

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT • 1992

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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 14, 1993

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 1992.

Respectfully,
Robert McC. Adams, *Secretary*
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 14, 1993

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 1992.

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 each January at which more than two hundred sessions address a wide range of topics, including scholarly research, approaches to teaching, and professional concerns. Approximately four 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, special member prices for AHA publications, 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 and special membership packages for K-12 teachers 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 and outside fund raising.

PUBLICATIONS

The *American Historical Review*, published five times a year, is the major historical journal of record 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 eight hundred departments and historical organizations. The Association also publishes several specialized directories as well as pamphlets and reports on professional and teaching issues.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In February 1974 the membership ratified a new constitution, thereby creating three divisions—research, teaching, the profession—which ap-

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appropriately reflect the most significant concerns and activities of the Association.

Research. The Association's long-standing interest in promoting historical scholarship continues. The *AHR* and the annual meeting provide forums for significant research in all fields of history. Through the Research Division, the AHA also keeps a close watch on governmental policies affecting the ability of scholars to pursue research. The Association is frequently called on to represent the views of the profession on legislation relating to freedom of information, declassification, and the right to privacy.

The Division also oversees several fellowship programs, the awarding of small research grants under four competitive programs, and a variety of special projects. The last includes the compilation of a new edition of *The Guide to Historical Literature*, an annual listing of dissertations in progress at U.S. universities, and the compilation and publication annually of *Grants, Fellowships, and Prizes of Interest to Historians*.

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." Toward that end, the Association is involved in several collaborative efforts, including the History Teaching Alliance, National History Day, and the National History Education Network. Each of these three programs reflects the Association's commitment to fostering collaborative efforts among all practitioners of history — university and secondary school teachers, public historians, and others — in order to enhance history teaching and learning. Other related activities include regional teaching conferences across the country, participation in national education reform efforts, and special projects such as the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative.

The Association publishes several series of pamphlets for both teachers and students of history. These offer concise and readable essays that summarize the most recent interpretations in specific areas of or approaches to history, and include select critical bibliographies. Current series include Bicentennial Essays on the Constitution, The New American History, Essays on Global and Comparative History, Essays on the Columbian Encounter, and Diversity Within America. The Association also publishes instructional materials such as *Image as Artifact*, a video compilation.

Profession. The AHA constitution mandates that the Professional Division "collect and disseminate information about employment oppor-

BACKGROUND

tunities for all historians regardless of individual membership in the Association." Toward that end, the Association publishes in *Perspectives* periodic reports on employment trends, publishes job announcements monthly, and operates at each annual meeting a Job Register for the posting of job announcements and the interviewing of candidates. The Professional Division oversees all such activities and monitors compliance with the Association's employment guidelines.

The Division is especially concerned with principles of conduct and practice among historians and has developed a *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* and addenda that provide the only profession-wide guidelines on the rights and responsibilities of historians. The Division's responsibilities in this area extend to review of complaints of violations of the *Statement*.

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. The Association offers not only over twenty prizes for outstanding books in many areas of history but also awards in teaching, mentorship, filmmaking, and other areas. Other honors include annual Awards for Scholarly Distinction and the conferring of honorary memberships on distinguished foreign scholars.

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 deliberations

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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, the ensuing term as president shall expire at the close of the next annual meeting of the Association. But when a succession to the office of president in accordance with the provision shall have occurred after the Nominating Committee completes its regular annual session, the president shall be eligible to succeed to the following term, 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. 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 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 rulings from the chair the president shall be guided by the provisions of the constitution and bylaws, and, where not in conflict with these, by *Robert's Rules of Order*. Official minutes of the business meeting shall 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 the 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, the individual shall retain the prior 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 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 chair of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting on the chair's 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 chair of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting on the chair's 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 chair of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting on the chair's 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 election shall assume office at the conclusion of the next annual business meeting.

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 1993*

OFFICERS:

President: Louise A. Tilly, *New School for Social Research*
President-elect: Thomas C. Holt, *University of Chicago*
Vice-Presidents: Blanche Wiesen Cook, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY*
Robert A. Blackey, *California State University, San Bernardino*
Drew Gilpin Faust, *University of Pennsylvania*
Executive Director: Samuel R. Gammon, *American Historical Association*
Editor: David L. Ransel, *Indiana University*
Controller: Randy B. Norell, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL:

Louise A. Tilly
Thomas C. Holt
Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., immediate past president, *University of California, Berkeley*
Blanche Wiesen Cook, vice-president, Research Division (94)
Robert A. Blackey, vice-president, Teaching Division (95)
Drew Gilpin Faust, vice-president, Professional Division (96)
Carole K. Fink, *University of North Carolina, Wilmington* (94)
Nell Irvin Painter, *Princeton University* (94)
Suzanne Wilson Barnett, *University of Puget Sound* (95)
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *Brandeis University* (95)
Mary Elizabeth Perry, *University of California, Los Angeles & Occidental College* (96)
Donald A. Ritchie, *U.S. Senate Historical Office* (96)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Louise A. Tilly
Thomas C. Holt
Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.
Drew Gilpin Faust
Mary Elizabeth Perry

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Louise A. Tilly
Thomas C. Holt
Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.
Sam Bass Warner
Donald A. Ritchie

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Nancy A. Hewitt, *Duke University*, chair (94)
Rebecca J. Scott, *University of Michigan* (94)
José Cuello, *Wayne State University*, (94)
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Presidential Address

Voyages

Frederic Wakeman, Jr.

I WAS BORN ON DECEMBER 12, 1937, the day the Japanese Imperial Army was set loose upon Nanjing for three weeks of rape and slaughter. My first connected memory as a child is of sitting in a sandbox at an apartment complex overlooking New York's George Washington Bridge on a cold winter's afternoon. A window flew open on the fourth floor in the apartment next to ours, and a man—whom I later knew to be William Rogers, then Tom Dewey's assistant district attorney and later Eisenhower's attorney general and Nixon's secretary of state—shouted down to my father, who was watching me play in the sand, "Fred, they've bombed Pearl Harbor!" I know that time telescopes in a child's mind, but it seemed that only a few days later, my father was holding me in his arms, scratchy in a navy lieutenant's dress blues, at Grand Central Station, kissing me goodbye as he left for San Diego and wartime service in the Pacific.

Although the beginning of the American empire in Asia is conventionally marked by the conquest of the Philippines in 1898, the visceral experience of my generation—the generation that came of age in the 1950s—is the American empire that ascended during and after World War II. That age of American military and economic might, which lasted only about fifty years, must be one of the shortest-lived hegemonies in world history.

After the Second World War, my family moved to Cuba, where my father enrolled me in an academy in Havana called Colegio Baldor. It was not easy being one of the few North Americans among Cuban schoolboys so belliciously proud of their national heritage, and as we would stand at attention on the sweltering parade grounds listening to veterans of 1898 stirring recall their victories against the Spanish on the plains of Cama-

güey, I knew that after classes, things might not go so easily with an eleven-year-old Yankee when I ran the older boys' gauntlet away from teachers' eyes outside the school's main gate. It was with a great and liberating sense of relief, then, that I heard my father announce his plans to take me out of school early in 1949 so that the entire family could retrace the second voyage of Columbus on our 56-foot ketch, the *Chalene*.

This trip was not entirely unexpected. My father revered Samuel Eliot Morison, and after he finished Morison's biography of Christopher Columbus, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, he passed it on to me with the usual caution that the family would be expecting to hear my dinner-table review of the book within the week. This was a task I sometimes resented, especially when it came to giving book reports on Carlyle, Gibbon, or Spengler. But Morison's personally infused account of the four voyages of discovery enthralled me, and I read the book several times, lingering over exciting pages such as the description of Columbus's effort, in 1494, to sail along the south shore of what he took to be a large peninsula jutting out from China and the Asian mainland. The "peninsula," of course, was Cuba, where I lived.

Columbus had left that spurious Chinese peninsula behind in November 1492 to sail back to Spain. Returning to Hispaniola on the second voyage, he set sail from Isabela with the *Niña* and two Portuguese-style lateeners on April 24, 1494, intending to navigate the south coast of Cuba "until definite proof of its continental character was obtained, and if possible to make contact with the elusive Grand Khan."¹

Four days later, sailing under steady northeasterly trade winds across the Windward Passage, Columbus reached the southeastern tip of what he believed to be the beginning of the Asiatic mainland.

Four hundred and fifty-five years later, we rounded that same tip of southeastern Cuba in the *Chalene* and followed Columbus's route along the coast of Oriente province past the arid vegetation of the southern slope of the Sierra Maestra. I remembered reading that when his ships had reached Guantánamo Bay, called Puerto Grande by Columbus, the Spaniards had gone ashore and found giant iguana lizards — "the most ugly and disgusting creatures they had ever seen" — being roasted and eaten by the Indians.² When we anchored and went ashore in 1949, we found giant iguanas still there, and when we sailed on westward for forty miles, we entered the same narrow barracuda-infested channel into the Bay of Santiago that Columbus had discovered, where the site of an important

¹ Samuel Eliot Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Life of Christopher Columbus* (Boston, 1942), 445.

² Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, 449.

Indian city named Bagatiquir was chosen by Diego de Velásquez in 1514 as the location of Cuba's second major Spanish urban settlement.³

The Spaniards had simply overwhelmed the Indians they encountered along the way. After Columbus turned south from the Gulf of Guacanayabo in strong winds and sailed away from Cuba under bare poles to Jamaica, he reached what he called Santa Gloria and the English later called St. Ann's Bay to spend the night on May 5, 1494. His three vessels that evening drove off a group of Arawak Indians in seventy large war canoes by firing blank salvos at them from their lombards. At Puerto Bueno, Columbus and his men were again attacked by Indians, this time ashore, and they retaliated with crossbows, also setting loose a big dog "who bit them and did them great hurt, for a dog is worth ten men against Indians."⁴

On May 9, 1494, Columbus reached Montego Bay (El Golfo de Buen Tiempo) on the west end of Jamaica and thence turned north to search for a place on the south Cuban coast called "Magón" by the Arawak Indians, which Columbus mistook to be "Mangi," Marco Polo's name for the southern Chinese province of Fujian. Reaching the Cuban coast again, Columbus sailed around the Zapata Peninsula to a shallow bank now called the Jardines. This is where our own *Chalene* foolhardily followed the log of Columbus, choosing to ignore Morison's vivid warning about these waters:

The Admiral had boldly sailed into a tangled archipelago, the cays off the Zapata Peninsula, which are difficult enough to navigate today with chart and beacons. Moreover, the people were baffled by the different colors of the water. As they came upon the shoals from the deep blue of the gulf, the water at first was clear as crystal, but suddenly turned an opaque green; then after a few miles went milk-white, and finally turned black as ink. And so it is today. Part of the gulf has a bottom of fine white marl which becomes so roiled by the waves that it mixes with the water right up to the surface, looking, as Peter Martyr said, as if flour had been dredged into the sea. I have myself seen the water a deep green, as in the gulf of Maine, although the depth was less than three fathoms, and the next time I looked over the side it was black as ink under a bright sky, owing I suppose to fine black sand on the bottom being stirred up by the waves. All this was new to the Spaniards and the more terrible because it recalled old Arabic tales of the Green Sea of Gloom, and interminable shoals that fringed the world's outermost edge.⁵

This is exactly where we ran aground in 1948, sailing on a neap tide with centerboard lifted. Within two hours of entering the archipelago, over

³ Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, 451.

⁴ Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, 452-53.

⁵ Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, 460.

speckled waters, we ran the ketch onto a shoal and found ourselves dug into the marl just as the unusually high tide began to recede.

It took us days to get off that shoal. Our short-wave radio transmissions could not reach Coast Guard station CLT in Havana because of the intervening Sierra Maestra. We could not find more than a few fathoms of water to float the boat any less than several thousand yards away, which meant kedging off yard by yard. A couple of us in a dinghy would take our heaviest anchor and chain out to a point two or three hundred feet away in the direction of the deeper water, set the anchor solidly in the marl, and then come back so that all hands on the boat could tail the lines through the mechanical winch at the bow to haul the ketch on its side across the sands to deeper water. Kedging is backbreaking work, and because of our pitch on the shoal, we weren't able to draw much drinking water out of the tanks and had to open canned vegetables to get enough liquid to survive. The midsummer sun was unforgiving. Finally, on the fourth day, we pulled free from the suction of that terrible place. Once liberated, we abandoned our plans for continuing to shadow Columbus in his fruitless search for the Chinese mainland and headed for blue water. Refueling in the penal Isle of Pines, *Chalene* continued west, plowing into the Yucatán Channel in time to catch the summer offshore winds and sail east by northeast back to Havana and our mooring in the Rio Almendares.

There were a number of large yachts moored in the Rio Almendares then, including an immense black schooner belonging to a North American sugar plantation owner who, after the revolution, was accused by the Castro government of being a CIA spy. To my boy's eyes, the most intriguing vessel was a former U.S. Navy PT boat, moored right across from us near the other bank of the river where the old colonial government had turned one of its jails into a quarantine confinement. With its prodigious Packard engines rumbling, the PT boat came and went at the oddest times, slipping its mooring in the early morning hours and returning late the next night. Owner and crew kept strictly to themselves. The sailmaker told me that they were smugglers who charged illegal Chinese immigrants vast sums of money to put them ashore in the Florida Keys. Rumor also had it that, as often as not, the PT boat captain collected the usual U.S. government bounty reward by telling Immigration Service agents just where to wait when he landed the Chinese. And if perchance they were chased by the U.S. Coast Guard, the cold-blooded smugglers deep-sixed their hapless human cargo in the Gulf Stream, taking their lives as casually as they had their money.

All this scuttlebutt bolstered my image of the Chinese as passive victims, meek as lambs led to slaughter. Like the Arawaks chewed up by the dog of Columbus, they seemed just one more pathetic example of the

victimization wreaked upon non-Europeans by their Western conquerors. The boldness and daring I so boyishly admired in Columbus was seemingly only the nobler side of an unredeemable history of base domination, brutal extraction, and cruel enslavement. Who illustrated this better in colonial Cuba than the slaves brought in from Africa or the indentured workers imported from China to work the sugar plantations of their Hispanic masters?⁶

The Cuban *hacendados* turned to the importation of indentured Chinese plantation workers both because of labor shortages that resulted from British enforcement of the abolition of the slave trade and because of fears that the African slaves already in Cuba might revolt as Toussaint l'Ouverture's followers had in Haiti.⁷ Early in 1846, after a black slave uprising two years before, the Comision de Poblacion Blanca de la Junta de Fomento approved a plan to introduce Chinese contract labor.⁸ Hence, on June 3, 1847, there arrived in Havana aboard the Spanish brig *Oquendo* some 206 indentured laborers from Fujian (the Mangi of Marco Polo and Columbus): the first group of Chinese to land on Cuban soil.⁹

Before abolition, the major promoters of the Chinese coolie trade had transported slaves from Africa.¹⁰ They negotiated their initial coolie contracts through Manila merchants with commercial links to the Amoy agency houses of Tait and Company. Mr. Tait, who was to become the largest shipper of coolies in Amoy, was also consul for Spain, Holland, and Portugal, and he was thus able personally to certify the legality of his own indenture contracts.¹¹ As the trade flourished, the agency houses

⁶ Rebecca J. Scott, *Slave Emancipation in Cuba: The Transition to Free Labor, 1860-1899* (Princeton, N.J., 1985), 29.

⁷ It has also been suggested that the introduction of steam-driven equipment into the sugar refineries required a more skilled work force than African slaves. Denise Helly, "L'émigration chinoise à Cuba," in *Chinois d'outre-mer*, Proceedings of the 29th International Congress of Orientalists, Paris, July, 1973 (Paris, 1976), 61-62. Plans were made to attract white agricultural laborers from Catalan, the Canary Islands, and Galicia by offering high wages, but probably because of the severe working conditions on the plantations, few actually came. Duvon Clough Corbitt, *A Study of the Chinese in Cuba, 1847-1947* (Wilmore, Ky., 1971), 2-3. See also Seymour Drescher, "British Way, French Way: Opinion Building and Revolution in the Second French Slave Emancipation," *AHR*, 96 (June 1991): 710-11.

⁸ The junta was a government-sponsored corporation of prominent planters and businessmen, first organized in 1795.

⁹ Juan Pérez de la Riva, *Para la historia de las gentes sin historia* (Barcelona, 1976), 47-65.

¹⁰ Pedro Zulueta, the first importer of Chinese laborers, had been tried in London for violating the 1817 and 1835 treaties between England and Spain abolishing the slave trade; Corbitt, *Study of the Chinese in Cuba*, 4-5.

¹¹ Robert L. Irick, *Ch'ing Policy toward the Coolie Trade 1847-1878* (Taipei, 1982), 27.

began to bypass the Manila middlemen by turning to Liverpool, Boston, and New York shippers, on the one hand, and, on the other, by dealing directly with the Cuban importers through Macao, where letters of credit from Havana, drawn on London or Paris, were exchanged in Hong Kong banks for Mexican silver dollars to pay the individual brokers a commission of 5 to 10 pesos for each coolie who was contracted. In this fashion, the Catalan dealer, Abella Raldiris, alone "embarked" more than 100,000 Chinese for Havana, Callao, California, Australia, and Arkansas.¹²

The brokers, or crimps, in Macao, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong, and Whampoa who engaged Chinese to be carried to Cuba were often "chinos ladinos" of Sino-Portuguese descent, who would entice their victims into a teahouse, promise that they would be taken to Tay Loy Sun (Da Lusong, Luzon) or "Great Spain" to make their fortune, pay them 8 silver dollars to sign an eight-year indenture agreement, and then decoy them to the depositories or barracoons, which the Chinese called *zhuzi guan*, or "pig pens."¹³ The conditions inside these filthy enclosures, where no small number of these emigrants succumbed to disease, were inhuman.¹⁴ The Chinese, thereafter to be called "coolies," were stripped of their clothing, disciplined with salted cat-o'-nine-tails, and penned to await the next clipper ship sailing for the sugar plantations of Cuba or the guano mounds of the Chincha Islands, where they frequently died under the whips of their Peruvian overseers or suffocated in clouds of guano dust.¹⁵

Surviving the voyage itself was an ordeal. "We proceeded to sea, we were confined in the hold below; some were even shut up in bamboo cages, or chained to iron posts, and a few were indiscriminately selected and flogged as a means of intimidating all others; whilst we cannot estimate the deaths that, in all, took place, from sickness, blows, hunger,

¹² Juan Pérez de la Riva, *El barracón: Esclavitud y capitalismo en Cuba* (Barcelona, 1978), 89–92, 101.

¹³ Juan Jiménez Pastrana, *Los chinos en la historia de Cuba, 1847–1930* (Havana, 1983), 31–32.

¹⁴ "After entering, the gates were closed by a foreigner, and as all exit was prevented we perceived how we had been betrayed, but there was no remedy; in the same chambers were more than 100 others, most of whom passed their days and nights in tears, whilst some were dripping with blood — the result of chastisements inflicted on account of a suspected intention of escape, or of a declaration of their unwillingness, when interrogated by the Portuguese inspector. The barracoon was of great depth, and, at the time of punishment, as an additional precaution to prevent the cries being overheard, gongs were beaten, and fireworks discharged, so that death even might have ensued without detection"; deposition of Ye Fujun in *Report of the Commission Sent by China to Ascertain the Condition of Chinese Coolies in Cuba* (Taipei, 1970), 9.

