, *Becoming a Historian: A Survival Manual for Women and Men* by Melanie S. Gustafson, *The Use of Computers in History* by Janice Reiff, and the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*.

iv. Eugene Asher Award for Distinguished Teaching

The third presentation of the Association's joint teaching award with the Society for History Education was made in New York to Professor Evalyn Clark, Vassar. The Association has recently accepted custody of a fund to honor outstanding mentorship by teachers, in honor of Professor Nancy Roelker, emerita, Brown University, which will commence an annual award starting in 1992.

v. Other Teaching Division Activities

The Division continued to represent the Association in cooperative efforts to establish a coalition of organizations to promote excellence in history teaching and learning in schools and other institutions. Specifically the Division joined some thirty other professional associations and organizations in founding the National History Education Network, envisioned as an advocacy center and a clearinghouse for information on policies and activities which strengthen history education in the schools. Plans call for opening NHEN's national office in early 1992.

PROFESSIONAL

i. Ethical Concerns

Standards of professional conduct remain the principal focus of the Professional Division's work, encompassing efforts both to educate the profession about ethical responsibilities and to enforce the Association's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. As part of its educational efforts, the Division this past year began publishing in *Perspectives* semiannual reports of "Case Studies in Professional Ethics," providing both periodic summaries of Division activity and case studies of particular ethical problems. In addition the Division sponsored a session at the 1990 annual meeting on plagiarism, pursued efforts to educate historians on their rights as authors, and drafted a new addendum to the *Statement* on the responsibilities of historians when faced with conflicts of interest. At

the same time, the Division continued its enforcement efforts. During the year under report, the Division received four formal complaints. Two of these involved faculty tenure and appointments, one focused on plagiarism, and the fourth charged general unprofessional conduct. Only two of these — one on faculty tenure and one on general professional conduct — reached the procedural stage at which the Division could act, agreeing with the complaint in the former and disagreeing in the latter. In addition, the Division handled informally seven disputes — five dealing with hiring practices, one on plagiarism, and one regarding the rights of a historian as an author. Of those, six have been resolved satisfactorily, and the other remains on the Division's agenda.

ii. *Perspectives*

The Association's highly regarded newsletter had a good year. Demands for space led to the preparation of no less than four forty-page issues, with all but one of the other issues being the usual thirty-two page format. Both job-vacancy listings and advertising increased and several new features were added.

The *Perspectives* staff also manages the Job Register at the annual meeting. In New York it increased the number of parlor suites available to participating institutions and revamped the system for scheduling job interviews. The staff also prepares the annual *Grants, Fellowships, and Prizes* and added over fifty new entries to the 1991 edition, most of them describing postdoctoral fellowships.

Doctoral Dissertations in History, the register of dissertation topics begun by J. Franklin Jameson early in the century, underwent a radical transformation both in the solicitation of entries and the processing of information submitted. Institutions rather than individual students are now responsible for listing the students and their topics. The information is entered in a database, and topical listings will be available in printed form. These changes have increased dramatically the number of topics registered.

iii. Women's and Minorities' Issues

The AHA's Committee on Women Historians celebrated the twenty-year anniversary of the historic Rose Report at a breakfast meeting and special session in New York at the annual meeting. Professor Willie Lee Rose was present at the celebration marking the awakening of the Association to full awareness of the role of women historians and of the field of women's history.

The Assistant Director for Women's and Minorities' Affairs, Noralee Frankel, was on leave with an ACLS grant for part of the year. She provided staff support for the first meeting of the AHA's new Committee on Minority Historians. This committee focused on projects involving faculty development and on mentoring for high-school age students. It

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also began designing a possible pamphlet series and a directory of minority historians.

iv. *Directory of History Departments and Organizations*

The *Directory*, now in its seventeenth year, continues to grow in comprehensiveness and usefulness. The 1991-92 edition will add over fifty new entries, many of them from historical organizations and two-year colleges on which a special recruiting emphasis has been placed.

v. Legal Activities

The legal action in which we with other organizations have engaged to prevent executive branch destruction of the famous PROFS notes, made famous by Lt. Col. North and the Iran-Contra hearings, marched steadily forward during the year. The expedited appeal filed by the Justice Department succeeded in removing the President as one of the defendants, but left untouched the substance of the case which will go forward to trial. We and our sister organizations are keeping the focus on the preservation of historic documentary materials, regardless of the sensitivity of some of the material, which may indeed remain classified and outside historians' ken for many years.

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities

The Association's long-time publication of a bibliography of historical articles, *Recently Published Articles*, ceased in September 1990. We are continuing efforts with other organizations to find an effective, viable means of addressing this need of the profession.

The third edition of the AHA's *Guide to Historical Literature* passed from the planning to the implementation phase, with the February opening of the *Guide's* offices at the University of Maryland. An initial meeting of the majority of the section editors was held in Washington in May, chaired by General Editor Mary Beth Norton, ably assisted by Associate Editor Pamela Gerardi. We plan to turn over copy to Oxford University Press in time for publication in 1995.

ii. Fellowships

The Jameson Fellowship in American History for 1991-92, sponsored jointly with the Library of Congress, has been awarded for its fourteenth year to Dr. Ellen Eslinger to work on the revision of her dissertation, "The Great Revival in Bourbon County, Kentucky." The NASA Fellowship in Aerospace History has been awarded to a postdoctoral and to a predoctoral applicant. Professor Roger E. Bilstein, University of Houston, Clear Lake, will work on a history of the American aerospace industry, and Timothy R. Mahaney, a Ph.D. candidate at Auburn University, will work on an

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appraisal of the National Air and Space Agency's relationship with the counterculture of the 1960s.

iii. AHA Research Grants

The Association's program of small research grants began in 1980 with the opening of Beveridge grants in U.S. and Latin American history. Subsequently Littleton-Griswold grants in U.S. history and in 1988 Schmitt grants for eastern hemisphere topics were added. In 1990-91 thirty-one grants were awarded among 150 applicants for a total of \$16,000. Since 1980, 321 grants totalling \$192,600 have been made by the Association, facilitating the completion of a great number of books, articles, and dissertations.

iv. Prizes

The Association administers a total of twenty-one book prizes (eleven annual, six biennial, four quinquennial) with a combined endowment of over \$280,000. The total prize awards for a complete cycle come to \$17,000, although not all in any single calendar year.

v. International Activities

In August 1990 the 17th World Congress of the Historical Sciences was held in Madrid, Spain. A strong delegation of U.S. scholars, led by the late Professor David Herlihy, AHA's president, attended. The 1995 Congress will be held in Montreal, Canada.

The Association has been vigorously protesting, through our British honorary members, and through the Comité internationale des sciences historiques, a discriminatory access charge levied on non-British users of an important British regional archive. This matter was brought to our attention by the North American Conference on British Studies. The joint committee of historians and archivists, in which we are joined by the OAH and the Society of American Archivists, is pursuing this matter.

July 15, 1991

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

Discussion of the meaning of history and the role of the historical profession seems to be quickening. We have tried to capture some of the excitement in the *Review* this past year, and we continue to regard the debate as a principal area of interest and responsibility. We likewise continue our efforts to shape the article section around forums, review essays, and special topic issues. Every issue of this volume year contains either a forum or major review essay, and some both. The December article section is dedicated entirely to a series of review essays on the history of the Middle East. Research articles nevertheless retain an important place in the *Review*, for we receive some of our most thoughtful and original work in the form of unsolicited manuscripts, several of which have become lead essays in forums.

In recent years, research articles have become too long for maximum impact. The fault is partly my own. When I took over the editorship in 1985, I introduced guidelines for the submission of manuscripts and asked that they be no longer than thirty pages in double-spaced typescript (not counting endnotes and tabular material). Two years later, I reconsidered and raised the recommended length to thirty-five pages. My intent was to allow authors who had to face our rigorous review process space to lay out their ideas in some detail and so make the most persuasive case possible. Authors viewed the guidelines in much the same way drivers regard speed limits: a minimum that should be exceeded by at least 20 percent. As a consequence, the manuscripts we received often ran to forty or fifty pages and longer. Most people do not have the time to devote an entire evening to reading an article of this length outside their fields of specialization, whatever the article's merits. I have therefore set the guideline back to thirty pages, and we urge authors of research articles to regard that as a maximum. They are more likely to acquire the large readership they presumably seek in coming to the *AHR* if they deliver their message in a smaller package.

On the subject of articles, I am pleased to note that Steven Hahn's essay, "Class and State in Postemancipation Societies: Southern Planters in Comparative Perspective," which appeared in the February 1990 issue, won the 1991 ABC-Clio *America: History and Life* award, a prize given by the Organization of American Historians every other year for the best

essay on American history. This is the second time in a row that an essay appearing in the *AHR* has received the prize.

Our readers have, I hope, noticed and appreciated the changes in type size and format introduced with the June issue of this year. We have enlarged the typefaces in the article section to accommodate the graying of the profession, with its accompanying weakening of eyesight. Because of the amount of type run in the book review section, an enlarged typeface would have been prohibitively expensive. We have instead exposed a bit more white space in the outer margin to give the double columns a more attractive look. The final change, a running foot displaying the name of the journal and the date of this issue, frames the page attractively and provides a ready reference for holders of tearsheets, offprints, and photocopied articles and reviews.

I am happy to report that the large backlog of unpublished book reviews in recent years is yielding to the strict quota that we imposed on assignment of books for review. The size of the backlog will soon be at the target level of just over one issue's complement of reviews. *Review* copy will at that point move into production soon after receipt. We should also be in a position to review a wider range of books, including more from fields closely related to history.

Reviews of films continue to be popular with our readers. The one letter of complaint we received appeared in the February issue and was answered in subsequent issues with a gratifying barrage of support for the film review section. Robert A. Rosenstone has done a superb job of finding important films that claim to represent history, and recruiting expert reviewers to evaluate them. In the absence of an established system for obtaining films and reviewers, Rosenstone has had to make extraordinary efforts to put the section together. The *Review* editors and the profession owe him a large debt of gratitude.

In June, four Board of Editors members completed their terms and are now enjoying a well-deserved rest from our heavy use of their time. Joyce Appleby, John Baldwin, Perry Curtis, and Thomas Haskell were especially active members of the board whose contributions to our consideration of article manuscripts, forums, and general policy were frequent, wise, and much appreciated by Ellen Dwyer and me. Their replacements are Thomas Bender, Marcia Colish, Carole Shammas, and Peter Stansky.

As usual, the staff of the editorial office has undergone a large turnover. We draw on the most talented graduate students from the Indiana University history department for our staff positions, and these are the students who frequently also receive prized research grants and offers of teaching positions. Among the editorial assistants, James Brophy (Central Europe desk) won a university dissertation award and was replaced by Ronald H.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Peters; Kolleen M. Cross (France and south Europe desk) received a Fulbright fellowship for research in France and was replaced by Andrew Davies; Sally Boniece (Russia and East Europe desk) secured an IREX grant for study in the USSR and was replaced by Willard Sunderland; and Joel Salant (Great Britain, Commonwealth, and Asia desk) received support for research in England, his place being taken by Patrick Leary. Sin-kiong Wong joined us as editorial assistant in charge of preparing the back matter.

Much to my regret, this year sees the departure of two of our senior editors. In August, our assistant editor for book reviews, Michelle Man-nering, leaves to take a teaching job at Butler University. She has worked at the *AHR* as an editorial assistant, an assistant editor for articles, and (after a two-year break) as assistant editor for book reviews. Her outstanding editorial and managerial skills will be much missed. William V. Bishel, who recently received his Ph.D. from Indiana University in the history of foreign relations, is the new assistant editor.

At the end of this fall semester, the associate editor, Professor Ellen Dwyer, must return to full-time teaching and research (having received grants from NEH and the Epilepsy Foundation of America). During one of her three-and-a-half years with the *AHR*, Professor Dwyer served as acting editor (while I was on research leave) and received well-deserved praise from the AHA and the Board of Editors for her work. I will be forever grateful for the opportunity she gave me to get away and concentrate for a time on my own research. But, most of all, I shall miss the day-to-day cooperation with her in the work of the journal and especially her penetrating intellect and unmatched critical judgment. Her ability to find the strengths and weaknesses in the work of others is a rare talent, which has by now touched hundreds of scholars. It will be difficult indeed to find a replacement for her.

July 15, 1991

David L. Ransel, *Editor*

Report of the Controller for the Year ended June 30, 1991

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1991, amounted to \$2,591,946 compared to \$1,976,488 in 1990. This amount is the sum of the three funds:

- a) General Fund — cash, temporary and permanent investments. Use of the fund is controlled by a resolution of the Council in 1960 as amended in 1974. \$512,255.
- b) Special Funds and Grants — temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants. \$1,986,212.
- c) Plant Fund — property and equipment, less depreciation. \$93,479.

Permanent investments included in the General Fund and Special Funds and Grants are carried at book cost. Land and buildings of the Association are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. For further information concerning the aforementioned funds and revenue and expense statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991, your attention is directed to the Auditors' 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 1990–91 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$3,300. Actual operations of the General Fund for the fiscal year ended with a surplus of \$47,099. Although we are pleased with the substantial surplus, it must be noted that \$39,021 of this surplus comes from capital gains related to sales of several of our highly successful investments. As a matter of practice, however, we reinvest capital gains back into new investments rather than use them to fund current operating expenses.

Operating revenue, excluding capital gains on security sales, increased over that of the prior year by \$95,418 or 6%. This increase is in part attributable to dues income and annual meeting revenue that were greater than anticipated. The various other income items were within the budget parameters.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Operating expenses exceeded that of the prior year by \$71,022 or 5%. The continuing procurement of computer equipment for the headquarters office, increased salaries, increased committee meeting expenses, and a substantial increase in printing costs constitute a major portion of the increase.

Over the past several years the Association has experienced modest surpluses from general operations and with associated capital gains of the permanent investments. The continued review of revenue programs as well as strict measures of cost control will continue to provide the Association a sound financial basis.

Lanigan, Ryan, Malcolm, McGivern, & Cox, P.C., Certified Public Accountants' audit report and supplementary financial detail and information are on file and available for inspection at the Association's office.

August 30, 1991

Randy B. Norell, *Controller*

Lanigan, Ryan, Malcolm, McGivern & Cox, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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 American Historical Association as of June 30, 1991 and 1990, 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 audits 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 the 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 American Historical Association as of June 30, 1991 and 1990 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

AUDITORS' REPORT

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.

Lanigan, Ryan, Malcolm,
McGivern & Cox, P.C.

Rockville, Maryland
July 30, 1991

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

June 30, 1991 and 1990

	1991			1990				
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Assets								
Cash	\$ 49,747	155,002	—	204,749	118,725	64,323	—	183,048
Certificates of deposit	98,601	127,079	—	225,680	—	284,538	—	284,538
Investments, at cost of participation (market value 1991 \$2,440,088; 1990 \$1,844,183) (Note 2)	363,907	1,704,131	—	2,068,038	346,319	1,048,133	—	1,394,452
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation 1991 \$312,001; 1990 \$277,792 (Note 3)	—	—	93,479	93,479	—	—	114,450	114,450
	<u>512,255</u>	<u>1,986,212</u>	<u>93,479</u>	<u>2,591,946</u>	<u>465,044</u>	<u>1,396,994</u>	<u>114,450</u>	<u>1,976,488</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances								
Payroll taxes and other withholdings	2,681	—	—	2,681	2,569	—	—	2,569
Notes payable (Note 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,353	9,353
Total liabilities	<u>2,681</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>2,569</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9,353</u>	<u>11,922</u>
Fund balances	509,574	1,986,212	93,479	2,589,265	462,475	1,396,994	105,097	1,964,566
	<u>\$ 512,255</u>	<u>1,986,212</u>	<u>93,479</u>	<u>2,591,946</u>	<u>465,044</u>	<u>1,396,994</u>	<u>114,450</u>	<u>1,976,488</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED, EXPENSES PAID, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
Years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990

	1991			1990		
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund
Revenue	\$ 768,824	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 768,824	\$ —	\$ —
Dues						
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	168,453	—	—	168,453	—	—
Contributions, grants, and contracts	—	1,349,411	—	1,349,411	338,471	—
Advertising	209,898	—	—	209,898	—	—
Sales	130,980	5,498	—	136,478	5,079	—
Royalties and reprint fees	19,211	—	—	19,211	—	—
Registration fees	138,421	—	—	138,421	—	—
Exhibit rentals	92,709	—	—	92,709	—	—
Administrative fees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment revenue, net of management fees	51,683	85,500	—	137,183	52,138	—
Gain (net) on security sales	39,021	47,174	—	86,195	21,750	—
Other	843	—	—	843	—	—
Total revenue	1,620,043	1,487,583	—	3,107,626	417,438	—
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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED, EXPENSES PAID, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
Years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990
(Continued)

Expenses	1991				1990			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Salaries	\$ 639,141	154,642	—	793,783	613,573	136,075	—	749,648
Employee benefits	122,255	25,646	—	147,901	100,294	23,784	—	124,078
House operating	8,904	—	—	8,904	14,667	—	—	14,667
Office supplies	143,304	21,815	—	165,119	153,666	1,815	—	155,481
Equipment rentals and maintenance	29,988	760	—	30,748	36,729	25	—	36,754
Publication, printing, and distribution	423,814	70,076	—	493,890	377,663	17,036	—	394,699
Travel and related meetings	122,723	27,188	—	149,911	111,949	18,442	—	130,391
General insurance	13,187	—	—	13,187	10,879	—	—	10,879
Audit fees	13,071	—	—	13,071	17,474	—	—	17,474
Dues and subscriptions	5,545	—	—	5,545	11,344	—	—	11,344
Executive Director contingency fund ..	—	—	—	—	581	—	—	581
Grants — Pew	—	317,593	—	317,593	—	72,668	—	72,668
Regrants — Pew	—	219,130	—	219,130	—	—	—	—
Consulting and editing fees	—	29,355	—	29,355	—	—	—	—
Awards and fellowships	—	43,257	—	43,257	—	65,423	—	65,423
Honoraria	—	750	—	750	—	2,000	—	2,000
Administrative fees	—	4,229	—	4,229	—	8,442	—	8,442
Depreciation (Note 3)	—	—	34,209	34,209	—	—	39,538	39,538
Other	4,319	424	—	4,743	6,410	—	—	6,410
Total expenses	<u>1,526,251</u>	<u>914,865</u>	<u>34,209</u>	<u>2,475,325</u>	<u>1,455,229</u>	<u>345,710</u>	<u>39,538</u>	<u>1,840,477</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990

	1991				1990			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Sources of cash:								
Cash provided by operations:								
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 86,190	572,718	(34,209)	624,699	42,993	71,728	(39,538)	75,183
Items that did not use (provide) cash:								
Depreciation	—	—	34,209	34,209	—	—	39,538	39,538
Loss (gain) on security sales	(39,021)	(47,174)	—	(86,195)	(19,941)	(21,750)	—	(41,691)
Cash provided by operations	47,169	525,544	—	572,713	23,052	49,978	—	73,030
Proceeds from maturities of certificate of deposit	95,000	665,538	—	760,538	—	264,084	—	264,084
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes and other withholdings	112	—	—	112	(103)	—	—	(103)
Proceeds from sale of investments	192,443	232,651	—	425,094	118,066	214,832	—	332,898
	<u>334,724</u>	<u>1,423,733</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,758,457</u>	<u>141,015</u>	<u>528,894</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>669,909</u>
Uses of cash:								
Purchase of certificates of deposit	193,601	508,079	—	701,680	—	246,357	—	246,357
Purchase of investments	171,010	841,475	—	1,012,485	106,614	309,192	—	415,806
Purchase of plant fund assets	—	—	13,238	13,238	—	—	15,018	15,018
Payment of notes payable	—	—	9,353	9,353	—	—	21,166	21,166
	<u>364,611</u>	<u>1,349,554</u>	<u>22,591</u>	<u>1,736,756</u>	<u>106,614</u>	<u>555,549</u>	<u>36,184</u>	<u>698,347</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990
(Continued)

	1991				1990			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Transfers:								
Equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments (Note 7)	(22,591)	—	22,591	—	(36,184)	—	36,184	—
Other (Note 6)	(16,500)	16,500	—	—	(16,894)	16,984	—	—
	<u>(39,091)</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>22,591</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(53,078)</u>	<u>16,894</u>	<u>36,184</u>	<u>—</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash for year	(68,978)	90,679	—	21,701	(18,677)	(9,761)	—	(28,438)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>118,725</u>	<u>64,323</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>183,048</u>	<u>137,402</u>	<u>74,084</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>211,486</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 49,747</u>	<u>155,002</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>204,749</u>	<u>118,725</u>	<u>64,323</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>183,048</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1991 and 1990

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.

2. INVESTMENTS

The Association's investment balances at cost at June 30, 1991 and 1990, consisted of the following:

	1991	1990
Temporary investments	\$ 308,000	81,000
U.S. Government securities	880,647	561,866
Canadian Government securities	96,753	—
Corporate bonds	135,151	138,198
Common stock	647,344	613,124
Uninvested cash	143	264
	<u>\$ 2,068,038</u>	<u>1,394,452</u>

3. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment in the Plant Fund consisted of the following at June 30, 1991 and 1990:

	1991	1990
Land	\$ 8,000	8,000
Buildings	106,184	106,184
Furniture and equipment	<u>291,296</u>	<u>278,058</u>
	405,480	392,242
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>312,001</u>	<u>277,792</u>
	<u>\$ 93,479</u>	<u>114,450</u>

Depreciation charged to expense during 1991 and 1990 totaled \$34,209 and \$39,538, respectively.

4. NOTES PAYABLE

At June 30, 1990, the Association had an installment note secured by computer equipment, bearing an annual interest rate of 12%. The note was fully paid as of June 30, 1991.

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% 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, 1991 and 1990, was \$39,715 and \$30,452, 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 year ended June 30, 1990, transfers of \$102 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. \$16,500 and \$16,996 was transferred to the Restricted Funds from the General Fund during the years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990, respectively, based on Board authorizations.

7. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During the years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990, the Association's management authorized transfers from the General Fund to the Plant Fund in the amount of \$22,591 and \$36,184, respectively, representing furniture and equipment purchased and note principal payments made with resources of the General Fund.

8. UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1991 and 1990, the Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$11,000 and \$5,000, respectively. These amounts will be recorded in the periods in which the disbursements are made.

Additionally, the Association had liabilities at June 30, 1991 and 1990, for accrued vacation earned but not taken approximating \$59,000 and \$51,000, respectively, and for deferred compensation approximating \$47,000 and \$43,000, 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, 1991

(Continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1990	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Investment Revenue and Gain			Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1991
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales					
Ford Foundation Constitutional Forum	4,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,743)	—
Morris D. Forkosch Prize	17,558	—	887	507	—	—	—	—	18,952
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	26,156	—	1,322	760	—	—	(1,215)	—	27,023
Guide to Historical Literature (Rockefeller)	50,000	50,000	2,323	—	—	—	(95,605)	2,971	9,689
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	9,091	—	527	259	—	—	—	—	9,877
Image as Artifacts Video	(1,508)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,508)
Image as Artifacts Disk	(798)	—	—	—	3,638	(40)	—	—	2,800
Image as Artifacts Tape	(820)	—	—	—	1,860	(23)	—	—	1,017
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	23,667	—	1,082	803	—	(30)	—	—	25,522
J. Franklin Jameson Papers - Grant	—	10,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,175
J. Franklin Jameson, NHPRC	—	56,000	—	—	—	(55,926)	—	—	74
J. Franklin Jameson Papers	(5,363)	11,654	—	—	—	(11,795)	—	—	(5,504)
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	17,205	—	885	608	—	(1,485)	—	—	17,213
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	19,637	10,000	991	557	—	(1,000)	—	—	30,185
Littleton-Griswold Fund	131,701	—	8,074	4,897	—	(11,309)	—	—	133,363
Henry Luce Foundation — U.S./Japan Historian Conference	2,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,971)	—
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	9,519	—	668	586	—	(715)	—	—	10,058

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Year ended June 30, 1991

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1990	Investment Revenue and Gain				Expenses	Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1991
		Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Other Income			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	16,838	—	854	507	—	(1,188)	—	17,011
Ancient History Prize Fund — James M. Breasted Fund	10,567	—	537	330	—	(1,205)	—	10,229
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	27,976	—	1,645	852	—	(1,218)	—	29,255
Bellagio Conference (Rockefeller)	3,247	—	—	—	—	(2,347)	(900)	—
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	173,263	—	13,715	14,163	—	(20,992)	1,552	181,701
Bicentennial Essay	—	1,687	—	—	—	(135)	(1,552)	—
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	11,013	—	554	304	—	(1,024)	—	10,847
Conference on Hispanic Archival Material	—	5,853	—	—	—	(5,853)	—	—
Albert Corey Prize Fund	23,749	—	1,438	854	—	(2,048)	—	23,993
Premio Del Rey Prize	11,336	—	573	330	—	(1,027)	—	11,212
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	10,112	—	714	623	—	(2,089)	—	9,360
Endowment Fund	241,409	5,721	—*	—*	—	—	13,161	260,291
Exxon Education Foundation Grant — Quantitative Conceptualization in Teaching History	7,686	—	—	—	—	(168)	(7,518)	—
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	21,467	—	1,318	793	—	(1,226)	—	22,352

David M. Matteson Fund	113,907	—	10,394	13,581	—	(7,720)	—	130,162
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fellowship Program	(4,672)	1,333	—	—	—	(2,104)	—	(5,443)
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	44,556	52,573	2,771	—	—	(65,174)	16,500	51,226
NHEN	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	250
Oxford University Press — <i>Guide to Historical Literature</i>	18,536	—	861	—	—	(2,368)	—	17,029
Pew Grant	29,632	1,125,200	26,641	—	—	(611,280)	—	570,193
Nancy Roelker Award	—	18,965	—	—	—	—	—	18,965
Rockefeller Foundation Grant — Herbert Feis Prize	11,955	—	605	355	—	(1,275)	—	11,640
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	314,607	—	5,766†	5,322†	—	(5,091)	—	320,604
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,206	—	81	60	—	(190)	—	1,157
Andrew D. White Fund	4,845	—	274	123	—	—	—	5,242
	<u>\$1,396,994</u>	<u>1,349,411</u>	<u>85,500</u>	<u>47,174</u>	<u>5,498</u>	<u>(914,865)</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>1,986,212</u>

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

†Two-thirds of investment revenue and gain 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, 1991

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue collected:			
Dues	\$ 768,824	\$ 747,500	21,324
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	168,453	168,000	453
Advertising	209,898	198,000	11,898
Sales	130,980	105,800	25,180
Royalties and reprints	19,211	16,500	2,711
Registration fees	138,421	153,000	(14,579)
Exhibit rentals	92,709	90,000	2,709
Investment revenue, net of management fees	51,683	50,000	1,683
Gain (net) on security sales ...	39,021	—	39,021
Other	843	3,000	(2,157)
	<u>1,620,043</u>	<u>1,531,800</u>	<u>88,243</u>
Expenses paid:			
Salaries	639,141	625,800	13,341
Employee benefits	122,255	106,000	16,255
House operating	8,904	27,800	(18,896)
Office supplies	143,304	137,650	5,654
Equipment rentals and maintenance	29,988	26,000	3,988
Publication, printing, and distribution	423,814	391,000	32,814
Travel and related meetings ...	122,723	129,700	(6,977)
General insurance	13,187	14,000	(813)
Audit and legal fees	13,071	14,500	(1,429)
Dues and subscriptions	5,545	11,000	(5,455)
Executive director contingency fund	—	2,000	(2,000)
Other	4,319	4,000	319
	<u>1,526,251</u>	<u>1,489,450</u>	<u>36,801</u>
Other receipts (disbursements):			
Income tax refund (expense) ..	(7,602)	(4,150)	(3,452)
Transfers for equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments	(22,591)	(25,000)	2,409
Other transfers	(16,500)	(16,500)	—
	<u>(46,693)</u>	<u>(45,650)</u>	<u>(1,043)</u>
	<u>\$ 47,099</u>	<u>(3,300)</u>	<u>50,399</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
COMMENTS ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
June 30, 1991