¹⁵ Basil Lubbock, *Coolie Ships and Oil Sailors* (Glasgow, 1981), 32–35; Trick, *Ch'ing Policy*, 27.

thirst, or from suicide by leaping into the sea.”¹⁶ The American clippers in the coolie trade had more space below deck than the British guineamen in the slave trade, where, during the horrible “middle voyage” between Africa and the Americas, “each living man had less room than a dead man in his coffin.”¹⁷ But maltreatment and disease took their toll in the coolie trade as well.¹⁸ According to Cuban census figures, from 1848 to 1874, 141,391 Chinese were shipped to Havana; 16,576 died en route; and 124,813 were “sold” in Cuba.¹⁹ One of the major causes of death en route was cholera; and if a ship so afflicted sailed into Havana harbor, its cargo was quarantined for forty days in the “lazareto de la Chorrera” at the mouth of the Almendares River, where the *Chalene’s* mooring was set when I was a boy.²⁰

Once off the ship in Havana, the Chinese laborers were “offered for sale in the men-market,” where they were forced, to their great shame, to strip naked and be prodded and poked like horses by the buyers.²¹ After being sold, the Chinese laborers were taken to sugar plantations, confined in barracks, and sent to work in the fields and mills under armed overseers.²² Field hands were cowed by sword-bearing “captains,” whose soldiers cut off the laborers’ queues. According to the testimony of a Chinese plantation worker: “We are fed worse than dogs, and are called upon to perform labour for which an ox or a horse would not possess sufficient strength. Everywhere cells exist, and whips and rods are in constant use, and maimed and lacerated limbs are daily to be seen.”²³ Millworkers were paid much lower wages than free workers or rented slaves, frequently whipped and chained in spite of the abolition of corporal punishment in 1854 and often forced to sign fresh contracts of indenture when their eight-year terms concluded. In short, the Chinese quickly came to see that they were debt peons being treated, in Rebecca Scott’s words,

¹⁶ Deposition of Li Zhaochun in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 12.

¹⁷ Lubbock, *Coolie Ships*, 11.

¹⁸ “On board 300 died from thirst”; deposition of Chen Asheng in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 13. “Eleven men committed suicide. The day after I embarked we were all ordered on deck, and foot irons were attached to 173 physically strong men, besides 160 men were stripped and flogged on their naked persons with rattan rods”; deposition of Huang Afang in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 15.

¹⁹ Virtually all were men. Only 20 to 30 women per year came to Cuba. Of course, the direct coolie trade was not the only source of Chinese immigrants to Cuba. After 1860, as many as 25,000 Chinese came to Cuba from California via Mexico and New Orleans. Pérez de la Riva, *El barracón*, 56–58.

²⁰ Pérez de la Riva, *El barracón*, 107.

²¹ Deposition of Li Zhaochun in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 18.

²² The auction was technically a sale of their contracts of indenture.

²³ Petition of Xian Zuobang in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 19.

"as slaves by an incomparably barbarous group of foreigners who refused to recognize them as free men."²⁴

One alternative to this misery was death. "Suicides by hanging on trees, by drowning, by swallowing opium, and by leaping into the sugar caldrons are the results of wrongs and sufferings which cannot be described."²⁵ During the 1860s, the rate of suicide for Chinese in Cuba was 500 in 100,000, compared to 35 in 100,000 for slaves and 5.7 in 100,000 for whites. That is to say, Chinese committed suicide one hundred times more than whites and fourteen times more than slaves. As a result, Cuba had the highest suicide rate in the world: 1 in 4,000 inhabitants.²⁶

Another alternative was to resist, to fight back, and the Chinese coolies, far from being passive, did just that. From the moment they entered the barracoon, they tried to escape—sometimes by going through openings in the water closet into the mud and filth of the river.²⁷ The coolie clippers had to be built like the old convict ships, with gratings of strong iron bars bolted onto each hatchway. Not only that; many clippers had barricades ten feet high in front of the poop and were manned by armed sentries to keep the Chinese from breaking out of the hold and storming the helm of the ship. But break out they did.²⁸

One of the most famous mutinies took place in 1859 aboard the *Norway*, an unusually large ship registered in New York, that was carrying a thousand Chinese laborers from Macao to Havana. The fifth night out of Macao, fire erupted in the hold, and the Chinese fought ferociously to get to the deck. The heavily armed crew barely held them off. At one point, the mutineers sent the captain a message written in the blood of their wounded, demanding that the ship change course for Siam so that those who wanted to leave the vessel could flee ashore. But, in the end, the men failed to break out of the heavily barred hold, and the fire was extinguished. By the time the *Norway* reached Havana, 130 of the Chinese were dead: 70 from wounds, the rest carried away by dysentery.²⁹

The Chinese also resisted ashore. In November 1852, demonstrations broke out in Amoy, with the protesters demanding that the "pig trade" cease and that the foreign agency houses and their Chinese brokers be

²⁴ Scott, *Slave Emancipation in Cuba*, 33. See also the petitions and depositions in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 23.

²⁵ Petition of Yang Yun in *Report of the Commission Sent by China*, 20.

²⁶ Pérez de la Riva, *El barracón*, 67.

²⁷ Irick, *Ch'ing Policy*, 27.

²⁸ Basil Lubbock, *The China Clippers* (1914; Taipei, 1966), 44–49. See, for example, the account of the successful mutiny of the Chinese aboard the *Robert Browne* in 1852, recounted in Irick, *Ch'ing Policy*, 32–43.

²⁹ Lubbock, *Coolie Ships*, 43–48.

punished. When the British landed a force from H.M.S. *Salamander* to protect their nationals, the Fujianese forced the British to retreat. The British soldiers killed and wounded 10 or 20 Chinese as they fell back, but the ensuing investigation by Her Majesty's government along with continuing protests by the gentry and people of Amoy marked the beginning of the decline of the Amoy coolie trade and the beginning of "a pattern of popular interference with the trade . . . that was to follow the trade wherever it went."³⁰

On the other end, in Cuba itself, the Chinese continued to rebel.³¹ By 1848, as large numbers of Chinese fled plantations, the Spaniards began to realize that the Chinese might be good workers, but they were not submissive and certainly were not resigned to being governed "a palos." Frequent uprisings by Chinese who had taken to the hills led to the issuance of special regulations in April 1849 for the punishment of Asiatic recalcitrants: floggings, imprisonment, and solitary confinement.³² Nonetheless, in August 1860, the captain general, Francisco Serrano, wrote to Madrid urging that the government "put a stop to the damages caused in Cuba by the entry of Chinese who failed to live up to their contracts, broke the laws of hospitality, disturbed public order, aided the enemies of the nation, and kept the Island in a constant state of alarm."³³

During the 1868-1869 insurrection in Cuba, the insurgents offered liberty to any slaves and coolies who would join them. Especially in the central provinces, many Chinese joined the rebel ranks, including former Taiping Heavenly Kingdom followers who participated decisively in the assault on Manzanillo.³⁴

This restiveness coincided with growing international indignation over the coolie trade to Cuba and the forced retirement of American vessels from the transport during our Civil War. The Qing government, after considerable Spanish stonewalling, managed to send a delegation from its newly formed Zongli Yamen (Foreign Office) in 1873 to investigate the condition of Chinese workers in Cuba.³⁵ The delegation's report was a devastating expose of the *hacendados'* callous exploitation of Chinese laborers; and, in due course, on November 17, 1877, the Spanish envoy

³⁰ Irick, *Ch'ing Policy*, 32.

³¹ Scott, *Slave Emancipation in Cuba*, 33-34.

³² Jiménez Pastrana, *Los chinos en la historia de Cuba*, 47-48.

³³ Corbitt, *Study of the Chinese in Cuba*, 21-22.

³⁴ Juan Jiménez Pastrana, *Los chinos en las luchas por la liberación cubana, 1847-1930* (Havana, 1963), 71-79; Scott, *Slave Emancipation in Cuba*, 57-58.

³⁵ Cuba Commission, *Chinese Emigration: Report of the Commission sent by China to Ascertain the Condition of Chinese Coolies in Cuba* (Shanghai, 1876). This has been reproduced and is cited here as *Report of the Commission Sent by China*.

in Beijing signed a treaty permanently closing the coolie trade with Cuba.³⁶

Contrary, then, to my boyhood image of passive coolies meekly victimized by their exploiters, the Chinese laborers' historical experience in Cuba from 1846 to 1877 reflected much active resistance—defiance to the point of forcing the colonial government to stop the trade. But was that so surprising, given the nature of the men themselves? After all, many of these Cantonese and Fujianese laborers were decoyed into the barracoons in the first place because they were willing to set sail, so to speak, without a sure guarantee of return. Their maritime provinces were lands with a long tradition of deep sea navigation that surely made the prospect of an odyssey to "Great Spain" less terrifying than such a voyage would have seemed to a landlocked native of Henan or Shanxi. These Chinese of the southeastern coast were, after all, heirs to the naval tradition of China's greatest explorer, Zheng He.

I FIRST LEARNED OF THE SEA VOYAGES OF ZHENG HE, the Chinese admiral who sailed to the coast of Africa and back in the early fifteenth century, when I was a beginning graduate student at Berkeley. My professor, the late Joseph Levenson, used the example of Zheng He's voyages not so much to illustrate China's awesome technological achievements but to note how the termination of the voyages in 1433 marked a cultural *volte-face* as Ming China turned back on itself and rejected the outside world. I certainly accepted the latter point, but I was most impressed by the revelation that China had once been a great sea power. Professor J. P. Lo at nearby Davis taught me not only that the Song (960–1278) and Yuan (1279–1368) dynasties had deployed large navies in Southeast Asia and against Japan but also that the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) had at least during the first sixty-five years of its existence strongly depended on naval might.³⁷ Under the Yongle emperor (r. 1403–1424), the Ming navy

³⁶ Corbitt, *Study of the Chinese in Cuba*, 19–20; Jiménez Pastrana, *Los Chinos en la lucha por la liberación cubana*, 88.

³⁷ The first Chinese admiralty was established by the Southern Song in 1132, and its fleet quickly gained control of the East China Sea. Song and Mongol navies clashed in 1277, and the final decisive conflict between them was the sea battle off the Guangdong coast in 1279, in which the Mongols captured 800 Chinese warships. Khubilai Khan unsuccessfully attempted to invade Japan in 1274 with 900 warships and failed again in 1281 with 4,400 vessels. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Wang Ling and Lu Gwei-djen, *Science and Civilisation in China*, Volume 4, *Physics and Physical Technology*, Part 3, *Civil Engineering and Nautics* (Cambridge, 1971), 476–77. A major factor contributing to the Ming founder's rise to power was the naval campaign of 1363 on Lake Poyang, resulting in Zhu Yuanzhang's gaining mastery over the Yangzi Valley. Edward L. Dreyer, "The Poyang Campaign, 1363: Inland Naval Warfare in the Founding of the Ming Dynasty," in Frank A. Kierman, Jr., and John K. Fairbank, eds., *Chinese Ways in Warfare* (Cambridge, Mass., 1974), 202–03.

consisted of 3,500 ships, which conducted annual armadas well off the coast, pursued Japanese “sea rovers” (*wokou*) as far as the Ryukyus and the shores of Korea, helped the Chams drive off an Annamese fleet in 1403, and invaded the Red River delta in 1407 to reannex that part of Annam as a Chinese province.³⁸

In 1405, the Yongle emperor—who had usurped the throne of China from his nephew, the Jianwen emperor (r. 1399–1402)—ordered his chief eunuch, Zheng He, to conduct a massive naval expedition beyond Annam and through the Straits of Malacca into the “western seas” (*xiyang*).³⁹ The ostensible reason for the expedition was to pursue the Jianwen emperor across Southeast Asia.⁴⁰ But the real purposes of the voyage were, first, to impress China’s neighbors with the prosperity and power of the new dynasty, which had driven the Mongols beyond the Great Wall; second, to gain access to luxury products no longer available because the breakup of the Mongol empire had severed trade routes; and, third, to encourage embassies to come and pay tribute to the court of the new Yongle emperor.⁴¹ A eunuch was chosen to lead the expedition because, ever since

³⁸ Jung-pang Lo, “The Decline of the Early Ming Navy,” *Oriens extremus*, 5 (1958): 150–51.

³⁹ This could also be translated as “western route,” since it was the term employed by Chinese navigators for the passage across the “south seas” (*nanhai*) all the way to Africa. Yun-ts’iao Hsu, “Notes on Some Doubtful Problems Relating to Admiral Cheng Ho’s Expeditions,” in *Chinois d’outre-mer*, 74–75. That would accord nicely with the Chinese charts of the passage depicting “a schematic corridor in which sailing tracks are marked with precise compass-bearings and other instructions.” Joseph Needham and Wang Ling, *Science and Civilisation in China*, Volume 3, *Mathematics and the Sciences of the Heavens and the Earth* (Cambridge, 1959), 560.

⁴⁰ When the Yongle emperor—then still the prince of Yan—took Nanjing in July 1402, the bodies of the empress and her eldest son were found within the burned inner palace. There were rumors that the Jianwen emperor had escaped, although the new government announced that his remains had been found and would be buried with the other two corpses. The rumors persisted and were perpetuated by historians such as Gu Yingtai (d. ca. 1689), who claimed that the Jianwen emperor had escaped to southwestern China and lived until 1440. Gu Yingtai, *Ming shi jishi benmo* [Narratives of Ming history from beginning to end] (Taipei, 1976), 198–206. For a contemporary recount of this version, see Shang Chuan, *Yongle huangdi* [The Yongle emperor] (Beijing, 1989), 131–39. Most modern historians believe that the Jianwen emperor died in the palace blaze; see Edward L. Dreyer, *Early Ming China: A Political History, 1355–1435* (Stanford, Calif., 1982), 169; Harold L. Kahn, *Monarchy in the Emperor’s Eyes: Image and Reality in the Ch’ien-lung Reign* (Cambridge, Mass., 1971), 12–37.

⁴¹ Some historians have claimed that the first Zheng He expedition was part of the Yongle emperor’s plan to acquire allies in the Western Oceans and attack Temür [Tamerlane] (1335–1405) on his flank through India. Temür had been planning to invade the Ming since 1398, and in December 1404 he left Herat at the head of some 200,000 warriors. Chung-jen Su, “Places in South-east Asia, the Middle East and Africa Visited by Cheng Ho and His

the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.), eunuchs were responsible for purveying articles of luxury for the court, including the emperor's harem.⁴² And among the emperor's most trusted eunuchs, Zheng He may have been especially well qualified because he was a Yunnanese Muslim (both his father and grandfather were hajis who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca) and because he was an excellent military commander and logistician who had played a key role in the Yongle emperor's victorious military campaigns.⁴³

The armada was immense, especially when we compare it to the *Santa Maria*, *Niña*, and *Pinta* that set off from the Canary Islands eighty-seven years later.⁴⁴ Altogether, there were 62 huge nine-masted galleons called "treasure junks" (*baochuan*), 450 feet long and 180 feet across the beam. Since the upper decks and poops of the galleons overrode the bottom, the waterline length and beam were probably closer to 310 and 80 feet.

Companions (a.d. 1405–1433)," in F. S. Drake, ed., *Symposium on Historical, Archaeological and Linguistic Studies on Southern China, South-east Asia and the Hong Kong Region* (Hong Kong, 1967), 198. However, Rossabi authoritatively concludes that there was no connection between the launching of the Zheng He expeditions and Temür, who died en route to China on February 18, 1405. His son and successor, Shāhrukh Bahādur, made an accommodation with the Ming court. Morris Rossabi, "Cheng Ho and Temür: Any Relation?" *Oriens extremus*, 20 (1973): 134–35. See also Joseph F. Fletcher, "China and Central Asia, 1368–1884," in John K. Fairbank, ed., *The Chinese World Order: Traditional China's Foreign Relations* (Cambridge, Mass., 1968), 209–11.

⁴² J.J.L. Duyvendak, *China's Discovery of Africa* (London, 1949), 26–27; Hsu, "Notes on Some Doubtful Problems," 73. At this time, China exported silks, porcelains, lacquer ware, art objects, copper cash, iron pans, and Buddhist sutras. It imported camphor, tortoiseshell, coral, pepper, and other spices, areca nuts, sandalwood, incense, dye stuffs, cotton fabrics, sugar, ivory, elephants, parakeets, buffaloes, pearls and precious stones, rhinoceros horns, drugs, glass, and tin. It also imported horses, copper ore, sulphur, timber, hides, gold, silver, and rice. Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan: 'The Overall Survey of the Ocean's Shores' [1433]*, translated from the Chinese text edited by Feng Ch'eng-chun, with introduction, notes, and appendices by V. G. Mills (Cambridge, 1970), 4.

⁴³ Ma Jizu and Zheng Yunliang, "Weida de hanghaijia Zheng He ji qi jiashi" [The great navigator Zheng He and the state of his family], in Yunnan Provincial Editorial Group, ed., *Yunnan huizu shehui lishi diaocha* [Investigations into the social history of Yunnan Muslims] (Kunming, 1987), no. 4: 43–44; Chungjen Su, "Places in South-east Asia," 198. Zheng He's original name was Ma He; he was also colloquially called Ma Sanbao. The "san bao," or three jewels, represented the Buddhist *triratna* (Buddha, Dharma, Sangha). One later text suggests that the "san bao" also referred to the "three precious eunuchs" appointed by Yongle to head the expedition: Zheng He, Yang Min, and Li Kai; Hsu, "Notes on Some Doubtful Problems," 71–72. For distinguished military service, the emperor conferred the surname of Zheng on Ma He in 1404 and promoted him to be superintendent of the office of eunuchs; Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 5–6.

⁴⁴ It even dwarfed the Spanish armada, which consisted of 28 galleons, 40 large armed merchantmen, 34 fast ships, 23 freighters, and 4 Portuguese galleys, and which carried about 10,000 soldiers.

However, a vessel that large would have displaced at least 3,000 tons, whereas none of Vasco da Gama's ships exceeded 300 tons, and even in 1588 the largest English merchant ship did not exceed 400 tons.⁴⁵ The nine masts of the *baochuan*, which were built in the Longjiang shipyards on the northwest side of Nanjing, had fore-and-aft sails; the galleons were steered with axially mounted rudders and fitted with strong bulkhead-built hulls divided into watertight compartments kept dry with pedal-driven bilge pumps.⁴⁶ The rest of the fleet of several hundred ships consisted of eight-masted "gallopers" (*machuan*), seven-masted grain junks (*liangchuan*), six-masted transports (*huochuan*) and five-masted combat vessels (*zhanchuan*).⁴⁷

When the fleet was assembled near present-day Shanghai, it carried 17 imperial eunuch ambassadors and assistant ambassadors; 63 eunuch officials and chamberlains; 95 military directors; 207 brigade and company commanders; 3 senior ministry secretaries; 2 masters of ceremony from the department of state ceremonials; 5 geomancers; 128 medical personnel; and 26,803 officers, soldiers, cooks, purveyors, clerks, and interpreters.⁴⁸

From the Yangzi River, Zheng He's fleet sailed down the coast to Fujian—Marco Polo and Columbus's "Mangi" and anchored in the Min River estuary. When the northeast monsoon began to blow in December and January, Zheng He made offerings to Tianfei, the "Celestial Spouse"

⁴⁵ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 31. Needham takes J.P. Lo's calculations of *liao* (see below, n. 46) to estimate a burden of 500 tons. Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 480–81.