CASH

The cash balances at June 30, 1991, of the respective funds consisted of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Restricted Fund</u>
Checking accounts		
American Security Bank, N.A., Washington, D.C.	\$ 1,430	\$ 57,543
Merrill Lynch, Washington, D.C.	—	97,459
Savings accounts		
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. .	46,392	—
Deposits	1,425	—
Petty cash	500	—
	<u>\$ 49,747</u>	<u>\$ 155,002</u>

PLANT FUND

A summary of the Association's investment in property, plant, and equipment at June 30, 1991 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	79,721	26,463
Furniture and equipment .	291,296	232,280	59,016
	<u>\$405,480</u>	<u>312,001</u>	<u>93,479</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1991

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
	TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS:		
\$ 281,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation Master Participation Notes	\$ 281,000	281,000
<u>27,000</u>	Trust for Government Cash Reserves	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
<u>\$ 308,000</u>		<u>308,000</u>	<u>308,000</u>
	U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:		
	Federal National Mortgage Association Debentures:		
80,000	7.9%, due 3/10/93	82,056	80,950
50,000	8.875%, due 6/26/95	51,906	51,719
	U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes:		
50,000	7.5%, due 8/15/91	49,281	50,094
25,000	9.125%, due 9/30/91	25,094	25,195
50,000	10.375%, due 7/15/92	51,738	51,875
50,000	8.75%, due 8/15/94	49,938	51,781
35,000	10.125%, due 11/15/94	37,625	37,702
50,000	8.5%, due 8/15/95	49,859	51,266
50,000	7.875%, due 7/15/96	50,141	49,875
50,000	8.5%, due 5/15/97	49,000	51,031
	U.S. Treasury Bills:		
200,000	Due 9/26/91	193,942	197,322
<u>200,000</u>	Due 1/16/92	<u>190,067</u>	<u>193,688</u>
<u>\$ 890,000</u>		<u>880,647</u>	<u>892,498</u>
	NON-U.S. DOLLAR:		
<u>110,000</u>	Canadian Dollar, Canada Government Securities 10.75%, due 12/15/95	<u>96,753</u>	<u>99,201</u>
	CORPORATE BONDS:		
\$ 24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures 8.5%, due 9/1/00	24,990	23,933
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company Debentures 6%, due 10/1/04 .	24,473	19,342
50,000	Texas Instruments Incorporated 8.875%, due 5/1/93	<u>49,813</u>	<u>50,000</u>
<u>35,000</u>	NBD Bancorp Inc., Subordinated Debentures Convertible 7.25%, due 3/15/06	<u>35,875</u>	<u>34,650</u>
<u>\$ 134,000</u>		<u>135,151</u>	<u>127,925</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1991
(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK:			
\$ 800	Amoco Corp.	\$ 41,072	40,500
500	Apple Computer Inc.	23,500	20,750
1,500	Baker Hughes, Inc.	47,197	35,250
20	Bell Atlantic Corporation	—	945
3,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation	24,900	51,750
500	Walt Disney Company	12,749	55,750
1,500	Du Pont EI DeNemours and Company	42,310	68,813
1,950	Elizabethtown Corporation	35,750	49,725
1,000	Ericsson Company	34,525	31,125
67	Exxon Corporation	2,005	3,894
900	General Electric Company	49,496	66,600
450	General RE Corporation	22,977	42,806
1,000	GTE Corporation	31,216	29,625
1,800	Heinz (HJ) Company	8,074	66,375
1,000	Masco Corporation	22,965	23,000
600	Merck and Company Incorporated	31,699	69,675
700	Pacific Enterprises	24,080	18,288
2,600	Pepsico Incorporated	29,787	75,400
1,100	Philip Morris Cos. Inc.	43,047	69,850
800	Reuters Holdings	35,912	29,300
1,400	Rubbermaid, Inc.	23,097	70,700
700	Southwestern Bell Corporation .	39,613	37,450
1,500	Waste Management Incorporated	21,373	54,750
		<u>647,344</u>	<u>1,012,321</u>
	Total securities	2,067,895	2,439,945
	Uninvested cash	<u>143</u>	<u>143</u>
	Total investments	<u>\$2,068,038</u>	<u>2,440,088</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION
IN INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
PARTICIPATING FUNDS
June 30, 1991

	Participation Percentage	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants:			
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize			
Fund .....	.4438	\$ 10,433	10,827
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	.7459	12,690	18,198
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial			
Fund	12.3981	212,421	302,462
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund ....	.2663	6,260	6,496
Ancient History Prize Fund —			
James H. Breasted Fund ..	.2885	6,781	7,037
Albert Corey Prize Fund ....	.7478	12,970	18,242
John H. Dunning Prize Fund .	.5452	9,449	13,300
Endowment Fund	6.8058	124,158	166,039
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund .	.6940	11,806	16,931
Rockefeller Foundation			
Grant — Herbert Feis Prize .	.3107	7,303	7,579
Morris D. Forkosch Prize ...	.4438	10,433	10,827
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund ....	.6657	15,649	16,240
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	.2267	3,857	5,531
J. Franklin Jameson Fund ...	.7030	13,980	17,151
Joan Kelly Prize Fund .....	.5326	12,519	12,992
Michael Kraus Prize Fund ...	.4882	11,476	11,910
Littleton-Griswold Fund	4.2864	73,497	104,570
Howard R. Marraro Prize			
Fund .....	.5125	8,967	12,502
David M. Matteson Fund ...	11.8886	210,806	290,033
Pew Grant	24.5481	600,000	598,872
Premio Del Rey Prize .....	.2885	6,781	7,037
Bernadotte Schmitt			
Endowment	13.9740	319,175	340,909
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	.0533	907	1,301
Andrew D. White Fund .....	.1066	1,813	2,600
	81.9641	1,704,131	1,999,586
General Fund	18.0359	363,907	440,502
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$2,068,038</u>	<u>2,440,088</u>

Membership Statistics *December 15, 1991*

	1990	1991	Variance Under
MEMBERSHIP			
Honorary	20	21	1
Life	401	408	7
Annual	12,912	13,104	192
Fifty-Year	98	107	9
Trustee	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	13,436	13,645	209
Delinquent Members	<u>1,418</u>	<u>1,705</u>	<u>287</u>
Total Membership	<u>14,854</u>	<u>15,350</u>	<u>496</u>
MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND LOSSES			
Gains: New Life Members	9	7	(2)
New Annual Members and			
Renewals	2,003	1,913	(90)
New Honorary Members	0	1	1
New Fifty-Year Members	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total Gains	2,012	1,935	(77)
Losses: Deaths—Honorary Members ..	1	0	(1)
Deaths—Life Members	5	2	(3)
Deaths—Annual Members	18	18	0
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members ..	6	8	2
Resignations:			
Annual Members	47	39	(8)
Life Members	0	1	1
Fifty-Year Members	0	0	0
Honorary Members	0	1	1
Drops	<u>1,219</u>	<u>1,414</u>	<u>195</u>
Total Loss	1,296	1,483	187
NET GAIN (LOSS)	<u>716</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>264</u>
LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS			
October	209	201	(8)
November	200	387	187
December	<u>265</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>85</u>
Total	674	938	280
Delinquents, January through September ..	<u>744</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>23</u>
Total Delinquents	<u>1,418</u>	<u>1,705</u>	<u>287</u>

Percentage of file in delinquent category 11.1%

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1990, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1991

Status Classifications 1991

MEMBER STATUS: Status Type	Amount	Total Number 1991	With Delinquents Percentage	Without Delinquents Percentage
(10) Over \$60,000	@ \$85	1,139	9%	10%
(11) \$50,000-\$59,999	@ \$75	820	5%	6%
(12) \$40,000-\$49,999	@ \$65	1,312	10%	10%
(13) \$30,000-\$39,999	@ \$55	2,003	14%	16%
(14) \$20,000-\$29,999	@ \$45	1,746	12%	13%
(15) Below \$20,000 STU	@ \$25	4,219	28%	31%
(03) Joint Members	@ \$25	187	1%	2%
(18) K-12 Teachers	@ \$45	13	0%	0%
(19) K-12 Teachers/With	@ \$70	24	0%	0%
(20) Associate	@ \$35	890	6%	7%
(16) Staff Members	Varied	29	0%	0%
(05) Life Members	@ \$1,200	408	3%	3%
(06) Fifty-Year	No Dues	107	1%	2%
(07) Honorary	No Dues	21	0%	0%
(08) Trustee	No Dues	5	0%	0%
Total		13,645		
Delinquent Members		1,705	11%	
Total Members 1991		15,530		

Membership By Sex Classification

Male	9,750	63%	71%
Female	3,895	26%	29%
Total	13,645		
Delinquents	1,705	11%	
Total Members	15,530		

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1990, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1991

	1990	1991	Variance Under
NEW MEMBERS – BY SEX			
Male	1,198	1,174	(24)
Female	678	668	(10)
Total New Members	<u>1,876</u>	<u>1,842</u>	<u>(34)</u>

NEW MEMBERS – BY STATUS AND
OCCUPATION

Graduate Students	799	1,081	282
Undergraduate Students	17	11	(6)
Total Students	816	1,092	276
College Administrators	6	14	8
College Professors	<u>325</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>(7)</u>
Total	331	332	1
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Publishers, Researchers, Public Historians, Bibliographers, History Buffs			
Secondary School Teachers	119	89	(30)
	45	48	3

Unemployed, retired, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to history:

Accountant	Consultant	Legal Secretary		
Agent	Counselor	Management Consultant		
Analyst	Contract Manager	Market Coordinator		
Armed Services Personnel	Engineer	Merchant		
Association Executive	Government Employee	Painter		
Banker	Health Care Consultant	Personnel Director		
Business Executive	Interior Designer	Physician		
Civil Servant	Insurance Agent	Pilot		
Computer Analyst	Investment Adjuster	Travel Consultant		
Computer Instructor	Journalist			
Computer Programmer	Lawyer			
Total		<u>565</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>(284)</u>
Total New Members		<u>1,876</u>	<u>1,842</u>	<u>(34)</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1991

State Name	1990	1991	Variance Under
Alabama	102	105	1
Alaska	13	14	1
Arizona	105	115	10
Arkansas	45	48	3
California	1,580	1,584	4
Colorado	120	124	4
Connecticut	339	353	14
Delaware	51	60	9
District of Columbia	308	311	3
Florida	284	279	(5)
Georgia	186	197	11
Guam	2	3	1
Hawaii	37	42	5
Idaho	22	23	1
Illinois	639	713	74
Indiana	273	280	7
Iowa	134	146	12
Kansas	101	99	(2)
Kentucky	80	85	5
Louisiana	107	118	11
Maine	76	71	(5)
Maryland	456	465	9
Massachusetts	765	761	(4)
Michigan	337	358	21
Minnesota	199	198	(1)
Mississippi	50	46	(4)
Missouri	163	165	2
Montana	23	23	0
Nebraska	55	46	(9)
Nevada	21	23	2
New Hampshire	57	58	1
New Jersey	509	492	(17)
New Mexico	56	57	1
New York	1,588	1,551	(37)
North Carolina	336	353	17
North Dakota	18	18	0
Ohio	510	517	7
Oklahoma	63	66	3
Oregon	106	111	5
Pennsylvania	648	661	13
Puerto Rico	10	6	(4)
Rhode Island	112	105	(7)
South Carolina	114	110	(4)

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1991
(Continued)

State Name	1990	1991	Variance Under
South Dakota	16	19	3
Tennessee	138	143	5
Texas	445	445	0
Utah	47	44	(3)
Vermont	58	60	2
Virgin Islands	2	3	1
Virginia	595	593	(2)
Washington	165	178	13
West Virginia	39	39	0
Wisconsin	264	280	16
Wyoming	16	17	1
Canada	278	283	5
Other Countries	570	581	11
Address Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total By State	<u>13,436</u>	<u>13,645</u>	<u>209</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
DECEMBER 15, 1991

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut . . .	1,407	1,408	1
NORTH ATLANTIC			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia . .	3,560	3,540	(20)
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,515	1,532	17
NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin . .	2,023	2,148	125
SOUTH CENTRAL			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	409	418	9
WEST CENTRAL			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,346	1,368	22
PACIFIC COAST			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,313	2,355	42
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	14	12	(2)
Canada	278	283	5
Other Countries	570	581	11
Address Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total by Region	<u>13,436</u>	<u>13,645</u>	<u>209</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1991

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1990

LIFE MEMBERS:

Harold W. Bradley, Nashville, Tennessee
Marcus Cunliffe, Kirksville, Missouri

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Hans Baron, Urbana, Illinois
Thomas S. Burns, Atlanta, Georgia
Shepard B. Clough, Deland, Florida
Felix Gilbert, Princeton, New Jersey
Oron J. Hale, Charlottesville, Virginia
Alfred F. Havighurst, Amherst, Massachusetts
Abraham P. Nasatir, San Diego, California
John Hall Stewart, Cleveland, Ohio

COUNCIL MEMBER:

David Herlihy, Providence, Rhode Island

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Anne M. Bazzell, Aiea, Hawaii
Eric T. Carlson, New York, New York
James B. Gibson, Altadena, California
James W. Hess, White Plains, New York
Daniel Horn, New Brunswick, New Jersey
Mary Ellis Kahler, Falls Church, Virginia
Frances A. Kolb, Marlborough, Massachusetts
James P. Lovekin, Toronto, Canada
John E. Manahan, Charlottesville, Virginia
Bernard W. McLane, Hanover, New Hampshire
George R. Poage, Cedar Falls, Iowa
B. Frank Rhodes, Jr., Searcy, Arkansas
Elizabeth M. Reynolds, Lynchburg, Virginia
Margaret L. Rossiter, Pompano Beach, Florida
Thomas J. Rykowski, La Mesa, California
Norman Terkelson, Garden Grove, California

HONORARY MEMBERS

Luis de Albuquerque	1990
Karl Bosl	1989
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
Miguel Leon-Portilla	1989
Masao Maruyama	1982
Roland Mousnier	1964
Joseph Needham	1984
Michelle Perrot	1988
J. H. Plumb	1981
David Prodan	1986
David Beers Quinn	1976
P. Yu	1963
Silvio Zavala	1958

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1991

MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT

Year Joined	Number of Members on File in 1990	Members Remaining on File in 1991	Gains (Losses) in 1991
1914	1	1	0
1920	2	2	0
1923	1	1	0
1924	5	4	1
1925	3	2	(1)
1926	4	4	0
1927	8	7	(1)
1928	4	4	0
1929	4	3	(1)
1930	7	6	(1)
1931	3	3	0
1932	3	3	0
1933	2	1	(1)
1934	8	8	0
1935	3	3	0
1936	10	10	0
1937	20	20	0
1938	10	10	0
1939	18	15	(3)
1940	14	14	0
1941	16	14	(2)
1942	11	11	0
1943	14	14	0
1944	17	17	0
1945	25	24	(1)
1946	65	60	(5)
1947	55	50	(5)
1948	63	59	(4)
1949	32	30	(2)
1950	67	62	(5)
1951	48	48	0
1952	48	46	(2)
1953	51	47	(4)
1954	64	60	(4)
1955	77	70	(7)
1956	54	50	(4)
1957	105	100	(5)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1991

MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT
(Continued)

Year Joined	Number of Members on File in 1990	Members Remaining on File in 1991	Gains (Losses) in 1991
1958	123	114	(9)
1959	150	141	(9)
1960	143	134	(9)
1961	141	134	(7)
1962	155	148	(7)
1963	189	174	(15)
1964	161	155	(6)
1965	178	164	(14)
1966	205	192	(13)
1967	178	166	(12)
1968	114	108	(6)
1969	377	366	(11)
1970	265	243	(22)
1971	218	211	(7)
1972	184	170	(14)
1973	210	202	(8)
1974	222	201	(21)
1975	198	185	(13)
1976	204	188	(16)
1977	238	214	(24)
1978	243	229	(14)
1979	238	223	(15)
1980	258	247	(11)
1981	237	216	(21)
1982	454	407	(47)
1983	393	349	(44)
1984	517	471	(46)
1985	555	500	(55)
1986	747	670	(77)
1987	787	685	(102)
1988	1,074	908	(166)
1989	1,108	884	(224)
1990	2,031	1,331	(700)
1991	<u>0</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>2,032</u>
TOTAL	<u>13,436</u>	<u>13,645</u>	<u>209</u>

Minutes of the Council Meetings

MAY 6-7, 1991

The Council met at One Washington Circle Hotel in Washington, D.C., Monday and Tuesday, May 6-7, 1991. Present were: William E. Leuchtenburg, president; Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., president-elect; vice-presidents Susan Socolow (Professional Division) and Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research Division); acting chair Margaret Strobel (Teaching Division); Council members Carole Fink, Barbara Hanawalt, Robert L. Kelley, Nell Irvin Painter, and Martin Wiener; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director, and Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant. Mr. Leuchtenburg called the meeting to order at 2:05 p.m. on May 6.

1. *Approval of the minutes of December 27 and 30, 1990:* The minutes were approved with one emendation.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Leuchtenburg expressed the sorrow of Council on the death February 22 of immediate past president David Herlihy. The Council had before it a report from Richard Vann, former vice president for Research, who represented Council at the April 6 memorial service. He reported that the memorial was a splendid testimony to Mr. Herlihy's life and teaching.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Wakeman reported that the Committee on Affiliated Societies planned a Washington, D.C., meeting in September upon the return of Council representative and committee member Barbara Hanawalt from Germany. Following the charge of the Council at its December 1990 meeting, the committee will consider various issues, including the need for a more comprehensive questionnaire/application form and the longevity of an organization before acceptance. The committee will report to Council at its December 27 meeting.

4. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* a) *Awards for Scholarly Distinction:* Council unanimously approved the three nominations forwarded by the Nominating Committee: Gerhard Ladner, University of California, Los Angeles; Merze Tate, Howard University; and Chester Starr, University of Michigan. Mr. Leuchtenburg will notify awardees and invite them to attend the 1991 annual meeting in Chicago. Council members also suggested that letters of nomination be balanced in presentation. b) *Other Recommendations for Council action:* (i) The Council

noted a request from the Nominating Committee to deemphasize vote tallies in the AHA newsletter and not call attention to the numbers themselves. Council reaffirmed its position taken two years earlier that numbers should continue to be reported but not as a front page news item. (ii) The Nominating Committee also recommended the expansion of the Teaching Division by one member to better represent the various teaching levels/constituencies in the profession. Council did not believe a change in the division composition was advisable at this time, particularly noting that the number of seats on the division is sufficient to cover the constituencies listed by the committee, that no position on any division or committee should be considered entitlements, and that the issue is representation over the long run rather than in any one year. (iii) The Nominating Committee also urged action to end restrictions that make scholarly research in Cuba virtually impossible for graduate students and other members of the profession. Council asked staff to contact Gary Nash, chair of the Nominating Committee, for additional information and referred the matter to the Research Division for consideration at its fall meeting with a report to Council in December.

5. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Ms. Strobel presented the following as items for information or action: a) *Memorials for Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau:* The division at its spring meeting agreed that contributions to a History Teaching Alliance endowment fund in Ms. Tachau's honor would be the most appropriate tribute to her efforts promoting excellence in education. In addition, the division and AHA staff will continue to explore possibilities of an AHA annual meeting session focusing on Ms. Tachau's work and the dedication of a book from the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative, on whose board she served, to Ms. Tachau. b) *Asher Distinguished Teacher Award:* Ms. Strobel informed the division that seven nominations had been received from the 1990 book award winners and that the division had unanimously selected Jackson Bailey of Earlham College as the 1991 honoree. He was nominated by Robert Borgen, University of California, Davis, recipient of the 1990 Breasted Prize.

c) *Guidelines for the Certification of History Teachers:* The Council had before it draft guidelines to supersede the 1982 statement. Discussion focused on a sentence in the introductory paragraphs which stated that one of the two fundamental principles of the guidelines was "that historical study must include an examination of issues related to gender, ethnicity, and race within a broad spectrum of cultures." Several Council members strongly argued against the appearance that the Association is suggesting course content while others encouraged recognition of a changing world and preparation of students who can teach these issues. Following additional discussion, Council agreed to strike the above phrase

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and incorporate a sentence in the section dealing with the preparation of the student in history, noting that courses should enhance the prospective teacher's understanding of cultural, economic, ethnic, environmental, geographic, political, racial and gender differences, commonalities, and influences. The guidelines were unanimously approved as amended.

d) *Draft statement on diversity in history teaching*: At its spring 1990 meeting, the Council tabled a proposed statement on diversity in teaching and asked the Teaching Division to draft a new statement for its review. The division at its spring meeting drafted a five-paragraph statement which addressed K-12, undergraduate, and graduate levels. Several Council members voiced concerns similar to those regarding the teacher certification guidelines: that the AHA was once again encroaching on historians' academic freedom by prescribing course content. Ms. Cook stated that the draft statement was negative in tone and defensive in nature. Mr. Kelley pointed out that while no one would argue that diversity should *not* be taught, the real issue was that the AHA as a national organization should not *mandate* its teaching. Upon motion by Ms. Strobel, Council amended the statement to read:

Course offerings and textbooks in history, whether for K-12, undergraduate, or graduate classes, should address the diversity of human experience, recognizing that historical accuracy requires attention both to individual and cultural similarities and differences and to the larger global and historical context within which societies have evolved.

Ms. Painter called the question and the draft statement as amended was passed by a vote of eight ayes and two nays.

e) *Draft statement on teaching the Holocaust*: The Teaching Division reviewed correspondence from a professor at Duke University expressing the concern of several Duke faculty members regarding mailings from an Illinois couple who doubt the reality of the Nazi Holocaust. The division had directed staff to draft a resolution for Council consideration. Mr. Leuchtenburg, while noting his own outrage upon receipt of the mailing, stated the Association should not become involved in certifying historical facts. During the course of the discussion, several other Council members echoed this concern. Ms. Cook noted that a larger issue was at stake than a single Illinois couple denying the reality of the Holocaust and cited the 1990 AHA annual meeting session on Eisenhower. Ms. Hanawalt and Mr. Kelley also argued against providing "official" recognition of this couple or any other group by issuing a statement. Still other Council members suggested alternate approaches, such as developing teaching materials or asking the National History Education Network (NHEN) to deal with this and other groups on a state level. Upon motion by Mr. Wakeman, the issue was tabled by a vote of six ayes and four nays.

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Council returned to this issue May 7 under continuing business, agenda item 12. Two draft statements were presented by Council members for consideration. Mr. Leuchtenburg again expressed his opposition to the Association's certifying historical facts and offered the following alternate draft focusing on the upcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Holocaust:

As we approach the fiftieth anniversary of the downfall of the Nazi regime in 1995, the American Historical Association calls attention to the need to initiate plans now to encourage study of the significance of the Holocaust. To that end, the Association will make available the names of experts on the history of the event.

Upon motion, this draft was approved by a vote of nine ayes and one nay.

f) *NCSS draft position statement on the education effort of the Columbus Quincentennial*: At its April 6 meeting, the division reviewed a draft "cooperative position statement" that nearly forty organizations were asked to endorse. The statement urged that, as educational initiatives were developed, teachers incorporate the perspectives of the many peoples affected by this event and honestly address the complex issues rising out of this period in history. The division endorsed the statement and made several suggested revisions. Council reviewed both versions, suggested additional revisions, and approved the Teaching Division's endorsement.

g) *Proposed K-12 committee*: Council at its December 27 meeting approved terms for the new K-12 membership category as developed by the Teaching Division at its fall 1990 meeting and asked the division also to consider the possibility of a separate K-12 committee. On behalf of the division, Ms. Strobel argued against the establishment of a separate committee that might further segregate this teaching level from Association activities, and urged inclusion of more K-12 teachers in the leadership of the AHA. The Council accepted the division's recommendation.

h) *Membership Committee recommendation: evaluation of teaching pamphlets*: At its December 30 meeting, the Council referred to the division consideration of a Membership Committee recommendation to evaluate all AHA teaching pamphlets with a view to update, replace, or remove outdated publications as necessary. Ms. Strobel reported that at its April 6 meeting, division members agreed to remainder all pamphlets with a pre-1980 publication date and divided up for reading the 1980-85 pamphlets. Pamphlets from the former category will not be included in the new AHA publications catalogue.

i) *OAH Magazine of History proposal*: The division reviewed a proposal from OAH regarding co-sponsorship of the *Magazine of History* that would expand its coverage beyond U. S. history and require financial contributions from the AHA. Council unanimously accepted the di-

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vision's recommendation not to join OAH in financial co-sponsorship but to offer in-kind support, such as marketing and networking.

j) *Historians Against the Persian Gulf War (HAPGW) and the proposal for a special task force*: The Council at its December 30 meeting directed the division to consider a proposal to appoint a task force on global and non-Western studies. Although the division was in sympathy with the group's goals and efforts, it questioned the value of a task force and what it could accomplish. Council agreed that a letter should be sent to HAPGW indicating the Council's discussion and concern; advising them of the various AHA initiatives, such as the Adas series on global and comparative history, the development of the diversity statement, and the upcoming AHR issue; and asking them to provide more specifics on their goals, so that the AHA might better respond.

6. *Report of the Professional Division*: Ms. Socolow reported on the division's April 15 meeting. She noted that plagiarism cases continue to be submitted to the division and distributed press clippings on a case which had recently been publicized by the individual accused of plagiarism. Council discussed the procedures in communicating the division's findings to the parties involved and asked that it be informed of any decision prior to notification. Council also discussed the controversy over the proposed publication in *Perspectives* of an article by Jon Wiener, in which he accuses another historian of unprofessional conduct. Council directed the Professional Division to delay approval of any such manuscript until after the Council reviewed it and asked staff to develop a clearer statement regarding *Perspectives* editorial policy. Mr. Kelley and Mr. Wiener also queried data to be presented in the division's sponsored workshop at the 1991 annual meeting on the job market through the 1990s.