⁴⁶ Nathan Sivin, "Review of *Science and Civilisation in China, Volume 4: Physics and Physical Technology; Part III: Civil Engineering and Nautics*, by Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Wang Ling and Lu Gwei-Dien," *Scientific American* (January 1972), 113. See also Paul Pelliot, "Les grands voyages maritimes chinois au début du XV^e siècle," *T'oung Pao*, 30 (1933): 273–74. Historians have been reluctant to accept the "monstrous" sizes given for the *baochuan* in the *Ming shi*. However, over the course of the seven Zheng He expeditions, the average size of the complement of a single vessel was 500 men, which would have required a ship of at least 2,000 *liao* (a unit of ship measurement that came to about 500 lbs.). Ships of this size were mentioned by Marco Polo and Ibn Batuta. In a stele discovered in 1936 at the jinghai temple near Nanjing, there is a discernible portion of the text that speaks of the 1405 command having 2,000-*liao* seagoing ships, and in the 1409 command of 1,500-*liao* seagoing ships. Jung-pang Lo, "The Decline of the Early Ming Navy," 151. In 1962, a rudder post over 36 feet long and 1.25 feet in diameter with a rudder attachment length of nearly 20 feet was discovered in the ruins of the old Ming shipyard in Nanjing. Such a rudder would have had a surface area of 452 square feet, proving that such immense vessels did indeed exist. Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 481.

⁴⁷ Su Chungien, "Places in South-east Asia," 200–01.

⁴⁸ Paul Pelliot, "Les grands voyages maritimes chinois," 273–74; Su Chung-jen, "Places in South-east Asia," 201.

who protects mariners and is today worshiped as the goddess Mazu throughout coastal Fujian and Taiwan, and then he set sail for Champa (Indochina).⁴⁹ From there, the armada advanced to Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and Calicut on the west coast of India. By the time Zheng He was ready to return to China in April 1407, his suite contained envoys from nearly all of those tributaries along with the truculent Palembang sealord Chen Zuyi, who was brought back to Nanjing to be decapitated.⁵⁰

There were six more of these impressive voyages, progressively extending farther westward. Zheng He was not on every one of them, but he commanded them all. The second expedition (1407–1409) was launched to install the new king of Calicut, Mana Vikraman. During the third expedition (1409–1411), on his way back to China, Zheng He was attacked by the king of Ceylon (probably Bhuvaneka Bahu V). Zheng He defeated the Sinhalese army and captured the royal family, which was taken back to Nanjing and presented to the emperor.⁵¹ Yongle freed the king and his family and sent them back to Ceylon.⁵² That action, along with the establishment of Chinese commanderies in Tonkin and Upper Annam, greatly increased the number of tributaries coming to the Ming court.⁵³

The fourth expedition (1413–1415) followed the same initial route as the earlier ones but this time sailed even farther, visiting the Maldiv Islands, reaching the Persian sultanate of Ormuz, and sending a branch expedition to Bengal that brought back to China envoys from the African kingdom of Malindi, who presented the Yongle emperor with a giraffe.⁵⁴ This was an extremely auspicious gift because the giraffe — whose name in Somalian is *girin* — was taken to be the *qilin* or unicorn, the appearance of which was the sign of a sage-emperor whose presence attracted “distant people . . . in uninterrupted succession.”⁵⁵ In return for this homage, Yongle sent Zheng He on a fifth voyage (1417–1419) to accompany the

⁴⁹ J.J.L. Duyvendak, “The True Dates of the Chinese Maritime Expeditions of the Early Fifteenth Century,” *Toung Pao*, 34 (1938): 342–44; Zhongguo hanghai shi yanjiu hui [Society for the study of Chinese maritime history], eds., *Guangdong haiyun shi (gudai bufen)* [History of Chinese maritime transport (Ancient part)] (Beijing, 1989), 159–61.

⁵⁰ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 10–11; Pelliot, “Les grands voyages maritimes chinois,” 273–77.

⁵¹ Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 516.

⁵² However, the Chinese insisted that the king be replaced as ruler by his cousin. Dreyer, *Early Ming China*, 197.

⁵³ *Ming shi* [History of the Ming], 6:3b, transl. in Pelliot, “Les grands voyages maritimes chinois,” 279–80. See also Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 11–12.

⁵⁴ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 12–13.

⁵⁵ Duyvendak, *China's Discovery of Africa*, 33.

Malindian ambassadors home. This was probably the first time that Zheng He reached the east coast of Africa. He made a display of military force at Mogadishu in Somaliland, while ships detached from the main fleet sailed north to the Arabian peninsula. The sixth expedition (1421–1422), which consisted of 41 ships, also reached Africa, going as far as Mogadishu and Brava.⁵⁶

This marked the apex of Ming maritime power. When the Yongle emperor died in 1424, the suzerainty of China was acknowledged by more foreign rulers than ever before; and representatives of 67 overseas states, including 7 kings, came bearing tribute.⁵⁷ Yet hardly was Yongle laid away than his short-lived successor, the Hongxi emperor (r. 1425), halted the expeditions and appointed Zheng He the defender of Nanjing. There was a final seventh expedition in 1431, when the Xuande emperor (r. 1426–1435) charged Zheng He with the command of an expedition of 100 vessels that sailed to Ormuz and sent subsidiary fleets to the east coast of Africa and to Mecca in the north.⁵⁸ But, after Zheng He returned to Nanjing and resumed his position as defender of the capital in 1433, the voyages ended altogether.⁵⁹

Why did the argosies cease? The most commonly accepted explanation has been that the voyages were compromised from the start by their connection with palace eunuchs, who were associated with extravagance and imperial caprice.⁶⁰ As the Dutch Sinologist J.J.L. Duyvendak put it, "The entire business of relations with overseas barbarians became, in the moral and political judgment of the official classes, inextricably bound up with their deep sense of disapproval of the extravagances and usurpation of power of the despised eunuchs."⁶¹ The shift in policy was so extreme

⁵⁶ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 13–14; Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 489–90.

⁵⁷ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 2. See also Wang Gungwu, "Early Ming Relations with Southeast Asia: A Background Essay," in Fairbank, *Chinese World Order*, 53–54.

⁵⁸ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 14–18; Sivin, "Review of *Science and Civilisation in China, Volume 4*," 113; Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 490.

⁵⁹ Zheng He died not long after in 1435. Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 6.

⁶⁰ Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 524–25; Shang Chuan, *Yongle huangdi*, 260–62. "Trade, which Confucianists affected to scorn (while Buddhism gave it impetus), was a matter of imperial interest. It was an interest deriving from a court society's demands for luxury, which were not approved by Confucianists, and it was manifest in such various phenomena as the eunuch Cheng Ho's voyages (1403–33), which Confucian historians buried; eunuchs' prominence, protested by officials in trading-ship control organs; and the Canton system of trade (1759–1839), in which the superintendent, the 'Hoppon,' was a specifically imperial appointee and outside the regular bureaucratic chain of command"; Joseph R. Levenson, *Confucian China and Its Modern Fate, Volume 2, The Problem of Monarchical Decay* (London, 1964), 26–27.

⁶¹ Duyvendak, *China's Discovery of Africa*, 27.

that in 1477 when the eunuch Wang Zhi called for the charts of Zheng He's voyages in order to make plans to restore China's paramount position in Southeast Asia, the vice-president of the ministry of war had all the government's records of the expeditions taken out and burned.⁶²

The decline of the Ming navy was precipitate. Far-flung coastal patrols against Sino-Japanese pirates were pulled back after 1436, when the Zhengtong emperor forbade the building of vessels for overseas voyages.⁶³ The open sea sailors now passively anchored in port engaged in commerce, smuggled salt, or simply deserted their garrisons. The hereditary shipwright households that had built Zheng He's galleons also declined and disappeared, and eventually the Chinese forgot how to construct the giant seagoing vessels of the earlier period.⁶⁴

Many Chinese historians have used the end of Zheng He's voyages to mark the fatal decline of the Ming dynasty. The rise of corrupt palace eunuchs in the 1440s, the neglect of public works after the breach of the Yellow River dikes in 1448, rising taxes with increased court expenses, and the blatant sale of public offices in the 1470s all seemed to signal a decisive dynastic turnabout, although the dynasty had two more centuries of life left.⁶⁵

Even more significant, historians have regarded the termination of the expeditions as a turning point in the history of Chinese civilization itself. Professor Lo took this to be a sea change in the character and temperament of the Chinese, who became more "civilized" and "decadent," preferring "lyrics to techniques, epistemology to politics, and the paintbrush to the sea."⁶⁶ Dr. J.V.G. Mills flatly declared, "The passing of the Yongle emperor ended the heroic age of imperial China; the great awakening was over, the spiritual vigor evaporated, and energetic action was no longer forthcoming. Military ardor waned, and antimilitaristic and anti-expansionist sentiments were aired."⁶⁷ And Joseph Needham, in a moving if

⁶² Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 525.

⁶³ In 1411, Chinese engineers constructed dams that converted the Grand Canal into an all-seasons conduit, making it possible four years later for the government to abolish the maritime grain transport service and thereafter send all tribute grain north to the capital by inland waterway. Sea transport was revived in 1572, but only temporarily. By 1575, the seagoing ships were put in reserve. Hoshi Ayao, *The Ming Tribute Grain System*, Mark Elvin, transl. (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1969), 76-77; Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 315, 526; Wu Jihua, *Mingdai haiyun ji yunhe de yanjiu* [A study of sea transport and canal transport during the Ming period] (Taipei, 1961), 268-74.

⁶⁴ Jung-pang Lo, "Decline of the Early Ming Navy," 156-62.

⁶⁵ Jung-pang Lo, "Decline of the Early Ming Navy," 164-65.

⁶⁶ Jung-pang Lo, "Decline of the Early Ming Navy," 168. See also John E. Wills, Jr., *Embassies and Illusions: Dutch and Portuguese Envoys to Kang-hsi, 1666-1687* (Cambridge, Mass., 1984), 17.

⁶⁷ Ma Huan, *Ying-yai Sheng-lan*, 3.

overdrawn comparison of the Portuguese and Chinese maritime efforts, concluded with the observation that "the eunuchs were the architects of an outstanding period of greatness in China's history," and the end of the expeditions indicated that "the great naval possibilities had been done to death."⁶⁸

This was the *replieiment*, China's turning back upon itself, that Joseph Levenson had conveyed to me as a graduate student and that permitted me to think of an insular continental empire, closed to the outside world until "strangers at the gate" forced open the barriers in the 1840s and brought China into world history.⁶⁹ Of course, one can try to see this supposed introversion in a good light. Instead of the aggressive thrust outward that enriched, engrossed, and then eventually expended the Iberian empires, for instance, China's self-enclosure permitted advanced social and cultural development within a single ecumene, contemplative and sophisticated, unriven by narrow ethnic nationalisms and enduring century after century. The reign of the self-restrained and considerate Hongzhi emperor (r. 1488–1505)—the only monogamous emperor in Chinese history—was characterized by later Ming historians as a golden age of Confucian sagely rule.⁷⁰ In 1492, just as Columbus thought he was discovering the material riches of Asia in the Caribbean, the Wu master Shen Zhou painted his famous hanging scroll "Night Vigil." The inscription on the painting reads:

My outward form is slave to external things, and my mind takes its direction from them. Hearing is obscured by the sounds of bell and drum; seeing is obscured by patterns and beauty. This is why material things benefit people seldom, harm them often. Sometimes it happens, though, as with tonight's sounds and colors, that while they do not differ from those of other times, yet they strike the ear and eye all at once, lucidly, wonderfully becoming a part of me. That they are bell and drum sounds, patterns and beauty, now cannot help but be an aid to the advancement of my self-cultivation. In this way, things cannot serve to enslave man.⁷¹

⁶⁸ Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 525, 527. Sivin concurred: "Cheng's argosies, however, were a final blaze of splendor before the extinction of the large and intrepid navy that had been founded 300 years earlier. The political decisions that killed it were part of a decisive turning inward of the civilization"; Sivin, "Review of *Science and Civilisation in China*," 113.

⁶⁹ Frederic Wakeman, Jr., *Strangers at the Gate: Social Disorder in South China 1839–1861* (Berkeley, Calif., 1966), 6–7.

⁷⁰ L. Carrington Goodrich, ed., and Chaoying Fang, assoc. ed., *Dictionary of Ming Biography* (New York, 1976), 378.

⁷¹ Translated in James Cahill, *Parting at the Shore: Chinese Painting of the Early and Middle Ming Dynasty, 1368–1580* (New York, 1978), 90.

To maintain that revered Confucian realm, the imperial state bureaucracy sought to contain the maritime impulses of the coastal provinces. In 1500, it became a capital offense to build seagoing junks with more than two masts; in 1525, coastal officials were ordered to destroy such vessels altogether; and, by 1551, when Sino-Japanese sea rovers were raiding steadily along the littoral, Chinese who put out to sea, even if just for trade, were punished for treacherous collusion with the enemy.⁷²

The continual issuance of these proclamations during the sixteenth century reflected the inability of the imperial Chinese state, which had rejected official maritime expansion, to control private seafaring and maritime trade.⁷³ During the late 1500s and early 1600s, there was a tremendous expansion of Asian trade, fueled in large part by the vast quantities of silver that were carried by galleons from Acapulco across the Pacific to Manila and from there by Chinese merchant mariners to Fujian and Zhejiang in exchange for silks, porcelains, and other luxury goods.⁷⁴

Between 1573 and 1644, the Chinese economy—ever the sink of precious metals—absorbed 26 million Mexican silver dollars, becoming increasingly monetized and commercialized.⁷⁵ These trends abated during the global economic and demographic crises of the mid-1600s, when a

⁷² Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 527. Needham does, however, note that resistance to Japanese pirates kept the Ming navy strong enough to send squadrons between 1592 and 1598 to fight alongside the Korean admiral Yi Sunsin against the invading Japanese fleets of Hideyoshi, 528.

⁷³ The powerful families of Fujian and Zhejiang that traded with Sino-Japanese pirates were protected by allies at court. "The naval expeditions of Yung-lo's time had paved the way for a wave of Chinese migration to Southeast Asia. The heyday of the Arab and Persian merchants had passed, the Portuguese had not yet arrived, and, thus, for a century, the Chinese controlled all the commerce in the waters of the East. Private trade supplanted the official tributary trade which the Cheng Ho expeditions helped to bring about." These private interests may have earlier frustrated attempts to continue the Zheng He expeditions. Jung-pang Lo, "Decline of the Early Ming Navy," 156–57.

⁷⁴ Juan Gonzales de Mendoza wrote in his *Historia de las Cosas mas notables, Ritosy Costumbres del Gran Reyno de la China, sabidas assi por los libros de los mesmos Chinas, como por relación de religiosos y otras personas que an estado en el dicho Reyno* (Rome, 1585) of Chinese merchant-captains trading overseas under confidential licenses from the Chinese government. Three Chinese merchants had been in Mexico and had gone on to visit Spain. See Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, 4: 527.

⁷⁵ Man-houng Lin, "From Sweet Potato to Silver: The New World and Eighteenth-Century China as Reflected in Wang Hui-tsu's Passage about the Grain Prices," in Hans Pohl, ed., *The European Discovery of the World and Its Economic Effects on Pre-industrial Society, 1500–1800* (Stuttgart, 1990), 313.

new maritime ban was in force between 1659 and 1683.⁷⁶ But after the Kangxi emperor's (r. 1662–1722) navy defeated the regime of the sealord Koxinga (Cheng Chengkong) and his heirs on Taiwan in 1683–1684, the ban was lifted and the inflow of silver resumed.⁷⁷ By the late eighteenth century, when Chinese merchant “junk traders” monopolized the exchange of “Straits’ produce” from Southeast Asia, China was closely integrated into the world economy, and fluctuations in the silk and tea trades as well as in domestic grain prices followed the ups and downs of the supply of silver in the New World.⁷⁸

The inability of the Chinese government to control private trade was mirrored in the state's difficulty in preventing Chinese people from migrating abroad.⁷⁹ The Chinese diaspora commenced before the great Ming argosies, but it was much stimulated by Zheng He's expeditions.⁸⁰ During the later years of the fifteenth century, Chinese began to colonize the Malay Archipelago, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Sulu Archipelago, and the Philippines.⁸¹ In the sixteenth century, another stream of Chinese settlers began to arrive in Siam, and by the end of the 1600s there were thousands in the capital of Ayutthaya.⁸² The Qing (1644–1912) govern-

⁷⁶ Frederic Wakeman, Jr., “China and the Seventeenth-Century World Crisis,” *Late Imperial China* (June 1986). But Chinese trade with Southeast Asia certainly continued to flourish, and the Shang family that ruled the feudatory of Guangdong obtained much of its revenue from overseas commerce, including trade in textiles with Japan. Wills, *Embassies and Illusions*, 128–29; Zhongguo hanghai shi yanjiu hui, eds., *Guangdong haiyun shi*, 143–49.

⁷⁷ John E. Wills, Jr., *Pepper, Guns and Parleys: The Dutch East India Company and China, 1622[1662]–1681* (Cambridge, Mass., 1974), 195–97. Restrictive policies were resumed during 1717–1727 when the imperial government prohibited commercial shipping to the Philippines, Java, and most parts of Southeast Asia. Lin, “From Sweet Potato to Silver,” 315–16.

⁷⁸ Dian H. Murray, *Pirates of the South China Coast, 1790–1810* (Stanford, Calif., 1987), 10; Lin, “From Sweet Potato to Silver,” 327; Chen Shunsheng, “Qingdai Guangdong de yinyuan liutong” [The circulation of silver dollars in Guangdong during the Qing period], in Ye Xian'en, et al., eds., *Ming-Qing Guangdong shehui jingji yanjiu* [Studies on the society and economy of Guangdong during the Ming and Qing] (Guangzhou, 1987), 206–36.

⁷⁹ The best brief discussion in any language of the Chinese diaspora is the chapter of that title in Sucheng Chan, *This Bittersweet Soil: The Chinese in California Agriculture, 1860–1910* (Berkeley, Calif., 1986), 7–31.

⁸⁰ When Zheng He got to Palembang, he discovered that most of the people residing there were refugees from Guangzhou, Changzhou, and Quanzhou. Su Chung-jen, “Places in South-east Asia,” 206.

⁸¹ Ta Chen, *Chinese Migrations, with Special Reference to Labor Conditions* (Washington, D.C., 1923), 4.

⁸² By the mid-nineteenth century, 15,000 Chinese were migrating to Thailand each year. Richard James Coughlin, “The Chinese in Bangkok: A Study of Cultural Persistence” (Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1953), 14.

ment continued the Ming policy of forbidding emigration.⁸³ Article 225 of the Qing code read: "All . . . who remove to foreign islands for the purpose of inhabiting and cultivating the same, shall be punished according to the law against communicating with rebels and enemies and consequently suffer death by being beheaded."⁸⁴ Individual emperors issued pardons to overseas merchants who returned home, but not until 1727 was the interdiction removed; by then, hundreds of thousands of Chinese were living abroad. A century later, virtually half the 400,000 residents of Bangkok were Chinese immigrants.⁸⁵

Emigration increased dramatically during the nineteenth century, when the coolie trade flourished.⁸⁶ Between 1848 and 1854, during the California gold rush, 700,000 Chinese came to California.⁸⁷ By the early 1900s, more than eight million Chinese were settled abroad, and they bore with them an economic and political vitality that helped transform China itself.⁸⁸ The Revolution of 1911 that overthrew the Qing dynasty was of course, led by an overseas Chinese, Sun Yat-sen; and the first United Front between the Nationalists and Communists was largely implemented by a Chinese from San Francisco.⁸⁹

That elan has continued to swell, representing the private and now globally significant complex of individual voyages that is changing the economic face of the world.⁹⁰ The tremendous competitive strength of

⁸³ When the Ming fell, a number of Chinese fled to Southeast Asia, especially to the lands in Cochinchina controlled by the Nguyen lords, outside of the Trinh lords' kingdom in Tonkin. Special "villages of people continuing to be loyal to the Ming" (*Minh-huong-xa*) were established to house these settlers. Chen jinghe (*Ch'en Ching-ho*), *Chengtian Mingxiangshe Chen shi zhengpu* [A brief study of the family register of the Trans, a Ming Refugee family in Minh-huong-xa (Central Vietnam)] (Hong Kong, 1964), 6.