Ms. Socolow presented the following items for review and action: a) *Draft statement on conflict of interest*: The division drafted a statement on conflict of interest in response to an informal complaint regarding conflict of interest within an AHA book prize committee. Following amendments by Council, the following statement was unanimously approved for inclusion in the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*:

A conflict of interest arises when an individual's personal interest or bias threatens or appears to threaten to compromise his or her ability to act in accordance with professional or public obligations. Historians frequently encounter such situations as participants in some form of peer review — for example, reviewing grant applications, vetting manuscripts for publication, evaluating annual meeting program proposals, or selecting prize or award recipients. Historians should identify and, where appropriate, recuse themselves from any decisions or other actions in which a conflict of interest or the appearance thereof arises; they should avoid situations in which they may

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benefit or appear to benefit financially at the expense of their professional obligations. An individual should normally refuse to participate in the formal review of work by anyone for whom he or she feels a sense of personal obligation, competition, or enmity.

b) *Annual meeting child care proposal*: The division approved at its spring meeting a proposal forwarded by the Committee on Women Historians to provide child care subsidies to single parents who attend the AHA's annual meeting. Awards would be made on the basis of first come, first served to five single parents for up to \$200 each in actual child care costs. In addition, the division agreed with CWH that the annual meeting *Program* should publicize available hotel child care services. Upon consideration, Council did not support the proposal but directed staff to query need for such facilities in *Perspectives*. In addition, the Local Arrangements Committee should actively participate in identifying sources to list in the *Program*.

c) *Proposed category for retired historians*: The Council had before it information compiled by staff on the membership and the likely economic impact of establishing a new category for retired historians. Based on the report and its own discussions, Council agreed with the Professional Division's recommendation and declined to establish a retired/emeritus membership category.

d) *Recognition of Don Hoffman, Phi Alpha Theta*: Upon a proposal by W. David Baird, Pepperdine University and president of PAT, the division recommended to Council the passage of a resolution of appreciation, to be read at the AHA's annual meeting on December 28, to recognize Don and Peggy Hoffman's decades' long service to history and PAT. Council concurred and directed staff to develop language for the resolution.

e) *Historians Against the Persian Gulf War (HAPGW) and the CIA Resolution*: Council had before it a resolution passed by the informal group which met at the 1990 AHA annual meeting. Since no formal response was requested, the Professional Division had not taken any action and passed it to Council without recommendation. Ms. Strobel noted that although not directly called for, the group no doubt wanted a policy decision and Council directed staff to inquire what action the group proposed.

f) *Membership Committee recommendation: AHR book reviewers*: One of the Membership Committee's fifteen recommendations to Council on December 30, 1990, was an evaluation of the percentage of book reviewers for the *AHR* in any given year who are AHA members. Staff compiled figures for the October issues in 1981, 1986, and 1990, which showed that between 50 and 57 percent of book reviewers were members. The division agreed that editorial issues should continue to be separate

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from membership requirements but urged inclusion of membership applications in correspondence with reviewers and article authors. Mr. Ransel stated he had already discussed with Kathy Koziara-Herbert, the newsletter editor, printing a form requesting names of new reviewers.

g) *Access fee to West Kent Archives*: R.K. Webb, University of Maryland, Baltimore County and president of AHA affiliate North American Conference on British Studies, notified the AHA of the prohibitive schedule of fees imposed by the West Kent Archive Office for users not resident of the United Kingdom. At an earlier meeting, the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists had agreed to write letters of protest and the division, upon suggestion of Mr. Gammon, directed staff to contact honorary foreign members in the U.K. as well as notifying the historical associations in Canada and the United Kingdom. Council noted its approval of the division actions and expressed its concern about the widespread usage of such fees to raise funds in tightened budgets at libraries and archives.

h) *University of California, Berkeley library policy*: Anne Richardson, an independent scholar, had notified the AHA that the UCB library planned to implement a "primary clientele policy" to restrict effective library use to faculty, staff, and students only. At the division's spring meeting, staff was directed to develop a "boiler plate" letter for use as needed in access cases, noting that the imposition of fees would increase in the future. Several Council members also voiced their own concerns about growing access restrictions and gave examples of situations they had encountered or had learned about. Ms. Fink suggested development of a statement of concern. Mr. Kelley agreed that this provided an opportunity to serve public historian members who also have similar access problems. Ms. Strobel and Ms. Hanawalt urged staff to invite members to report of specific problems they had encountered (via a *Perspectives* notice) and cooperate with libraries and archives in researching their side of the issue.

7. *Report of the Research Division*: Ms. Cook presented the following items for review and/or action: a) *Honorary foreign member for 1991*: The annual invitation to the membership to submit names of foreign historians for honorary membership resulted in the nomination of five candidates. The division's nominee, Luis de Albuquerque of Portugal, was approved on a vote of six ayes, zero nays, and four abstentions.

b) *AHR Board of Editors appointments*: Council unanimously approved the appointments of Thomas Bender, New York University (American intellectual); Marcia Colish, Oberlin College (medieval); Carole Shammas, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (early American); and Peter Stansky, Stanford University (British) to replace those rotating

off. Since Ms. Shammass does not rotate off an elected position on the Committee on Committees until December 1992, Council agreed to waive the application of the simultaneous service rule should Ms. Shammass wish to continue in her elective capacity as well as serve on the board.

c) *1994 Program Committee chair*: The Research Division forwarded names of five individuals for consideration as 1994 chair, four of whom were willing to serve. This individual will also serve as a member-observer on the 1992 committee. Council unanimously approved the selection of Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University, as 1994 chair. She will be asked to name a cochair, to be approved by the Executive Committee, in time for the 1992 committee's first meeting in November 1991. Should Ms. Peck become unavailable, the Council's second selection was Benjamin G. Kohl, Vassar College.

d) *Book Prizes*: (i) *Breasted Prize*: Ms. Cook reviewed correspondence from Roger Bagnall, Columbia University and chair of the Breasted Book Prize Committee, that proposed several changes in the terms of this prize for history prior to 1000 A.D. His committee suggested decreasing coverage in the annual geographic rotation, particularly noting problems encountered when only one or two individuals have specialities in the field under consideration. Division members, while rejecting the restriction of the prize to a western-centered award, did recommend to Council revision of the committee structure to provide for a three-person committee appointed each year to correspond to the rotation in area coverage. Council concurred with this recommendation and also directed staff to contact the donor about possible amendment in coverage, should the pre-1000 A.D. Latin American, North American, and Africa rotation continue to provide disappointing nominations. One suggested cut-off date for Latin and North American history was "prior to European contact." Staff was encouraged to contact Phil Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, about potential cut-off dates in African history. (ii) *Dunning Prize*: Due to the conversion of this once biennial \$500 prize in 1980 to an annual \$1,000 prize and the slow growth of the endowment during the mid and late '80s, the Dunning Prize fund decreased to less than \$10,000. Council approved the division's recommendation that the prize continue in the amount of \$1,000 but be offered biennially. (iii) *Forkosch Prize*: Council unanimously approved the guidelines developed for this new prize in British history, which will replace the Schuyler Prize commencing 1993. (iv) *Proposed Smith Grant*: The family and friends of Randall Boyden Smith contacted the AHA with an offer to endow an annual grant for the study of the Spanish Civil War and the American volunteers in the conflict. The division recommended continuing discussions with the family, but with the understanding that the Association would administer

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a grant funded by an endowment. Council agreed to continued discussions under these terms and authorized acceptance of the endowment.

e) *Changes in Program Committee guidelines and the Customs and Lore statement:* Council approved language in the guidelines incorporating the change in the Program Committee structure and the addition of membership requirement. It also approved the addition of “and race/ethnicity” to the listing to be considered by the Program Committee chair in seeking a balanced committee and the addition of language urging committees to schedule one or more sessions specifically focused on the interests of the current AHA president.

f) *Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics:* The Council concurred with the division’s recommendation declining to join COPAFS at this time, noting that COSSA cooperates with the group and that the AHA maintains an active membership in COSSA.

g) *GDR resolution and correspondence follow-up since the December 27 and 30 Council meetings:* Council had earlier agreed with a division recommendation not to join a draft resolution conveying concern about ramifications of the unification of Germany on former East German colleagues and historical institutions. Instead, it deferred to more specialized societies as the most appropriate venues to consider the issue. Ms. Cook reported that division member Claudia Koonz would be visiting the GDR over the summer and would provide a report to the division this fall. In addition, Ms. Hanawalt, on leave in Germany this year, reported that it would be extremely difficult from a U.S. vantage point to say who should and should not be retained.

9. *Report of the Editor, American Historical Review:* Mr. Ransel reported to Council on the work of the *Review* and provided details of upcoming issues. He noted the staff had been pleased to get the February issue on “Family,” centered on David Herlihy’s presidential address, completed just prior to his death. He also noted that the book review backlog is quickly getting under control, pointing out that the 1,200 backlog of one year ago had been decreased to 475. He also reported that staff had only received one letter critical of the inclusion of film reviews in the journal but had received several in support. In addition, he briefly reported on a new CD-ROM service developed by Byrd Press which could be promising in the future.

10. *Report of the Finance Committee:* Mr. Leuchtenburg reported on the Monday morning meeting of the Finance Committee, and Council approved the FY 1991–92 budget. Mr. Gammon noted that this was the seventh year of practical balanced budgeting.

11. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon and AHA staff presented several items for Council information or action: a) *Proposed*

bylaw on amending bylaws: Since the AHA's constitution has no means expressed of amending the bylaws, the Council unanimously approved the following:

Bylaw pursuant to Article XI. Bylaws established by Council may also be amended by resolution in the annual business meeting. Such bylaws resolutions shall be treated in the same manner as other resolutions according to Bylaw 7 (4) of the Association, except that a two-thirds vote shall be required to effect any such amendment.

b) *Board of Trustees: confirmation of appointment of Mary Beers Conrad:* Council noted that Ms. Conrad will be approved at the 1991 annual business meeting in New York, and confirmed her interim service as approved by the Executive Committee.

c) *National Coordinating Committee:* Page Putnam Miller of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History joined the meeting to discuss several areas of activity, including FY '92 appropriations for the National Archives. Without a substantial increase in the Administration's recommended \$152 million budget, NCC fears neither Archives or NHPRC will be able to carry out their legislated missions. The major historical and archival organizations are recommending a \$30 million increase, which would double the amount earmarked for NHPRC. Ms. Miller also urged individual Council members to write letters in support of upcoming legislation regarding the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series, which is included in a section of the biannual reauthorization legislation for the State Department. Ms. Miller also reported that no new legislation had been introduced to amend the copyright law to clarify the use of unpublished copyrighted material. Council agreed to add its support to the Research Division's in support of proposed legislation to amend the Freedom of Information Act to increase public access to agency records and information.

Council voted unanimously to endorse S. 242, which significantly moves forward efforts to amend the Ethics in Government Act and modify the rule prohibiting the receipt of honoraria by government employees. Council also agreed to the AHA's participation as a sponsoring organization in the American Library Association's efforts to facilitate public access to federal databases and documents that are stored electronically. Further information will be provided the Research Division at its fall meeting.

d) *Committee on Minority Historians and Committee on Women Historians:* Noralee Frankel, assistant director for women and minority interests, joined the meeting to report on recent meetings of the two committees. CMH recently met and worked on the specific objectives of the committee. It hopes to address problems in two broad areas of concern:

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first, faculty development, seeking funding for minority scholars to annual meetings; publishing a pamphlet series; establishing prizes on the peoples of the African diaspora; and conducting a survey of minority historians that would provide a database for a subsequent directory. Second, the committee hopes to develop outreach programs focused on high schools, encouraging students through campus visitations and through the "Why I Became a Historian" pamphlet. Other initiatives include more aggressive outreach efforts with groups such as the Association for Afro-American Life and History, provision of a mandatory CMH-sponsored annual meeting session, sponsoring cash bar receptions at AHA annual meetings, providing possible candidates to the Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees, and providing names of minority scholars to the AHA's Speaker's Bureau. Ms. Frankel also reported on the CWH's spring meeting, including plans for 1991 annual meeting sessions and the publication of the *Survival Manual* pamphlet and the "Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia" in *Perspectives*.

e) *Guide to Historical Literature*: Staff reported that Pamela Gerardi, the newly hired associate editor, is now on board at the College Park office and will be holding a section editors' meeting in Washington on May 24-25. f) *Syracuse University Center for Instructional Development and NASULGC projects*: Council noted divisional participation in these two projects on the rewards systems in colleges and universities. They applauded the collaboration between learned societies and higher education to help raise the importance of teaching at the postsecondary level. g) *Historians Against the Persian Gulf War (HAPGW)*: Council noted the various follow-up efforts since the group met at the AHA's 1990 meeting such as publication of news articles and the Middle East speakers list in *Perspectives* and the forthcoming publication of a Gulf Reader. h) *Friends of the German Historical Institute*: Council had before it a report from Norman Graebner on a midwinter meeting of the newly formed institute. Mr. Graebner and Allan Bogue serve as the AHA's representatives. Council approved the bylaws, thereby approving an organizational membership in the institute.

12. *Any new or continuing business*: Council considered a commentary and statement authored by Mr. Kelley on academic freedom and free speech. The statement argued against outside interference in teaching and scholarship by groups or individuals who directly aim to shape or regulate what goes on in classrooms, campuses, or other scholarly arenas. Several Council members cited specific examples on their own campuses of teacher and/or student harassment. Following lengthy discussion, Council unanimously approved the following statement:

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The American Historical Association encourages educational activities to counter incidents of racist, sexist, anti-semitic, and homophobic behavior (including speech) on school campuses, and also encourages school administrators to speak out vigorously against such incidents. At the same time, the Association disapproves of efforts to limit or punish speech on university campuses. We condemn the violation of academic freedom and First Amendment rights to free speech as well as the harassment and vilification to which some faculty and students have been subjected.

Council directed staff to issue a press release, to notify sister societies, and to incorporate the statement in the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*.

13. *Dates of December meetings*: Council confirmed December 27 and 30 during the annual meeting in Chicago.

14. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:05 p.m. on Tuesday, May 7.

DECEMBER 27, 1991

The Council met in the McCormick Boardroom of the Chicago Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, December 27, 1991. Present were: William E. Leuchtenburg, president; Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., president-elect; vice-presidents Susan Socolow (Professional Division) and Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research Division); acting chair Margaret Strobel (Teaching Division); Council members Martin Wiener, Barbara Hanawalt, Robert L. Kelley, Carole K. Fink, and Nell Irvin Painter; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director, and Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant. Attending as an observer was incoming Council member-elect Suzanne Wilson Barnett. President Leuchtenburg called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. *Approval of the minutes of May 6–7, 1991*: The minutes were unanimously approved as submitted.

2. *Report of the President*: i. *Executive Committee actions*: The following actions, taken on Council's behalf by the Executive Committee, were brought for approval: a) Council confirmed the appointment of Stanley Engerman, University of Rochester, as co-chair of the 1994 Program Committee. b) Council approved the appointment of Ane Lintvedt-Dulac, McDonogh (MD) School, as a member of the 1992 Program Committee. c) Council approved and increased to \$1,000 a contribution to the Brown University David Herlihy Memorial Fund. d) Council approved a \$2,000 contribution from the Littleton-Griswold Fund to the History Teaching Alliance Endowment Fund in honor of the late Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, Teaching Division vice-president. e) Council

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also unanimously approved the bylaws of the National History Education Network.

ii. *Board of Trustees annual meeting:* Mr. Gammon reported on the annual meeting of the Finance Committee with the board on December 11. He reported that the AHA's portfolio was in good condition with the large advance from the Pew Charitable Trusts for the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative project yielding a substantial return.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* i. *Committee on Committees:* After a review of additional acceptances by members asked to serve, Council unanimously affirmed the Committee on Committees' recommendations for filling vacancies on appointive committees. Several individuals defeated in the recent election on the 1991 ballot were asked and agreed to serve on appointive committees. Ellen Dwyer, Indiana University, was appointed as the AHA's representative to the joint AHA-OAH-American Studies Association exploratory committee on the future of the Alexis de Tocqueville Prize.

ii. *Committee on Affiliated Societies:* a) Recommendations from the committee for changes in affiliated society policies: Mr. Wakeman, as chair of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, reported on the committee's November 7 meeting in Washington to review the Association's policies on affiliated societies. He reported that the committee discussed whether the AHA should maintain its policy of inclusiveness or adopt a more exclusive stance on affiliation. The committee agreed that the AHA should continue the policy of inclusiveness but review carefully new applications and tighten application procedures. It proposed modifying current guidelines to state that any applicant must have been in existence for three years prior to application, that it have appreciable overlapping membership with the AHA, and that it have a minimum of 100 members. Additional information should be supplied by applicants, such as a membership list and a copy of the constitution or bylaws. Also suggested were modifications in affiliates' participation in annual meeting programs, such as requiring all affiliate attendees to register for the AHA's meeting, setting a maximum number of rooms that any affiliate could use at the meeting without paying a fee, and modifying affiliates' listings in the program to increase visibility.

Ms. Strobel expressed concern about the potential misuse of affiliates' membership lists, noting that CCWHP, for example, never circulates or distributes its list. Council members agreed that the purpose in requesting the lists was to verify actual size of membership, and to confirm overlap with AHA membership, not to exploit affiliate members. Ms. Painter was also concerned with an arbitrary cut-off membership requirement of 100 members, citing an eleven-year old group to which she belonged that has

just 80 members. After additional discussion, Council approved modifying the proposed language to state that the applicant's membership must be a minimum of 50 and normally 100. Following additional modifications in the guidelines and application form, Council unanimously approved both.

b) Reconsideration of applications: At its December 27, 1990, meeting, Council tabled the application of the Chinese Historians in the U.S. until additional information was provided. CHUS subsequently forwarded a copy of its professional journal *Chinese Historians*, a copy of its newsletter, curriculum vitae of the Board of Directors, a copy of its most recent annual report, and a copy of its bylaws. By a vote of 9 ayes and 1 abstention, Council approved the CHUS application. Council also had before it additional materials provided by the Middle East Medievalists, who had been informed following the December 1990 meeting that the Council chose not to act on MEM's application in view of its relatively recent founding (founded in 1988, first meeting in November 1989). The president provided copies of two recent newsletters, vitae of elected officers, bylaws, and a mailing list of paid members. Following review and discussion, Council again confirmed its decision not to accept MEM for affiliation due to its brief existence.

c) Consideration of new applications: Following review of recommendations by the Committee on Affiliated Societies, Council unanimously voted to accept the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and the Historians of American Communism as affiliates.

d) Affiliates meeting: Mr. Gardner reported that the Committee on Affiliated Societies would meet with affiliates on December 29 to discuss matters of mutual concern. He was directed to bring draft language to the December 30 Council meeting regarding requiring affiliate applicants to affirm adherence to the AHA's nondiscriminatory policy.

4. *Report of the Acting Chair, Teaching Division:* Ms. Strobel reviewed division activities during its fall meeting, including the review of teaching pamphlets, the progress on the Tachau Memorial Fund to the HTA's endowment fund drive, and various K-12 and postsecondary initiatives. Mr. Gardner reported on the National History Education Network executive director search as well as the recent resignation of the recently hired History Teaching Alliance director. Since National History Day's executive director has resigned effective June 1992, and the NHD offices will be relocating to the Washington, D.C., area, he noted that future discussions among sponsors would focus on combining or reconfiguring some of the job duties of the three programs. i. *Proposed film prize:* The division proposed the creation of an award for an outstanding film or video dealing with any aspect of history and naming the prize for John O'Connor, New Jersey Institute of Technology, for his pioneering

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efforts in the field. Although Council members agreed that the prize was needed, several were concerned that the various genre are too broad for consideration for one prize. A specific example cited was Oliver Stone's *JFK*, that might be considered a great Hollywood movie, but that most historians would argue is *not* good history. Mr. Kelley suggested incorporating into the film's guidelines a requirement that the film be created for educational purposes. Following additional discussion, Council approved in principle by a vote of nine ayes and one nay the establishment of a single film prize as proposed, but deferred naming the prize until after the Research Division has reviewed Association guidelines in that regard.

ii. *"The Filmmaker and the Historian" guidelines*: Council had before it the third and completely revised historian and film guidelines submitted for review by the division. The initiative had begun during Natalie Davis's presidency in 1987, with earlier versions turned down. Current division members had completely reworked the statement for Council review. Following extensive discussion, Council directed the division to consult with individuals who have had film experience and revise the statement. It should be circulated among members of the Council with film experience as well as others before it is resubmitted. Several Council members urged that the statement be made more practical, incorporating the several different types of film and including "cautionary tales" of practical benefit to the historian wishing to work in this field. By a vote of nine ayes and one abstention, the statement was referred back to the division.

5. *Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division*: Ms. Socolow reported to the Council the division's concerns during the past year, including issues dealing with child care at the annual meeting, more professional behavior in interviewing, access restrictions both in the United States and abroad, and the increase in the number of cases before the division. With regard to Francis Nicosia's ongoing conflict with the University of Texas Press over the unauthorized German language edition of his book, Council directed staff to urge Mr. Nicosia to contact PEN in New York about the matter. With regard to the call in *Perspectives* for specific instances of library access restrictions, Council also directed staff to poll libraries and to consult with the American Council of Learned Societies on possible collaboration.

i. *Jonathan Wiener article in Perspectives*: At its May 1991 meeting, Council directed the division to delay publication of Mr. Wiener's article "The Alger Hiss Case, the Archives, and Allen Weinstein" until it had also reviewed the manuscript. Council noted Mr. Wiener's addition of language to indicate clearly the article is his opinion and also noted Mr. Weinstein's lack of response. It unanimously approved the article for publication. Although several Council members expressed concern about

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publication, others agreed that the newsletter had a responsibility to deal with such issues. Council directed that a headnote be included, authored by the vice-president of the division and published along with the article.

ii. *Proposed EIB watchlist:* In relation to a case it had considered in the fall, the division became concerned that future job ads by an employer institution would not indicate prior problems with fair employment practices. The division proposed maintaining a “watch list” of institutions which had violated the EIB’s approved policy and informing the membership through once-a-year publication of a list of institutions where the division had found grounded complaints; violators would be listed for four years. Several Council members expressed concern about the difficulty in distinguishing among the various violations schools might commit, such as tenure review, sexual harassment, etc. Others noted the Association was not equipped to monitor adherence to fair employment practices and feared it might overcome the resources of the Association. Still others argued that the principal reason for the listing was to provide a way to ensure advertisers correctly list position openings. Following additional discussion, Council by a vote of 5 nays, 3 ayes, and 1 abstention declined to approve establishment of a watch list. iii. *Affiliation with the National Cultural Alliance:* Council had before it a request to join the NCA, which was forwarded without recommendation by the division. This new coalition was designed to bring support to the National Endowment for the Arts and would require a \$2,000 annual contribution from the Association. Council unanimously tabled a review of the request.

iv. *Consideration of cases brought under the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct:* Council moved to a consideration of cases that had been reviewed by the division. In addition, Council unanimously approved the following motion of commendation: We direct the vice president of the Professional Division to convey to the division members our appreciation and support for their efforts and discretion. They grappled with complex and difficult issues, invested many hours, and exercised their considerable skills as historians in service to the profession. Our decision to take additional time in a case is in no way a rejection of their judgment.

6. *Report of the Vice-President, Research Division:* Ms. Cook reported on several issues before the division during the year, including several proposed new prizes, the addition of language to the Program Committee’s *Customs, Experience, and Lore Statement* regarding the chair’s responsibility in interpreting committee guidelines, and NCC legislative and policy issues. i. *Proposed change in the Feis Prize:* The chair of the 1991 Feis Award Committee asked for clarification of the guidelines’ requirement that restricts the award to individuals who have

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not "previously won a major prize from this or other associations, or other prize-giving entities." The committee's concern was that an author would be penalized under this rule when a committee member personally knew of an earlier award, while others slipped by because no one on the committee happened to know them. Council unanimously agreed with the division's recommendation to delete this requirement from the guidelines.

ii. *Wesley-Logan Prize*: The Committee on Minority Historians and the division proposed, and Council unanimously approved, the establishment of and fund raising for the Charles H. Wesley-Rayford W. Logan Prize in the History of the African Diaspora for an outstanding book in the history of the global dispersion of the peoples of Africa. When funded, the award will be offered annually and have a cash award of \$1000. The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will join the AHA in cosponsoring the award.

iii. *Addition to Annual Meeting Program Committee Guidelines*: Upon recommendation by the the CMH and the division, Council unanimously approved the addition of the Committee on Minority Historians to the listing of divisions and committees to be given "the opportunity to present relevant and timely matters of concern to the profession" in the Program Committee guidelines and "The Committee on Minority Historians now also submits a session proposal." to the *Customs, Experience, and Lore Statement*.

iv. *Proposed statement on political correctness*: Discussion was tabled until the spring 1992 Council meeting.

7. *Annual Report of the Pacific Coast Branch*: Neither the president nor secretary-treasurer of the PCB were able to attend the meeting. Their written report on the year's activities will be provided the Council at its May meeting.

8. *Report of the Editor*: Mr. Ransel reported that several interesting articles and forums were set for 1992. The backlog of unpublished book reviews has now been completely cleared, allowing a greater degree of selectivity. He also reported that Leah Shopkow has been appointed associate editor, replacing Ellen Dwyer.

9. *Report of the Executive Director*: Mr. Gammon reported on the general condition of the Association, noting a net increase in membership for 1991, and that the budget remained in balance. The annual membership report was distributed and unanimously approved. The Council also unanimously approved language for a certificate of recognition to be awarded to Don Hoffman, secretary-treasurer of Phi Alpha Theta, in recognition of his fifty years of service to PAT. In regard to a request from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign's department of history to schedule a speech by the president of the AHA during their year-long celebration, staff is to inform the department chair that Ms. Tilly is willing

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to make the speech during her presidential year, provided however that she is allowed to select the topic of the speech. Council approved a \$250 contribution for start-up funds to the Friends of the German Historical Institute, a like amount to be paid by each of the four collaborating organizations.

Joseph Harris, chair of the Committee on Minority Historians, joined the meeting to discuss several issues before the CMH (see Section 6 ii. and iii. for Council action on the proposed Wesley-Logan Prize and the amendment to the Program Committee guidelines). Mr. Harris expressed his wish that the CMH work with the Council and divisions to foster long-term changes both within the Association and the profession. The committee plans to initiate a pamphlet series on minority groups, which has been endorsed by the Teaching Division. In addition, the committee also hopes to assist the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee in locating individuals to serve in the various appointive and elective AHA offices.

Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, joined the meeting to discuss several issues, including the major victory this fall when the President signed into law legislation on the State Department's *Foreign Relations* series which included the requirement that the department establish a systematic de-classification program for all but the most sensitive records. She also noted that two new Freedom of Information Act bills had been introduced this fall which would facilitate historians' use of FOIA and encouraged support of the legislation. Also discussed was a Senate bill introduced to clarify the fair use of unpublished materials by amending the Copyright Law.

12. *Adjournment:* In adjourning the meeting, Mr. Leuchtenburg on behalf of the Council extended grateful thanks to Margaret Strobel, acting chair of the Teaching Division, and Council member Martin Wiener for their three years service on the Council. Council adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

DECEMBER 30, 1991

The Council met in the McCormick Boardroom of the Chicago Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, December 30, 1991. Mr. Leuchtenburg turned over leadership to incoming president Frederic Wakeman, who called the meeting to order at 8:40 a.m. Present were: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., president; Louise A. Tilly, president-elect; William E. Leuchtenburg, immediate past president; vice-presidents Susan Socolow (Professional Division), Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research Division) and Robert A. Blackey (Teaching Division); Council members Barbara Hana-

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walt, Robert L. Kelley, Carole K. Fink, Nell Irvin Painter, Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Sam Bass Warner, Jr.; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant.

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. *Committee Reports:* The Committee on Affiliated Societies and a representative for the AHA's National Historical Publications and Records Commission delegate reported to the meeting. *Committee on Affiliated Societies:* Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Gardner reported on the December 29 meeting and several matters that were discussed. Mr. Wakeman, as chair of the committee, announced changes in affiliation procedures, with affiliates particularly concerned about the new "disaffiliation" section that states that an affiliate will be dropped from the affiliates list if it does not respond for three consecutive years to the AHA's request to update the entry in the *Directory of Affiliated Societies*. Affiliates asked for time to refer this matter to their governing boards. Also covered were the changes in annual meeting procedures including the maximum room allocation for affiliates and AHA registration requirements. It was agreed that a memo would be mailed to all 96 affiliates in the spring of 1992 covering the above three points.

Council also considered draft language Mr. Gardner provided adding a nondiscrimination clause to the affiliation guidelines. It unanimously approved the following addition: The Association will not consider for affiliation any organization that discriminates on the basis of sex, race, color, national origin, sexual preference, religion, ideology, political affiliation, age, physical handicap, or marital status as stated in the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*.

NHPRC representative: John A. Williams, Appalachian State University and the AHA's delegate to the NHPRC, was unable to attend the meeting due to the death of his mother. Joining the meeting was Charles T. Cullen, president of the Newberry Library and board member of the Commission. He asked for support of NHPRC's objectives and the reauthorization by Congress. He outlined several major projects that have been on-line for several years, and detailed the major changes taking place at the NHPRC, especially changes in department heads and the arrival of a new director, Gerald George. He stated that the Commission's priority was to finish these older projects so that money could be freed for new projects.

3) *Appointment of 1992 Local Arrangements Chair:* Mr. Gammon reported on his progress in identifying Washington, D.C., area members

to serve as LAC chair. He was directed to poll the Executive Committee when the best candidate was identified. [N.B. Avery D. Andrews, George Washington University and chair of the 1982 committee, has been appointed to serve as 1992 Local Arrangements Chair.]

4) *Status report from 1992 Program Committee*: Fred Hoxie, Newberry Library and JoAnn McNamara, Hunter College-CUNY, chair and cochair of the 1992 Program Committee, joined the meeting to brief Council on the first meeting held in Washington in mid-November. As part of the two-year observance of the Columbus quinqucentennial, the call for papers included a request for sessions on cross-cultural understanding and on the value of unification of the diverse cultures. Mr. Hoxie noted that the committee had received 160 submissions by the first deadline, fifteen to twenty for full sessions. The remainder were single-paper proposals resulting in approximately 100 ideas for sessions thus far. The chair and cochair noted that, in the end, over one-third of the program may have once been single-paper proposals. Council commended the 1992 committee for encouraging these proposals and urged a follow-up report to advise future Program Committees.

5) *1994 Program Committee appointments*: Linda Levy Peck, Rutgers University and chair of the 1994 Program Committee, joined the meeting to present selections for 1994 committee membership. Council unanimously approved the following appointments: Stanley Engerman, cochair, University of Rochester (19th- and 20th-century U.S./economic); Elizabeth Clark, Duke University (ancient and medieval); Mark U. Edwards, Harvard Divinity School (Renaissance and Reformation Europe); Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, University of Pennsylvania (African-American); Marilynn Jo Hitchens, Wheat Ridge High School, Denver, CO (Soviet and Slavic); Gary Kulick, National Museum of American History (17th- and 18th-century U.S./technology); Patrick Manning, Northeastern University (Africa); and Francisco Scarano, University of Wisconsin-Madison (Latin America). Yet to be filled are area coverage slots in Asian and modern European history. Several Council members commended the 1992 committee's call for single paper proposals in their Call for Papers, but emphasized it was not a policy requirement. [N.B. Sherman Cochran, Cornell University, has been appointed to cover Asian history.]

6) *Council member appointments*: The following represents committee appointments for 1992:

Executive Committee: Frederic Wakeman; Louise A. Tilly; William Leuchtenburg; Robert Kelley; Susan Socolow.

Finance Committee: Frederic Wakeman; Louise A. Tilly; William Leuchtenburg; Carole Fink; Sam Bass Warner, Jr.

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Professional Division: Nell Irvin Painter.

Research Division: Barbara Hanawalt.

Teaching Division: Suzanne Wilson Barnett.

Committee on Affiliated Societies: Louise A. Tilly, chair; Barbara Hanawalt.

Committee on Committees: Louise A. Tilly, chair.

7) *Other business:* a) *Holocaust statement:* At its spring 1991 meeting, Council discussed a Teaching Division recommendation encouraging a response to recent mailings from an Illinois couple who questioned the reality of the Nazi Holocaust. There was extensive discussion during the spring meeting and several draft statements were reviewed. Following Mr. Leuchtenburg's urging that the Association not set a precedent in certifying historical facts, Council approved a statement by a vote of 9 ayes and 1 nay encouraging the study of the significance of the Holocaust. Subsequent media coverage, particularly in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, was not favorable, and during the course of the 1991 annual meeting literature was distributed outside the AHA's headquarters hotel by individuals from the Institute for Historical Review, a group which denies the existence of the Holocaust.

Ms. Socolow noted that the *Chronicle* article had identified her as taking a strong stand on the issue and that she had therefore been contacted by several individuals. She presented to Council a petition, which had been circulated during the meeting, that urged the Council to take a public position against the attempt to deny the Holocaust and called for a statement affirming the Holocaust had occurred. She stated that the membership was very sensitive to what the Council had not done at its May meeting, and several other Council members agreed that the membership was asking the Council to take a strong, unequivocal stand. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously approved the following statement: "The American Historical Association Council strongly deplores the publicly reported attempts to deny the fact of the Holocaust. No serious historian questions that the Holocaust took place."

b) *World Class Standards project:* Council approved the AHA's participation in a joint Department of Education-National Endowment for the Humanities project directed by the National Center on History Education on world-class teaching standards. Mr. Blackey will serve as the AHA representative. c) *Letter of commendation:* Council directed staff to forward a letter of commendation to Matthew Hodgson, longtime director of the University of North Carolina Press, upon his retirement this year for his efforts in promoting and publishing history. d) *Membership Committee query:* Council referred to the Professional Division for review a Membership Committee recommendation to establish a one- or

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two-year offer to new members in area studies for an annual fee of \$45. e) *Chinese political prisoners*: Regarding a request by the Committee to End the Chinese Gulag to write letters on behalf of political prisoners in China, Council members agreed with Mr. Wakeman that the AHA should not become involved at this time. f) Council tabled for discussion at the spring meeting the 1990 and 1991 outgoing Council members' reports and possible development of a statement on the issue of political correctness.

8) *Date of Spring Meeting*: Council agreed on May 3–4 for its spring meeting in Washington.

9) *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Minutes of the One Hundred Sixth Business Meeting

President Leuchtenburg called the annual business meeting to order at 4:50 p.m. on December 29, 1991, at the Chicago Hilton in Chicago, Illinois. 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 membership had, for the first time in nearly a decade, exceeded 15,000 and that the registered attendance for the meeting was 3,300, 250 higher than the last meeting in Chicago in 1986. He also reported that the Association had received an excellent response to the new offering of the precollegiate membership. In addition, the job market remains relatively steady in spite of the recession, with EIB job announcements down only 8 percent from the previous year. On behalf of the Association and the profession, Mr. Gammon commended the advocacy work of Page Putnam Miller, the director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. He highlighted successful lobbying efforts including legislation on the State Department reauthorization establishing the long-term integrity of the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series and substantial progress toward legislation on fair use of unpublished material. He also noted that the Teaching Division will be administering an important new award, the Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award, to be awarded for the first time at the 1992 annual meeting in Washington. 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 Linda Hall of the University of New Mexico along with her co-chair Richard Griswold del Castillo of San Diego State University and the Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Albert Erlebacher of DePaul University. Mr. Gammon expressed the Association's profound gratitude and appreciation to these dedicated women and men.

2. *Report of the Editor:* David Ransel, editor of the *Review*, made additional comments to his published report. He reported that the *AHR* had received the ABC-Clio *America: History and Life* award for the second year in a row. He noted special issues forthcoming for 1992 included the October issue featuring articles on countries newly freed in Eastern Europe as well as a number of forums planned throughout the

year, covering intellectual history, sexual discrimination in the historical profession, and popular culture. He also reported that the backlog on book reviews had been erased and that the computerization of the *Review* office was nearly complete with the book review side of the publication now on-line. Ellen Dwyer leaves as associate editor of the *Review* at the end of the year, and will be replaced by Leah Shopkow. Mr. Ransel also thanked those members of the board of editors rotating off: Lynn A. Hunt of the University of Pennsylvania and Paul Schroeder of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Nancy A. Hewitt of the University of South Florida announced the results of the fall election. Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., of the University of California, Berkeley and Louise A. Tilly of the New School for Social Research were elected president and president-elect, respectively. Robert A. Blackey of California State University, San Bernardino was elected vice-president of the Teaching Division; elected Council members were Suzanne Wilson Barnett of the University of Puget Sound and Sam Bass Warner, Jr., of Brandeis University. Divisional committee members elected were Paul K. Conkin of Vanderbilt University (Profession); James Lockhart of the University of California, Los Angeles (Research); and Sarah Hanley of the University of Iowa (Teaching). Elected to the Committee on Committees was Richard J. M. Blackett of Indiana University. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Jere Bacharach of the University of Washington; Evelyn Edson of Piedmont Virginia Community College; and Mario T. Garcia of Yale University. (The full report appears on p. 113.)

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* Vice-Presidents Susan Socolow (Profession) and Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research) and Acting Chair Margaret Strobel (Teaching) each reported briefly on the activities of their respective divisions over the course of the past year. Their annual reports appear in the section entitled "Officers' Reports."

5. *Other business:* Members present unanimously approved the appointment of Mary Beers Conrad, U.S. Trust Co., and the reappointment of R. Dyke Benjamin, Lazard Frères & Co., and D. Roger B. Liddell, Ingalls & Snyder, to five-year terms on the Board of Trustees.

There being no other business, Mr. Leuchtenburg declared the meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to report the results of the 1991 election for AHA offices. (Elected candidates are indicated with an asterisk.)

President (one-year term):

*Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., *University of California, Berkeley* 2,578

President-Elect (one-year term):

Richard S. Dunn, *University of Pennsylvania* 1,626

*Louise A. Tilly, *New School for Social Research* 1,666

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

*Robert A. Blackey, *California State University,
San Bernardino* 1,524

Judith P. Zinsser, *U.N. International School* 1,522

Council members (three-year terms):

Place 1:

*Suzanne Wilson Barnett, *University of Puget Sound* 1,956

Richard J. Smethurst, *University of Pittsburgh* 947

Place 2:

*Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *Brandeis University* 1,634

Harold P. Woodman, *Purdue University* 1,394

Divisional Committee Members (three-year terms):

Professional:

*Paul K. Conkin, *Vanderbilt University* 1,525

Harold M. Hyman, *Rice University* 1,446

Research:

*James Lockhart, *University of California, Los Angeles* 1,453

William B. Taylor, *University of Virginia* 1,295

Teaching:

*Sarah Hanley, *University of Iowa* 1,473

Susan Mosher Stuard, *Haverford College* 1,391

Committee on Committees (three-year terms):

*Richard J.M. Blackett, *Indiana University* 1,426

P. Sterling Stuckey, *University of California, Riverside* 1,303

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Nominating Committee (three-year terms):

Place 1:

*Evelyn Edson, <i>Piedmont Virginia Community College</i>	1,421
Judith Howard, <i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i>	1,262

Place 2:

*Jere Bacharach, <i>University of Washington</i>	1,444
Claire Cone Robertson, <i>Ohio State University</i>	1,337

Place 3:

*Mario T. Garcia, <i>Yale University</i>	1,511
David Montejano, <i>University of Texas, Austin</i>	1,147

The total number of ballots cast was 3,422, the second yearly decline from the 4,059 votes recorded in 1989. Seventy-four ballots arrived after the November 1 deadline and could not be counted.

As was the case last year, the National Computer Systems of Burnsville, Minnesota, scanned the ballots, handcounted twenty-nine ballots, and tabulated the results.

Eight members of the Nominating Committee met in Washington on Thursday, February 14 and continued their work through Saturday morning, February 16. The committee members carefully studied nominations from the membership and reflected at length on the desirability of presenting a slate of candidates that reflected the diversity of the membership in terms of gender, race, region, type of institution, professional rank, and experience. The AHA Council had informed the Nominating Committee of its desire to achieve diversity in the committees of the Association, and the Nominating Committee was itself in full agreement with this goal. We took it as a special challenge to try to increase representation from community colleges and smaller public institutions where the large majority of undergraduates receive their education. It is never possible to get a perfect cross-section of the membership represented on the slate of nominees, but the committee spent many hours striving for this.

Among several hundred members whom we discussed, we found a dozen or more who were not members of the AHA, and we have continued the practice established several years ago of writing all such historians to invite them to join the Association. Of our initial nominees, only four declined the committee's invitation to stand for election. We took this as a sign that our members are almost always ready to serve the Association.

The committee nominated three superb senior historians to the Council for the AHA's Awards for Scholarly Distinction, and it has endorsed all three. The awards were made to Gerhard B. Ladner, University of California, Los Angeles; Chester G. Starr, University of Michigan; and

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Merze Tate, Howard University, at the annual meeting in Chicago in December.

The committee's work was greatly facilitated by words of counsel at the outset of our deliberations from the executive director, Sam Gammon, and throughout our proceedings by the good humor, efficiency, and professional commitment of Sharon K. Tune.

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I wish to thank all the candidates who ran for office and thereby served their Association. As a retiring member of the committee, I also want to thank my colleagues on the committee, who, over the last three years, have been such a pleasure to work with in the task of recruiting members for offices in the AHA.

December 1991

Gary B. Nash, *chair*

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

Committee members this year were: William C. Jordan, Princeton University; Jean Quataert, SUNY-Binghamton; Jaime Rodriguez O., University of California, Irvine; Allan Winkler, Miami University of Ohio; and Gordon Wood, Brown University. The committee's task this year has been to help determine the broad thematic rubrics for the Montreal Congress in 1995. Four main themes are being seriously considered for full day sessions and ten more specialized topics have been targeted for the half-day session "workshops." CIHA members have been asked to examine the list and respond in writing both to the choice and to specific contents under each category. And, since in the future they will need to solicit and screen proposals by American scholars, members have also been requested to begin to think of possible persons they might contact in order to encourage their participation. The committee currently is working to obtain a clear understanding of what can be included under each category to help them solicit a well-balanced American delegation.

December 1991

Jean Quataert, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON MINORITY HISTORIANS

The members of the Committee on Minority Historians (CMH) are: Deena J. Gonzalez, Pomona College; Clara Sue Kidwell, University of California, Berkeley; Antonio Rios-Bustamante, University of Arizona, Tucson; Claire Sanders, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (graduate student); Joseph E. Taylor, Bethune-Cookman College; R. Bin Wong, University of California, Irvine; and Joseph E. Harris, Howard University. Noralee Frankel and James Gardner have provided excellent staff support, and the executive director, Samuel R. Gammon, has also been an active and substantive participant in our meetings.

This committee met twice during the last year and reaffirmed its commitment to increase the presence of minority historians in the profession and the Association; to establish contact with Association committees and advise on the status of minority historians in the organization; to broaden the discourse between minority and other historians generally

COMMITTEE REPORTS

and particularly on matters concerning teaching and research; to cultivate meaningful relations with museums and other applied public history groups of relevance to minority historians.

The CMH has initiated plans to establish a joint Wesley-Logan Prize in African diaspora history with the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH). This prize, scheduled to be awarded annually beginning in 1994, would be offered for an outstanding book on some aspect of the dispersion, settlement and adjustment, and return of peoples from Africa. The prize is named after Professors Charles H. Wesley and Rayford W. Logan, two distinguished historians who taught at Howard University, published widely on Africa and its diaspora, and played critical roles in the establishment of the ASALH. They also were active participants in this Association. The CMH appeals for contributions to the Wesley-Logan Prize fund which will be managed by the Association. Contributions may be sent to Joseph E. Harris, Box 682, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059.

The CMH has also launched efforts to inaugurate a pamphlet series on diversity in America. This series will be aimed primarily at teachers and will include content and instructional materials. Additional information will be forthcoming.

The committee also plans to identify areas of concern to minority historians and recommend ways of involving more of them in the activities of the Association. We hope to cooperate more effectively with other committees of the Association. Indeed, cooperation with the Committee of Women Historians has already begun as both committees supported the nomination of Professor Merze Tate for the Award for Scholarly Distinction.

The CMH invites comments from all colleagues in the Association and invites all of them to our annual reception.

December 1991

Joseph E. Harris, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

The CWH completed its twenty-first year with continued vigor in our attempts to advance the status of the diversity of women in the historical profession. I returned to the committee after a decade to become the first woman of color to chair the CWH. The members of the CWH for the 1991 year included Barbara Melosh and Robert Moeller, both of whom completed their terms on the committee this year. We thank them both for their work and support. In addition, other committee members included Anna R. Clark, Margaret L. Grimshaw (graduate student) and June E. Hahner.

The CWH recommended Gerald Gill and Cynthia Little, both of whom were appointed by the Council, for CWH terms beginning in 1992.

With the able assistance of the AHA staff, primarily Noralee Frankel, the CWH worked with several other AHA committees on projects of joint concern. First, the problem of developing professional standards for interviews during AHA Annual Meetings remains an issue for many of our members. The CWH worked with the Professional Division to write the statement, "Creating a Professional Environment at Annual Meeting Job Interviews." The statement was published in the December issue of *Perspectives*. The CWH hopes that all interviewers will heed these guidelines. Second, the committee conferred with the AHA Council about suggested changes in the Program Committee guidelines for the wording on gender integration of sessions. The CWH voted to recommend that the current wording remain unchanged: "The Program Committee will actively seek to avoid gender-segregated sessions. It shall encourage proposers of individual sessions to ensure that whenever possible sessions include members of both sexes." Finally, the CWH worked with the newly established Committee on Minority Historians (CMH) to make suggested nominations of minority women to AHA committees. In addition, the chair of the CMH, Joseph Harris, assisted me in my nomination of Merze Tate for the 1991 AHA Award for Scholarly Distinction.

As a follow-up to the 1989 AHA-sponsored Conference on Women's History and Public Policy at Sarah Lawrence College idea to develop a similar conference on women of color, the CWH proposed one for African-American women. We wrote to the Ford Foundation, one of the major funding sources for the 1989 conference; however, the foundation was not interested in a conference on African-American women and public policy.

The CWH continued to actively develop meetings and sessions of interest to women in the profession for the AHA Annual Meeting. During 1990 the CWH held a successful celebration of twenty years after the Rose Report at our annual Women's Breakfast. All the former chairs of the CWH were honored, with particular laurels for Willie Lee Rose, who graced us with her presence. Each former chair was presented a crystal rose necklace in honor of Willie Lee Rose. The CWH jointly sponsored two sessions at the 1990 Annual Meeting: "Twenty Years after the Rose Report and Beyond: Women Historians in the Twenty-First Century" with panelists Joan Jensen, Jane DeHart, Deena Gonzalez, and David Katzman and "Intersections and Collision Courses: Women, Blacks, and Workers Confront Gender, Race, and Class," with panelists Judith Walkowitz, Elsa Barkley Brown, Iris Berger, Nancy A. Hewitt, and Henry Abelove.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

In a long tradition of cooperating with women's committees from other historical associations, the CWH agreed to coordinate a series of conference presentations called "Working Lives." The goal is to assist women graduate students to meet the challenges of integrating a professional career with personal responsibilities. Women new to the profession have expressed the need for guidance in their efforts to successfully meet the many challenges. To this end, "Working Lives" sessions will be proposed for the 1992 AHA meeting, the 1993 OAH meeting, and the 1993 Berkshire conference. The sessions will include representatives who differ in status, field of interest, race, sexual preference, and institutional category. Noralee Frankel will coordinate this effort for the CWH.

Lastly, the CWH encouraged the AHA to adopt a policy of allowing its employees to use annual and sick leave to care for family members. Family care is a problem that affects individuals of both genders, but one which has been especially challenging for women through the years.

December 1991

Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON THE COLUMBUS QUINCENTENNIAL

The six-person committee was active on two major fronts this year. The first was the program for the 1991 meeting in Chicago, where we sponsored two sessions: "Portugal and Africa in the Age of Encounter" and "America as a Land of Opportunity: Missionary Perspectives." Thanks to the active promotion of the Conference on Latin American History and the Medieval Academy of America, quincentenary-related sessions abounded. At least two sessions were postponed until 1992 for a variety of reasons.

Our major attention was given to the launching of the new series *Essays on the Columbian Encounter*. The first of four volumes was published in late November, in time for the national social studies meeting and, of course, the AHA in Chicago. The other three volumes will be published before October 1992 and therefore available for teachers and classes before the official quincentenary is commemorated.

We also contributed to the refinement of the Position Statement on the Columbian Quincentennial circulated by the National Council for the Social Studies last spring and subsequently endorsed by the AHA.

December 1991

James Axtell, *chair*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL
DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTATION

The State Department Advisory Committee on Historical Documentation and the Department of State made significant progress in dealing with some of the issues that had plagued the committee in the recent past. The concerns that brought about the resignation in mid-1990 of the previous chair of the Advisory Committee, Professor Warren Cohen, dominated the committee's agenda. The fundamental issue was the loss of public confidence in the Department's overall program for making an accurate historical record of foreign affairs available to the general public through timely publication of the *Foreign Relations* series and systematic declassification review and transfer of materials to the National Archives. There were two specific problems: first, serious and substantial inaccuracies created by omissions in the volume of *Foreign Relations of the United States* dealing with Iran, 1951–1954; inaccuracies that violated the Department's policy of providing "a comprehensive record of the major foreign policy decisions." Second, disagreement regarding access for the Advisory Committee to records requested by the Historian but refused declassification.

The enactment of public law 102-138 on October 28, 1991, gave statutory standing to the series *Foreign Relations of the United States*, to the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, and to systematic declassification review of 30-year-old State Department records. The Advisory Committee believes that the timely implementation of the law, in conjunction with the Department's "Plan" which was promulgated in mid-1991, would go a long way toward restoring public confidence in the accuracy and integrity of the *Foreign Relations* series. Moreover, implementation of the letter and the spirit of the law would also demonstrate the Department's commitment to the principle of an informed American public. However, President Bush's signing statement ominously warned that he would interpret the law "in conformity with my authority to protect the national security" as well as "deliberative communications within the executive branch." Moreover, the law would be carried out so as not to "risk ill-considered release of protected information."

The new legislation has reconstituted the Advisory Committee. One seat each is reserved for those nominated by six specified professional organizations, of which the AHA is one. (Previously, the AHA had two seats.) The remaining three seats are "at large," although they must be filled by persons with "recognized expertise" in the history of American foreign relations.

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AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

ACLS is a seventy-two year old organization which represents all the major learned societies in the humanities and the social sciences. Representatives of forty-three of these societies gathered at the annual meeting, April 25–26, 1991, held in Arlington, Virginia. The Council engages in a broad range of national and international programs and projects. It promotes and administers the international exchange of scholars (IREX), area studies in Europe, Asia, Latin America, the Near East, Southeast Asia, and the Soviet Union. It provides a number of scholarship programs, ranging from research fellowships for senior and junior academics to Grants-in-Aid for summer research support. Its committees are active in various humanistic and literary research fields. One of its committees is working jointly with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on a study of the relationship between teaching and research.

Through its National Cultural Alliance the organization has informed the public about the actual work done in the humanities and the arts and helped to generate public support for such work. This has been particularly important during the last year in the battle in Congress over the reauthorization of NEH and NEA. ACLS provided needed information to its member organizations and represented them at Congressional hearings.

The immediate and urgent significance of these activities for historians may not be always clearly apparent to us. Yet, the discussions and reports at this year's meeting focused on long-range trends in reduced funding of the humanities and arts, which should concern each and everyone of us.

In brief: NEH has provided ACLS with its major grant support, mostly for fellowships and special projects, in the total amount of \$2,206,000 last year. Nationally, NEH provides 64 percent of the grant money for research fellowships. An ACLS study, "Fellowships in the Humanities," reveals a depressing picture of declining resources to support the work of scholars. Since 1987, fellowship support for the humanities has steadily declined, both in numbers awarded and in purchasing power. Thus, while individual stipends rose from \$18,324 (1983) to \$21,749 (1991), purchasing power fell from \$18,324 to \$13,324 when adjusted for inflation. During the same period, the contributions of corporations for the support of scholarly work fell dramatically. It is obvious why the issue of reauthorization for NEH is one of vital self-interest for historians. Similarly, restraints and restrictions in the use of NEH funds, which are yearly threatening the independence of NEH, affect directly the way in which research grants can be awarded.

A current problem debated at the annual meeting illustrates the effect of NEH cutbacks on individual scholars. This was the final year of NEH

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

support for ACLS Grants-in-Aid. As a result, the Travel Grant program has had to be suspended entirely, even though ACLS will try to continue to finance Grants-in-Aid from other funds. Next year, ACLS will be without any support from NEH. The organization will have to support fewer scholars than in the past, since it also needs to raise the amount of the stipends in order to offer scholars genuine assistance with the cost of a year's leave. ACLS will have to use its own funds and seek funds from other organizational sources.

The issues and problems that come before the annual meeting of ACLS are complex and usually significant. The officers, board members, and staff are doing an excellent job in difficult times, but the organization is not using the delegates in any but the most formal way. The people representing their societies at these meetings are highly trained and skilled. The setting is usually elegant, the food and drinks are lavish, and the intellectual fare offered in the form of the annual lecture makes it a privilege to attend the meetings. Yet there is very little time for discussion, no time for feedback, or for a free exchange of opinions and suggestions. The delegates are reduced to a fairly passive role and their considerable talents are not used by the organization to any advantage. As the AHA delegate, I can only say that I enjoyed attending the annual meetings, but I did not feel I could make any commensurate contribution to the organization. A more open structure of the meetings and more workshop sessions would, I believe, strengthen the organization and would make the delegates feel better about their participation.

December 1991

Gerda Lerner, *delegate*

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

During 1991, the Commission worked on a set of goals, objectives, and priorities for its work in the 1990s. The approval for the plan was unanimous, concurred in by the AHA's delegate to the Commission, who chaired the Planning Committee. The plan calls for seventeen specific objectives ranked in order under five broad, co-equal goals and serves as the basis for the Commission's request to the White House and Congress for reauthorization of its power to make grants. Each year, the Commission, using the plan as a guide, will allocate among its objectives whatever sums actually are appropriated for the NHPRC. Also, the plan provides for its own on-going review and revision, so that priorities can be changed as prior needs are met or new ones emerge. The following are the five broad goals set forth: to generate public support for an accessible historical

COMMITTEE REPORTS

record; to assure the nation's people of published documentation of both common and diverse elements of their historical experience; to assure the preservation of the nation's documentary resources through state collaborative efforts; to achieve progress in the preservation and use of original source materials; and to improve conditions for the creation and use of documentary editions.

December 1991

John Alexander Williams, *delegate*

List of Prizes and Awards

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AWARD FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION. In 1984, the American Historical Association established an award to recognize senior historians of the highest distinction. The Nominating Committee recommends a list of three names to the Council, who can make up to three appointments from that list. In 1991 the recipients were Gerhard B. Ladner, Chester G. Starr, and Merze Tate.

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. Jackson H. Bailey, Earlham College, received the 1991 Award. He was nominated by Robert Borgen, University of California, Davis, recipient of the 1990 Breasted Prize.

TROYER STEELE ANDERSON PRIZE. Awarded at least every five years to the person whom the Council considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association. It will be awarded again in 1995.

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 1991 recipient was Theodore Koditschek, University of Missouri-Columbia, for *Class Formation and Urban-Industrial Society: Bradford, 1750-1850*, published by Cambridge University Press.

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 1991 recipient was John Gillingham, University of Missouri-St. Louis, for *Coal, Steel, and the Rebirth of Europe, 1945-1955*, published by Cambridge University Press.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE PRIZE. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin Amer-

PRIZES AND AWARDS

ica), it carries a \$1,000 prize. The 1991 prize was awarded to Richard Price, Martinique, for *Alabi's World*, published by John Hopkins 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 and will be offered again in 1992.

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 geographic areas: Near East and Egypt; Far East and South Asia; Africa, North and Latin America; and Europe. The prize committee chose not to make an award in 1991.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE. Sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association, this \$2,000 prize is awarded in even-numbered years for the best book on Canadian-American relations or on a history of both countries. It will be offered again in 1992.