⁸⁴ Cited in Victor Purcell, *The Chinese in Southeast Asia*, 2d edn. (London, 1965), 26. Both the Ming and Qing did little or nothing to protest against the massacres of Chinese in the Philippines in 1603 and 1639 and in Java in 1740. Edgar Wickberg, *The Chinese in Philippine Life, 1850-1898* (New Haven, Conn., 1965), 10-11.

⁸⁵ Purcell, *Chinese in Southeast Asia*, 84-85.

⁸⁶ Chen, *Chinese Migrations*, 4.

⁸⁷ Of these, 95 percent were males. Many re-migrated. C. Livingston Daley, "The Chinese as Sojourners: A Study in the Sociology of Migration" (Ph.D. dissertation, City University of New York, 1978), 21, 188.

⁸⁸ Chen, *Chinese Migrations*, 15.

⁸⁹ For the role of the overseas Chinese in the 1911 Revolution, see Huang Zhenwu, *Huaqiao yu Zhongguo geming* [Overseas Chinese and the Chinese revolution] (Taipei, 1963). By 1953, the People's Republic of China estimated that there were 11,743,320 overseas Chinese. Stephen Fitzgerald, *China and the Overseas Chinese: A Study of Peking's Changing Policy, 1949-1970* (Cambridge, 1972), 3. There are now approximately 55 million overseas Chinese, counting Taiwan and Hong Kong.

⁹⁰ Chinese constitute 4 percent of Indonesia's population and own 75 percent of the

what one sociologist has called “entrepreneurial familism” — a form of private commercial and industrial organization that may have emerged in resistance to the power of the Chinese bureaucratic state — has begun to roll back on China itself.⁹¹ The overseas Chinese, who own liquid assets worth nearly \$3 trillion, are investing billions of dollars in mainland China every year, helping to fuel the expansion of the fastest growing economy in the world.⁹² The hundreds of thousands of individual voyages that have taken place since Zheng He launched his expeditions in 1405, well before Columbus thought he had discovered Cathay on the south coast of Cuba, may be reaching a certain kind of harbor at last.

My own first voyage to mainland China was in 1974 as an interpreter for a delegation of American pharmacologists.⁹³ It was obvious to me as I left on the trip, in the middle of Watergate and the impending defeat of our forces in Vietnam, that the Nixon Doctrine, sound as it seemed, signaled the end of America’s empire in Asia. The war in Indochina had created the first of what were to be huge deficits in the federal budget, and although America’s technological supremacy in future brushfire engagements like the Gulf War would be a reassurance of our military expertise to come, favorable economic currents were about to flow in another direction toward the rise of a new Asia and certainly a new China. This was signaled by the enormous economic leaps Japan and the “four dragons” were taking and by the vigor of China’s response to challenges over the Spratly and Paracel Islands, where some of the world’s largest oil reserves lie.

During that 1974 visit to the People’s Republic, I saw for the first time the large, stationary marble barge built on the summer palace’s Kunming Lake for the Empress Dowager Cixi on her sixtieth birthday in 1894. The moneys that went into that inert memorial to regal self-esteem were diverted from the Chinese fleet, which was virtually obliterated during the naval battle with Japanese battleships and cruisers off the mouth of the

country’s assets. Chinese in Thailand, 8–10 percent of the population, own 90 percent of the country’s manufacturing and commercial assets and half of the bank capital. Only 1 percent of the population in the Philippines is pure Chinese, but Chinese-owned companies account for 66 percent of the sales of the 67 largest commercial outfits.

⁹¹ Siu-lun Wong, *Emigrant Entrepreneurs: Shanghai Industrialists in Hong Kong* (New York, 1988), 172–73.

⁹² The overseas Chinese “gross national product” is estimated as being worth \$450 billion. Their liquid assets are equivalent to all of the bank deposits in Japan. “The Overseas Chinese: A Driving Force,” *Economist* (July 18, 1992): 21–24.

⁹³ See the introduction to Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People’s Republic of China, eds., *Herbal Pharmacology in the People’s Republic of China* (Washington, D.C., 1975).

Yalu River on September 17, 1894.⁹⁴ I remember shaking my head in remembrance of that awesome misplacement of resources as I walked up to the imperial barge and placidly proceeded to tour the monument in a spirit of what must have been indifferent contempt, hidden even to myself. Coming down the last stairwell on my way off this notorious example of imperial Chinese inferiority, I found my way blocked by two athletic young men in naval uniforms. They smiled to my smile and as we each gave way, I noticed the designation on their blouses: "Southeastern Navy of the People's Republic of China," which was the military arm leading the first extension of state power into the waters of Southeast Asia since the Zheng He expeditions.

To be sure, there is only one superpower in Asia now, and even though U.S. forces in Okinawa and South Korea will surely be reduced by our new president, the American strategic presence will likely persist well into the next century. But the fact that China is now building a blue-water navy is not nearly as important as the swell of its economy, not to speak of those of the "newly industrializing countries" and of Japan.

I close with this: a kind of provincial cosmopolitanism. The half-century of purely American hegemony is over. The time is here for us to take seriously the challenges to what was an insular, self-enclosed, and racist cultural ethic and to relish the complex diversity of American society. I am now, by choice and inadvertent shaping, a Californian. And although it may sound strange to you after the Los Angeles riots of last April, my pride in that Californian complexion is for its capacity to encompass the resistance of all our individual cultures to the melting pot and for its commitment to the regeneration of a civil society that will allow each of us to share the journey ahead.

⁹⁴ John L. Rawlinson, *China's Struggle for Naval Development, 1839-1895* (Cambridge, Mass., 1967), 140-41, 178-85; Bao Zunpeng, *Zhongguo haijun shi* [History of the Chinese navy] (Taipei, 1951), 209-10.

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

The Professional Division is the ethical arm of the historical profession, charged by the AHA with overseeing a wide range of issues relating to professional rights, responsibilities, and conduct. A score card of our work in 1992 reads as follows: the formal cases we have dealt with this year include two cases of plagiarism, one of tenure, and one of age discrimination and procedural violations in hiring practice. We also considered informal complaints ranging from academic freedom to job interviews, from published statements to complaints of the division's procedures. This division is pleased to address such issues and we encourage the membership to make good use of the division. In order to make the work of this division better known to the AHA membership, we continue to publish summaries of those cases we believe best illustrate issues brought before us in *Perspectives*. In these summaries, as in all cases brought before the division, we are bound by rules of strict confidentiality.

We continue to tinker with our *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. Under the direction of Paul Conkin, the newest member of the division, we are at work clarifying and strengthening the language in the *Statement*. We urge all universities engaged in graduate training to educate their students—either through formal seminars or informal mentoring—in the canon of conduct of our profession.

Ageism is a relatively new item that has appeared several times on our agenda during this past year. At times preference for younger scholars is blatant, but more often ageism is disguised as a request for scholars having less than a stipulated amount of teaching experience or a “new” Ph.D. Age discrimination is both illegal and unethical. Like all types of prejudice, it limits the pool of scholars, producing not only harm to “older” scholars but also diminishing the profession. The Professional Division reserves the right to edit any job listing in *Perspectives* that discriminates against older scholars.

This year our division has been involved in three sessions at this annual meeting. On Sunday evening, December 27th, we cosponsored a discussion on “History in a Unified World: Concerns of the Profession.” This morning, we held a roundtable discussion on “The History Profession and the Academic Marketplace in the 1990s.” This afternoon we again cosponsored a workshop on “Interviewing in the Academic Job Market of

the 1990s." All these programs, I am happy to report, like last year's workshop on the same topic, were enthusiastically received.

We continue to work with the Job Registry trying to improve the efficiency and reduce the tension in what we know is a trying time for job applicants. We are pleased that the modifications to the job registry procedures, now in their third year, are working well. Surveys indicate that the new system avoids the tendency for those first on the job registry line to monopolize interviews whether or not they are qualified for the position described. This spring the division will undertake a formal review of the new procedures.

We continue to urge that all job candidates be treated with respect throughout the application and interview process. We remind our membership that while it is legal for a religious institution to inquire about an applicant's religion, secular institutions do not have the same right. Furthermore all other personal questions relating to the marital status, sexual preference, or living arrangements of a job applicant are clearly out of bounds.

The division is sensitive to the decreasing number of positions that has resulted from the economic slowdown of the past two years. We also note that as of December 31, 1993, tenured professors will no longer be subject to mandatory retirement. It is of course too early to predict what effect this will have on the job market, but the division will continue to monitor the employment situation. The division has recently created a computer-based data set on the job market culled from the employment bulletin. We hope that this project will continue, so that we can better track trends in professional employment.

We encourage all institutions seeking to employ historians to announce available positions in the employment section of *Perspectives*. Whenever possible the job listings should clearly state the field or fields, and the rank of historian being recruited. We urge that if there is any substantial change in the fields or rank of a position, another advertisement be run. We also encourage prospective employees to use the facilities made available by the AHA to interview candidates.

The Professional Division applauds the work done by the Membership Committee. We, along with other divisions of the AHA, continue to be interested in attracting as wide a participation as possible from historians, regardless of their field of expertise. We support efforts being undertaken to attract historians in area studies, as well as two-year college faculty, to the Association.

We are pleased to see that our work in the field of ethical standards seems to be having some effect beyond the historical profession. I recently participated in a workshop sponsored by the Poynter Center at Indiana

University on professional ethics in academia, and found that the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* was referred to repeatedly in some exciting teaching materials being prepared under the Center's auspices. In addition, the Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences (CCAS) is now involved in drafting a statement on faculty recruitment ethics.

The Professional Division along with the Research and Teaching Divisions has also been involved in a Syracuse University project funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education (FIPSE) and the Lily Endowment concerned with redefining scholarly work. Our aim is not to create a strict formula to prescribe what is and is not valid scholarly endeavor, but rather to suggest new definitions, which we leave to the discretion of individual departments to adapt to their needs. We hope that the fruit of our labor will be presented to the AHA Council within the coming year.

The division continues to oversee work on a pamphlet which will address the rights of historians as authors. In addition to general information on book publishing and the entire publishing process, the pamphlet will contain information for the novice historian-author on negotiating contracts and suggested model contracts.

As I step down from my three-year term as Vice-President of the Professional Division, I wish to publicly thank those members of the AHA staff—especially Sam Gammon, Jim Gardner, and Sharon Tune—who have stood at the ready to help the work of the division. I would also like to thank those committee members—both present and past (Barbara Engel, Nell Painter, Anand Yang, Paul Conkin, David Katzman, Larry Levine, Caroline Bynum)—who have shouldered the sometimes overwhelming responsibility of serving as an ethical watchdog for our profession. I can only wish that my successor, Drew Gilpin Faust, enjoys the same support and encouragement as has been my good fortune to experience.

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Susan Migden Socolow, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

As in past years, the Research Division's agenda focused on three main areas: the Association's grants and prizes for historians, other research-related Association activities and special projects, and issues of access to research materials both within the United States and abroad.

At each of its biannual meetings, the division devotes a considerable amount of its time to the awarding of small research grants to historians. In March 1992, the division reviewed applications for the Beveridge, Kraus, and Littleton-Griswold grants and awarded \$13,900 to thirty out of ninety-six applicants. In November, ten Schmitt grants totaling \$5,000 were made from among eighty-three applicants.

The division also oversees the awarding of many of the Association's honors and prizes. Its most direct role is in the annual selection of an Honorary Foreign Member, a practice initiated by the Association in 1885. At its fall 1992 meeting, the division unanimously recommended Yoshinobu Shiba (Japan) for appointment this year. The division also oversees the needs, formalities, and procedures concerning other prizes. This year we reviewed the status of the newly established Wesley-Logan Prize in the History of the African Diaspora and the still-to-be-awarded Alexis de Tocqueville Prize as well as modifications in the Corey, Kelly, and Robinson prizes.

The division's other responsibilities include the *American Historical Review*, the annual meeting, and a variety of research-related special projects. In regard to the first, the division particularly commended editor David Ransel and his staff for the extraordinary job they have done. The division concurred in his recommendations for the *Review's* Board of Editors: Philip Nord (Princeton) to succeed Lynn Hunt; Isabel Hull (Cornell) to succeed Paul Schroeder.

Our principal action in regard to the annual meeting was to reaffirm the policy of gender integration of sessions. This action was taken following a letter from Thomas Haskell, Rice University, who opposed the enforcement of this policy—which, we explained through an exchange in *Perspectives*, was never *rigidly* enforced but rather a guideline of intent. Presumably, like all controversies still unsettled in our culture, gender integration will remain with us an issue into the foreseeable future.

The division's positions on two other Association policies also merit note. At our spring meeting, we agreed to reaffirm the AHA's resolution concerning the Holocaust and not to tinker with its wording or try to make

it stronger—since the Council's action was so hard-won. We also discussed whether and how to educate historians and librarians that *The Journal of Historical Review* is a vehicle of "invidious propaganda" dedicated not only to the denial of the Holocaust but also to contemporary neo-Nazi politics. Rejecting censorship, we considered an informative letter.

Unable to agree on the issue of "political correctness," so divisive an issue within our community, we asked the Council to consider issuing a statement of the Association's position. In response, the Council unanimously agreed to publish an article on the topic by Joan Scott, Institute for Advanced Study, in the October issue of *Perspectives*, and solicit dialogue.

The division takes considerable pride in two special projects developed under its oversight. Launched in 1991, the compilation of *The Guide to Historical Literature* is moving ahead smoothly under the direction of Mary Beth Norton, general editor, and Pamela Gerardi, associate editor, who oversees the project office at the University of Maryland at College Park. The *Guide* will be issued in two volumes by Oxford University Press in 1995. The division also sponsored a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities to compile an electronic database on Hispanic and Latin American archival materials in U.S. repositories. This May we received the good news that the Endowment will provide the funds to launch this ambitious effort. John F. Schwaller, Florida Atlantic University, will direct the project, which will be housed at the University of Florida.

Finally, the division cooperated with the Professional and Teaching Divisions in a project on "Redefining Scholarly Work," a multidisciplinary effort sponsored by Syracuse University with funding from the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education and the Lily Endowment. An ad hoc committee of Association members is now preparing a report for submission to Council.

The third focus of division activity has been access to research materials both within the United States and abroad. For historians concerned with the integrity of our research future, surely the good news of the year, the decade indeed, was that there is once again hope that our stalled and blocked efforts to increase access to historical records within the federal government will have some hope for revival as a result of the elections of November 3, 1992. Already in place are new guidelines introduced by the Historian's Office of the State Department and a new nine-member Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, as well as the CIA's newly established Center for the Study of Intelligence, which, with a staff of fifteen, offers the potential for easing the declassification

relationship with State concerning *Foreign Relations of the United States*. As this report is going to press, the Association, on the advice of the division, is forwarding three names (Blanche Wiesen Cook, Anna Nelson, and Athan Theoharis) to the White House as candidates for membership on the Review Board to be established according to the newly enacted "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992." The future certainly looks promising, but, in this highly politicized arena, nothing is certain. For any progress, all historians should, in my opinion, become actively aware of their research needs and begin to see the AHA and particularly Page Putnam Miller's National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for the Promotion of History as the place to go for advice, information, and activity.

NCC has been particularly active in efforts to secure passage of legislation to clarify "fair use" of unpublished copyrighted material. Just prior to adjournment this fall, Congress passed a bill that instructs the courts, in rendering "fair use" judgements, to make a carefully reasoned and complete consideration of each of the fair use factors set forth in Section 107 of the Copyright Act. How this legislation will be interpreted by the courts remains to be seen.

Along the march of more limited access, the Librarian of Congress decided this spring to close the Manuscript Reading Room on Saturdays and restrict stack access. There was disagreement among division members on whether the stacks should be reopened, but unanimity on the need to keep the Manuscript Room open on Saturdays. There will be further action concerning this. Access was also the issue in the debate earlier this year over the National Archives' proposal to prohibit researchers from bringing copy equipment into the Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Research Room, but that policy was subsequently amended in response to protest from the division and others within the historical community.

The division welcomed the opportunity to meet with Trudy Peterson, Assistant Archivist, and discuss access issues related to the move of the National Archives to the Archives II facility at College Park, Maryland. The division is particularly pleased with the Archives' commitment not to close any records group for longer than six months. Of special interest to the division was discussion of plans to return captured German documents to Berlin and the uncertainty about how to ensure access to the microfilm copies during the move to Archives II. Between 35,000 and 45,000 reels are involved.

A related concern was the level of appropriations for FY93: although the National Archives budget was increased by 12 percent, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's budget was cut by

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7 percent. The AHA was asked to lobby for the maintenance and refunding of the NHPRC, so important to so many of our projects.

The division also continues efforts to secure access by individual scholars to university and research libraries in the United States and to facilitate access to archives in Central and Eastern Europe. Division member Claudia Koonz and AHA Council member Carole Fink have taken the lead on the latter. As a consequence of discussions initiated by Claudia Koonz, a Bellagio Conference on archival access practices within former Soviet-bloc nations is in the planning stages, entitled "Access to Archives." A resolution authored by Carole Fink concerning access and policies in the former Soviet Union will be brought up at the December Council meeting.

On a personal note, I want to thank the good-spirited and large-hearted staff of the AHA (Sam Gammon, Jim Gardner, Sharon Tune, Page Miller, and Noralee Frankel), and the congenial members of the division for all their hard work and enduring energy. I am sorry to have had to miss the November meeting, and look forward to carrying on the mandates of the division and the membership.

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Blanche Wiesen Cook, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

The Teaching Division launched its work in 1992 with three of its five members, including the Vice-President, being newly elected. We who were these latest additions sought guidance about division history and procedures from our returning colleagues and from the AHA's full-time staff members, who participate in our deliberations and work. Just as we sought to continue the first-rate efforts of our predecessors, notably Acting Chair Margaret Strobel and the late Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, we also hoped to forge ahead in order to assign the historian's role as teacher even greater visibility and recognition. In this broad and sweeping task we believe we are being true to the Association's goal when it created the Teaching Division almost twenty years ago. Teaching, as I wrote in my election statement, is the bond that should unite us; therefore, our collective efforts, on behalf of all history teachers, from grades K-12 through to two-year and four-year colleges/universities and on to graduate schools, are to serve and to promote that broad constituency. Further, we both appreciate and value the vital link between teaching and research; as such, we want these two arms of the AHA to work in tandem, cooperatively, so that the Association, like a smoothly functioning human body, is effectively and gracefully coordinated, with all its moving—and thinking—parts in good working order.

An annual—and, indeed, pleasurable—task of the Teaching Division is to select the current year's 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 deliberations that involved making the difficult decision of selecting from among an all-star field, this year's award is given to Wayne Altree of Newton (MA) High School, who was nominated by Andrew Gordon, of Duke University, winner of the Fairbank Prize.

The division is also delighted to announce that Honorable Mention has been given to Emilia Viotti da Costa, Yale University, nominated by Eric Arnesen, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, recipient of the Dunning Prize; to John Gillis, Rutgers University, nominated by Theodore Koditschek, University of Missouri, Columbia, recipient of the Adams and the Schuyler Prizes; to William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North

Carolina, Chapel Hill, nominated by Laura Kalman, University of California, Santa Barbara, recipient of the Littleton-Griswold Prize; and to Randolph R. Starn, University of California, Berkeley, nominated by Antonio Calabria, University of Texas, San Antonio, recipient of the Marraro Prize. Each of these teachers provided extraordinary guidance and inspiration that the letters of nomination document, and each provides an example well worth our emulation.

Winners, as well as nominees, of the Asher Award have come from both precollegiate and college/university levels, and while that pleases division members, we are also aware that when the award was established under the vice-presidency of Patricia Graham, it was anticipated that award criteria would evolve over time. With that in mind, and with the assistance of the Society for History Education, the division has begun to reevaluate current criteria and to consider other factors in anticipation of a future revision (perhaps as early as the 1994–95 award) and of possible additional teaching awards the Association might choose to offer. To assist us further we are currently examining the nature of teaching prizes awarded by other professional associations as well.

Another promising development, discussed this year by division members at its two meetings, and again in consultation with the Society for History Education, is the prospect of using the "Network News Exchange" column in *Perspectives* to publish, perhaps twice a year, abstracts of articles on the teaching of history that appear in a variety of pedagogy-oriented journals. Although the collection would not necessarily be comprehensive, they would nonetheless comprise a useful bibliographic tool for keeping all teachers informed about much of the literature on this important and ever-evolving subject. We think it will become a valuable service to AHA members.

The division is especially pleased that the 1992 Program Committee chose to instruct all commentators at the sessions of this year's annual meeting "to address the implication of the papers being given not only for research but also for teaching." Requests for similar instructions have been made to the 1994 and 1995 Program Committees, and we are proposing that the AHA Council make these instructions a regular part of the guidelines. In addition, and in the division's ongoing effort to promote the greater visibility of teaching within the AHA, continued—and where possible, greater—attention is being focused on teaching-related sessions and activities at the 1992 Annual Meeting. Last year's *Program's* attention to "Teaching" has been continued (and is being highlighted) as has the special invitation to local K-12 teachers and—new this year—to two-year college teachers as well. There are several more teaching sessions at this year's annual meeting as compared to last, and the seeds for

teacher-focused sessions for 1994 and 1995 have been and are being planted on such topics as teaching introductory courses at two-year institutions, assessment, graduate teaching assistant training, and teacher evaluation.

Work of the division in previous years is reaching fruition in the announcement of the first Roelker Mentorship Award, and we have revised the guidelines for a future (perhaps as early as 1994) film prize. Also, the first pamphlet in the *Diversity Within America* series was published this year, Robert Harris, Jr.'s, *Teaching African-American History*. And *History Anew: Innovations in the Teaching of History Today*, a book-length collection of 43 articles, mostly from the "Teaching Innovations" column in *Perspectives*, edited by Robert Blackey, is being published this month.

Still in the realm of publications, the division provided encouragement and some assistance to the Committee on Minority Historians on the forthcoming pamphlet, *Why Become a Historian?* We are very much aware of the paucity within our profession of colleagues drawn from among the diverse ethnic and racial groups that make up our polyglot nation and our interdependent world. We want to play an active role in what the AHA is doing to support and encourage efforts to add greater minority representation to our profession.

The new K-12 membership option has been offered for the first time this year, a product of the good work of this division during the past few years. The initial response, if not overwhelming, has at least been encouraging, and new ways are being explored to market this option, including through Advanced Placement workshops, organized by The College Board and conducted all over the country and in Canada throughout the academic year. Ways to expand membership in the AHA among two-year college historians are beginning to be examined, as are how we might render the Association more valuable to our two-year college colleagues and enable these colleagues to appreciate the value to them of such membership. We believe that the newly elected two-year college professor to the Teaching Division is a step in that direction.

The division has been involved in and supportive of the very important work of AHA-appointed task forces/focus groups on U.S. history (for the National Assessment of Educational Progress—NAEP—project and the UCLA National History Standards project) and world history (for the UCLA project). There have been numerous problems and difficulties with both these projects, but the hard work of our colleagues on the task forces/focus groups, in general, and of Jim Gardner and Noralee Frankel, in particular, has been serving the profession, the Association, and the public at large exceptionally well. For better or for worse, we have not

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heard the last word on national standards and on national assessment, but we also continue to expect to put in our collective and collaborative two cents, the decline of the dollar notwithstanding.

A growing concern of the division this year has been with the training of graduate teaching assistants. Lending credence to the cliché that nature abhors a vacuum has been our happy discovery of the existence—albeit in a patchwork fashion—of several T.A. training programs. We examined a number of them (both department-based and university-wide) from several U.S. universities and that of the Canadian Historical Association. We also applaud the November 1992 publication, by the American Association for Higher Education, of a directory of such programs, and we, ourselves, are exploring ways to disseminate those history department-based programs and, possibly, to create a model program as well. As laudable as all this is, it will not satisfy the need to provide teacher training for those graduate students who do not become teaching assistants and who thus have to face classes on their first jobs with no more experience than that which is derived from their typically none-too-attentive observations as students. Perhaps as graduate schools learn the value of these fairly new T.A. training programs they will make them available to non-T.A.s as well.

The division provided input into Syracuse University's project to redefine historical scholarship, especially with an eye toward expanding the umbrella under which teaching-related professional development activities might be more favorably received and rewarded by departments of history. That report, among other things, proposes a categorization of scholarship under four headings: (1) the advancement of knowledge (e.g., traditional research, documentary and critical editions, translation); (2) the integration of knowledge (e.g., synthesis of scholarship through textbooks, popular history, and edited works); (3) the application of knowledge (e.g., via public history through public programs, consulting, and archival administration; editing journals and newsletters; organizing scholarly meetings; community service that draws upon scholarship); (4) the transformation of knowledge through teaching (e.g., mentoring, work in history education and in other disciplines allied to history, developing curricula and teaching materials, and participation in content-based programs and in assessment). We have urged publication of the Syracuse report, *Redefining Historical Scholarship*, so as to disseminate its recommendations as quickly as possible.

The division was cosponsor this year of two regional teaching conferences, in southern California and in north Texas. We are eager to lend our support to more of these endeavors.

The History Teaching Alliance (HTA) relocated this past fall to the University of Tulsa, and a joint office with the newly created National

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History Education Network (NHEN) will open in 1993 with the appointment of a new director. This office, with major support from the University of Tulsa, bodes well for the success of these organizations, both of which have the support of the Teaching Division. Since its inception in 1985, the HTA has brought together more than 1,500 precollegiate and college teachers, plus administrators and public historians in 69 separate projects in 30 states in collegially designed, content-based seminars. NHEN, established in 1991, brings almost 30 professional organizations together for the purpose of advancing policies and activities that will strengthen history education in the schools. Also relocating recently, but in this case to the University of Maryland, College Park, has been the headquarters of National History Day, another program of value to the profession which the division supports.

The division is encouraging the *American Historical Review* to provide more direct attention to the teaching aspects of what it already does so very well. We recognize, and value, the *Review's* contributions to teaching through *AHR* forums, review essays, and book and film reviews, but the utility of the *Review* for teachers is not always appreciated by all members of the Association, especially by those who consider teaching their primary responsibility. At the very least we would like to see the *AHR* require abstracts (from the authors of the articles it publishes) that indicate how teaching the subject can be aided and informed. We know that the *AHR's* Board of Editors has considered adding abstracts in the past and has not been convinced of their usefulness, but we are urging reconsideration in light of the evolution of the AHA and the increased importance being paid nationally to teaching.

The division voted its approval for a revision of the Cole/Pressly pamphlet, *Preparation of Secondary-School Teachers*, last updated in 1983. Since that time our collective eyes have been opened wider to the need for additional changes in the way we train history and social sciences teachers, especially by the appearance of several new studies and reports, including the Bradley Commission's *Building a History Curriculum: Guidelines for Teaching History in Schools* (1988) and the AHA's Task Force on the Undergraduate History Major's report, *Liberal Learning and the History Major* (1990). An author for the revision is being sought. Our hope is that the revised pamphlet, coupled with these two reports and with the AHA's existing "Guidelines for the Preparation of Teachers of History," will provide useful ammunition and added legitimacy for those individuals, history departments, and organizations that are seeking to raise the standards that states establish for the certification of history and social studies teachers. That is, we believe (to quote from the above-cited AHA "Guidelines") "that the systematic study of history at the college

level is a necessary prerequisite to teaching history and social studies at any level."

Robert Brent Toplin is rotating off the division after three splendid years of service, and his place will be taken by a newly elected two-year college teacher. Continuing with me will be James Adomanis, AHA Council representative Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Simeon Crowther, representing the Society for History Education in an ex officio capacity, and Sarah Hanley.

For me, my first year as vice-president has been both a rewarding and an educational experience. I am learning how to channel my energy and my ideas (as well as those I continue to seek from teachers everywhere) through the AHA in order to bring about needed change and, I hope, beneficial results. Seeing the Association function from the inside has made me ever more appreciative of the work of my many talented—and many-talented—colleagues who give freely—and I mean that in every sense of the word—of their time, energy, intelligence, and creativity. I am also especially appreciative of and grateful for the support and assistance of the AHA Washington staff, both to those most of us who are elected to positions do not come into direct contact with and to those we do interact with, most notably to Sam Gammon, Jim Gardner, Sharon Tune, and Noralee Frankel. They are all truly outstanding coworkers without whom the rest of us would probably fare no better than first-time substitute teachers before a class of feisty teenagers eager to test a novice's skills at controlling life in a Hobbesian state of nature.

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Robert Blackey, *Vice-President*

Report of the Executive Director

After 108 years of existence, the Association is in sound condition. At the end of 1991, membership totalled 14,607 individuals, an increase of 4.6 percent over the previous year and a continuation of the last several years' steady growth. The AHA ended its fiscal year 1991-92 on June 30 with a small deficit of just about ten thousand dollars, caused by the decision to reinvest a slightly larger amount in income from our general endowment. The Council adopted in May the budget for the 1992-93 fiscal year which is balanced for the eighth successive year at \$1,700,000. The auditor's report on the 1991-92 year will be found elsewhere in this annual report.

The December 1991 annual meeting in Chicago, our fifteenth visit to that city, drew 3,324 registrants, an increase of 8 percent over our last meeting there in 1986. The job market for the profession, though slightly below the previous two academic years, continued strong in most fields of history. Current annual Ph.D. production continues to be below the number of new hires necessary to sustain present levels of academic employment over the long term.

GENERAL

The Association during the past year continued its active support of various advocacy organizations for the profession. Our chief lobby is the National Coordinating Committee to which AHA is the largest single contributor both in cash and in kind. NCC is following up on its major victory last fall in obtaining legislation on the State Department's *Foreign Relations* series, which included the requirement that the State Department establish a systematic declassification program to open all but the most sensitive records after thirty years. It is prodding individual agencies to develop similar systematic declassification programs and seeking passage of a comprehensive national declassification policy.

Work on legislation to clarify the fair use of unpublished copyrighted material by amending the Copyright Law continues to be an NCC priority. The legislation which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House responds to recent, truly Dickensian rulings of the U.S. Second Circuit Court, which have exposed historians and biographers to legal perils if they quote from unpublished manuscript material without obtaining authorization from the writer or writer's heirs. The NCC has also been

working with the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists to examine questions of historical training in graduate programs for archivists and research methodology and training in history graduate programs. Two conferences have been held, funded by the Bentley Library of the University of Michigan, to explore these twin issues.

After a decade of lobbying, the Consortium of Social Science Associations, which the AHA also supports, obtained the creation of a separate National Science Foundation division for the social sciences. This promises over the long run a respectable slice of the research fund pie rather than the previous modest supply of crumbs from the physical sciences table.

TEACHING

i. The History Teaching Alliance

The past year was a transitional one for the Alliance, which sponsors the development of collaborative local organization of precollegiate and postsecondary history teachers. The sudden resignation of its director earlier in the period is being followed by a change of base from the University of Florida to the University of Tulsa. A search is now underway for an individual to direct both the Alliance and the National History Education Network, a new coalition of organizations being formed to influence educational policy at the state level.

With funding from the Pew Charitable Trusts, the AHA and the American Political Science Association awarded through this initiative in 1991-1992 over \$250,000 in regrants to 79 individuals and institutions. Established in 1990 and building on the success of Project '87, an earlier joint venture during the bicentennial of the Constitution, BREC has provided in the past two years over \$950,000 in financial support to teachers, schools, colleges, universities, state humanities councils, and others committed to enhancing understanding of and teaching about constitutional rights.

ii. Pamphlets

The year saw the publication of two new AHA series developed for secondary school and college history teachers and classes. *Essays on the Columbian Encounter*, edited by Carla Rahn Phillips and David J. Weber, includes four titles on Columbus's early years, on the first encounters of Europeans and Native Americans, the beginnings of European colonization, and the exploration of North America. The second series to make a debut this year begins with a revised edition of Robert L. Harris, Jr.'s, *Teaching African American History* and launches a *Diversity Within America* series sponsored by the Committee on Minority Historians. The series will provide historiographic information about previously

neglected ethnic and minority groups' history. Essays planned will discuss Native Americans, Latino Americans, and Asian Americans. Gender and women's roles will also be specifically addressed with these subjects.

iii. Eugene Asher Award for Distinguished Teaching

The fourth presentation of the Association's joint teaching award with the Society for History Education was made at the Chicago meeting to Professor Jackson Bailey of Earlham College. The new Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award will be presented for the first time at the 1992 annual meeting.

iv. Other Teaching-Related Activities

The Association has participated actively in the development of a conceptual framework for the U.S. Department of Education's 1994 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) U.S. history tests. It has also agreed to play a similar role in the National History Standards Project, a separate but related effort being undertaken by the National Center for History in the Schools at UCLA, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U.S. Department of Education.

In NAEP the AHA's primary role is to advise on content-related matters, such as central organizing themes, periodization, and the balance of breadth versus depth in coverage. While testing can be a useful tool, which we support, we are concerned about any tendencies to treat it as an end in itself. In the Standards project, the AHA joins seven other organizations in advising the newly established National Council for History Standards on the focus, content priorities, and processes for setting national achievement standards in both U.S. and world history.

PROFESSIONAL

i. Ethical Concerns

The Professional Division's work in the field of defining standards of professional conduct by members of the profession has been arduous and time consuming. Under the Act of Congress of 1889 which chartered the Association, the AHA was described as having certain responsibilities for "American history and history in America," and the division has endeavored to carry out that charge responsibly and fairly.

During the year the division acted on eight formal cases and five informal complaints, all but one of which was resolved. Of the formal cases, three dealt with allegations of plagiarism or use of source material without proper acknowledgment, one case alleged flawed hiring procedures, two charged abridgement of academic freedom, and two focused on other charges of unprofessional conduct.

ii. *Perspectives* and related publications and activities

The AHA newsletter continued to provide members with interesting and timely Association news and articles. The contributing editors successfully solicited pieces for their respective columns, including articles addressing database management, the teaching of world history, archival preservation, and the critical review of museum exhibitions. Though the number of employment ads was 9 percent less than the high reached in 1988–90, listings were still well above those received in previous years. Prior *Perspectives* editor Kathy Herbert resigned to start a new career — motherhood — and Eve Weisberg was promoted from assistant editor to succeed her.

The annual meeting Job Register ran smoothly in December 1991 thanks to good planning, a highly competent Local Arrangements Committee, and hardworking student helpers. Changes made by the Professional Division in 1990 seem to have made the process more productive and less stressful for both job hunters and head-hunters.

Volume 15–16 of *Doctoral Dissertations in History* differed from previous editions. Information was gathered directly from the Ph.D.-granting departments rather than from individual degree candidates, and a database program was used to organize and index the material. The result is a much more extensive and useful publication.

iii. Women's and Minorities' Issues

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and the AHA decided to sponsor jointly a prize in the history of the African diaspora to be named the Charles H. Wesley-Rayford W. Logan Prize. The Committee on Minority Historians is raising funds for the prize's endowment. The committee continues its active support of the University of Florida's Collegiate Scholars in History Program to encourage minority scholars' recruitment and training in history.

The Association's Committee on Women Historians held one of its largest-ever breakfasts at the Chicago annual meeting, addressed by Darlene Clark Hine, Purdue University. The committee decided to collect data on the status and experiences of gay and lesbian historians, designing a questionnaire for concerned historians to be disseminated in the fall. Despite some criticism during the year of the principle of working vigorously to achieve gender-integrated programs at the AHA annual meeting, the committee maintained its position on the issue with the support of the Research Division and the Council.

iv. *Directory of History Departments and Organizations*

The eighteenth edition of the *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United States and Canada* included 750 listings, over three times the number that appeared in the first edition in 1975. The

Directory has further expanded its representation of the historical profession over the last three years by placing a greater emphasis on including more two-year colleges and specialized history departments as well as traditional departments in four-year institutions.

RESEARCH

i. Bibliographic Activities

The task of producing a two-volume, third edition of the Association's *Guide to Historical Literature* is nearing its midpoint. Past editions have been invaluable to both teachers and researchers. Some completed sections of the *Guide* are already in the hands of the associate editor, and strong financial support from the Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Rockefeller Foundation ensures that the project can be brought to publication in 1995 by Oxford University Press. Sales are expected to be substantial and to generate sufficient royalties for the Association to produce revised editions as necessary much more frequently than our past every third-of-a-century practice!

Another very large research-related project now appears to be possible with receipt of word that the National Endowment for the Humanities has approved the AHA's proposal to prepare a guide to Hispanic archival holdings in the United States. The project, originally conceived by the Conference on Latin American History, will be located at the University of Florida. It is seen as an appropriate project to launch during the 500th year after the Columbian encounter. It will give future researchers a reliable finding aid for documentary source material in many collections in the United States relating to the Hispanic experience since 1492.

ii. Fellowships

The Association sponsors two research fellowships, the Jameson Fellowship in American History with the Library of Congress and the NASA Fellowship in Aerospace History funded by the National Aeronautic and Space Administration.

The Jameson Fellowship for 1992-93, its fifteenth year, has been awarded to David Sheinin of Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, who is researching the United States and the early development of the Pan American Union, 1900-1940. The fellowship is jointly funded by the Library of Congress and the AHA for a semester of research in the LC. Selection is based both on the intrinsic merit of the project and the relevance of Library holdings to the subject.

The eighth year of the NASA Fellowship is marked by the first offer of the award to a woman researcher. Suzanne Kolm, a Ph.D. candidate at Brown University, is researching the cultural history of flight attendants, 1930-78.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

iii. AHA Research Grants

Since 1980 the Association has conducted an active program of small research grants. It began with a series of grants from the AHA's Beveridge Fund. Later, its Littleton-Griswold Fund added a similar grants program and in 1988, the AHA's Bernadotte Schmitt Fund made it possible to add projects in European, African, and Asian history to the original Latin American and American history programs. During the past year a total of forty grants, each under a thousand dollars, were made in the three programs totalling nearly \$20,000. Since 1980 a total of 361 grants have been made, expending \$211,800 and facilitating the completion of a great number of books, articles, and dissertations.

iv. Prizes

The AHA administers a total of twenty-one book prizes (eleven annual, six biennial, four quinquennial), fourteen of which were awarded at the 1991 annual meeting in Chicago. One of the awards was honorific but the other thirteen prize endowments produced \$12,000 in awards to the talented winners.

v. International Activities

Early September 1992 is the occasion for the convening in Prague of the General Assembly of the Comité internationale des sciences historiques (CISH), the global historical organization in which the Association represents the profession in the United States. Our representatives to the Assembly are the chair of the AHA's Committee on International Historical Activities, Jean Quataert of SUNY-Binghamton, delegate, and our president, Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., alternate. Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University and a former AHA president, is on the governing Council of CISH. The Prague meeting will approve the topics around which the program of the 1995 international congress in Montreal will be focussed.