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 1991 prize was awarded to Eric Arnesen, Harvard University, for *Waterfront Workers of New Orleans: Race, Class, and Politics 1863–1923*, published by Oxford University Press.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE. Established in 1968 by the friends of John K. Fairbank for an outstanding book on the history of China proper, Vietnam, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, or Japan since 1800. This \$1,000 prize is now awarded annually. The recipient of the 1991 prize was Andrew Gordon, Duke University, for *Labor and Imperial Democracy in Prewar Japan*, published by University of California Press.

HERBERT FEIS AWARD. Established in 1984, this \$1,000 prize is offered annually for the best book/article in any field of history or an in-house policy paper written by a historian outside academe. The 1991 prize was awarded to Burnett Bolloten, for *The Spanish Civil War: Revolution and Counterrevolution, 1936–1939*, published by University of North Carolina Press.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 history. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. The 1991 prize was awarded to Helen Nader, Indiana University, for *Liberty in Absolutist Spain: The Hapsburg Sale of Towns, 1516–1700*, published by 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 1991 prize was award to Alberto Flores Galindo, Universidad Catolica del Peru, for *Buscando un inca: Identidad y utopia en los Andes*, published by Instituto de Apoyo Agrario.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON PRIZE. This honorific prize is awarded quinquennially for outstanding achievement in the editing of historical sources. It will be offered next in 1995.

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 winner of the 1991 prize was Susan A. Glenn, University of Texas at Austin, for *Daughters of the Shtetl: Life and Labor in the Immigrant Generation*, published by Cornell University Press.

WALDO G. LELAND PRIZE. Awarded every five years for the most outstanding reference tool in the field of history, this honorific prize was first offered in 1981. The winner of the 1991 prize was Israel Gutman, editor-in-chief, for *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, published by Macmillan Publishing Company.

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 1991 prize was awarded to Laura Kalman, University of California, Santa Barbara, for *Abe Fortas*, published by Yale University Press.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. This prize is awarded annually for the best work by a resident of the United States or Canada on any epoch of Italian cultural history or on Italian-American relations. In 1991 this \$500 prize was awarded to Antonio Calabria, University of Texas-San Antonio,

PRIZES AND AWARDS

for *The Cost of Empire: The Finances of the Kingdom of Naples in the Time of Spanish Rule*, published by Cambridge University Press.

PREMIO DEL REY PRIZE. This prize was established in 1990 by a generous gift from Rev. Robert I. Burns, S.J. It is to be awarded biennially for the best book written on the medieval periods in Spain's history and culture between the years 500–1516 A.D. This prize carries a cash award of \$1,000 and will be offered again in 1992.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON PRIZE. This award is offered biennially for the teaching aid that has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field. It is honorific and will be offered again in 1992.

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. The 1991 prize was awarded to Theodore Koditschek, University of Missouri-Columbia, for *Class Formation and Urban Industrial Society: Bradford, 1750–1850*, published by Cambridge University Press.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PRIZE. This prize is awarded every five years for the best work in United States history published outside the United States by a foreign scholar in any language. The prize is honorific and will be offered again in 1995.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the American Historical Association to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library of Congress by young historians. The fellow for 1991–92 is Ellen T. Eslinger of James Madison University.

FELLOWSHIP IN AEROSPACE HISTORY. Established in 1985, this fellowship provides applicants of unusual ability with an opportunity to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in NASA aerospace science, technology, management, or policy. The fellowship is for pre- or post-doctoral research. The fellows for 1991–92 are Roger Bilstein, a professor of history at the University of Houston-Clear Lake, and Timothy R. Mahaney, a graduate student at Auburn University.

Further information on the book awards or fellowships may be obtained from the Office of the Executive Director, American Historical Association, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1991 OFFICERS:

President: C. Warren Hollister, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Vice-President: David Brody, *University of California, Davis*

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

Managing Editor, *Pacific Historical Review*:

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

COUNCIL:

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

Former presidents: Robert Middlekauff, *University of California,
Berkeley*

Peter Stansky, *Stanford University*

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Karen S. Anderson, *University of Arizona* (1993)

Albert L. Hurtado, *Arizona State University* (1993)

Peter Kenez, *University of California, Santa Cruz* (1992)

David C. Large, *Montana State University* (1993)

Mary R. O'Neil, *University of Washington* (1992)

Mary Aickin Rothschild, *Arizona State University* (1992)

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, 1991

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, was hosted by the University of Hawaii, Manoa at the Royal Waikoloan Hotel on the Kona Coast of the Big Island from August 14–18, 1991. Organizations participating in the annual meeting were the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies of the University of California, Los Angeles; the Conference Group on Women's History;

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

the Fulbright Association of Hawaii; the Haskins Society; the North American Conference on British Studies; the Office of Research of the Women's Study Department of the University of Hawaii; Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society; and the Western Association of Women Historians. Over 600 scholars attended the eighty-nine sessions.

The Program Committee consisted of Barbara Penny Kanner (chair), Bruce Schulman (co-chair), Cynthia Brantley, Wellington Chan, Elizabeth Cobbs, Richard Cosgrove, William Deverrell, Sears McGee, Jo Burr Margadant, Melissa Meyer, Floyd Moote, Abdiel Onate, Barbara Bennett Peterson, Jane Slaughter, and Scott Waugh. The Local Arrangements Committee was chaired by Cedric B. Cowing. Members of the committee were Shanti Devi, Lori Graber, Karen Jolly, Michael Pavkovic, Barbara Bennett Peterson, Sara Sohmer, Paul Spickard, Richard Stevens, Sandra Wagner-Wright, and Mitch Yamasaki.

Patricia Grimshaw of the University of Melbourne was the guest speaker at the luncheon of the Western Association of Women Historians. Her presentation was entitled "Gender and the Construction of Race: American Mission Wives in Nineteenth-Century Hawaii." Professor Grimshaw provided a fascinating glimpse into the world of mission wives who came to recognize that they were attempting to "uplift" Hawaiian women who in many ways held more status and influence vis-à-vis men than they did.

Stephen Humphreys of the University of California, Santa Barbara, was the guest speaker at the luncheon sponsored by the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch. In a presentation entitled "Military Dictatorship: Middle Eastern Tradition or Historical Accident," Professor Humphreys developed an intriguing overview of the nature of political power and its relationship to the elites and to the mass of citizens within the history of the Middle East, and how these traditions have shaped the contemporary context of Middle Eastern politics.

In his presidential address entitled "The Phases of European History and the Non-Existence of the Middle Ages," C. Warren Hollister spoke on behalf of a new periodization for western civilization. His proposed schema is Classical Antiquity, Late Antiquity, Traditional Europe, Modern Western Civilization, and Post-modern West. President Hollister skillfully discussed how recent scholarship supports such a reorientation. President Hollister also thought he deserved recognition of some unspecified kind for probably being the first president to "evaporate" his field of study, even though he was confident that the Middle Ages are in the curriculum to stay.

The 1991 annual meeting had thirty-six sessions devoted to American history. Five representative sessions include:

American Military and Intelligence Involvements in China during the 1940s. Michael Schaller, chair and commentator; "A Tangled Web: The OSS China-based Thailand Operation, 1943–1945," E. Bruce Reynolds; "The Unfulfilled Promise: The Historical Significance of the Dixie Mission," Carolle J. Carter.

The Fourteenth Amendment. Harold M. Hyman, chair; Michael Les Benedict and Steven Calabresi, commentators; "The Fourteenth Amendment: Its Framers' Intentions, Jurists' Dissensions, and Historians' Inventions," William Nelson.

The Nixon Administration: Conservative Ideology, Liberal Policies. Barry Riccio, chair; Barry Riccio and John Snetsinger, commentators; "Richard M. Nixon and the Foreign Policy Model for Watergate," Keith W. Olson; "The Nixon Court," Melvin I. Urofsky, "The Nixon Administration's Wage and Price Controls," Harry P. Jeffrey.

Women, Race, and Community. June O. Patton, chair; Elsa Barkley Brown, commentator; "Architects for Change: The Black Women's Club Movement in Buffalo, 1900–1940," Lillian Williams; "Black Professional Women and the Development of Community Commitments, 1880–1940," Stephanie J. Shaw.

Techy Slick Toys for the Girls and the Boys. David Lux, chair and commentator; "NASA: Catalyst of Change in American History," Henry Dethloff; "TechToys: Microchip Technology and the Toy Revolution since 1978," Paula E. Petrik; "The American Inventor as Cultural Artifact, or Techy Types and Tinkerers Trap Technology by Terminating Transfers," Harold C. Livesay.

There were twenty-eight sessions devoted to European history. Four representative sessions include:

Power and Policy in Medieval Flanders. Alfred J. Andrea, chair; Scott Waugh, commentator; "The Tenth- and Eleventh-Century Counts of Boulogne: Flemish Vassals or Independent Princes," Heather J. Tanner; "Reconfiguring the Polity: The Counts of Flanders and the Peace of God," Geoffrey G. Koziol; "The Flemish Dower of Countess Clemence of Burgundy," Penelope A. Adair.

Rhetoric and Reality in Elizabethan Foreign Policy. Thomas Meyer, chair and commentator; "Daniel Rogers at the Danish Court during the Time of the Armada," A.J. Slavin; "William Camden's Role in Creating the Elizabethan Public Image," Wyman Herendeen; "Papal Diplomacy and English Policy in the 1560s," Kenneth Bartlett.

Hungary and the Post-War I Order. Imre Bard, chair and commentator; "The White Terror in Hungary, 1919–1920," Thomas Sakmyster; "The Danubian Federation Projects in the Interwar Years," Nina Bakisian; "Hungary and Herbert Hoover: The Efficacy of Food Distribution, 1919,"

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Katherine Siegel; "General Bandholtz and the Rise of the Horthy Regime," Tibor Frank.

Patterns of Imperial Overrule. George Fredrickson, chair; John S. Galbraith, commentator; "Landlords, Tenants, and the State: A Comparative Study of Ireland and North India," John Cell; "The Political Aftermath of the Anglo-Zulu and U.S.-Sioux Wars," James Gump; "The Case of the Unchaste Widow: Kery Kolitanee vs. Muniram Kolitana," Dolores Chew.

Of the remaining twenty-five sessions, sixteen were devoted to Asia and the Pacific Rim. Representative sessions include:

The East Asian Water World in Early Modern Times. William Atwell, chair and commentator; "Fishermen, Sailors, and Pirates in South China," Robert Antony; "Japanese Smugglers of the Edo Period," Jay Lewis; "Defending Japan's 'Window to the World': Implementing *Sakoku* in the Seventeenth-Century," Lane Earns.

Trade and Migration of People and Capital Along the Pacific Rim. Daniel Kiwok, chair; Daniel Kiwok and Stephen Uhalley, commentators; "The Voyages of Zheng He," Robert Finlay; "Chinese Business Networking on the Pacific Rim," Wellington Chan; "Crossing the Rim: A Model of Asian-Pacific Migration to the Pacific Coast States in the 1970s and 1980s," Elliott R. Barkan.

The annual business meeting began with a report from President Hollister. The first part of the president's report acknowledged the tremendous amount of work that the Program Committee, under the extremely able direction of Barbara Penny Kanner, did to put together a program of such quality and breadth. He thanked the University of California, Los Angeles and the campuses of the University of Hawaii for their generous support of the program. He noted that most of the eighty-nine sessions were devoted in one way or another to the themes of exploration, expansion, and empire. President Hollister also thanked the Local Arrangements Committee and its chair, Cedric Cowing, for the hard work that went into organizing the Branch's first meeting on the Big Island. The president acknowledged with appreciation the elected and appointed members of the Branch who carried the work of the organization during the year. The second part of the president's report dealt with the health of the Branch. He indicated that he felt 1990-91 had been a particularly successful year. He felt that the hard work of Branch officers had enabled the Branch to rise above such past problems as escalating travel expenses and the proliferation of regional subdisciplinary conferences.

The secretary-treasurer reported that the affairs of the Branch are in reasonably good condition. In terms of the bankruptcy proceedings for the American Continental Corporation, the Branch received a check for

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\$601.22 as payment for its original bond investment of \$10,000. As reported last year, the Branch was able to withstand this investment setback without serious repercussions to the financial stability of the organization. The secretary-treasurer has also had to monitor developments pertaining to the financial stability of MGM-UA. The Branch holds \$10,000 of bonds in MGM-UA. All other financial matters remain in good condition. This good condition owes much to the generosity of members and officers who carry out the work of the Branch with due regard for its financial health. The Branch also benefitted from the significant administrative and travel support offered to the secretary-treasurer by Loyola Marymount University.

The managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported that the journal had another successful year. The journal was able to publish fifteen articles and 100 book reviews. Twenty articles were accepted for publication out of ninety-three submitted. Thirteen manuscripts remained under consideration. The Board of Editors and the referees were praised for their contributions toward maintaining the high quality of the journal. The Council approved Patricia Limerick, Carlos Schwantes, and Roderick Nash to three-year terms on the Board of Editors.

The Nominations Committee reported the following results: Lois W. Banner was elected vice-president; Mavis Mate, Robert Cherny, and Sharon Sievers were elected to the Council; and L. Ray Gunn and Linda Frey were elected to the Nominations Committee. The chair of the committee for 1990 was Lawrence J. Jelinek.

G. Thomas Edwards, chair of the Pacific Coast Branch Award Committee, announced that the award was won by Professor Ramón A. Gutiérrez for his book, *When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away: Marriage, Sexuality, and Power in New Mexico, 1500–1846*. The book was published by Stanford University Press in 1991. Professor Gutiérrez is at the University of California, San Diego.

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award went to Professor Nikolay N. Bolkhovitinov for his article, "The Crimean War and the Emergence of Proposals for the Sale of Russian America, 1853–1861." Professor Bolkhovitinov is a senior research scholar in the Institute of General History of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize was awarded to Fredrik Logevall for his article, "De Gaulle, Neutralization, and American Involvement in Vietnam, 1963–1964" (*PCB*, February 1992). Mr. Logevall is a doctoral student at Yale University.

Richard T. Ruetten, chair of the W. Turrentine Jackson Award Committee, announced that Marilynn Johnson of Southern Methodist University won the award for her dissertation entitled "The Western Front: World

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

War II and the Transformation of West Coast Urban Life.” Professor Johnson is a graduate of New York University.

Robert W. Cherny, 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 Barbara Penny Kanner, the Program Committee chair, and to Bruce Schulman, the co-chair for American history, and to their creative and diligent committee for developing a very full and intellectually stimulating program, focused on Representations of Exploration, Expansion, and Colonialism, but ranging widely both by field and approach, and for providing a timely and thoughtful luncheon program. The Branch thanks the many participants and thanks, too, the following organizations that have co-sponsored sessions: the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies of the University of California, Los Angeles; the Conference Group on Women’s History; the Fulbright Association of Hawaii; the Haskins Society; the North American Conference on British Studies; the Office of Research of the Women’s Studies Department of the University of Hawaii; Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society; and the Western Association of Women Historians. The Branch especially thanks the Western Association of Women Historians, not just for serving as a co-sponsor but also for its usual fine and convivial luncheon with its particularly appropriate topic for the focus of the meeting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Branch thanks the members of the Local Arrangements Committee, especially its chair Cedric Cowing. The Branch is grateful to the several academic institutions that have contributed to a successful meeting: the University of Hawaii, Manoa (the host for the meeting); the University of Hawaii, West Hawaii (especially Shanti Devi and Richard Stevens); Chaminade University (especially Mitch Yamasaki); Hawaii Loa College; Brigham Young University, Hawaii; and the University of Hawaii, Hilo. The Branch not only thanks the committee and the academic institutions, but also the staff and management of the Royal Waikoloan Hotel, all of whom have provided both generous hospitality and essential logistical contributions to create a most pleasant gathering on the Big Island.

BE IT ADDITIONALLY RESOLVED that the Branch gives special thanks to its secretary-treasurer, Lawrence Jelinek, and its managing editor, Norris Hundley, for their dedicated work on behalf of the Branch, our annual meeting, and the profession.

BE IT ADDITIONALLY RESOLVED that the Branch notes with great regret the recent retrenchments in higher education, especially in public institutions, in the region of the Branch, that the Branch sympathizes with

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the many fine teachers and historians who have found themselves unemployed or underemployed through no fault of their own, and with students who have been deprived of their teaching; that the Branch notes with concern the impact of such retrenchment especially at a time when many institutions face increasing numbers of retirements and the consequent need to rebuild their faculties; and the Branch looks forward to serious efforts by state legislatures to create equitable tax structures that will maintain broad access to higher education for students and will restore and extend high standards of quality in teaching and research.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that we regret the deaths during the past year of historians who resided and served in the region of the Branch, including Lawrence Cardozo, Abraham Nasatier, and Adel Ogden.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 31, 1991

GENERAL FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1990 \$ 13,046

Income:

Convention receipts	18,421
Program advertising	450
Subvention of American Historical Association	2,000
American Continental Corporation bankruptcy payout	601
Partial 1990 convention receipts	184
Interest on funds	<u>644</u>
Total Income	\$ 22,300

Expenditures:

Printing and mailing of program	\$ 6,124
Program Committee expenses	1,189
Subscription meals and hotel rentals	7,619
Miscellaneous convention expenses	1,444
Pacific Coast Branch Award	250
Miscellaneous office expenses	<u>1,000</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 17,626
Balance, December 31, 1991	<u>\$ 17,720</u>

THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1990 \$ 19,907

Income:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bond interest ..	225
Vermont Yankee Power Corporation Bond interest ..	123
Interest on funds	<u>1,319</u>
Total Income	\$ 1,667

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Expenditures:

University of California Press	
patron subscriptions	\$ 1,218
Miscellaneous office expenses	1,444
Advertising expenses	<u>200</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,862
Balance, December 31, 1991	<u>\$ 18,712</u>

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL AWARD:

Balance, December 31, 1990 (adjusted)	\$ 980
Income:	
Ohio Edison Company Bond interest	247
MGM-UA Communications Bond interest	325
Interest on funds	<u>52</u>
Total Income	\$ 624

Expenditures:

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award	<u>\$ 250</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 250
Balance, December 31, 1991	<u>\$ 1,354</u>

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON PRIZE:

Balance, December 31, 1990	\$ 2,051
Income:	
Interest on funds	<u>755</u>
Total Income	\$ 755

Expenditures:

The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize	<u>\$ 250</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 250
Balance, December 31, 1991	<u>\$ 2,556</u>

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON AWARD:

Balance, December 31, 1990	\$ 3,122
Income:	
MGM-UA Communications Company Bond interest	975
Interest on funds	<u>161</u>
Total Income	\$ 1,136

Expenditures:

The W. Turrentine Jackson Award	<u>\$ 500</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 500
Balance, December 31, 1991	<u>\$ 3,758</u>

STOCK AND BOND HOLDINGS

American Continental Corporation Bonds (\$10,000)
Ohio Edison Company Bonds (\$3,000)
Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bonds (\$3,000)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Utilities Company Stock (197.782 shares, \$7,856.30 fair market value)
(Stock Dividend Reinvestment Plan)

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation Bonds (\$1,000)

Funds are deposited at Home Savings and Loan Association of America, Temple City Branch. The certificates for the bonds and stocks are in a safety deposit box (opened to the signature of the Secretary-Treasurer or the Managing Editor of *The Pacific Historical Review*) at Home Savings and Loan Association of America, Temple City Branch.

Lawrence J. Jelinek, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Program of the One Hundred Sixth Annual Meeting
December 27–30, 1991, Chicago, Illinois*

REPORT OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The 1991 Program in Chicago, December 27–30, 1991, took as its theme the observance of the Columbian Quincentenary. A total of twenty-three regular sessions plus two plenary sessions focused on the history of the encounter of cultures and on the issues raised by this observance.

The plenaries were held consecutively, rather than simultaneously, although this schedule made for a long evening for the many members who attended both sessions. The Program Committee made this choice as it wished for all members to have an opportunity to attend both. We felt that the two sessions worked together to set a strong basis for the discussion of the meanings and consequences of the Columbian encounter in the three days of panels that followed.

The first plenary session, "Global Encounters, 1430–1750," included distinguished panelists Joseph Miller of the University of Virginia, looking at Africa; A. J. R. Russell-Wood of Johns Hopkins University, whose responsibility was Latin America; and James Axtell of the College of William and Mary, who spoke on North America as well as Latin America. Helen Nader of Indiana University, who has recently been honored with the Leo Gershoy Award for her scholarship on Habsburg Spain, served as chair. This session focused principally on the process and consequences of the encounter, although Professor Axtell moved to some degree into the subject matter of the second plenary with his discussion of the moral issues involved in this historical experience. Unfortunately, as the panel ran long, there was no opportunity for discussion by the audience.

The plenary on "Alternative Views of the Quincentenary" included a Latino perspective, delivered by Ramón Gutiérrez of the University of California at San Diego, recipient of the AHA Pacific Coast Branch Book Award for 1991; and an African-American perspective, presented by Joseph E. Harris of Howard University. Unfortunately, Rayna Green of the Smithsonian Institution, who was scheduled to deliver a Native American perspective, was prevented from attending by the death of a family member. She was ably, and extemporaneously, replaced by Michael Fraga of Northern Illinois University. The panel was chaired by

Evelyn Hu-DeHart of the University of Colorado, who gave up her plan to provide an Asian-American perspective so that there would be time for discussion from the audience. Among the many ideas emerging from the session, a particularly important point was raised by Professor Harris, chair of the AHA Committee on Minority Historians. He eloquently called upon the Association to play a major role in exploring alternative views of the legacy of Columbus through the perspectives and situations of Native Americans, Latinos, African-Americans, and other groups. Such an effort would help reach a more authentic, realistic reconstruction of the past as a basis for better contemporary understanding and relations. The Association could play a major role in helping to define an approach to a reinterpretation of this issue through its pamphlet series, in articles in the *American Historical Review*, and through the publication of books with the AHA imprimatur. The panel was followed by a spirited discussion of the issues raised by the panelists, and after it ended, a number of members stayed on to talk. The room did not clear until after 11:00 P.M., indicating the level of interest in the presentations.

The quincentenary theme was carried out in a number of other sessions. The committee is particularly grateful to several affiliated societies and other groups for their cooperation in developing sessions consonant with this theme. In particular, the Conference on Latin American History sponsored a number of panels, including one on teaching the quincentenary based on a course offered at Brown University. This session was proposed by the CLAH's Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee. In addition, the AHA Committee on the Columbus Quincentennial, the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities aided by sponsoring sessions on this theme. A very interesting and well attended panel was "Sex, Race, and the Politics of Conquest: A Roundtable," a joint session with the Conference Group on Women's History and the Coordinating Committee for Women in the Historical Profession, which included Native American, African-American, Latino, and Asian-American points of view.

A second major theme on which the 1991 program focused was the historical background of the current changes now sweeping Central and Eastern Europe. The membership responded by offering a number of excellent panel proposals to the committee, and twelve panels and a special NEH-sponsored roundtable, "Integration or Division? Putting Eastern Europe in Its Place," were included in the program. Professor Donald Treadgold of the Program Committee is especially to be thanked for his efforts in coordinating this section of the program. Of special interest to the membership was the session, "Communist Collapse or Civic

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Revolution? Interpreting the GDR Upheaval, October to November 1989," which attracted an audience of more than 100 persons.

Attendance figures also show that panels dealing with media presentations on historical themes were extremely popular. "'92: Historians and Television" and the special session, "The 'Medieval' Film: Its Uses and Abuses" included both scholars and those involved in production of film and television materials. Both drew large and enthusiastic audiences. A special thanks must go to Barbara Abrash, who organized the first session, and to Jeremy Adams and the Medieval Academy of America, who organized the second with special help and financial aid from the College of the Holy Cross and Southern Methodist University.

Other sessions which made excellent use of the resources of Chicago were the exhibition tour of "A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln" at the Chicago Historical Society, conducted by curators Eric Foner and Olivia Mahoney, and "Cartographic Resources for the Study and Teaching of History," conducted at the Newberry Library and followed by a reception there. Another notable panel, "The Peopling of North America, 1600–1660," highlighted with a presentation by Bernard Bailyn of Harvard University entitled "The Barbarous Years: The First Europeans and the Conflict of Civilizations" and commented on by Neal Salisbury of Smith College and Russell Menard of the University of Minnesota, drew an enthusiastic audience of over 200. The Program Committee is grateful to all involved in these outstanding events.

The Program Committee paid special attention to providing a wide variety of sessions devoted to as many different areas and time periods as possible. Feedback from the membership indicates that this effort was successful and appreciated. Although the number of total panels on Asia and Africa was still small, a number of comparative panels increased the participation of scholars interested in these areas. Distribution over the various areas — Europe, the United States, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and comparative — were allocated approximately according to percentage of submissions.

The meeting itself seems to have gone quite smoothly, and the problems that developed were solved quickly by the members on the scene. Great credit is due here to Albert Erlebacher of DePaul University and his indefatigable Local Arrangements Committee and staff. Sharon K. Tune of the AHA staff must also be commended for her contributions not only to local arrangements but also to her ongoing efforts to make each program a success year by year. Jim Gardner of the AHA was also a constant source of help and guidance.

Very few complaints were received by the Program Committee, and most of them were addressed to the usual problems of room size and

placement on the program. A particular difficulty that *did* surface, however, was overcrowding in the meeting rooms, especially on Sunday, the second day of the panel sessions. Although it has been Association policy in the past to schedule approximately the same number of panels on each day and at each of the six time slots available, the largest number of members in attendance is obviously on the middle day of the meetings, and sessions were understandably overcrowded. An adjustment might be made to provide a few more panels on that day, or perhaps larger rooms for those that are presented. Another possibility, as travel budgets shrink and more members can attend only part of the meetings, might be a change in format to three sessions a day for two days. Unquestionably attendance on the final day at the final session is much reduced in the current schedule, and leads to disappointment for presenters.

A continuing problem that surfaced again at the 1991 meetings was the failure of scheduled participants to attend. Ronald Walters' and Jean Quataert's report on the 1990 Program (*Perspectives*, September 1991) indicates the same difficulty. I firmly agree with their statement about those who did not appear and gave no notice or gave notice too late for other arrangements to be made: "Their behavior was unprofessional, a disservice to their colleagues, and unfair to the scholars who submit perfectly fine proposals that are not accepted by the Program Committee." I urge the Research Division to adopt the suggestion of the 1990 committee to keep a record of panelists who do not appear and who do not help to make arrangements to provide substitutes. I would recommend, as well, that the Research Division consider some sort of sanction against these scholars in regard to future appearances at the annual meetings.

By far the stickiest problems that faced the committee were those involving Section 6 of the Program Committee guidelines, which are largely directed to eligibility. It is in enforcing these guidelines that the committee is most often faced with requesting changes in the makeup of individual panels. Panel proposers almost always responded cooperatively and with good will, but these changes frequently required a great deal of effort on their part. Section 6 is designed, of course, to make participation in the annual meeting as open as possible, with the exception of 6a, which restricts appearances to members except in particular cases. Taken one by one, the provisions of section 6 may not appear to be unnecessarily complex, but the enforcement of all of them at once in the case of each panel is extremely difficult. 6b provides that no individual should appear in two successive years, "except under extraordinary circumstances," and 6c that no individual appear twice in the same annual meeting, also "except under extraordinary circumstances." I could recommend that 6c be kept in its present form, but that 6b be amended to apply

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only to paper presenters, and not to chairs and commentators. Currently, members who agree to serve in these categories are thereby prevented from presenting their own work for two years, and this restriction seems to me an undue sacrifice.

6d is less strongly stated but negates its milder wording in spirit by calling specifically for *action* on the part of the Program Committee: the committee itself is enjoined to "actively seek to avoid gender-segregated sessions." It is further requested to contact proposers of individual sessions to "ensure that whenever possible sessions include members of both sexes. . . ." In this guideline, the committee is specifically directed to become involved in individual sessions, and this guideline is the *only one* in which the committee is so strongly directed. 6e, in contrast, directs the committee "to encourage proposers of sessions to include participants representing the full diversity of the AHA membership, such as ethnic and racial minorities and junior historians," but without a specific direction to "actively seek" a particular result.