July 15, 1992

Samuel R. Gammon, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

A number of the *AHR Forums* and review articles that we have published since my last report have attracted wide attention and provoked instructive debates. The December 1991 issue, dedicated to the modern history of the Middle East, brought favorable comment from our colleagues in that field, with the exception of the specialists on Turkish history, who felt that Turkey had been unfairly left out. The review articles on the *Black Athena* series and the *AHR Forum* on the film *JFK* elicited many responses, favorable and unfavorable, by phone and by letter. Of the two, the essays on *JFK* excited the greater response. Many people were happy to find that the *AHR* could react to an event of this type with such speed and feature a number of informed views that cut against the grain of the wholesale dismissal of Oliver Stone's film in the major media. Others believed that we had abused our trust in bringing attention to the film without providing at the same time a thorough examination of its claims and evidence. Some of the written comments and responses to them appear in the Communications section of our October issue. That issue, due out about the time this report appears, contains a series of studies on East European historiography, which we hope history teachers will use as guides in integrating East European history into courses on the history of Europe and world history. A review article in the same issue surveys the burgeoning literature on the United States in Vietnam. The December issue features an *AHR Forum* on the history of popular culture.

The October issue also carries our annual film review section, and I want to thank Robert A. Rosenstone, our contributing editor for film, for the excellent job he continues to do in identifying important historical films, obtaining review copies of the films, and selecting expert reviewers. The film reviews are, by all accounts, eagerly awaited by our readers. In his introduction to this year's section, Rosenstone gives a frank explanation of the process by which he selects films. Rosenstone was also a contributor to the *AHR Forum* in the April issue on the Oliver Stone film *JFK*.

I am happy to report that an article published in the *AHR* last year (April 1991) by Steven J. Ross, *Struggles for the Screen: Workers, Radicals, and the Political Uses of Silent Film*, received the eighth annual Covert Award in Mass Communication History.

We are planning a new section for the *AHR* to be called Featured Reviews; the projected start-up is set for the February 1993 issue. The

OFFICERS' REPORTS

section will contain longer than usual reviews of important and innovative studies, and we will move these books through the process of assignment and review faster than other books. We plan to speed the process by the use of telephone and computer networks and, in this way, place reviews of works we consider especially instructive and influential into the hands of readers as early as possible. We are able to allocate resources to this project because of our success in clearing the backlog of unpublished reviews in-house that had built up in recent years.

Although the production side of the journal has been computerized for nearly a decade, we put off until this year the computerization of our book review files because of the expense, the problems of creating software, and the disruption of our office procedures that would inevitably be involved in a project of such magnitude. At long last, we have purchased the equipment and written the software, and the system is now up and running. In the first seven months, we have entered nearly 3,500 reviewers and 2,500 new books, on our way to 10,000 reviewers and 5,000 books by the end of this year. We have designed our system to serve as a dynamic inventory of scholars active in history and closely related disciplines. Special thanks go to Guta Davis, our production manager, and to Assistant Editor William Bishel for the skill and many hours of overtime they have put in to make a success of this effort.

In connection with the initiation of this project, we placed a facsimile reviewer card in the April issue of *Perspectives* and encouraged scholars already in our files and others who would like to become reviewers to complete the card with up-to-date information about their publications, scholarly interests, foreign languages, date and place of degrees, present employment, and addresses so that our entries would be current. The response has been excellent. We plan to publish the card in *Perspectives* again later this year for members of the AHA who missed the April issue. Scholars can, of course, write to us at any time with information of the kind mentioned above for consideration and possible inclusion in the reviewer file. The normal requirement for inclusion is the publication of at least one historical monograph.

Finally, I want to express publicly my gratitude to two members of the Board of Editors who finished their terms of service this year. To Lynn Hunt of the University of Pennsylvania, I owe a special debt, since she stepped in to fill the unexpired term of her predecessor on the board and then served a normal term, four and a half years in all. She and Paul W. Schroeder of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign covered modern Europe for us, and I do not know how we could have found a more impressive range of knowledge and marvelously complementary set of interests and abilities than we enjoyed in the case of these two scholars.

Their replacements, whose choice was approved at this spring's meeting of the AHA Council, are Philip Nord of Princeton University (modern France) and Isabel V. Hull of Cornell University (modern Germany).

Staff turnover at the *AHR* editorial office has been less than usual this year, a source of great relief to the editors, because our people have been doing their usual superb work. We did, however, have to find replacements for two editorial assistants who received grants that will take them away from Bloomington. Andrew R. Davies (modern France) is now serving as a Schuman Fellow at the offices of the European Community, and his place was taken by Steven Harp, a specialist in French and German history. Stuart J. Little (U.S. history) received a Harry S. Truman Dissertation Year Fellowship and a Paul V. McNutt Dissertation Fellowship. Deborah Gershenowitz succeeds him.

July 15, 1992

David L. Ransel, *Editor*

Report of the Controller for the Year Ended June 30, 1992

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1992, amounted to \$2,234,182 compared to \$2,591,946 in 1991. 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. \$499,021.
- b) Special Funds and Grants — temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants. \$1,657,266.
- c) Plant Fund — property and equipment, less depreciation. \$77,895.

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, 1992, 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 1991-92 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$4,325. Actual operations of the General Fund for the fiscal year ended with a deficit of \$10,553.

Operating revenue, excluding capital gains on security sales, increased over that of the prior year by \$73,066 or 5 percent. 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.

Operating expenses exceeded that of the prior year by \$88,864 or 6 percent. The continuing procurement of computer equipment for the headquarters office, increased salaries, and increased committee meeting expenses 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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

September 15, 1992

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, 1992 and 1991, 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, 1992 and 1991 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 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 25, 1992

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

June 30, 1992 and 1991

	1992				1991			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Assets								
Cash	\$ 140,724	\$ 349,204	\$	\$ 489,928	\$ 49,747	\$ 155,002	\$	\$ 204,749
Certificates of deposit		29,427		29,427	98,601	127,079		225,680
Investments, at cost of participation (market value 1992 \$2,159,122; 1991 \$2,440,088) (Note 2)	358,297	1,278,635		1,636,932	363,907	1,704,131		2,068,038
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost (net of accumulated depreciation 1992 \$347,494; 1990 \$312,001) (Note 3)			77,895	77,895			93,479	93,479
	<u>499,021</u>	<u>1,657,266</u>	<u>77,895</u>	<u>2,234,182</u>	<u>512,255</u>	<u>1,986,212</u>	<u>93,479</u>	<u>2,591,946</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances								
Payroll taxes and other withholdings ..					2,681			2,681
Total liabilities					2,681			2,681
Fund balances	<u>499,021</u>	<u>1,657,266</u>	<u>77,895</u>	<u>2,234,182</u>	<u>509,574</u>	<u>1,986,212</u>	<u>93,479</u>	<u>2,589,265</u>
	<u>\$499,021</u>	<u>\$1,657,266</u>	<u>\$77,895</u>	<u>\$2,234,182</u>	<u>\$512,255</u>	<u>\$1,986,212</u>	<u>\$93,479</u>	<u>\$2,591,946</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, 1992 and 1991

	1992				1991			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Revenue								
Dues	\$ 820,823	\$		\$ 820,823	\$ 768,824	\$		\$ 768,824
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	167,814			167,814	168,453			168,453
Contributions, grants, and contracts ...		673,205		673,205		1,349,411		1,349,411
Advertising	225,893			225,893	209,898			209,898
Sales	131,881	2,105		133,986	130,980	5,498		136,478
Royalties and reprint fees	23,219			23,219	19,211			19,211
Registration fees	124,422				138,421			138,421
Exhibit rentals	101,440			101,440	92,709			92,709
Administrative fees	15,799			15,799				
Investment revenue, net of management fees	42,697	69,206		111,903	51,683	85,500		137,183
Gain (loss), net, on security sales	(5,515)	(10,631)		(16,146)	39,021	47,174		86,195
Other	100			100	843			843
Total revenue	<u>1,648,573</u>	<u>733,885</u>		<u>2,382,458</u>	<u>1,620,043</u>	<u>1,487,583</u>		<u>3,107,626</u>

Expenses	1992				1991			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Salaries	\$ 686,578	\$ 165,757	\$	\$ 852,335	\$ 639,141	\$ 154,642	\$	\$ 793,783
Employee benefits	131,836	28,414		160,250	113,758	25,646		139,404
House operating	19,367			19,367	16,506			16,506
Office supplies	154,229	27,204		181,433	143,304	21,815		165,119
Equipment rentals and maintenance ...	21,815	760		22,575	38,485	760		39,245
Publication, printing and distribution ..	427,035	7,156		434,191	423,814	70,076		
Travel and related meetings	129,721	31,716		161,437	122,723	27,188		149,911
General insurance	11,405			11,405	13,187			13,187
Audit fees	15,000			15,000	13,071			13,071
Dues and subscriptions	21,470			21,470	5,545			5,545
Grants — PEW		264,832		264,832		317,593		317,593
Regrants — PEW		378,666		378,666		219,130		219,130
Consulting and editing fees		90,126		90,126		29,355		29,355
Awards and fellowships		74,483		74,483		43,257		43,257
Honoraria		2,250		2,250		750		750
Administrative fees		7,967		7,967		4,229		4,229
Depreciation (Note 3)			35,493	35,493			34,209	34,209
Other	4,261			4,261	4,319	424		4,743
Total expenses	<u>1,622,717</u>	<u>1,079,331</u>	<u>35,493</u>	<u>2,737,541</u>	<u>1,533,853</u>	<u>914,865</u>	<u>34,209</u>	<u>2,482,927</u>

Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	25,856	(345,446)	(35,493)	(355,083)	86,190	572,718	(34,209)	624,699
Fund balances, beginning of year	509,574	1,986,212	93,479	2,589,265	462,475	1,396,994	105,097	1,964,566
Transfers for equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments (Note 6)	(19,909)		19,909		(22,591)		22,591	
Add (deduct) transfers (Note 5)	<u>(16,500)</u>	<u>16,500</u>			<u>(16,500)</u>	<u>16,500</u>		
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$499,021</u>	<u>\$1,657,266</u>	<u>\$77,895</u>	<u>\$2,234,182</u>	<u>\$509,574</u>	<u>\$1,986,212</u>	<u>\$93,479</u>	<u>\$2,589,265</u>

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years ended June 30, 1992 and 1991

	1992				1991			
	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	\$25,856	\$(345,446)	\$(35,493)	\$(355,083)	\$ 86,190	\$ 572,718	\$(34,209)	\$ 624,699
Items that did not use (provide) cash:								
Depreciation			35,493	35,493			34,209	34,209
Loss (gain) on security sales	<u>5,515</u>	<u>10,631</u>		<u>16,146</u>	<u>(39,021)</u>	<u>(47,174)</u>		<u>(86,195)</u>
Cash provided by operations	31,371	(334,815)		(303,444)	47,169	525,544		572,713
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of								
deposit	98,601	97,652		196,253	95,000	665,538		760,538
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes and								
other withholdings	(2,681)			(2,681)	112			112
Proceeds from sale of investments	<u>143,189</u>	<u>934,478</u>		<u>1,077,667</u>	<u>192,443</u>	<u>232,651</u>		<u>425,094</u>
	<u>270,480</u>	<u>697,315</u>		<u>967,795</u>	<u>334,724</u>	<u>1,423,733</u>		<u>1,758,457</u>
Uses of cash:								
Purchase of certificates of deposit					193,601	508,079		701,680
Purchase of investments	143,094	519,613		662,707	171,010	841,475		1,012,485
Purchase of plant fund assets			19,909	19,909			13,238	13,238
Payment of notes payable							9,353	9,353
	<u>143,094</u>	<u>519,613</u>	<u>19,909</u>	<u>682,616</u>	<u>364,611</u>	<u>1,349,554</u>	<u>22,591</u>	<u>1,736,756</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years ended June 30, 1992 and 1991
(Continued)

	1992				1991			
	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Funds	Plant Fund	Total
Transfers:								
Equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments (Note 6)	(19,909)		19,909		(22,591)		22,591	
Other (Note 5)	(16,500)	16,500			(16,500)	16,500		
	<u>(36,409)</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>19,909</u>		<u>(39,091)</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>22,591</u>	
Increase (decrease) in cash for year	90,977	194,202		285,179	(68,978)	90,679		21,701
Cash at beginning of year	49,747	155,002		204,749	118,725	64,323		183,048
Cash at end of year	<u>\$140,724</u>	<u>\$349,204</u>		<u>\$489,928</u>	<u>\$49,747</u>	<u>\$155,002</u>		<u>\$204,749</u>

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

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1992 and 1991**

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 services payments are accounted for as transfers to Plant Funds. Proceeds from the sale of plant assets are transferred to the General Fund balance.

Restricted Funds—Reflects transactions under various prize funds and special projects that are funded by contributions and grants (which are restricted as to use by the donor) and revenue generated by fund activities and investments.

Plant Fund—Reflects transactions relating to the property, plant and equipment owned by the Association, which is purchased through transfers from the General Fund and charged to operations by that Fund in the year of acquisition.

Investments

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Income Tax

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

Reclassifications

Certain items from the 1991 Financial Report have been reclassified to facilitate comparability with the 1992 Financial Report.

2. INVESTMENTS

The Association's investment balances at cost at June 30, 1992 and 1991 consisted of the following:

	1992	1991
Temporary investments	\$ 275,272	308,000
U.S. Government securities	422,263	880,647
Canadian Government securities	96,753	96,753
Corporate bonds and other	99,463	99,276
Convertible issues	60,625	35,875
Common stock	682,341	647,344
Uninvested cash	215	143
	<u>\$1,636,932</u>	<u>2,068,038</u>

3. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment in the Plant Fund consisted of the following at June 30, 1992 and 1991:

	1992	1991
Land	\$ 8,000	8,000
Buildings	106,184	106,184
Furniture and equipment	311,205	291,296
	425,389	405,480
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>347,494</u>	<u>312,001</u>
	<u>\$ 77,895</u>	<u>93,479</u>

Depreciation charged to expense during 1992 and 1991 totaled \$35,493 and \$34,209, respectively.

4. 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 five percent of his or her annual salary. Ten percent of the employee's annual salary is contributed by the Association. Pension expense is recorded in the periods the disbursements are made. The Association's pension expense for the years ended June 30, 1992 and 1991 was \$56,377 and \$39,715, respectively.

5. 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.

Based on Board authorizations, \$16,500 was transferred to the Restricted Funds from the General Fund during the years ended June 30, 1992 and 1991.

6. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During the years ended June 30, 1992 and 1991, the Association's management authorized transfers from the General Fund to the Plant Fund in the amount of \$19,909 and \$22,591, respectively, representing furniture and equipment purchased and note principal payments made with resources of the General Fund.

7. UNRECORDED LIABILITIES

At June 30, 1992 and 1991 the Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$5,700 and \$11,000, respectively. These amounts will be recorded in the periods in which the disbursements are made.

Additionally, the Association had liabilities at June 30, 1992 and 1991, for accrued vacation earned but not taken approximating \$63,000 and \$59,000, respectively, and for deferred compensation approximating \$51,000 and \$47,000, 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, 1992

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1991	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Investment Revenue and Loss		Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1992
			Interest and Dividends	Loss on Security Sales				
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$ 17,011	\$	\$ 527	\$ (72)	\$	\$ (1,101)	\$	\$ 16,365
Ancient History Prize Fund— James H. Breasted Fund	10,229		343	(46)		(90)		10,436
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	29,255		883	(121)		(1,095)		28,922
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	181,701		13,979	(2,002)		(9,349)		184,329
Bicentennial Essay		97				(97)		
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	10,847		316	(43)		(87)		11,033
Albert Corey Prize Fund	23,993		887	(121)		(5)		24,754
Premio del Rey Prize	11,212		342	(46)		(87)		11,421
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,360		650	(88)		(1,000)		8,922
Endowment Fund*	260,291	8,480						268,771
Exxon Grant						(2,029)		(2,029)
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	22,352		823	(112)		(1,089)		21,974
Morris D. Forkosch Prize	18,952		526	(72)				19,406
Leo Gershoj Prize Fund	27,023		789	(108)		(1,109)		26,595

<i>Guide to Historical Literature</i>						
(NEH/Rockefeller)	9,689	168,072			(161,822)	15,939
<i>Guide to Historical Literature</i> (Mellon)		150,000				150,000
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	9,877		268	(37)	(529)	9,579
Image as Artifacts Videodisk	1,292				1,397	2,479
Image as Artifacts Tape	1,017				708	1,725
I. Franklin Jameson Fund	25,522		834	(113)		26,243
I. Franklin Jameson, NHPRC	74	47,000			(40,201)	6,873
I. Franklin Jameson Papers, NEH	4,671	31,620			(27,933)	8,358
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	17,213		633	(86)	(1,228)	16,532
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	30,185		574	(79)	(1,225)	29,455
Littleton-Griswold Fund	133,363		5,088	(692)	(13,769)	123,990
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	10,058		611	(83)	(600)	9,986
David M. Matteson Fund	130,162		14,216	(1,920)	(809)	141,649
NAEP					(15,262)	(15,262)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Fellowship Program	(5,443)	16,131	2		(39,059)	(28,369)
National Coordinating Committee for the						
Promotion of History	51,226	62,105	2,510		(67,788)	16,500 64,553
NCHS Grant					(896)	(896)
National Historical Education Network	250				(888)	(638)
Oxford University Press — <i>Guide to Historical</i>						
<i>Literature</i>	17,029		400			17,429
PEW Grant	570,193	189,700	17,490	(3,963)	(677,936)	95,484
Nancy Roelker Award	18,965		400			19,365

(continued)

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

Year ended June 30, 1992

(continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1991	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Investment Revenue and Loss		Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1992
			Interest and Dividends	Loss on Security Sales				
Wheeler Foundation Grant — Herbert Feis Prize	11,640		369	(50)		(1,008)		10,951
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment†	320,604		5,556†	(752)†		(5,127)		320,281
Herbert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,157		63	(8)		(1,000)		212
Andrew D. White Fund	5,242		127	(17)				5,352
World History Standards						(4,903)		(4,903)
	<u>\$1,986,212</u>	<u>\$673,205</u>	<u>\$69,206</u>	<u>\$(10,631)</u>	<u>\$2,105</u>	<u>\$(1,079,888)</u>	<u>\$16,500</u>	<u>\$1,657,266</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, 1992

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue collected:			
Dues	\$ 820,823	\$ 761,900	\$58,923
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical Review</i>	167,814	178,650	(10,836)
Advertising	225,893	200,000	25,893
Sales	131,881	130,100	1,781
Royalties and reprints	23,219	20,900	2,319
Registration fees	124,422	132,675	(8,253)
Exhibit rentals	101,440	92,500	8,940
Administrative fees	15,799	62,000	(46,201)
Investment revenue, net of management fees	42,697	50,800	(8,103)
Gain (loss), net, on security sales .	(5,515)		(5,515)
Other	100		100
	<u>1,648,573</u>	<u>1,629,525</u>	<u>19,048</u>
Expenses paid:			
Salaries	686,578	676,000	10,578
Employee benefits	131,836	117,100	14,736
House operating	19,367	26,150	(6,783)
Office supplies	154,229	169,500	(15,271)
Equipment rentals and maintenance	21,815	8,500	13,315
Publication, printing, and distribution	427,035	434,000	(6,965)
Travel and related meetings ...	129,721	116,400	13,321
General insurance	11,405	14,000	(2,595)
Audit and legal fees	15,000	11,000	4,000
Dues and subscriptions	21,470	26,350	(4,880)
Executive director contingency fund		1,500	(1,500)
Other	4,261	2,000	2,261
	<u>1,622,717</u>	<u>1,602,500</u>	<u>20,217</u>
Other receipts (disbursements):			
Income tax refund (expense) ..		(1,850)	1,850
Transfers for equipment acquisitions and principal debt service payments	(19,909)	(13,000)	(6,909)
Other transfers	(16,500)	(16,500)	
	<u>(36,409)</u>	<u>(31,350)</u>	<u>(5,059)</u>
	<u>\$ (10,553)</u>	<u>(4,325)</u>	<u>(6,228)</u>