The Research Division, after the last meeting of the 1991 Program Committee, adopted language to appear in the "lore" of the Program Committee in which it indicates specifically that "guideline 6d should not be interpreted as requiring all sessions to be gender-integrated." It does not, however, indicate how decisions on 6d should be made. The committee is thus left with a directive to work actively to achieve a goal which the Association, as reflected in this recent change, does not seem to be quite willing to accept. 6d is already ambiguous; the Program Committee had difficulty interpreting it in 1991 and so did panel proposers. The current language of 6d itself leads to various interpretations. Is it a "principle," a "symbol," or a "requirement"? Proposers interpret the guideline in various ways, and the Program Committee is constantly put in the position of defending whatever stance it takes without clear language to back it up. As chair of the 1991 committee, I strongly recommend that the Research Division clarify the language in the guidelines themselves. The "lore," which is normally available only to the committee, does not reach the membership and therefore leaves the committee to deal with the ambiguities. Moreover, since 6d is by far the most sensitive of all the guidelines, the misunderstandings that develop can lead to considerable bad feeling.

In any case, the 1991 Program included a substantial number of female participants, approximately 228 of 700 in the numbered sessions. Compliance with 6e, addressed to diversity, was more difficult to fulfill, and the number of ethnic and racial minorities participating in the meetings remained small. In fact, when Michael Fraga asked the large audience at the second plenary session whether there were any Native Americans in

attendance, he turned out to be the only one in the room. Although the Program Committee made efforts, through the plenary on "Alternative Views of the Quincentenary" and the recruitment of other panels, to include more of these scholars, very few attended and fewer still participated.

Another major problem faced by the Program Committee was the extraordinary volume of correspondence and the lack of adequate time for consideration of individual proposals. The current structure places the responsibility for the selection of committee members; the collection of all proposals; the reproduction and dissemination of those proposals to committee members; the direction of committee meetings and the preparation of all lists and documents necessary for those meetings; the informing of all panel proposers as to acceptance or rejection, including requested changes; the preparation of the final program (although not its final publication); the collection of summer addresses for all panelists; the indexing of the program; the inclusion of last-minute changes; and the final arrangements for all plenaries and special sessions, on the program chair and his or her institution, which also normally bears all expenses. In some cases these responsibilities are divided up between the chair and co-chair and their institutions. In addition, the Program Committee is charged with the enforcement of the guidelines (discussed above), and much of the effort devolves upon the chair and co-chair. The expenses and time involved are simply immense, and most committee chairs have, at best, student help. The pressures on the committee fall precisely at the time that students are most likely to have other things to think about—midterms, for example.

Other associations have recently begun to organize the development of the program through a decentralized structure and to finance the effort much more heavily. The Latin American Studies Association, for example, in putting together a meeting with approximately twice as many sessions as the AHA, is providing its current Program Committee chair with a budget of \$30,000 in addition to computers, answering machines, and other equipment, over and above the student help provided by his institution. This sum provided by LASA is adequate for secretarial rather than student help. Moreover, LASA has adopted a decentralized structure in which fifteen heads of sections collect and prioritize panel and paper proposals. (Within the AHA, the Latin American historians have been performing a similar service through the Conference on Latin American History by providing a slate of developed and prioritized panels to the Program Committee every year.) Many of the secretarial functions have been moved into their national office. The chair of the Program Committee is then responsible for choosing and coordinating the section heads, bringing them together for a two-day meeting to put together the final

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program, and for coordinating all plenaries and other related activities. Other social science organizations, such as the American Political Science Association, have adopted a similar structure. Given the great importance of the program to the AHA, I recommend that the Research Division consider changes in structure that would spread the responsibilities for the development of the Program between more individuals and institutions and the provision of more AHA support for the chair and co-chair of the Program Committee. The latter could be accomplished through budget support or the transfer of more of the secretarial functions to the AHA office in Washington or both. As the spring semester is the period in which the heaviest work occurs, part of the solution might be to provide the chair with a full-time secretary during that time. Further, a reasonable division of the workload might involve having a co-chair for each of three areas — Europe, United States, and Asia-Africa-Latin America — although this suggestion in no way implies that panels should be allocated equally to each of these. Panel distribution will, of course, vary a great deal from year to year depending on theme and submissions. Comparative sessions could still be considered by the full committee.

In concluding, I want to reiterate my thanks to the wonderful members of the Program Committee, and especially to Richard Griswold del Castillo, San Diego State University, who served as my co-chair. Don Fixico, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Waldo Heinrichs, Temple University; Linda M. Heywood, Howard University; Stephen R. MacKinnon, Arizona State University; Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota; John C. Rule, Ohio State University; Linda K. Salvucci, Trinity University; and Donald Treadgold, University of Washington, served with enthusiasm, good humor, and startling efficiency. The two meetings of the Program Committee were a particular pleasure for me. JoAnn McNamara, Hunter College-CUNY, and Fred Hoxie, Newberry Library, co-chairs of the 1992 Program Committee, attended our meetings and helped enormously. I also want to thank the many members of the Association who submitted panels and who participated in the 1991 Program. It is to these dedicated colleagues and those previously acknowledged that the successes of the 1991 meetings must be credited.

Linda Hall

*Associate Professor and Chair, 1991 Program
Committee
University of New Mexico*

PROGRAM OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

GLOBAL ENCOUNTERS, 1430–1750

CHAIR: Helen Nader, Indiana University

Africa. Joseph Miller, University of Virginia

Central and South America. A.J.R. Russell-Wood, Johns Hopkins University

North America. James Axtell, College of William and Mary

COMMENT: The Audience

ALTERNATIVE VIEWS OF THE QUINCENTENARY

CHAIR: Evelyn Hu-DeHart, University of Colorado at Boulder

A Native American Perspective. Rayna Green, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

An Hispanic Perspective. David Carrasco, University of Colorado at Boulder

An African-American Perspective. Joseph E. Harris, Howard University

COMMENT: The Audience

THE IMAGINARY BATTLEFIELD: LANGUAGE-IDEOLOGY-VIOLENCE

CHAIR: John Shy, University of Michigan

National Socialist Ideology and the Barbarization of German Soldiers at the Eastern Front. Omer Bartov, Tel Aviv University

Imagining Battle: The Marine Corps and the Barbarization of the Pacific War. Craig Cameron, Old Dominion University

Sterilizing Destruction: The Discourse of Contemporary U.S. Nuclear Targeting. Lynn Eden, Stanford University

COMMENT: John Shy

CIVIL WARS DURING THE COLD WAR: GREECE, CHINA, AND THE PHILIPPINES

CHAIR: George Andreopoulos, Yale University

China's Civil War of 1945–1949 and the Origins of the Cold War in Asia: A Critical Reappraisal. Shu Guang Zhang, State University College of New York at Potsdam

The Greek Civil War Reconsidered: A Case of Deterrence Success? George Andreopoulos

The Huk Rebellion and American Counterinsurgency Policy: The Case of the Iloilo Province. Alfred McCoy, University of Wisconsin-Madison

COMMENT: Lloyd Etheredge, University of Toronto

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THE SECOND CONQUEST OF CENTRAL AMERICA: COFFEE AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

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

Cultivating Coffee: Landlords and Campesinos in Nineteenth-Century Nicaragua. Julie Charlip, University of California, Los Angeles

Coffee and Forced Labor: Rural Society in Nicaragua, 1870–1930. Elizabeth Dore, Middlebury College

Colonial Heritage, Coffee Production, and Political Institutions in Nineteenth-Century Central America. Hector Lindo-Fuentes, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Héctor Pérez-Brignoli, University of Costa Rica

NONELITE DIMENSIONS OF COLONIAL URBAN SOCIETY: LIMA AND MEXICO BEFORE 1800

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Samuel Amaral, Northern Illinois University

The Forging of an Indian Nation: Urban Indians in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Lima, Peru. Lyn Lowry, University of California, Berkeley

Chimalpahin: Country Boy Makes Good in the City. Susan Schroeder, Loyola University Chicago

Neither Sacred nor Profane: Religious and Secular Institutions for Women in Lima, 1550–1710. Nancy Van Deusen, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Susan E. Ramirez, DePaul University

THE DIFFICULT BIRTH OF THE PENITENTIARY IN LATIN AMERICA

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Paul Vanderwood, San Diego State University

The Mexican Revolution and the Porfirian Discourse on Prison Reform. Robert Buffington, University of Arizona

The Penitentiary and the "Modernization" of Peru's Criminal System in the Nineteenth Century. Carlos A. Aguirre, University of Minnesota

Penitentiaries, Visions of Class, and Export Economies: Brazil and Argentina Compared. Ricardo D. Salvatore, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: Martha Huggins, Union College

THE SOVIET COUNTRYSIDE BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS

CHAIR: John Bushnell, Northwestern University

Group Crime and Peasant Society: Alliances and Conflicts in the Russian Village, 1923–27. Jane E. Ormrod, University of Chicago

The Question of Social Support for the Collectivization of Agriculture. Sheila Fitzpatrick, University of Chicago

Peasant Complaints in the Western Oblast (Smolensk), 1933–37. Nellie Hauke Ohr, Vassar College

COMMENT: Roberta T. Manning, Boston College

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THE ARTILLERY REVOLUTION IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN: PRE-GUNPOWDER AND GUNPOWDER PHASES

CHAIR: Paul E. Chevedden, Salem State College

The Conquest of Islamic Valencia by James I the Conqueror: The Role of Mechanized Siegecraft, Strategy, and Logistics. Paul E. Chevedden

Arms Control in the Iberian High Middle Ages: Royal Ban on Artillery in the Thirteenth-Century Crown of Aragon. Donald J. Kagay, Texas Medieval Association

Warfare and Firearms in Fifteenth-Century Morocco. Weston F. Cook, Jr., Georgetown University

COMMENT: Vincent J. Cornell, Duke University

NARRATIVE AUTHORITY AND WOMEN'S LIVES IN LATE NINETEENTH- EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY BRITAIN: MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIONS OF WORKING-CLASS WOMEN

Joint Session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Jonathan Schneer, Georgia Institute of Technology

Working-Class Women as Selves and Others: Trade Unionism and Self-Creation in the Life of Emilia Dilke. Kali A. K. Israel, University of Cincinnati

Imagining Women and Socialist Alternatives in Fabian Texts. Polly Beals, University of Colorado at Boulder

Engendering Professional Authority: Welfare Supervisors, Women Police and Patrols, and the Working-Class Woman as Subject. Angela Woollacott, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: Deborah Epstein Nord, Princeton University

SEXUAL POLEMICS IN EARLY MODERN FRANCE

Joint Session with the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History

CHAIR: Eugene Rice, Columbia University

Denouncing Henri III and His Mignons: Polemic and Prediction. Donald Stone, Harvard University

Sexual and Political Disorder in the Mazarinades. Jeffrey Merrick, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Sexual Posturing in the French Revolution. Elizabeth Colwill, San Diego State University

COMMENT: Sarah Maza, Northwestern University

ITALY AND AMERICA: CROSS-CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS IN THE FASCIST ERA

CHAIR: Spencer Di Scala, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Fascist Intellectuals and the Image of America. Emilio Gentile, University of Rome

Wartime America: The Anti-Fascist View. Elena Aga-Rossi, University of L'Aquila

Fascism, Italy, and America: The Italian American Perspective. Philip V. Cannistraro, Drexel University

COMMENT: James E. Miller, U.S. Department of State

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

MIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND ASSIMILATION IN OLD AND NEW FRANCE, 1500–1800

CHAIR: Orest Ranum, Johns Hopkins University

"Les Étrangers naturalisés": Spanish Merchants in French Cities, 1480–1630. Gayle K. Brunelle, California State University, Fullerton

"Les Regnicoles Sauvage": American Indians and French Naturalization, 1628–1763. Charlotte Wells, University of Indiana

"A Loafing, Roaming, and Restless Life": The Official Image of Vagabondage in New France. Daniel A. Scalberg, Multnomah College

COMMENT: Orest Ranum

HISTORIANS AND THE PURPOSES OF HISTORICAL WRITING IN THE FIRST CENTURIES OF THE SECOND MILLENNIUM

CHAIR: Patrick Geary, University of Florida

What Dudo Wrote, or, On Hacking through the Thistles of Wild Superfluity in the Works of Medieval Historians. Felice Lifshitz, Florida International University

Hugh of Fleury's So-called Historia Ecclesiastica and Historiographic Traditions. Kimberly LoPrete, Temple University

Reading History in the Middle Ages. Leah Shopkow, Indiana University

COMMENT: Patrick Geary

POLITICAL ANTISEMITISM IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

Joint Session with the Czechoslovak History Conference and the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History

CHAIR: Wilma Iggers, Canisius College

Antisemitism and the Language of Ritual Murder: Tiszaeszlár and Polná. Hillel J. Kieval, University of Washington

Polish-Jewish Relations, 1870–1920. Piotr Wrobel, Warsaw University

The Curious Case of the Collaborating Rabbi. Robert Blumstock, McMaster University

COMMENT: William O. McCagg, Jr., Michigan State University; Leonard Sweet, United Theological Seminary

'92: HISTORIANS AND TELEVISION

CHAIR: Barbara Abrash, New York University

Americas: Latin America and the Caribbean. Peter E. Winn, Tufts University

The Buried Mirror. Peggy Liss, Washington, D.C.

1492: A Clash of Visions. Yanna Kroyt Brandt, Independent Producer, New York City

COMMENT: The Audience

THE CHURCH-STATE QUESTION IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: John F. Wilson, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Religion and Political Development in Central Europe Around 1900: A View From Vienna. John W. Boyer, University of Chicago

The State, the University, and the Public Good: Progressivism as "Revitalized" Social Christianity. Eugene Y. Lowe, Princeton University

COMMENT: Jacob H. Dorn, Wright State University; Albert J. Raboteau, Princeton University

NATIVISM, IMMIGRATION, AND THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PARTY

CHAIR: Joel H. Silbey, Cornell University

Nativism, Know Nothings, and the Triumph of the Republican Party, 1857–1860. Tyler Anbinder, University of Wyoming

The Republican Party's Changing Attitude toward Immigration during the Civil War. Heather Cox Richardson, Harvard University

COMMENT: Stephen E. Maizlish, University of Texas at Arlington; Joel H. Silbey

"FREEDOM'S SONS ARE FRENCHMEN ALL": AMERICAN REACTIONS TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Richard Beeman, University of Pennsylvania

Ambivalent Americans: The Image of the French Revolution in the American Republic, 1789–1801. James Tagg, University of Lethbridge

"Firey Frenchified Dames": American Women and the French Revolution. Susan Branson Heller, Northern Illinois University

"'Tis the World's Jubilee, and Mankind Must Be Free": Boston Celebrates the Victory at Valmy. Simon P. Newman, Northern Illinois University

COMMENT: James Roger Sharp, Syracuse University

WOMEN'S WORK AND POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: William Chafe, Duke University

The Problem of Marginal Differentiation: Difference, Agency, Identity, and Tailfins in the Study of Women's History. Paula Baker, University of Pittsburgh

Divisions and Revisions: History and the Politics of Women's Work since the Sears Case. Elizabeth Faue, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Virginia Scharff, University of New Mexico; William Chafe

REVISION AND IDENTITY: THE MEANING OF WRITING NEW WORLD HISTORIES

CHAIR: Robert Middlekauff, University of California, Berkeley

Truth, Authority, and Revision in Fernandez de Oviedo's History of the New World. Kathleen A. Meyers, Indiana University

The Quaker Executions as Myth and History. Carla Gardina Pestana, Ohio State University

COMMENT: John Kicza, Washington State University; Robert Middlekauff

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE "HIGH NOON" OF U.S. MILITARY RACIAL SEGREGATION, 1941–1951

CHAIR: Bernard Nalty, Office of Air Force History

Home Front/Battle Front: Military Racial Violence in the Zone of the Interior, 1941–1945. Stanley Sandler, U.S. Army Special Warfare Center and School

African-Americans and the Desegregation of the Armed Forces, 1940–1950. Phillip McGuire, Fayetteville State University

An Oral History of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Mary Haynes, U.S. Army Center of Military History

The Air Force, 1941–1951: From Racial Segregation to Integration. Alan Gropman, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

COMMENT: Bernard Nalty

PORTUGAL AND AFRICA IN THE AGE OF ENCOUNTER

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on the Columbus Quincentennial

CHAIR: Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University

Portuguese Communication with Africans on the Route to India. Jeanne Hein, Center for Independent Study, New Haven

Cross-Cultural Diplomacy: Portuguese Negotiations in West Africa, 1441–1521. Ivana Elbl, Trent University, Canada

Prelude to 1492: Christopher Columbus in Africa and the Atlantic Islands. William D. Phillips, Jr., University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

COMMENT: Philip D. Curtin

ANXIETIES OF INFLUENCE: HISTORY, THEORY, AND POLITICS

CHAIR: David D. Roberts, University of Georgia

The Linguistic Turn: Sophists and Citizens. Hans Kellner, Michigan State University

The Invention of Medieval Japan: Historical Discourse and the Politics of National Identity. Thomas Keirstead, McGill University

History Without Empiricism: Truth Without Facts. Nancy F. Partner, McGill University

COMMENT: David D. Roberts

TWENTIETH-CENTURY COLONIALISM AND THE CULTURE OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING

CHAIR: Herrick Chapman, Carnegie Mellon University

Japan and Greater East Asia. Barbara Brooks, City College of the City University of New York

France and West Africa. Alice Conklin, University of Rochester

United States and Puerto Rico. Michael Lapp, College of New Rochelle

COMMENT: Herrick Chapman

NATIVE AMERICAN HEALTH AND DISEASE

CHAIR: Donald L. Parman, Purdue University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Disease and Cultural Identity: A Case Study from the Southeast. Clara Sue Kidwell, University of California, Berkeley

Navajo Singers and Western Medical Doctors. Jennie R. Joe, University of Arizona

COMMENT: Donald L. Parman

NOT-SO-STRANGE BEDFELLOWS: MODEL COLLABORATIVES TO STRENGTHEN HISTORY EDUCATION

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division and the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative

CHAIR: Kermit Hall, University of Florida, and chair, BREC Governing Board

In Philadelphia: Developing Sustained Partnerships between School and Historical Agencies. Linda D. Friedrich, Philadelphia Alliance for Teaching Humanities in the Schools

In St. Louis: Making Parents Part of the Team. Christine J. Reilly, Missouri Humanities Council

In Illinois: Expanding the History Teaching Alliance Model. Lawrence W. McBride, Illinois State University

COMMENT: The Audience

EXHIBITION TOUR. *A HOUSE DIVIDED: AMERICA IN THE AGE OF LINCOLN*

Eric Foner, Columbia University

Olivia Mahoney, Chicago Historical Society

The two curators of *A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln* led a tour of the exhibition for participants in the AHA annual meeting.

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: George M. Wilson, Indiana University

History and Memory: Why the Korean War Is "Forgotten." Bruce Cumings, University of Chicago

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Louise Tilly, New School of Social Research

Women, War, and the State: Historical Comparisons. Jean Quataert, State University of New York, Binghamton

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HISTORY

Digging in the Archives: Is Public History Different? David Kyvig, University of Akron

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

ORGANIZATION OF HISTORY TEACHERS

PRESIDING: Earl P. Bell, University of Chicago Lab School

The Strange Relationship of Professional Historians, Professional Organizations, and Precollege History Teachers. Earl P. Bell

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF THE GILDED AGE AND PROGRESSIVE ERA

PRESIDING: Charles W. Calhoun, East Carolina University

Presidential Address. Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., Director Emeritus, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center

BEYOND COLUMBUS: OTHER EXOTIC ENCOUNTERS

CHAIR: Donald F. Lach, University of Chicago

The First Great Cultural Encounter between China and Europe. D. E. Mungello, Coe College

Twin Travellers: French and Iranian Embassies to Siam in 1685. Sujata G. Bhatt, University of Michigan

Flaubert's Carthage, Flaubert's Salammbô: Monsters, History, and the Beautiful. Roger Celestin, University of Connecticut at Storrs

COMMENT: Marshall Sahlins, University of Chicago; Donald F. Lach

BLACKS AND WHITES IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, 1888–1988

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University

Blacks and Whites in São Paulo, Brazil, 1888–1988. George Reid Andrews, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: Emilia Viotti da Costa, Yale University; Franklin W. Knight

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES AND INDIAN LABOR IN TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Thomas M. Davies, Jr., San Diego State University

The Bolivian Chiriguano and Labor Migration to the Sugar Plantations of Northern Argentina. Erick D. Langer, Carnegie Mellon University

Indian Forced Labor on the Haciendas of Venezuela's Sur del Lago Zuliano. Peter S. Linder, Washington State University

Actors, Victims, Slaves, Ghosts: The Rubber Industry and Indian Labor in the Putumayo. Michael E. Stanfield, University of New Mexico

COMMENT: Jane M. Rausch, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

CONFRONTING THE "MACHINE": AFRICAN AND ASIAN RESPONSES TO WESTERN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL SUPERIORITY

CHAIR: Kathleen G. Dugan, Hampshire College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

African Responses to Western Technology. Wyatt MacGaffey, Haverford College

Indian Responses to Colonial Science, Technology, and Medicine. John Paul, Fitchburg State College

Chinese Attitudes toward Western Science and Technology, 1895–1915. David Buck, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

COMMENT: Michael Adas, Rutgers University

PUBLIC SPACE AND URBAN IDENTITY IN ARAGON/ CATALONIA: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Joint Session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: Linda A. McMillin, Susquehanna University

Sacred Space and Family Identity: Religious Patronage among the Good Men of Barcelona. Stephen Paul Bensch, Swarthmore College

Religious Identity in an Urban Context: Christians, Muslims, and Jews in the Fourteenth-Century Crown of Aragon. David Nirenberg, Princeton University

Urban Space and Symbolic Categories in Nineteenth-Century Barcelona. Gary Wray McDonogh, New College of the University of South Florida

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

CONTINUITY AND RUPTURE IN EARLY MODERN FRENCH CITIES

CHAIR: Philip T. Hoffman, California Institute of Technology

The Medieval Commune as a Catholic League City: The Example of Marseille in the Sixteenth and First Half of the Seventeenth Centuries. Ellery Schalk, University of Texas at El Paso

The Writing of History and Urban Ideology: Lyon in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Denis Crouzet, Université de Lyon III

Prostitution and the Catholic Revival in Four Seventeenth-Century French Cities: Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Nancy. Kathryn Norberg, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Claire Dolan, Université Laval

GENDER AND CITIZENSHIP IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Lois Schwoerer, George Washington University

The Republic of Letters: Women, Woman, and Humanism in Renaissance Italy. Jennifer F. Rondeau, Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis

War, Work, and Wealth: The Bases of Citizenship in Early Modern German Cities. Merry Wiesner-Hanks, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Gender Implications of the Execution of Charles I. Hilda L. Smith, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: R. Po-chia Hsia, New York University

YOUTH AND POLITICS IN THE SOVIET UNION: THE KOMSOMOL IN THE 1920s AND 1930s

CHAIR: Ralph T. Fisher, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Political Socialization of Newly-Urbanized Youth: Komsomol Recruitment in Moscow, 1929–1939. David L. Hoffmann, Harvard Russian Research Center

With Just Cause? Komsomol Criticism of School Policy, 1919–1928. Larry Holmes, University of South Alabama

The Peasant Question and Regional Komsomol Politics in the 1920s. Isabel A. Tirado, William Paterson College

COMMENT: Ann Gorsuch, University of Michigan; Henry Reichman, California State University, Hayward

THE HABSBURG LEGACY: ETHNICITY, ECONOMICS, AND GEOPOLITICS IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

Joint Session with the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History and the Center for Austrian Studies

CHAIR: Charles Ingrao, Purdue University

Historical Perspectives on Ethnic Conflict in Central Europe. Helmut Konrad, Universität Graz

Economic Transformation in Central Europe: The View from History. David Good, University of Minnesota

The Diplomatic Implications of the Dissolution of the Habsburg Empire. Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University

COMMENT: Richard Rudolph, University of Minnesota

MILITARY BURDENS ON EMPIRES

CHAIR: John A. Lynn, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The Fall of the Athenian Empire. Thomas Kelly, University of Minnesota

The Fall of the Roman Empire. Arther Ferrill, University of Washington

The Survival of the Byzantine Empire. Warren Treadgold, Florida International University

COMMENT: Bernard Bachrach, University of Minnesota

THE PAPACY AND PREACHING BEFORE 1600

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Penny J. Cole, Trinity College, University of Toronto

The Sermons of Pope Innocent III. John C. Moore, Hofstra University

Popes and Preachers in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Phyllis B. Roberts, College of Staten Island and the Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York

Preaching Before the Popes in Counter-Reformation Rome. Frederick J. McGinness, Mount Holyoke College

COMMENT: Penny J. Cole

WAR, COMMERCE, AND EMPIRE: IMAGES OF THE STATE IN BRITISH POLITICAL CULTURE, 1660–1783

Joint Session with the North American Conference on British Studies

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Rhetoric against Universal Monarchy: Foreign Policy and Political Ideologies in Restoration England. Steven Pincus, Harvard University

Empire and Images of Kingship in England before the American Revolution. Eliga Gould, Johns Hopkins University

Imperialism and British Culture, c. 1720–1785. Kathleen Wilson, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Daniel Baugh, Cornell University

REEVALUATIONS IN MODERN GERMAN HISTORY AND THEIR MEANING FOR OUR TIME

CHAIR: Charles McClelland, University of New Mexico

The Second Reich: Has the Time for Revision Come? Stanley Antosik, St. John's University

The Erfurt Program 1891: Contradiction or Unity? H. Kendall Rogers, Manchester College

Leo Szilard's "Der Bund": A Textual Analysis of Politics and Science. Roy Scott Sheffield, University of Florida

COMMENT: Rebecca Boehling, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

RELIGION AND REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS IN AMERICA, 1760–1805

CHAIR: Alan Taylor, Boston University

Sexual Politics: Gender and Authority in the Evangelical Church. Susan M. Juster, University of California, Santa Barbara

Opposing the Standing Order: Religious and Political Dissent in New England, 1780–1805. Stephen R. Grossbart, University of Florida

COMMENT: Gregory H. Nobles, Georgia Institute of Technology; Alan Taylor

THE FEDERAL HISTORIAN IN A WORLD OF CHANGE

Joint Session with the Society for History in the Federal Government

CHAIR: Anna K. Nelson, American University

Recent U.S.-USSR-European Arms Control Treaties: New Federal Records, New Interpretations. Joseph P. Harahan, U.S. Department of Defense On-Site Inspection Agency

U.S.-USSR Archival Initiative: Access and Interchanges for Genealogical Research. Patricia Eames, National Archives and Records Administration

Military History in a Changing World: International Aspects of the U.S. Army Historical Program. John T. Greenwood, U.S. Army Center of Military History

COMMENT: Anna K. Nelson

WHOSE CITY? WHOSE COUNTRY? SOCIAL CONFLICT AND THE DEFINITION OF AN URBAN ORDER IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHICAGO

CHAIR: Philip J. Ethington, Charles Warren Center, Harvard University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Relief, Aid, and Order: Class, Gender, and the Definition of Community in the Aftermath of Chicago's Great Fire. Karen Sawislak, Stanford University

Who Defines America? Haymarket and the New Urban Order. Carl Smith, Northwestern University

Manufacturing a Community: Pullman Workers and Their Town, 1880–1894. Janice L. Reiff, Case Western Reserve University

COMMENT: Philip J. Ethington

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE CREATION OF A GENDERED STATE

CHAIR: Richard Sylla, New York University

Creating a National Home: The Postwar Care of Dependent Union Soldiers. Patrick Kelly, New York University

Shoring up the Family: Civil War Pensions and the Crisis of American Domesticity. Megan McClintock, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Sonya Michel, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Richard Sylla

SURVIVING THE ATLANTIC WORLD: COLONISTS, ECONOMICS, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

CHAIR: John J. McCusker, University of Maryland, College Park

Atlantic Outposts: Survival Strategies in Early Bermuda and Barbados. Alison F. Games, University of Pennsylvania

Economic Development and Survival in Colonial Montserrat. David Hancock, Harvard University

Middle Class Survival Techniques in Eighteenth-Century Jamaica and Virginia. Alan L. Karras, Georgetown University

COMMENT: John J. McCusker

AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS AND THE GROWTH OF ACADEMIC SCIENCE, 1918–1935

Joint Session with the History of Science Society

CHAIR: Stanley N. Katz, American Council of Learned Societies and Princeton University
The Creation of Post Graduate Education and the Siting of American Scientific Research. Alexi J. Assmus, University of California, Berkeley

From "National University" to Local Center of Science: Princeton University and the General Education Board, 1918–1932. Ronald E. Doel, American Institute of Physics

An Intellectual Elite: The Institute for Advanced Study and Foundation Ideology in the 1930s. Laura Smith Porter, College of the Holy Cross

COMMENT: Bruce L. R. Smith, Brookings Institution

DIFFERENT PASTS? HISTORY, ANTHROPOLOGY, AND THE PUBLIC

Joint Session with the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Fredric Miller, National Endowment for the Humanities

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The "Seeds of Change" Exhibition. Herman Viola, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

Witnesses: Museums and Visitors Face Cultural Change. Nicholas Westbrook, Fort Ticonderoga

"Sacred Encounters": Ethnohistory for a Museum Audience. Jacqueline Peterson, Washington State University

COMMENT: Peter Iverson, Arizona State University

MEDIEVAL BACKGROUND OF COLUMBUS

Joint Session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Delno C. West, Northern Arizona University

Columbus, Pierre d'Ailly, and Medieval Apocalypticisms. Pauline Moffitt Watts, Sarah Lawrence College

Columbus and the Virgin. John Fleming, Princeton University

Columbus and the Law. James Muldoon, Rutgers University-Camden

COMMENT: Leonard Sweet, United Theological Seminary

ON-LINE AND OFF-LINE: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES FOR HISTORIANS IN THE 1990s

Joint Session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: Jane Rosenberg, National Endowment for the Humanities

Finding the Sources: Structure and Searching Strategies for New On-Line Imprint Catalogues.