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
COMMENTS ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
June 30, 1992**

CASH

The cash balances at June 30, 1992, 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.	\$ 87,785	\$288,374
Merrill Lynch, Washington, D.C.		60,830
Savings accounts		
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. .	50,583	
Deposits and other assets	1,856	
Petty cash	500	
	<u>\$140,724</u>	<u>\$349,204</u>

PLANT FUND

A summary of the Association's investment in property, plant, and equipment at June 30, 1992, 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	82,678	23,506
Furniture and equipment .	311,205	264,816	46,389
	<u>\$425,389</u>	<u>\$347,494</u>	<u>\$77,895</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1992

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS:			
800	General Motors Acceptance . Corporation Master		
	Participant Notes	\$ 41,272	\$ 40,400
234,000	Trust for Government Cash Reserves	<u>234,000</u>	<u>234,000</u>
		<u>275,272</u>	<u>274,400</u>
U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:			
Federal National Mortgage Association Debentures:			
80,000	7.9%, due 3/10/93	82,056	82,050
50,000	8.875%, due 6/26/95	51,906	54,531
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes:			
50,000	10.375%, due 7/15/92	51,738	50,110
50,000	8.75%, due 8/15/94	49,938	53,828
35,000	10.125%, due 11/15/94 ...	37,625	38,883
50,000	8.5%, due 8/15/95	49,859	54,219
50,000	7.875%, due 7/15/96	50,141	53,344
50,000	8.5%, due 5/15/97	<u>49,000</u>	<u>54,578</u>
		<u>422,263</u>	<u>441,543</u>
NON-U.S. DOLLAR:			
110,000	Canadian Dollar, Canada Government Securities 10.75%, due 12/15/95	<u>96,753</u>	<u>101,360</u>
CORPORATE BONDS AND OTHER:			
4,281	International Income Fund ..	50,000	46,832
24,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures	24,990	24,330
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6%, due 10/1/04	<u>24,473</u>	<u>21,700</u>
		<u>99,463</u>	<u>92,862</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
CONVERTIBLE ISSUES:			
35,000	NBD Bancorp Inc., Subordinated Debentures Convertible 7.25%, due 3/15/06	\$ 35,875	\$ 37,888
25,000	Bank New York, Inc. Subordinated Debentures Convertible 7.5%, due 8/15/01	24,750	30,500
		<u>60,625</u>	<u>68,388</u>
COMMON STOCK:			
800	Amoco Corporation	41,072	38,200
800	Apple Computer Inc.	38,875	38,400
20	Bell Atlantic Corporation	—	890
3,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation	24,900	67,125
800	Corning, Inc.	27,298	30,100
2,000	Walt Disney Company	12,749	72,250
1,500	Dupont EI DeNemours and Company	42,310	75,750
1,950	Elizabethtown Corporation	35,750	50,944
67	Exxon Corporation	2,005	4,146
1,000	Fluor Corporation	39,965	40,000
900	General Electric Company	49,496	69,975
450	General RE Corporation	22,977	38,138
1,000	GTE Corporation	31,216	31,875
1,200	Heinz (HJ) Company	6,570	46,050
1,500	Masco Corporation	33,510	39,000
1,800	Merck and Company Incorporated	31,699	87,750
2,600	Pepsico Incorporated	29,787	90,675
1,100	Philip Morris Cos. Inc.	43,047	80,850
800	Reuters Holdings	35,912	52,600
2,800	Rubbermaid, Inc.	23,097	82,250
700	Southwestern Bell Corporation ..	39,613	42,700
1,000	Union Pacific Corporation	49,120	50,125
1,500	Waste Management Incorporated	21,373	50,438
		<u>682,341</u>	<u>1,180,231</u>
	Total securities	1,636,717	2,158,784
	Uninvested cash	215	215
	Total investments	<u>\$1,636,932</u>	<u>\$2,158,999</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION
IN INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
PARTICIPATING FUNDS
June 30, 1992

	Participation Percentage	Cost	Market Value
Special funds and grants:			
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund .....	.5307	\$ 10,295	\$ 11,459
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	.8920	12,458	19,260
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	14.8259	208,564	320,110
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund ....	.3184	6,177	6,875
Ancient History Prize Fund— James H. Breasted Fund ...	.3449	6,691	7,448
Albert Corey Prize Fund ....	.8942	12,737	19,306
John H. Dunning Prize Fund .	.6519	9,280	14,076
Endowment Fund	8.1388	122,041	175,727
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund .	.8299	11,590	17,919
Rockefeller Foundation Grant—Herbert Feis Prize .	.3715	7,206	8,021
Morris D. Forkosch Prize ....	.5307	10,295	11,459
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund ....	.7960	15,442	17,187
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	.2711	3,787	5,854
J. Franklin Jameson Fund ...	.8407	13,761	18,152
Joan Kelly Prize Fund .....	.6368	12,353	13,750
Michael Kraus Prize Fund ...	.5838	11,324	12,605
Littleton-Griswold Fund	5.1258	72,164	110,671
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund .....	.6128	8,808	13,231
David M. Matteson Fund	14.2167	207,108	306,956
PEW Grant	9.7482	192,364	210,476
Premio del Rey Prize .....	.3449	6,691	7,447
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	16.7105	314,828	360,800
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	.0638	891	1,377
Andrew D. White Fund .....	.1274	1,780	2,752
	78.4074	1,278,635	1,692,918
General Fund	21.5926	358,297	466,204
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$1,636,932</u>	<u>\$2,159,122</u>

Membership Statistics
December 15, 1992

	1991	1992	Variance Under
MEMBERSHIP			
Honorary	21	20	(1)
Life	408	411	3
Annual	13,104	13,932	828
Fifty-Year	107	110	3
Trustee	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	13,645	14,478	833
Delinquent Members	<u>1,705</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>57</u>
Total Membership	<u>15,350</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>890</u>
MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND LOSSES			
Gains: New Life Members	7	0	(7)
New Annual Members and Renewals	1,913	2,406	493
New Honorary Members	1	0	(1)
New Fifty-Year Members	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Total Gains	1,935	2,417	482
Losses: Deaths — Honorary Members ...	0	1	1
Deaths — Life Members	2	3	1
Deaths — Annual Members	18	17	(1)
Deaths — Fifty-Year Members ..	8	4	(4)
Resignations:			
Annual Members	39	32	(7)
Life Members	1	1	0
Fifty-Year Members	0	0	0
Honorary Members	1	0	(1)
Drops	<u>1,414</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>276</u>
Total Loss	1,483	1,748	265
NET GAIN (LOSS)	<u>452</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>217</u>
LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS			
October	201	259	58
November	387	338	(49)
December	<u>350</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>150</u>
Total	938	1097	159
Delinquents, January through September ...	<u>767</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>(102)</u>
Total Delinquents	<u>1,705</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>57</u>

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 15, 1991, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1992

Status Classifications 1992

MEMBER STATUS: Status Type	Amount	Total Number 1992	With Delinquents Percentage	Without Delinquents Percentage
(10) Over \$60,000	@ \$85	1,246	8%	9%
(11) \$50,000-\$59,999	@ \$75	879	5%	6%
(12) \$40,000-\$49,999	@ \$65	1,453	9%	10%
(13) \$30,000-\$39,999	@ \$55	2,153	13%	15%
(14) \$20,000-\$29,999	@ \$45	1,796	11%	12%
(15) Below \$20,000 STU	@ \$25	5,067	31%	35%
(03) Joint Members	@ \$25	190	1%	1%
(18) K-12 Teachers	@ \$45	109	0%	1%
(19) K-12 Teachers/With	@ \$70	118	0%	1%
(20) Associate	@ \$35	913	7%	6%
(16) Staff Members	Varied	7	0%	0%
(05) Life Members	@ \$1,200	411	3%	3%
(06) Fifty-Year	No Dues	110	1%	1%
(07) Honorary	No Dues	21	0%	0%
(08) Trustee	No Dues	5	0%	0%
Total		14,478		
Delinquent Members		1,762	11%	
Total Members 1992		16,240		

Membership By Sex Classification

Male	9,773	60%	68%
Female	4,705	29%	32%
Total	14,478		
Delinquents	1,762	11%	
Total Members	16,240		

NEW MEMBER STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1991, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1992

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW MEMBERS — BY SEX			
Male	1,174	1,517	343
Female	<u>668</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>182</u>
Total New Members	<u>1,842</u>	<u>2,367</u>	<u>525</u>

**NEW MEMBERS — BY STATUS AND
OCCUPATION**

Graduate Students	1,081	628	(453)
Undergraduate Students	<u>11</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>24</u>
Total Students	1,092	663	(429)
College Administrators	14	29	15
College Professors	<u>318</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	332	371	39
Librarians, Archivists, Editors, Writers, Publishers, Researchers, Public Historians, Bibliographers, History Buffs			
Secondary School Teachers	89	84	(5)
	48	102	54

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

Analyst	Counselor	Literary Agent		
Area Specialist/ Library of Congress	Delivery Coordinator	Market Coordinator		
Armed Services Personnel	Distribution Director	Minister		
Bank Clerk	Engineer	Paralegal		
Benefits Assistant	Executive Vice-President	Project Director		
Business Executive	Film	Psychiatric Social		
Care Taker	Furniture Maker	Real Estate Agent		
Computer Analyst	Health Care Consultant	Resident Director		
Computer Instructor	Information Specialist	Senior Examiner		
Computer Programmer	Journalist	User		
Consultant	Lawyer	Waitress		
	Legal Secretary			
Total		281	1,147	866
Total New Members		1,842	2,367	525

NEW MEMBERS — BY INCOME

Code 10 Over \$60,00	48	77	29
Code 11 \$50,000 to \$59,999	27	52	25
Code 12 \$40,000 to \$49,999	66	102	36
Code 13 \$30,000 to \$39,999	141	182	41
Code 14 \$20,000 to \$29,999	150	199	49
Code 15 Below \$20,000/Student/Unemployed .	1,237	1,477	240
Code 03 Joint-Spouse/Partner	14	22	8
Code 20 Associate Member	129	136	7
Code 18 K-12 Teacher	11	69	58
Code 19 K-12 Teacher with Review	<u>12</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	<u>1,835</u>	<u>2,367</u>	<u>532</u>

**MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1992**

State Name	1991	1992	Variance Under
Alabama	105	127	22
Alaska	14	21	7
Arizona	115	135	20
Arkansas	48	55	7
California	1,584	1,835	251
Colorado	124	159	35
Connecticut	353	406	53
Delaware	60	71	11
District of Columbia	311	363	52
Florida	279	345	66
Georgia	197	254	57
Guam	3	7	4
Hawaii	41	48	6
Idaho	23	25	2
Illinois	713	842	129
Indiana	280	333	53
Iowa	146	162	16
Kansas	99	109	10
Kentucky	85	100	15
Louisiana	118	145	27
Maine	71	84	13
Maryland	465	559	94
Massachusetts	761	884	123
Michigan	358	408	50
Minnesota	198	229	31
Mississippi	46	45	(1)
Missouri	165	214	49
Montana	23	28	5
Nebraska	46	56	10
Nevada	23	30	7
New Hampshire	58	76	18
New Jersey	492	575	83
New Mexico	57	65	8
New York	1,551	1,794	243
North Carolina	353	440	87
North Dakota	18	24	6
Ohio	517	611	94
Oklahoma	66	78	12
Oregon	111	147	36
Pennsylvania	661	796	135
Puerto Rico	6	8	2
Rhode Island	105	125	20
South Carolina	110	140	30

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE
DECEMBER 15, 1992
(continued)

State Name	1991	1992	Variance Under
South Dakota	19	21	2
Tennessee	143	180	37
Texas	445	536	91
Utah	44	66	22
Vermont	60	71	11
Virgin Islands	3	3	0
Virginia	593	737	144
Washington	178	223	45
West Virginia	39	51	12
Wisconsin	280	324	44
Wyoming	17	22	5
Canada	283	335	52
Other Countries	581	713	132
Address Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total By State	<u>13,645</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>2,595</u>
*1991 not counted (Delinquents)	<u>1,705</u>		
Totals	<u>15,350</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>890</u>

*Delinquent member was not in total for 1991 survey.

**MEMBERSHIP BY REGION
DECEMBER 15, 1992**

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut ..	1,408	1,646	238
NORTH ATLANTIC			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia ..	3,540	4,158	618
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,532	1,916	384
NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin ..	2,148	2,518	370
SOUTH CENTRAL			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	418	503	85
WEST CENTRAL			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,368	1,629	261
PACIFIC COAST			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,355	2,804	449
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	12	18	6
Canada	283	335	52
Other Countries	581	713	132
Address Unknown	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total by Region	<u>13,645</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>2,595</u>
*1991 not counted (Delinquents)	<u>1,705</u>		
Total	<u>15,350</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>890</u>

*Delinquent member was not in total for 1991 survey.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
DECEMBER 15, 1992

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1991

LIFE MEMBERS:

Bill S. Caldwell, Lina, Kansas
Joseph F. Heininger, St. Paul, Minnesota
Boyd Shafer, Fayetteville, Arkansas

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

Carl Bridenbaugh, Providence, Rhode Island
John K. Fairbank, Cambridge, Massachusetts
John C. Miller, Friday Harbor, Washington
Walter F. Myers, Sun City, Arizona

HONORARY MEMBER:

David Prodan, Cluj, Romania

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Henry M. Adams, Santa Barbara, California
W. D. Barns, Morgantown, West Virginia
Eric T. Carlson, New York, New York
Brother Henry Cuddy, Brooklyn, New York
David R. Ehalt, Garnado, Texas
William Gibson, Sacramento, California
William Gilbert, Lawrence, Kansas
Louis Joughin, The Woodlands, Texas
F. A. Kierman, Jr., Lawrenceville, New Jersey
William F. LaForge, Cleveland, Mississippi
Albert H. Leisinger, Jr., Washington, D.C.
Stephen J. Lieberman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Denis E. Oross, Chicago, Illinois
Catherine M. Prelinger, Willingworth, Connecticut
Harold L. Stansell, Denver, Colorado
Hugh Wamble, Kansas City, Missouri

HONORARY MEMBERS

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
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
Yoshinobu Shiba	1992
P. Yu	1963
Silvio Zavala	1958

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1992

MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT

<u>Year Joined</u>	<u>Number of Members on File in 1991</u>	<u>Members Remaining on File in 1992</u>	<u>Gains (Losses) in 1992</u>
1904	1	1	0
1914	1	1	0
1920	2	2	0
1923	1	1	0
1924	4	4	0
1925	2	2	0
1926	4	3	(1)
1927	7	7	0
1928	4	4	0
1929	3	3	0
1930	6	6	0
1931	3	3	0
1932	3	3	0
1933	1	1	0
1934	8	8	0
1935	3	3	0
1936	10	9	(1)
1937	20	19	(1)
1938	10	10	0
1939	15	14	(1)
1940	14	14	0
1941	14	14	0
1942	11	10	(1)
1943	14	14	0
1944	17	17	0
1945	24	23	(1)
1946	60	60	0
1947	50	48	(2)
1948	59	56	(3)
1949	30	30	0
1950	62	60	(2)
1951	48	48	0
1952	46	45	(1)
1953	47	47	0
1954	60	60	0
1955	70	70	0
1956	50	50	0
1957	100	99	(1)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
DECEMBER 15, 1991
MEMBERSHIP LOSS AND RETENTION REPORT
(Continued)

Year Joined	Number of Members on File in 1991	Members Remaining on File in 1992	Gains (Losses) in 1992
1958	114	112	(2)
1959	141	143	2
1960	134	135	1
1961	134	134	0
1962	148	148	0
1963	174	176	2
1964	155	154	(1)
1965	164	168	4
1966	192	193	1
1967	166	166	0
1968	108	107	(1)
1969	366	366	0
1970	243	249	6
1971	211	212	1
1972	170	171	1
1973	202	208	6
1974	201	203	2
1975	185	185	0
1976	188	193	5
1977	214	217	3
1978	229	231	2
1979	223	227	4
1980	247	248	1
1981	216	221	5
1982	407	409	2
1983	349	353	4
1984	471	472	1
1985	500	504	4
1986	670	666	(4)
1987	685	674	(11)
1988	908	916	8
1989	884	900	16
1990	1,331	1,321	(10)
1991	2,032	2,078	46
1992	0	2,511	2,511
1991	0	2,032	2,032
TOTAL	<u>13,645</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>2,595</u>
*1991 not counted	<u>1,705</u>		
TOTAL	<u>15,350</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>890</u>

*Delinquent member not in survey for 1991

Minutes of the Council Meeting

MAY 3-4, 1992

The Council met at One Washington Circle Hotel in Washington, D.C., Sunday and Monday, May 3-4, 1992. Present were: Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., president; Louise A. Tilly, president-elect; vice-presidents Susan Socolow (Professional Division), Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research Division) and Robert A. Blackey (Teaching Division); Council members Barbara Hanawalt, 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. Immediate past president William E. Leuchtenburg was out of the country and unable to attend. Mr. Wakeman called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, May 3.

1. *Approval of the minutes of December 27 and 30, 1991:* The minutes were unanimously approved as submitted.

2. *Report of the President:* a) *Appointment of 1992 Local Arrangements Committee chair:* Council confirmed the Executive Committee's appointment of Avery Andrews, George Washington University, as the 1994 Local Arrangements Committee chair. b) *Consideration of case brought under the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct:* Council moved to final consideration of a case reviewed at the December 1991 meeting and unanimously approved a statement of finding, deciding against full public disclosure. Staff was directed to convey the finding to the parties involved in the case.

c) *Discussion of political correctness:* Ms. Cook began by taking note of previous Research Division and Council discussions regarding a possible statement on the p.c. issue. She acknowledged that even though there had been little support for her earlier draft, it was her strong belief that historians continued to be under attack by several special interest groups. She distributed for review an article by Joan Scott that placed the p.c. movement in historical perspective and suggested reprinting the article in *Perspectives*. She also noted that the Association had been at the forefront in urging gender and race integration in AHA concerns, and urged similar action on this issue. Mr. Kelley argued that the term "p.c." was used by both sides as justification for their actions, and illustrated by describing

his own situation at the University of California, Santa Barbara. After serving as chair of a selection committee that denied an appointment to a well-known Chicano, that individual began a campaign of retaliation, publicly stating that Mr. Kelley and the university were racist, mobilizing a large demonstration, and prompting several hostile articles. Ms. Painter also noted she had been similarly attacked at her university and agreed with Ms. Cook that some sort of statement was needed. Based on her travels to Germany, Ms. Fink commented that p.c. had become a global issue.

Ms. Hanawalt questioned whether a resolution was the most effective method to respond to the problems described. Mr. Warner agreed that a statement might not be the best response and suggested that the annual meeting might provide a better forum for members to come and share experiences and suggest solutions. Members also discussed an *AHR Forum* on the issue. Ms. Socolow cautioned that there were sections of the country that were not embroiled in the controversy, and urged restraint in issuing a blanket statement that purported to represent all of the AHA membership. Ms. Barnett also feared that any statement, even if helpful to many, would also be used against many others. Ms. Hanawalt also reminded Council members that they represented an *academic* community and not the public at large and that any statement should reflect a balanced approach, representative of both sides. Mr. Wakeman, noting there was no draft statement under consideration, asked that Ms. Scott's article be distributed to Council members and interested individuals could bring a draft to serve as the basis for discussion to the Council's Monday session.