Britain and Europe. Henry Snyder, University of California, Riverside

America. Alan Degutis, American Antiquarian Society

East Asia. John Haeger, Research Libraries Group

Finding Current Historical Scholarship in Subject Areas: The History of Science as a Case Study. Peter Sobol, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Automating Your Index Cards: New Bibliographical Software for the Scholar. David Y. Allen, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: The Audience

CHICAGO'S "GREAT CONVERSATION": A MODEL FOR CLASSICAL AND MULTICULTURAL LEARNING IN URBAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Joint Session with the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: William J. Lowe, Chicago State University

PANEL: John Brinkman, University of Chicago Oriental Institute; Linda Carruthers, Chicago Public Schools; Peter White, University of Chicago; Frank Yurco, Field Museum of Natural History

COMMENT: The Audience

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

INTERVIEWING AND THE JOB MARKET IN THE 1990s: A WORKSHOP

Sponsored by the AHA Professional Division and the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession/Conference Group on Women's History

CHAIR: Louise Año Nuevo Kerr, University of Illinois at Chicago

Participants held a brief discussion of the current employment situation and followed it with small group workshops for interviewees. Each group participated in mock interviews as well as discussed successful strategies.

CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES FOR THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF HISTORY

CHAIR: Dennis Reinhartz, University of Texas at Arlington

Maps as Texts. Brian Harley, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Developing a Historical Atlas for a Metropolitan Area. David Buisseret, The Newberry Library

Maps as Sources for Teaching Survey Courses: American History and Western Civilization. Gerald Danzer, University of Illinois at Chicago

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING

PRESIDING: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

AWARD OF PRIZES:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: Theodore Koditschek, University of Missouri-Columbia

George Louis Beer Prize: John Gillingham, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Albert J. Beveridge Award: Richard Price, Martinique

James Henry Breasted Prize: No prize in 1991

John H. Dunning Prize: Eric Arnesen, Harvard University

John K. Fairbank Prize: Andrew Gordon, Duke University

Herbert Feis Award: Burnett Bolloten

Leo Gershow Award: Helen Nader, Indiana University

Clarence Haring Prize: Alberto Flores Galindo, Catholic University of Peru

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize: Susan A. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin

Waldo G. Leland Prize: Israel Gutman, Israel

Littleton-Griswold Prize: Laura Kalman, University of California, Santa Barbara

Howard R. Marraro Prize: Antonia Calabria, University of Texas, San Antonio

Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize: Theodore Koditschek, University of Missouri-Columbia

AHA AWARDS FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION: Gerhard B. Ladner, Chester B. Starr, and Merze Tate

EUGENE ASHER DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD: Jackson Bailey, Earlham College

HONORARY FOREIGN MEMBERS: Miguel León-Portilla, Mexico; Karl Bosl, Germany

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *The Historian and the Public Realm.* William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

PRESIDING: Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University, and chair, AHA Committee on Women Historians

SPEAKER: Darlene Clark Hine, Michigan State University

THE EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINESE COMMUNITY IN PEACE AND WAR

Joint Session with the Historical Society of Twentieth-Century China in North America

CHAIR: Young-tsu Wong, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Urban Community Services and Local Elites in North China: The Case of Tianjin. Man Bun Kwan, University of Cincinnati

The Nine Charitable Halls and Civil Society in Canton, 1900–1925. Michael T. Tsin, University of Illinois at Chicago

War and Chinese Urbanization, 1916–1926: Historiographical and Sociological Revisions of Twentieth Century International History. John Fincher, Australian National University and University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: David D. Buck, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Caroline Hui-yu Ts'ai, Radford University

AFRICAN DIMENSIONS OF THE COLUMBIAN ERA

CHAIR: John K. Thornton, Millersville University of Pennsylvania

The Columbian Era in Senegambia. Trevor Hall, Arizona State University

The Columbian Era in the Gold Coast. Ray Kea, University of California, Riverside

The Columbian Era in Central Africa. John K. Thornton

COMMENT: The Audience

CULTURAL SURVIVAL ON THE PERIPHERY: A COMPARATIVE EXPLORATION OF INDIAN RESPONSES TO SPANISH COLONIZATION IN NON-CORE AREAS OF THE AMERICAS

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Jose Cuello, Wayne State University

Critical Perspectives on the Construction of Ethnic Identity: Debating "Indian-ness" in Colonial Central America. Kevin Gosner, University of Arizona

Cultural Survival in the Andes: A Comparative Approach to the Social Reproduction of Indigenous Groups in the Ecuadorean and Bolivian Highlands, 1500–1700. Karen Powers, Northern Arizona University

Ethnohistory and the Southern Plains: Tribal Societies, Their Political Economies, and the Evolution of Cultural Resistance to Spanish Aggression, 1680–1800. Gary Clayton Anderson, Texas A&M University

COMMENT: Karen Spalding, Boston College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

REAPPRAISALS IN MEXICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY, 1750–1850

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Barbara Tenenbaum, Encyclopedia of Latin American History

The Nineteenth-Century Agrarian Depression in Mexico: A Reappraisal. Margaret Chowning, California State University, Hayward

Banking and Capital Markets in Early Industrialization: A Comparative Study of Mexico, Brazil, and the United States. Stephen Haber, Stanford University

COMMENT: Richard J. Salvucci, Trinity University

TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY PIONEERS OF A NEW HISTORY: AMERICA, GERMANY, AND SPAIN

CHAIR: William R. Keylor, Boston University

Frederick Jackson Turner. Ernst A. Breisach, Western Michigan University

Karl Lamprecht. Luise Schorn-Schuette, Universität Giessen, Germany

The Catalan Group of 1901. Victoria L. Enders, Northern Arizona University

COMMENT: William R. Keylor

POLITICAL SELF-IMAGES IN THE ENGLISH ANCIEN RÉGIME: METROPOLITAN SOVEREIGNTY AND COLONIAL CAPITALISM

Joint Session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Mark Kishlansky, Harvard University

English Sovereignty and the Anglican Ascendancy. Jonathan Clark, All Souls College, Oxford University

Luxury and Liberty: Understanding the Processes of Commercial Capitalism on the Eve of American Independence. T. H. Breen, Northwestern University

COMMENT: David Hackett Fischer, Brandeis University

FRENCH POLICE, POLITICS, AND CRIME IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: W. Scott Haine, American University

Policing Parisian Spectacles: The Case of the Carnival Balls at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy. Ann Ilan-Alter, Adelphi University

2 December 1851 and the Gendarmerie: Measuring Support among the Gendarmes for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's Coup d'Etat. Terry W. Strieter, Murray State University

Crime and Politics in a Rural Department: The Example of the Merbihan, 1825–1905. Cynthia S. Bisson, Belmont University

COMMENT: James M. Donovan, Penn State University, Mont Alto

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR: REACTIONS FROM ABROAD

CHAIR: Bruce Vandervort, Virginia Military Institute

Nazi Propagandist Goebbels Looks at the Spanish Civil War. Robert H. Whealey, Ohio University

Italian Fascism, Carlo Rosselli, the French Government, and the Spanish Civil War, 1936–1937. Joel Blatt, University of Connecticut, Stamford

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Unheeded Advice: United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers on American Policy toward Spain, 1936–1939. Peter J. Sellinger, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

COMMENT: Robert J. Soucy, Oberlin College; Joyce S. Goldberg, University of Texas at Arlington

RE-VISIONING THE POLITICAL: HOW DOES GENDER STRUCTURE CLASS?

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians

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

Domesticity and Chartism: Language and Gender in the Makings of a Working Class. Anna Clark, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Elite Women Workers and Class Consciousness: The Spanish Cigarette Makers, 1890–1930. Pamela Radcliff, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Geoff Eley, University of Michigan; Sue Levine

THE ZEMSTVO AND THE EMERGENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN LATE IMPERIAL RUSSIA

CHAIR: Charles E. Timberlake, University of Missouri-Columbia

Ministerial Conflict and the Politics of Zemstvo Reform, 1864–1905. Thomas Pearson, Monmouth College

Compromise between State and Society: A Case Study of the General Zemstvo Organization, 1904–1914. Thomas Porter, Western Washington University

State and Society in Late-Imperial Russia: A Case Study of the All-Russian Union of Zemstvos, 1914–1917. William Gleason, Doane College

COMMENT: Mary Conroy, University of Colorado, Denver; Frank Wcislo, Vanderbilt University

MEDIEVAL SPAIN AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

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

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

Tracking Economic “Long Waves” in Medieval Mediterranean Commerce. Martin Elbl, Trent University, Canada

Push It or Perish: Comparative Legislation on Shipwreck and Jettison in Spain and the Medieval Mediterranean World. Olivia Remie Constable, Columbia University

Mallorca and the International Slave Trade in the Thirteenth Century. Larry Simon, Michigan State University

COMMENT: The Audience

TEXTS AND PERFORMANCE: CULTURAL LIFE IN LATE-MEDIEVAL NETHERLANDS

Joint Session with the Society for Low Countries Studies

CHAIR: Ellen E. Kittell, Lewis & Clark College

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Crowds, Banners, and Saints: Urban Revolt and Ritual Behavior in Late-Medieval Ghent. Peter Arnade, State University of New York at Binghamton

The Blue Boat: Observations on Cult and Culture in the Urban Low Countries. Walter Simons, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

Chronology of the Cistercian Abbey of Villers in Brabant. Joanna E. Ziegler, College of the Holy Cross

COMMENT: Martin Walsh, University of Michigan

COMMUNIST COLLAPSE OR CIVIC REVOLUTION? INTERPRETING THE GDR UPHEAVAL, OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER 1989

Joint Session with the Conference Group for Central European History

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

A West German Perspective. Christoph Klessmann, Universität Bielefeld

Reflections of an East German Participant. Jürgen John, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte

American Observations. Konrad H. Jarausch, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Hannah Schissler, German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.

FUNDAMENTALISM AND RELIGIOUS ISSUES IN THE 1920S

CHAIR: David Edwin Harrell, Auburn University

Fundamentalism and Churches of Christ in the 1920s. J. Stephen Wolfgang, University of Kentucky

Footlights, Flappers, and the Sawdust Trails: Female Evangelists in the 1920s. Edith Blumhofer, Wheaton College

COMMENT: George M. Marsden, Duke University

CAUCASIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

CHAIR: Richard Hovannisian, University of California, Los Angeles

Socialism, Nationalism, and the Georgian Democratic Republic: 1918–1921. Stephen F. Jones, Mount Holyoke College

Revolution and Liberation in Nineteenth-Century Armenian Nationalist Thought. Gerard J. Libaridian, Director, Department of Research and Analysis, Parliament of Armenia

The National Renaissance in Azerbaijan. Audrey Altstadt, University of Massachusetts

COMMENT: Tadeusz Swietochowski, Monmouth College

WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE: TRANSLATING QUINCENTENARY SCHOLARSHIP INTO EFFECTIVE TEACHING

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division, the History Teaching Alliance, and the World History Association

CHAIR: Judith P. Zinsser, United Nations International School

Native American History through Artifacts and Costumes. JoAllyn Archambault, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Making History: Televising Columbus's First Voyage through the Indies. W. Jeffrey Bolster, University of New Hampshire

Indigenous and Spanish Accounts of Cortez's Conquest of the Aztecs. Judith P. Zinsser

The Iconography of African Slavery in Brazil. Mary Karasch, Oakland University

COMMENT: The Audience

SUEZ AND IRAQ: ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST

CHAIR: William Roger Louis, University of Texas at Austin and St. Antony's College, Oxford University

American-Egyptian Relations during the Suez Crisis: A New Perspective. Peter Hahn, Ohio State University

The Power of Money: Economic Sanctions against Britain, Egypt, and Iraq. Diane B. Kunz, Yale University

COMMENT: Hermann Frederick Eilts, Boston University; William Roger Louis

PROPERTY AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL CULTURE

CHAIR: Harry N. Scheiber, University of California, Berkeley

John Marshall, Henry Clay, and the 1823 Attack on the Supreme Court. Ruth Wedgwood, Yale University

The Common Law Background of Substantive Due Process: Property in Late Nineteenth-Century Common and Constitutional Law. James Kainen, Fordham University

COMMENT: Robert Bone, Boston University; Harry N. Scheiber

PEARL HARBOR AS SYMBOL: A FIFTY-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Emily S. Rosenberg, Macalester College

"Rust and Sea and Memory in this Strange Graveyard": Pearl Harbor. Edward T. Linenthal, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

To Bury the Unhappy Past: The Japanese Revision of History Textbooks. Yue-him Tam, Macalester College

COMMENT: Bruce Cumings, University of Chicago; Clayton Koppes, Oberlin College

GENDER RELATIONS AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN RURAL LIFE: NEW ENGLAND FARM DAUGHTERS AND TENNESSEE FARM WIVES

CHAIR: F. Jack Hurley, Memphis State University

Forsaking "Clothes-Thumping" for "Piano-Thumping": Farmers' Daughters Quitting the Homestead in Antebellum New England. Linda J. Borish, Western Michigan University

Salvaging Patriarchy: Women, Religion, and Economic Change in Rural Tennessee. Jeanette Keith, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Mary C. Neth, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; F. Jack Hurley

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

WORDS, POWER, AND PROPHECY: THE CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION OF SPEECH IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

CHAIR: Carol F. Karlsen, University of Michigan

Women's Prophecy and Women's Freedom in Seventeenth-Century England. Phyllis Mack, Rutgers University

Saying and Unsayings: The Fine Art of Eating One's Words in Early Massachusetts. Jane Kamensky, Yale University

COMMENT: Susan Dwyer Amussen, Union Institute Graduate School; Jon Butler, Yale University

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON WELFARE CAPITALISM, 1900–1950

CHAIR: James Cronin, Boston College

Welfare Capitalism and Heavy Industry: Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and St. Etienne, 1900–1930. Miriam Cohen, Vassar College, and Michael Hanagan, New School for Social Research

The Retreat from Labor Reform: France, 1906–1914. Gerald Friedman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

American Welfare Capitalism and the Welfare State: The Career of Marion B. Folsom. Sanford M. Jacoby, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Louise Tilly, New School for Social Research; James Cronin

THE TRANSFORMATION OF SOVIET SOCIETY

CHAIR: Robert Edelman, University of California, San Diego

Comments about Current Political Problems in the Soviet Union. Sergei Stankevich, Vice Mayor, Moscow City Council; Deputy, Congress of Peoples' Deputies

Attitudes toward Wealth as a Constraint on Economic Policy in the Soviet Union. Carol S. Leonard, State University of New York, Plattsburgh and Fellow, Russian Research Center at Harvard University

The Contemporary Economic Crisis in the Soviet Union in Historical Perspective. Boris Mironov, Institute of History, Leningrad

COMMENT: Douglas Weiner, University of Arizona

SEX, RACE, AND THE POLITICS OF CONQUEST: A ROUNDTABLE

Joint session with the Conference Group on Women's History and the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession

CHAIR: Cheryl Johnson-Odim, Loyola University Chicago

PANEL: Devon Miheuah, Northern Arizona University; Evelyn Hu-DeHart, University of Colorado at Boulder; Arlene Torres, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Michael Fraga, Northern Illinois University; Antonia Castaneda, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Gerald P. Fogarty, S. J., University of Virginia

The Irish Textures of American Catholicism. Lawrence J. McCaffrey, Loyola University Chicago

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

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

The Manifested Destiny of Chicano, Puerto Rican, and Cuban Artists in the United States. Shifra M. Goldman, Rancho Santiago College

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

PRESIDING: Nancy Hewitt, University of South Florida, and Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois at Chicago

Colonization and Canadian Women's History. Ruth Roach Pierson, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Joseph T. Hapak, Moraine Valley Community College

AWARDS PRESENTATION: Peter D. Slavcheff, Northern Michigan University

Polish Museum and Archives: Research and Operations—History, Conditions, and Prospects. Krzysztof Kamyszew, Polish Museum of America

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: John Gaddis, Ohio University

Accommodation amidst Discord: The United States, India, and the Third World. Gary Hess, Bowling Green State University

SOCIETY FOR MILITARY HISTORY/U.S. COMMISSION ON MILITARY HISTORY

PRESIDING: John A. Lynn, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Friendly Enemies: The Judge Advocate General and the Court of Military Appeals. Jonathan Lurie, Rutgers University, Newark

IMMIGRATION HISTORY AND MIGRATION STUDIES SINCE THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI'S *THE POLISH PEASANT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA*

Joint Session with the Polish American Historical Association

CHAIR: Helena Znaniecki Lopata, Loyola University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

PANEL: Lucie Cheng, University of California, Los Angeles; Kathleen Neils Conzen, University of Chicago; Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen; Marcin Kula, University of Warsaw

COMMENT: The Audience

REEVALUATING MILITARISM IN CHINA

CHAIR: Kaiyuan Zhang, Huazhong Normal University

The Militarization of Chinese Society. Diana Lary, York University

Warlord Republic: Civil War and the Militarization of Politics in Early Twentieth-Century China. Edward A. McCord, University of Florida

The Idea of the Warlord: Changing Twentieth-Century Chinese Understandings of Violence and Militarism. Arthur Waldron, Princeton University

COMMENT: Donald A. Jordan, Ohio University

COFFEE, THE STATE, AND THE RURAL POOR IN COLOMBIA AND GUATEMALA

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Joseph L. Love, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The Contours of Opposition in a Republic of Coffee: The Case of Colombia, 1900–1930. Michael F. Jimenez, Princeton University

State and Community in Nineteenth-Century Guatemala, 1820–1920. David McCreery, Georgia State University

COMMENT: Catherine C. LeGrand, Queen's University, Ontario; Enrique Semo, University of New Mexico

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING PLACE: DYNAMICS OF HIERARCHY IN COLONIAL SPANISH AMERICA

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Kenneth J. Andrien, Ohio State University

The Elite Clans of Revolutionary Caracas, 1750–1810. Robert J. Ferry, University of Colorado

Elite Recruitment, Power, and the Transmission of Dowries. Susan M. Socolow, Emory University

Public Worlds and Private Secrets: The Dynamics of Social and Racial "Passing" in Colonial Spanish America. Ann Twinam, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: Ann M. Wightman, Wesleyan University

1492: ENCOUNTER OF TWO WORLDS: AN UNDERGRADUATE QUINCENTENARY COURSE AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Patricia Seed, Rice University

PANEL: R. Douglas Cope, Brown University; Thomas E. Skidmore, Brown University

COMMENT: Murdo J. MacLeod, University of Florida

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

RELIGION AND POPULAR VIOLENCE IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

CHAIR: Gary Johnson, University of Southern Maine

Religion and the Search for Legitimate Violence in Early Roman Alexandria. William Barry, University of Puget Sound

Riotous Performances: Theater Factions and the Early Church. Marie Gingras, San Diego State University

Urban Factionalism in Alexandria and the Episcopacy of George of Cappadocia, A.D. Christopher Haas, Villanova University

COMMENT: Alan Cameron, Columbia University

MEDIEVAL SEXUALITY: DEFINING THE NORM

Joint Session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Vern L. Bullough, State University College of New York at Buffalo

Prostitutes and Other Loose Women: Problems of Definition. Ruth Mazo Karras, University of Pennsylvania

In Search of Pre-Christian Sexuality: The Icelandic Evidence. Jenny Jochens, Towson State University

Sources for the History of Medieval Sexuality. James Brundage, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Judith Bennett, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Vern L. Bullough

JEWISH WOMEN TRACING THE PAST: MEMOIRS FROM EUROPE TO EXILE

Joint Session with the Leo Baeck Institute

CHAIR: Marion A. Kaplan, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York

Memoirs as History. Andreas Lixl-Purcell, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

The Memoirs of Pauline Wengeroff as a Prism of Modern Jewish History. Shulamith Magnus, Stanford University

Autobiographies of Jewish Emigrants from Germany in Brazil. Katherine Morris, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Marion A. Kaplan

ADAPTATIONS OF EUROPEAN MILITARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Dennis Showalter, United States Air Force Academy

Past Victories and Future Challenges: The Prussian Army Confronts Stagnation and Modernization, 1871–1914. Daniel J. Hughes, Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

Limits of Adaptation: The British Military Presence in Ireland. Elizabeth Muenger, United States Air Force Academy

The Forces That Foster and Inhibit Change: The French and German Armies during the Interwar Years. Robert Epstein, School of Advanced Military Studies, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

COMMENT: Dennis Showalter

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

NATIONALITY, CLASS, AND BUREAUCRACY IN TSARIST AND SOVIET SOCIETY, 1825–1930: MODERNIZATION, CENTRALIZATION, AND DIVERSITY

CHAIR: Nicholas Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley

The Army and the Non-Russians. Mark Von Hagen, Columbia University

Who Administered the South-Western and Little Russian Guberniia, 1825–1905?
Stephen Velychenko, University of Toronto

Proletarian or Petty Bourgeois: Social Profile of White Collar Workers in the 1920s.
Daniel T. Orlovsky, Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: Michael Keating, University of Western Ontario

CATEGORIES AND CULTURES: IDENTITY, AMBIVALENCE, AND COMMUNITY IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Linda Levy Peck, Purdue University

Artisan Antiquarians. James S. Amelang, Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain

The Law, the Body, and Moral Evaluation in Burgundy during the Catholic Reformation. James R. Farr, Purdue University

Ways of Hiding: Religious Dissimulation in Early Modern Italy. John Martin, Trinity University, San Antonio

COMMENT: Susan Karant-Nunn, Portland State University

FRANCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Carole K. Fink, Ohio State University

The Bank of France and the Limits to Central Bank Cooperation, 1926–1936. Kenneth Mourd, University of California, Santa Barbara

French Leftist Economists and the Breakdown of the International Monetary System, 1931–1933. John Braun, Eastern Michigan University

France and the International Diplomacy of Raw Materials: The Example of the Korean War Stockpiling Boom in Historical Context. John S. Hill, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Stephen A. Schuker, Brandeis University

FROM WEIMAR TO HITLER: CONSERVATIVE ELITES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE THIRD REICH

CHAIR: James N. Retallack, University of Toronto

Nazi Anti-Elitism and Pomeranian Conservatism: The Necessary Suppression of Plebian Tendencies. Shelley Baranowski, University of Akron

The Limits of Collaboration: Edgar Jung, Herbert von Bose, and the Origins of the Conservative Opposition to Hitler. Larry Eugene Jones, Canisius College

Artists against Democracy: Cultural Conservatism and the Delegitimation of the Weimar Republic. Alan Steinweis, Florida State University

COMMENT: William Sheridan Allen, State University of New York at Buffalo

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE ENDING OF THE BRITISH SLAVE TRADE, 1787–1807

Joint Session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Joseph Inikori, University of Rochester

Parliamentary Regulation and the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1788–1807. Stephen D. Behrendt, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Popular Opinion and the Abolition of the British Slave Trade, 1787–1807. Seymour Drescher, University of Pittsburgh

London's Defense of the Slave Trade, 1787–1807. James A. Rawley, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

COMMENT: Barbara Solow, W.E.B. DuBois Institute, Harvard University; Joseph Inikori

WORLD WAR II AND THE STRUCTURE OF AMERICAN CITIES

Joint Session with the *Journal of Urban History*

CHAIR: Zane L. Miller, University of Cincinnati

Chicago Neighborhoods and the Irony of World War II. Perry R. Duis, University of Illinois at Chicago

A "Blueprint for Victory": Defense Planning Housing. Kristin S. Bailey, University of North Carolina, Wilmington

COMMENT: Roger W. Lotchin, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; John F. Bauman, California University of Pennsylvania

THE PEOPLING OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 1600–1660

CHAIR: Patricia Bonomi, New York University

The Barbarous Years: The First Europeans and the Conflict of Civilizations. Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University

COMMENT: Neal Salisbury, Smith College; Russell Menard, University of Minnesota

PUBLIC HISTORY AND RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: HAS IT MADE A DIFFERENCE?

Joint Session with the National Council on Public History, the History of Science Society, the Public Works Historical Society, and the Society for the History of Technology

CHAIR: Sally Gregory Kohlstedt, University of Minnesota

PANEL: Emory L. Kemp, West Virginia University; George T. Mazuzan, National Science Foundation; Carroll W. Pursell, Case Western Reserve University; Martin Reuss, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

COMMENT: The Audience

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AMONG AND WITHIN U.S. HOUSEHOLDS

CHAIR: Susan Porter Benson, University of Missouri-Columbia

A New Look at Longterm Trends in U.S. Wealth Inequality. Carole Shammas, University of California, Riverside

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

A Higher Quality of Life for Whom?: Fertility and Patterns of Consumption within the Families of Late Nineteenth-Century American Workers. Daniel Scott Smith, University of Illinois at Chicago

COMMENT: Michael Haines, Colgate University; Susan Porter Benson

REFORM AND THE POLITICS OF RACE IN THE POST-RECONSTRUCTION SOUTH, 1879–1920

CHAIR: James D. Anderson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Racial Rhetoric and Third Party Strategies in Readjuster Virginia, 1879–1883. Jane Dailey, Princeton University

Finding the Faultline of White Supremacy: The Racial Politics of Woman's Suffrage in North Carolina, 1920. Glenda E. Gilmore, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Politics of the Liquor Business: The State Goes into Liquor Selling—The South Carolina Dispensary, 1896–1916. Richard F. Hamm, State University of New York at Albany

COMMENT: Eric Anderson, Pacific Union College; Arnold H. Taylor, Howard University

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE: CHURCH AND STATE IN THE COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT OF AMERICA

CHAIR: Jack P. Greene, University of California, Irvine

Sustaining a Maritime Marchland: Spain's Support System for the Presidio and Mission Provinces of Florida. Amy Turner Bushnell, University of California, Irvine

For the Greater Glory of God and France: The Society of Jesus and the Creation of New France along the St. Lawrence River Valley. Mary Ann La Fleur, Troy State University

Private Interest and Godly Gain: The Struggle between the West India Company and the Dutch Reform Church in New Netherland, 1624–1664. Olivier Rink, California State University, Bakersfield

COMMENT: Lawrence Clayton, University of Alabama

THE CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND CRITICAL ASSESSMENTS

CHAIR: Kenneth J. Hagan, U. S. Naval Academy

Roosevelt and "Spaingate": Presidential Power and Constitutional Limits in the Struggle against Isolationism in the 1930s. Richard A. Harrison, Pomona College

Empire, Republicanism, and Security: American Diplomacy as Viewed by the Constitution's Founders. John Allphin Moore, Jr., California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

COMMENT: Karen M. Hult, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Kenneth J. Hagan

CALIFORNIA: A POST-WAR JERUSALEM?

Joint Session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Marc Lee Raphael, College of William and Mary

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

"Go West Young Jew": Los Angeles Jewry After 1945. Deborah Dash Moore, Vassar College

Orthodox Jewry in the Bay Area, 1970–1990. Mark Lee Raphael

COMMENT: Jeffrey S. Gurock, Yeshiva University

CHANGES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN ACADEMIES SINCE WORLD WAR II: A PANEL DISCUSSION

CHAIR: Joseph C. Kiger, emeritus, University of Mississippi and editor, *International Encyclopedia of Learned Societies and Academies*

PANEL: Loren Graham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harvard University; Conrad Grau, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte, Berlin; Julia Marton-Lefèvre, International Council of Scientific Unions, Paris

COMMENT: The Audience

THE BALKANIZATION OF NATION-STATES: CANADIAN AND AMERICAN EXAMPLES

Sponsored by the AHA-Canadian Historical Association Joint Committee

CHAIR: Ruth Roach Pierson, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Canadian and American Constitutional Development: Years of Crisis. Clark Cahow, Duke University

The Attack on Ottawa: Province Building and the Process of Constitutional Renewal, 1968–1991. Michael Behiels, University of Ottawa

COMMENT: John Herd Thompson, Duke University

HISTORY'S MANY VOICES: BRINGING THEM ALIVE IN YOUR CLASSROOM

Sponsored by the AHA's Teaching Division and the National Center for History in the Schools

CHAIR: Charlotte Crabtree, University of California, Los Angeles, and director, National Center for History in the Schools

Essential Understandings in World History. Scott Waugh, University of California, Los Angeles

Crowning the Cathedral of Florence: Brunelleschi Builds His Dome. Lynda Symcox, University of California, Los Angeles, and assistant director, National Center for History in the Schools

The Port Royal Experiment: Forty Acres and a Mule. David Vigilante, University of California, Los Angeles, and teacher associate, National Center for History in the Schools

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING

PRESIDING: William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon

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

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Report of the Nominating Committee. Gary Nash, University of California, Los Angeles

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Teaching Division. Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois at Chicago

Professional Division. Susan Socolow, Emory University

Research Division. Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Other Business.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University

THE "MEDIEVAL" FILM: ITS USES AND ABUSES

Joint Session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Nancy Lyman Roelker, Brown University

Depictions of Social and Supernatural Power in Films of Medieval and Early Modern Europe. Virginia Reinburg, Boston College

Lessons in the Dark: Teaching the Middle Ages in Film. Lorraine Attreed, College of the Holy Cross, and James Powers, College of the Holy Cross

Scholars' Rights and Legal Realities. Jay M. Vogelsson, Dallas, Texas

COMMENT: Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

INTEGRATION OR DIVISION? PUTTING EASTERN EUROPE IN ITS PLACE

Joint Session with the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, National Endowment for the Humanities

PANEL: Patricia Grimsted, Harvard University; Charles Jelavich, Indiana University; Marc Raeff, Columbia University; Roman Szporluk, University of Michigan

COMMENT: The Audience

VARIETIES OF FEMINIST INTERNATIONALISM IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: Allen J. Greenberger, Pitzer College

Anglo-American Suffragism and the Ideology of Global Sisterhood. Antoinette Burton, Indiana State University

Fabian Socialism and the "International Sisterhood." Emary C. Aronson, University of Chicago

East-West Feminism: The Perspective of Margaret Cousins, Pioneering Feminist in Ireland and India, 1878–1954. Catherine Candy, Loyola University Chicago

COMMENT: Ellen Carol Dubois, University of California, Los Angeles

THREE DOORS FROM FAMILY HISTORY: METHODOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS, CHINESE SAMPLES

CHAIR: Robert Hartwell, University of Pennsylvania

Family and Political History. Richard L. Davis, Brown University

Family and Intellectual History. I-fan Ch'eng, Arizona State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Family and Social History. James Lee, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Pamela Kyle Crossley, Dartmouth College

NEW HORIZONS IN THE STUDY OF ANCIENT SYRIA: THE THIRD MILLENNIUM B.C. AND BEYOND

CHAIR: Mark W. Chavalas, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

The International Horizons of Syria Reflected in the Ebla Archives (ca. 2300–2250 B.C.). Cyrus H. Gordon, Brookline, Massachusetts

The Date of the Destruction of Palace G at Ebla. Michael C. Astour, Southern Illinois University

Between Ebla and Mari: Observations on Late Third-Millennium Syria from the Periphery. David I. Owen, Cornell University

COMMENT: Francesca Rochberg-Halton, University of Notre Dame

BORDERLANDS, FRONTERAS, OR PROVINCIAS INTERNAS? RECLAIMING THE HISTORY OF LATE COLONIAL NORTHERN NEW SPAIN

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Michael C. Meyer, University of Arizona

Los baldíos y los pueblos: Land Tenure and Serrano Communities in Late Colonial Sonora. Cynthia Radding, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Reuniones y sediciones de los Teguas: The Deterioration of Spanish-Indian Relations in Late Colonial New Mexico. Ross H. Frank, American University and National Museum of American History

Economic Integration of a Periphery: The Cattle Industry of Colonial Texas. Jesús F. de la Teja, Southwest Texas State University

COMMENT: Susan M. Deeds, Northern Arizona University

CREATING A NATIONAL PAST: MONUMENTS AND IDENTITY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY GERMANY

CHAIR: Andrew Lees, Rutgers University, Camden

Natural Monuments: Finding New Public Spaces in Imperial Germany. Celia Applegate, University of Rochester

Consciousness Divided: The Berlin Wall as Monument and Memory, 1961–1991. Brian Ladd, Oglethorpe University

What Is a Nation? What Is a Monument? National Identity and Historic Buildings in Twentieth-Century Germany. Rudy Koshar, University of Wisconsin-Madison

COMMENT: Jeffrey M. Diefendorf, University of New Hampshire

CIVILITY, VENUE, AND POWER IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Faye Getz, University of Wisconsin

Curious Liaisons: The Display of Conversations in the Early Modern Museum. Jay Tribby, University of Florida

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Coining Reputations: The Financing of Social Credit at the Court of Emperor Leopold I. Pamela Smith, Pomona College

Coffee Clashes: The Politics of Discourse in the English Coffeehouse. Lawrence Klein, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

COMMENT: Marvin Becker, University of Michigan

THE ERA OF TOTAL WAR: GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND THE STATE, 1914–1918

CHAIR: Thomas Laqueur, University of California, Berkeley

The Butter Riots of 1915: Class, Gender, and the State in World War I Berlin. Belinda Davis, University of Michigan

Rosalie, the French Soldier's Bayonet: Representations of Sexuality and Violence in World War I France. Regina Sweeney, University of California, Berkeley

Voluntary Recruiting and Moral Conscription: Female Sexuality and the Raising of Kitchener's New Armies. Nicoletta F. Gullace, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Jay Winter, Pembroke College, Cambridge University

POPULAR RELIGION IN MODERN IRELAND, 1627–1950

Joint Session with the American Conference for Irish Studies

CHAIR: Irene Whelan, Manhattanville College

William Bedell (1571–1642) and Protestant Gaelophilism in Ireland in the Reign of Charles I. Karl S. Bottigheimer, State University of New York at Stony Brook

The Parish Mission Movement in Ireland, 1840–1880. Emmet Larkin, University of Chicago

The Lough Derg Pilgrimage and Popular Religion in Modern Ireland. James S. Donnelly, Jr., University of Wisconsin-Madison

COMMENT: David W. Miller, Carnegie Mellon University

ANARCHIST TERRORISM IN ITALY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN, 1890s–1914

CHAIR: George R. Esenwein, Hoover Institution

The Era of Attentats: Aberration or Norm? Richard Sonn, University of Arkansas

Italian Anarchist Terrorism in the Fin-de-Siècle. Nunzio Pernicone, Drexel University

The Response of the Spanish and Italian Governments to Anarchist Terrorism Prior to World War I. Richard Bach Jensen, Skidmore College

COMMENT: George Esenwein

COMMERCIALITY AND CULTURE: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO CONSUMERISM IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Mark Poster, University of California, Irvine

The Antidote to Civilization: Club Med and French Consumer Culture, 1950–1968. Ellen Furlough, Kenyon College

Advertising and the Economy of Cultural Prestige. Madorie Beale, University of California, Irvine

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Gendered Consumers: Practices and Theories of Consumption in Twentieth-Century Europe. Leora Auslander, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Mark Poster

THE CRUSADES: OR, WHAT HAPPENED AFTER RUNCIMAN?

Joint Session with the Medieval Academy of America

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

A Golden Age? Crusade Studies, 1951–1991. Jonathan Riley-Smith, University of London

COMMENT:

The Crusades: Michael Gervers, University of Toronto, Scarborough Campus

The Latin East: Marie-Luise Favreau-Lillie, Freie Universität

Iberian Crusades: Christopher Davis, University of California, Los Angeles

THE FIRST GLASNOST IN RUSSIA

CHAIR: David Joravsky, Northwestern University

Boris Chicherin and the Prospects for Constitutional Development in Russia in the 1850s and 1860s. Gary Hamburg, University of Notre Dame

Alexander Herzen: Russian National Character and Capitalism. Lois Becker, Portland State University

Foreign Models and Reform: The University Statute of 1863. Samuel Kassow, Trinity College

COMMENT: Ben Eklof, Indiana University

THE USES OF EDUCATION. THREE EXAMPLES FROM EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPEAN SOCIETIES

CHAIR: James van Horn Melton, Emory University

Muratori and the Unlikely Roots of Educational Reform. Susan V. Nicassio, University of Alabama, Birmingham

From Church to State: Reform and Control of Eighteenth-Century Higher Education in Austria. Miriam J. Levy, University of Hartford

Ethnic Minorities in the Hapsburg Domains. Philip J. Adler, East Carolina University

COMMENT: Karl A. Roider, Jr., Louisiana State University

LATINO HOMOSEXUALITIES IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Joint Session with the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History

CHAIR: Ramón A. Gutiérrez, University of California, San Diego

Making Chicana Space and Language: Or "She Is Impenetrable." Emma Pérez, University of Texas at El Paso

The Historical Evolution of Contemporary Chicano Gay Identity. Tomás Almaguer, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Deena J. González, Pomona College; Ramón A. Gutiérrez

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

DEFINING THE READING PUBLIC: NINETEENTH-CENTURY PUBLISHERS AND THE LITERARY MARKETPLACE

Joint Session with the American Printing History Association

CHAIR: Robert A. Gross, College of William and Mary

Editorial Ego: James Gordon Bennett, Sr., the Penny Press, and the Transformation of Journalistic Personality in Jacksonian New York City. Steven H. Jaffe, Harvard University

Publishing the Civil War: Northern Publishers and the Wartime Reading Public. Alice Fahs, New York University

Reader, Buyer, Juror: William Crary Brownell and the Innocent Public. Marc Aronson, New York University

COMMENT: David Paul Nord, Indiana University; Robert A. Gross

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONTROVERSY REVISITED: THREE NEW PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Betty Miller Unterberger, Texas A&M University

The Not-So-Vital Center: The League to Enforce Peace and the Struggle over American Membership in the League of Nations, 1919–1920. John Milton Cooper, Jr., University of Wisconsin-Madison

Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Internationalists. Thomas J. Knock, Southern Methodist University

Conservative Internationalism: Britain and the Birth of the League of Nations. George Egerton, University of British Columbia

COMMENT: Kendrick A. Clements, University of South Carolina

THE CELEBRATION 100 YEARS AGO: THE IMPACT AND INFLUENCE OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHAIR: Perry R. Duis, University of Illinois at Chicago

Moment of Triumph or Symbol of Crisis? Musicians and the Worlds Fair. Sandy R. Mazzola, Illinois State University

The Chicago World's Fair as a Turning Point in Labor-Capital Relations. Richard Schneirov, Indiana State University

Idealism and Arrogance: The White City and Planning Theory. Patricia Burgess, Iowa State University

COMMENT: Sheldon Stromquist, University of Iowa

THE URBAN "UNDERCLASS": HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: James Grossman, Newberry Library

Southern Diaspora: Origins of the Northern "Underclass." Jacqueline Jones, Brandeis University

Empowering the Poor: The State, Community Activism, and Housing in a Black Detroit Neighborhood, 1935–1950. Thomas J. Sugrue, University of Pennsylvania

Underclass Struggle: Survival and Opposition among the Black Urban Poor in Birmingham, Alabama, 1929–1963. Robin D. G. Kelley, University of Michigan

COMMENT: James Patterson, Brown University; James Grossman

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND REPATRIATION

CHAIR: Richard West, National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Loss and Recovery of the Zuni War Gods. Edmund J. Ladd, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Masks and Chalice: The Role of Material Culture in Seventeenth-Century Pueblo Efforts to Maintain Religious Autonomy. Alison Freese, University of New Mexico

Return of the Sacred Wampum Belts to the Iroquois. Martin Sullivan, Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona

COMMENT: Ellsworth Brown, Chicago Historical Society; Richard West

THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANT RADICALISM, 1870–1939

Joint Session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration History Research Center

Labor Migration and Political Exile: Italians in Comparative Perspective. Donna Gabaccia, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Northern Italian Textile Workers of Paterson, New Jersey: Patterns of Political Cultural Exchange. Patrizia Sione, State University of New York at Binghamton

Italian-American Anti-Fascists, 1919–1939. Fraser Ottanelli, University of South Florida

COMMENT: George Pozzetta, University of Florida; Nancy Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

ENCOUNTERS AND EXCHANGES: RE-VISIONING THE CONTENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Richard C. Davies, The Culver Academies, Culver, Indiana

Migrations and Colonizations, 1500–1750: The Columbian Exchange in a Global Context. Linda Friedrich, PATHS/PRISM: The Philadelphia Partnership for Education

Discrimination, Not Prejudice, in U.S. History. John Bracker, Concord Academy, Concord, Massachusetts

Parallels and Contrasts in Latino and Anglo-American History. Virginia Wilkinson, Abington Friends School, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

COMMENT: The Audience

AFRICAN-AMERICAN MOSAIC: SLAVE EXPERIENCES IN THE UNITED STATES, CARIBBEAN, AND LATIN AMERICA

CHAIR: Michael L. Conniff, Auburn University

Delaware: The Mystery of Border-State Slavery. Patience Essah, Auburn University

The English Origins of Caribbean Slavery. David Eltis, Queens University

African Slavery in Colonial Veracruz. Patrick Carroll, Corpus Christi State University

COMMENT: Colin Palmer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE COLUMBIAN QUINCENTENARY: NEW RESEARCH TOOLS, NEW QUESTIONS

Joint Session with the National Endowment for the Humanities

CHAIR: Malcolm Richardson, National Endowment for the Humanities

The Repertorium Columbianum. Geoffrey Symcox, University of California, Los Angeles

Access to Mexican-American Archival Collections. Laura Gutierrez-Witt, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas at Austin

History, Archaeology, and Optical Disks. Michael Gannon, Institute for Early Contact Period Studies, University of Florida

COMMENT: The Audience

AMERICA AS A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY: MISSIONARY PERSPECTIVES

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on the Columbus Quincentennial

CHAIR: Susan Ramirez, De Paul University

Missions vs. Myth: The Mendicant Missions in Sixteenth-Century Mexico and Their Chroniclers. Stafford Poole, C.M., Los Angeles, California

Changing Jesuit Perceptions of the Brasis during the Sixteenth Century. Dauril Alden, University of Washington

"In the Empire of Superstition, Error, Barbarism and Sin": Jesuit Imperialism and Self Redemption in Seventeenth-Century New France. Peter Goddard, University of Guelph

COMMENT: Abel A. Alves, Ball State University

FEMINIST HISTORY AND WOMEN'S AGENCY: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Chandra Talpade Mohanty, Oberlin College

Problems and Perspectives of Women's History in India. Janaki Nair, Colgate University

Re-Thinking Nationalist History and "The Woman Question" or Women's History and the "Nationalist Question." Kamala Visweswaran, New School for Social Research

Reading "Mother India": Empire, Nation, and the Female Voice. Mrinalini Sinha, Boston College

COMMENT: Chandra Talpade Mohanty

NEW HORIZONS IN THE STUDY OF ANCIENT SYRIA: SYRIAN INFLUENCE IN THE NEAR EAST

CHAIR: Jack M. Sasson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Syrian Contribution to Cuneiform Learning. William W. Hallo, Yale University

Syrian Influences on Hittite Culture. Harry A. Hoffner, Jr., University of Chicago Oriental Institute

Hittite Administration in Syria in Light of the Texts from Hattusha, Ugarit, and Emar. Gary M. Beckman, Yale University

COMMENT: Diana Edelman, St. Xavier College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD

CHAIR: Daniel R. Headrick, Roosevelt University

Tourism and Economic Development in Cuba. Rosalie Schwartz, California State University, San Marcos

The Politics of Jute Manufacturing in India. Tara Sethia, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Development and Labor Control in South Africa. Nancy Clark, California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo

COMMENT: Howard Stein, Roosevelt University

INTELLECTUALS AND THE SHAPING OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, 1900–1945

Joint Session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Henry C. Schmidt, Texas A&M University

Precursor to a Revolution: Andrés Molina Enriquez and "The Great National Problems." Stanley F. Shadle, University of California, Santa Barbara

Zapata and the City Boys: In Search of a Piece of the Revolution. Samuel Brunk, University of New Mexico

Organizing the Memory of Revolutionary Mexico: Historiography and the Institutionalization of the Revolution, 1920–1945. Thomas Benjamin, Central Michigan University

COMMENT: Engracia Loyo, El Colegio de México; Luis González, El Colegio de Michoacán

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

CHAIR: J. Robert Wegs, University of Notre Dame

Peasant Nationalism in Galician Poland: The Centennial of the Kosciuszko Uprising and the Rise of the Kosciuszko Cult in Galician Villages. Keely Stauter-Halsted, University of Michigan

Pride in Production: Industrial Exhibitions and Economic Competition between Czechs and Germans in Bohemia. Catherine Albrecht, University of Baltimore

Nationalism in the Habsburg Empire: Zagreb Turns Out to Greet Franz Josef. Sarah A. Kent, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

COMMENT: Gary B. Cohen, University of Oklahoma

THE MEDIATION OF CULTURE IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Jack Censer, George Mason University

The Republic of Letters and the Absolutist State: Journalists as Censors in Eighteenth-Century Paris. Anne Goldgar, Cambridge University

Lumières in the North: The Book Trade and the Literary Market in Eighteenth-Century Hamburg. Jeffrey Freedman, Franklin and Marshall College

Politics and French Science: The Origins of the Académie Royale des Sciences. David Lux, Bryant College

COMMENT: Jack Censer

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE POLITICS OF METROPOLITAN INFRASTRUCTURE: NEW YORK AS A TEST CASE

CHAIR: David C. Hammack, Case Western Reserve University

John F. Hylan and the Politicization of New York's Subways, 1918–1926. Clifton Hood, LaGuardia and Wagner Archives, LaGuardia Community College, City University of New York

The Politics of “Nonpolitical Expertise”: The Port Authority and the New York Region. Jameson W. Doig, Princeton University

COMMENT: Paul Barrett, Illinois Institute of Technology; Ann Durkin Keating, North Central College

GENDER AND IDENTITY FORMATION: PROFESSIONAL WOMEN AND SOCIAL POLICY IN FRANCE AND GERMANY, 1890–1930

CHAIR: Steven Welch, Swarthmore College

Defining a Professional Nurse: Infant Mortality, Eugenics, and the Discourse of Medicalization in Berlin. Stacey Freeman, New York University

Defining a Lay “Institutrice”: National Policies, Local Realities, and Women Teachers in France, 1890–1914. Frances Kelleher, Grand Valley State University

COMMENT: Linda Clark, Millersville University of Pennsylvania; Steven Welch

CONTINUITIES AND RUPTURES: FROM CAROLINGIAN RENAISSANCE TO ELEVENTH-CENTURY REVOLUTION

Joint Session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Paula Fredriksen, Boston University

Prudent Animals: Bishops and Saints, 800–1200. Thomas Head, Yale University

Ritual and Christian Society in Carolingian and Post-Carolingian Europe. Frederick Paxton, Connecticut College

From 600 to 1000: The Carolingians and the “Terrors of the Year 1000.” Richard Landes, Boston University

COMMENT: Megan McLaughlin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Robert Bartlett, University of Chicago

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AND TOTALITARIANISM: SOME REVISIONIST VIEWS

CHAIR: Laurence W. Dickey, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Comte and Saint-Simon on the Liberal Market as a “Transition Case” in History. Charles R. Sullivan, University of Dallas

T. E. Hulme and Modernist Theories of History. Louise B. Williams, Columbia University

The Poverty of Historicism in Context: Karl Popper, Philosophy of Science, Economics, and Socialization in Interwar Vienna. Malachi H. Hacohen, Reed College

COMMENT: Jerry Z. Muller, Catholic University of America

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MEASURING THE UNMEASURABLE: GAUGING GENIUS, CREATIVITY, AND INTELLIGENCE

CHAIR: Leila Zenderland, California State University, Fullerton

Expertise and Genius in the Work of Max Weber. Carl Pletsch, Miami University of Ohio

After Binet: Intelligence Testing in Interwar France. William H. Schneider, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

Revolutionary Temperament in Science: The Role of Birth Order, Social Attitudes, and other Mediators of Scientific Creativity. Frank J. Sulloway, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Lelia Zenderland

NEW DIRECTIONS IN POSTBELLUM SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS HISTORY

CHAIR: John Boles, Rice University

Progressivism and Religion in the New South: White and Black Southern Baptists, 1890 to 1920. Paul Harvey, University of California, Berkeley

"Lives Are the Words of God": Clerical Authority and Popular Religion in Virginia, 1830–1900. Beth Schweiger, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Samuel Hill, University of Florida; Bill Leonard, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

CONTEMPORARY SUBURBAN AMERICA AS EXPERIENCE AND PLACE

CHAIR: Margaret Marsh, Temple University

Subtopia and Disturbia: The Critique of the Postwar Residential Suburb. Lorraine McConaghy, University of Washington

Creating Chicago's Technoburb in Naperville, 1945–1990. Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College

COMMENT: Robert Fishman, Rutgers University, Camden

REINHOLD NIEBUHR AND THE IRONY OF AMERICAN HISTORY: A RETROSPECTIVE

CHAIR: C. Vann Woodward, Yale University

Reinhold Niebuhr and Post-Modernism: A View from the Nineties. John Patrick Diggins, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York

History and Irony: Reinhold Niebuhr and the Historians. Alexander O. Lian, University of South Carolina

Reinhold Niebuhr and the Irony of It All. Martin E. Marty, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THE FORMATION OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY URBAN CULTURE: THE PROTESTANT ROLE IN CONTESTS FOR POWER AND INFLUENCE

CHAIR: Marian J. Morton, John Carroll University

Anointing the Commercial Economy: Protestants and the Formation of Public Culture in Cleveland, 1836–1860. Michael J. McTighe, Gettysburg College

Responding to the "Woman Adrift": The YWCA and the Police in Late Nineteenth-Century Toronto. Carolyn E. Strange, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Harry L. Watson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Marian J. Morton

SOURCES? WHO NEEDS THEM? THE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS STUDY REPORT

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

CHAIR: Constance B. Schulz, University of South Carolina, and AHA Research Division

The Historical Documents Study Report. Ann D. Gordon, Project Director, The Historical Documents Study

PANEL: Ellsworth B. Brown, Chicago Historical Society; Nancy Schrom Dye, Vassar College; Kermit Hall, University of Florida; Constance B. Schulz; John Spielman, Haverford College

COMMENT: The Audience

WOMEN, PHILANTHROPY, AND POWER

CHAIR: Anne Firor Scott, Duke University

Women, Politics and Philanthropy in the Nineteenth Century. Lori D. Ginzberg, Penn State University

Women, Power, and Money. Kathleen D. McCarthy, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York

Mary Van Kleeck's Passage to the Russell Sage Foundation. Guy Alchon, University of Delaware

COMMENT: Kathryn Kish Sklar, State University of New York at Binghamton

NEW RESEARCH ON THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN, 1941–42: A MULTINATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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

CHAIR: Dean C. Allard, Naval Historical Center

MacArthur's Generalship: A Bad Decision Unredeemed. John W. Whitman, Springfield, Virginia

The Japanese Navy in the Invasion of the Philippines. David C. Evans, University of Richmond

COMMENT: Carol M. Petillo, Boston College; Dean C. Allard

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMPARATIVE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS

CHAIR: Herman Lebovics, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Women's Influence on Chicago Politics: The Development and Implementation of an Urban Political Agenda, 1890–1916. Maureen A. Flanagan, East Lansing, Michigan

Democratic Movements and Social Reform in Imperial Germany. George Steinmetz, University of Chicago

Dilemmas of Electoral Victory: French Radical Republicans, 1900–1914. Judith F. Stone, Western Michigan University

COMMENT: Barbara L. Tischler, Columbia University

STANDARDIZED TESTING IN WORLD HISTORY

Joint Session with the World History Association

CHAIR: Timothy C. Connell, Laurel School

The College Board Achievement Test: From European History/World Cultures to World History. Lawrence Beaber, Educational Testing Service

College Board Achievement Test in World History: Matters of Content. Ross Dunn, San Diego State University

Should There Be an A.P. Examination in World History? Heidi Roupp, Aspen Colorado High School

The International Baccalaureate as a Model for Testing in World History. Linda Arnold, International Baccalaureate

COMMENT: The Audience

CHANGING THE RULES OF GOVERNANCE IN LATE MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

CHAIR: Richard H. Helmholz, University of Chicago

Litigating for Lordship and Honor. B. Lael Sorensen, University of Michigan

Late Medieval Strategies of Retribution and Reconciliation. Pat McCune, Eastern Michigan University

COMMENT: Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890–1920

CHAIR: Martin J. Sklar, Bucknell University

Popular Truths: The Circulation of Gossip. Ann Fabian, Yale University

The Realm of Necessity and the Reconstruction of Subjectivity in American Thought. James Livingston, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Alan Trachtenberg, Yale University; Martin J. Sklar