MONDAY, MAY 4, DISCUSSION: Mr. Warner distributed a draft for discussion and review, commenting that it could serve as a headnote in a *Perspectives* reprint of the Scott article. Ms. Barnett and Mr. Kelley both voiced concern that the statement could be used against as well as for scholars, remarking that a new statement might not best serve the Council at this time. Ms. Socolow was also concerned with language stating that the profession was undergoing "intensified attacks," repeating earlier arguments that there were many sections in the country where p.c. has not become an issue. Ms. Cook argued that the Association should nevertheless express its concern for colleagues and institutions who *were* encountering these difficulties and strongly urged Council action. Following additional discussion, Council agreed to a two-part presentation in *Perspectives*: a) an introductory headnote authored by staff and approved by the Executive Committee that would include the two statements passed by Council at its May 1991 meeting, "Statement on Discrimination and Harassment in Academia" and

"Statement on Diversity in History Teaching;" b) followed by the Scott article.

d) *Reports from retiring members of Council: 1990 and 1991*: Council had before it the reports from members retiring from the Council in 1990 and 1991; consideration of the 1990 report had been tabled at the December 1991 meeting. *1990 (Harlan, Vann, Gluck, and Levine)*: felt the Council should devote more of its time and energies to substantive issues in the field of history and should assign itself tasks each year; encouraged initiatives to increase diversity in membership and involvement of the various constituencies the AHA seeks to serve and represent; and expressed frustration at Council's lack of "institutional continuity," i.e., perennial issues which were never solved, such as affiliated societies issues and the loss of momentum on initiatives when the initiators leave Council. In response, Ms. Painter commented that the very nature of governing boards requires a heavy reliance on the staff's "institutional memory" and that only in a utopian ideal could Council members actively take on several issues to completion. Mr. Gardner agreed staff could regularize efforts to acclimate new Council members and formalize that which is already done on an ad hoc basis, such as forwarding previous Council minutes. Ms. Socolow noted that the AHA should not lose sight of the fact that it is the umbrella organization for *all* fields, and stated she still keenly felt the loss of *Recently Published Articles*. Mr. Gardner noted that the Research Division recommended and Council had approved the cessation of *RPA* partially on the basis of funding, but also because a lengthy study had proven it to be methodologically flawed. Following additional discussion, Council directed the Research Division to examine and recommend alternate bibliographic controls and to review funding issues. Mr. Wakeman also noted that the Association should think more systematically regarding new methods for storing data, and commented that the AHA could play a major role in CD-ROM technology and could become a "data headquarters."

1991 (Strobel and Wiener): urged consideration of several issues left unresolved during their tenure on Council, such as consideration of a capital fund drive, issuance of the Ad Hoc Committee on AHA Publications report, an evaluation of membership enhancement efforts, and conducting a census or profile of the profession. In response to a recommendation that an executive session should routinely be scheduled at the end of Council's first day's meetings, Mr. Wakeman suggested adoption, commencing at the next Council meeting. Members agreed that, with the OAH and other fund drives already in progress and considering the current economic climate, an AHA capital fund drive would not be productive at this time. Regarding a suggestion to provide a functional budget of AHA

activities, Mr. Gammon noted that it was now provided to Council in their annual budget material. Mr. Gardner will contact Ira Berlin, chair of the Publications Review Committee, to determine the date of issuance of the promised report. Following additional discussion, Council referred the following issues to the Professional Division: (i) the "perils of intellectual work," i.e., the growing recourse to threat of libel to intimidate historians in their evaluations for letters of recommendation, unpublished reviews of manuscripts, published critical reviews, etc.; (ii) possible publication of a booklet on academic integrity for humanists modeled after one produced by AAAS for scientists; and (iii) the rise of unadvertised appointments.

e) *1994 Program Committee appointments*: Council unanimously approved appointments to two vacant slots on the committee: Sherman Cochran, Cornell University (Asian history) and Rachel Fuchs, Arizona State University (modern European history). f) *"Is There History in Your Attic"/Lodwick proposal*: With regard to a proposal by Kathleen Lodwick, Penn State-Allentown Campus, to organize a national "Is There History in Your Attic" month (week, year), Council referred the matter to the AHA-OAH-SAA Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists. g) *Holocaust statement follow-up*: Council had before it follow-up material to its actions at the December meeting: correspondence from John Chambers, Rutgers University, and articles from the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. h) *1992 annual meeting plenary sessions*: Council reviewed the planned sessions on "History and the Historical Profession in a Unified World" with an opening plenary session chaired by Mr. Wakeman, followed by three concurrent sessions chaired by each of the division vice-presidents. Mr. Gardner reported on the latest acceptances to the four sessions; suggested replacements for Vicki Ruiz on the Research Division session were Anand Yang, University of Utah, or Sucheng Chan; for Donald Kagan on the Teaching Division session was Jim Tracy, University of Minnesota.

3. *Report of the President-elect*: a) *Committee on Committees*: Council had before it the roster of elective and appointive service on all AHA committees for 1992. b) *Committee on Affiliated Societies*: Council reviewed a memo to affiliates informing them of actions by Council at its December meeting revising affiliation criteria, the affiliation process, and summarizing the benefits of affiliation. Council members noted responses received and discussed the issue eliciting the most feedback — AHA meeting registration by affiliate attendees. Since there is no specific plan to enforce the requirement, Mr. Gardner questioned if the wording should reflect this. Members agreed no change was needed since the guidelines state a goal, not a requirement, and that the appropriate response would be to

advise affiliates that they would not be excluded from participating, but remind them that entry into the exhibit hall was by AHA badge only. Council did agree to delete a portion of the sentence indicating affiliates were held responsible for ensuring their attendees registered for the AHA meeting. Council also agreed that an affiliate meeting should be held on the margin of the AHA's annual meeting every other year, the next in January 1994.

4. *Nominating Committee:* a) *Awards for Scholarly Distinction:* Council unanimously approved two of the three nominations forwarded by the Nominating Committee: Carl Schorske, Princeton University, and George Woolfolk, Prairie View A&M College, and added a third, Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin, Madison, in lieu of the third candidate, Ramon Ruiz, University of California, San Diego. Mr. Wakeman will notify awardees and invite them to attend the 1992 annual meeting in Washington, D.C. In addition, Council approved adding the following phrase (highlighted in boldface) to the award's selection criteria: "The nominees will be senior historians of the highest distinction in our profession who have spent the bulk of their professional careers in the U.S. *and have been exemplary role models to the profession.*" b) *Other recommendations for Council action:* (i) Council referred to the Research Division the Nominating Committee's query on the utility of a librarian or archivist member on the division; possible candidates should be suggested for the Nominating Committee's consideration at its February 1993 meeting. (ii) Regarding the Nominating Committee's query on the viability of nominating a graduate student for an elective position in the Association, Council members agreed that a permanent student slot was not wise and identified several problems: the transitory nature of the graduate student condition; identifying suitable candidates; identifying the basis of support a student candidate would have outside his or her home institution; and the lasting stigma for the "losing" candidate.

5. *Report of the Professional Division:* Ms. Socolow reported on the division's March 6 meeting, including progress on several cases before the division. Although the Professional Division declined to make a recommendation, Ms. Socolow asked Council to review current informal, unwritten procedures that the Nominating Committee consider third world area coverage at least every fifth year in the rotational pattern of the presidency. She expressed concern that third world area specialists' inclusion was at the discretion of the committee since there is no directive to specifically include them. Even though Nominating Committees in recent memory have abided by the unwritten procedure, she feared they could just as easily choose to ignore the rotational cycle in the future. In addition, Mr. Gammon noted exclusion of consideration by functional

specialty, such as history of science. Ms. Barnett pointed out that a five-year rule might encourage Nominating Committees to consider "other" candidates *only* every five years. Council agreed to postpone additional discussion until the December meeting and asked that the "Statement on Diversity in AHA Appointments and Nominations" be included in the agenda book. In addition, Ms. Socolow and Mr. Wakeman will develop draft language for review and consideration. a) *Trial one-year reduced rate membership*: At its December 30, 1991, meeting, Council referred a Membership Committee proposal for a reduced-rate, one-year membership for members of area studies organizations to the Professional Division. Council unanimously approved the division's recommendation for a test case, limited to a single area studies association at an annual fee of \$45.00. Membership staff will obtain a mailing list of historians in the Middle East Studies Association for the recruitment mailing, asking Jere Bacharach, who is a member of the Membership Committee and MESA, to sign the letter. Following completion of the trial, a report will be provided Council to consider expansion to other area studies organizations. b) *Rights and responsibilities of historians involved in film projects*: Council noted with approval the division's decision to publish the report by the Ad Hoc Committee on History and Film, chaired by Natalie Davis and Daniel Walkowitz, rather than pursue an official Association policy statement.

6. *Report of the Research Division*: Ms. Cook reported on the division's spring meeting, commenting that thirty grants were made among ninety-six applications from members for the various American history grant programs. a) *AHR Board of Editors appointments*: Council unanimously approved the appointments of Philip G. Nord, Princeton University (France) and Isabel V. Hull, Cornell University (Germany) to replace those rotating off the board. Several Council members noted that both candidates were associate rather than full professors. Mr. Ransel pointed out that although unusual, the appointments responded to criticisms that the board before his editorship had been dominated by senior rank faculty who were not familiar with some of the new work being done by younger scholars. b) *Revised Program Committee guidelines and Customs, Experience, and Lore statement*: Council had before it the revised guidelines and statement, reflecting changes approved at the December 27, 1991, meeting.

7. *Report of the Teaching Division*: Mr. Blackey reported on the division's recent meeting, highlighting members' discussion of the goals of the division and specific projects/programs: (i) *Why Study History* pamphlet: Although lack of funding has put this pamphlet on indefinite hold, Mr. Gammon noted that it might be best to move forward with

development and publication in light of its potential use as a recruitment tool. Mr. Gardner commented that fund raising might be more effective if a sample pamphlet would illustrate its usefulness. (ii) Teaching abstracts for *AHR* articles: In discussing increasing the importance of teaching for purposes of retention, promotion, and tenure, division members had suggested requiring for each article a paragraph or abstract from authors, indicating how it newly informs teaching on the subject. Mr. Ransel reported that abstracts had been discussed almost yearly at annual Board of Editors meetings, but that board members had not been convinced of their usefulness. He also noted that he already solicits abstracts from authors, even though not always submitted, for use in the "In This Issue" section. Ms. Tilly pointed out the advantages to indexing of having an abstract. Mr. Gardner noted it also encouraged teachers to value the *AHR* as a teaching tool, and served as a bridge between research and teaching. Following further discussion, Mr. Ransel agreed to bring the matter to the next *AHR* board meeting. (iii) Annual meeting: Mr. Blackey also noted division approval of the 1991 Program Committee's encouragement of both a "teaching" and "research" comment on all sessions and urged consideration of an annual meeting theme or focus on teaching.

Mr. Blackey reported that the division had postponed until its fall meeting selection of the 1992 Asher awardee to allow receipt of additional nominations. The division also will continue sponsorship of regional teaching conferences, and will solicit an article from the directors of a recent successful conference at El Camino (CA) Community College.

8. *National Association for Educational Progress*: This project is part of a long-term assessment of student performance and achievement that biannually tests samples of students in grades four, eight, and twelve in history and other core-subject areas. The Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO), on behalf of the National Assessment Government Board (NAGB), commissioned the AHA, the NCSS, and the National Council on History Education to convene task forces to develop recommendations regarding concepts, content, and skills to be addressed in the 1994 assessment. Mr. Gardner reported on division action at its meeting one week previous, and subsequent reaction. Mr. Gardner notified the project director that the division objected to the addition of "Illustrative Examples for Each Period by Grade" to the framework document and that the Association would withdraw if the document went forward as changed. In the ensuing week, substantial revisions were made which would allow the Association's continued participation. Council agreed that Mr. Gardner should convey its support, indicating pleasure at the progress of the previous week, and report that, assuming concerns noted

in his April 27 letter were met, it would consider endorsing the final draft when submitted. Mr. Gammon noted that the AHA was indebted to Mr. Gardner, Noralee Frankel, and to committee members who have worked so hard on the project throughout the spring.

9. *Report of the Finance Committee:* Mr. Wakeman reported on the Sunday morning meeting of the Finance Committee, and Council unanimously approved the FY 1992-93 budget. A cost of living adjustment for staff, although incorporated in the budget, will be considered for authorization or rescission at the December meeting. No increase in the dues structure need be considered at this time.

10. *American Historical Review:* Mr. Ransel reported to Council on the work of the *Review* and provided details of upcoming issues. He noted that a new section entitled "Featured Review" would be added, which will highlight a dozen or so "blockbuster" books with additional space. The Board of Editors and staff will identify outstanding books, and staff will act quickly to obtain a copy from the publisher, to identify the best reviewer, and to print the review. Mr. Ransel also noted that the three-year computerization of the book review section of the *Review* was nearly complete, noting staff had created software solely for this section. He also reported a good response to the call published in *Perspectives* for an update to the book reviewer file. He also noted that University Publications of America had again approached him about listing *AHR* reviews in their CD-ROM project. Council had rejected an approach by UPA two years ago. Mr. Ransel expressed concern that the Association spends almost half a million dollars annually to produce the *Review*, and that UPA proposed a very small payment for what may cause an erosion of the *AHR* subscription base. He also reported that Byrd Press, which prints the *Review*, had begun its own CD-ROM project. Although the state of developing technology makes a decision premature at this point, Mr. Ransel suggested possible release in 1995 of a 100-year run of the *AHR* on CD-ROM, its 100th anniversary. Several Council members expressed concern that whatever is up-to-date today would be out-of-date in three years. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously approved establishing a committee to explore and keep abreast of developments in CD-ROM technology. It should identify a "consensual" technology and advise the Association when to enter the market. The committee should be composed of one member of the *AHR* staff, one member of the AHA headquarters staff, and one member of the Association. Suggested AHA members were Bob Warner, former Archivist of the United States, and David Stam, Syracuse University librarian and Research Division member. The Executive Committee will approve committee composition subject to full Council confirmation.

Mr. Ransel also reported that Robert Rosenstone, film editor of the *Review*, has been talking with Oliver Stone about an annual meeting session to include participants such as Ken Burns. Mr. Kelley noted that Steven Spielberg has also demonstrated an interest in history in several of his projects. Mr. Gardner will work with Mr. Rosenstone on the session.

Mr. Warner questioned if the *AHR* plans to review high school textbooks, stating this was an important area of coverage that is currently overlooked. Mr. Ransel commented that perhaps *AHR* readers were not the appropriate audience, although as Mr. Warner argued, they author the texts. Mr. Ransel stated that the *Journal of American History* planned to review college textbooks and that no one had yet proposed reviewing high school texts, and commented that the Society for History Education's *The History Teacher* has problems recruiting potential reviewers for its text reviews. Mr. Kelley stated he has authored high school textbooks, and that their adoption had become a political process, unlike college textbook selection. He queried who would be competent to judge the texts, noting a team of readers would be needed to review the entire history of America. Following additional discussion, Council asked Mr. Ransel to inform the Board of Editors of its concern on this matter.

11. *Report of the Pacific Coast Branch:* Council had before it the annual and financial reports of the secretary-treasurer of the PCB for 1991. The 84th annual meeting was held August 14–18, 1991, in Hawaii; over six hundred scholars attended eighty-nine sessions.

12. *Report of the Executive Director:* a) *Proposed amendment to Bylaw 10, section 7:* To bring Bylaw 10, section 7, in conformity with the change in the annual meeting date, Council unanimously approved the following amendment:

All persons elected to Association office in the annual fall election shall assume office at the conclusion of the next annual business meeting.

For consideration at the December Council meeting, staff was asked to incorporate gender neutral language in the bylaws; any change in the constitution itself, however, would require a mail ballot of the membership. Mr. Gammon was also asked to explore and report on a bylaw incorporating the deputy executive director position. b) *Membership Committee meeting cycle:* Upon proposal by the committee, Council unanimously approved biennial meetings of the Membership Committee. At its next meeting in 1994, it can then evaluate recruitment efforts initiated in 1991 and 1992. In addition, four of eight committee members will be appointed by the Committee on Committees during its fall, 1993 telecon to begin staggering terms of service on the committee. c) *TIAA/CREF Global Equities Account:* Council unanimously approved AHA

participation in TIAA/CREF's newest investment account, the CREF Global Equities Account. Investing in stocks issued by both foreign countries and the United States, the GEA was created to offer opportunities for growth created by the globalization of financial markets. It will have the same allocation, transfer, and benefit payment options as other CREF accounts.

d) *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 the Administration's FY'93 budget requests. Although the President recommended a \$15 million increase for the National Archives, the additional funds are earmarked for increased overhead costs and the upcoming move to the Archives II building in College Park. No new funds were included for the Archives' operational budget, and funding for NHPRC grants was reduced by 25 percent. On the latter point, Ms. Miller noted that the NHPRC budget has decreased over the past several years, and that long-term, ongoing projects continue to receive the majority of grant funds. More recent, diversified projects have not been funded because of these commitments. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously agreed that the NHPRC should re-examine funding priorities and should re-evaluate the documentary process.

Ms. Miller reported on NCC activities following the passage of legislation requiring the State Department to establish a systematic declassification program for all but the most sensitive records. She noted that the CIA has recently begun expanding its staff from two to fifteen who will develop a method of systematic declassification and coordinate with the State Department on the *Foreign Relations* series. Ms. Miller and Mr. Gammon will draft a letter for Mr. Wakeman requesting clarification of the CIA director's policies. Following an initiative begun four years ago, Ms. Miller also suggested writing to the presidential candidates following the party conventions requesting their positions on declassification issues. In addition, NCC has begun to work with Representative Lee Hamilton's staff in drafting legislation that would provide a statutory basis for declassification, now governed by executive order. Ms. Cook also urged targeting 1983 FOIA legislation that closed all policy files. Ms. Miller noted she had already begun to work on this ten-year legislation due to expire next year. Council also unanimously endorsed the NCC Policy Board's "Resolution on Access to the Historical Records of the Energy Department."

On copyright/"fair use" of unpublished material matters, Ms. Miller reported that a House bill was introduced in early March to amend the copyright law and that a similar bill had passed the Senate last year. The

bills respond to recent rulings of the U.S. Second Circuit Court which have had a chilling effect on historical research and publication of scholarly monographs. The House version has been reported out of the subcommittee and the full committee and is awaiting a written report before it goes to the full House for action. Ms. Miller was asked to provide *Review* and *Perspectives* articles authored by Michael Les Benedict to aid in writing the legislative history. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously approved the following:

RESOLVED: The American Historical Association reaffirms its support of the wisdom of the Constitution which states that the provision of copyright is contingent upon the needs of the society for the free dissemination of information. It deplores the current administrative and legal climate which excessively restricts access to public and private papers, books, photographs, and other publications.

Ms. Miller also reported that she would be the coordinator of a group of five that will explore the scope and type of research training in the use of archival material needed by graduate students in history. This follows a meeting held last summer which addressed historical training in graduate programs for archivists. Several Council members urged that the reports from the two conferences be developed into a pamphlet. Ms. Miller also briefed Council members on the PROFS case, now in litigation for three and one-half years, noting plaintiff's attorneys had not yet seen any of the classified materials. Ms. Socolow suggested that Ms. Miller urge plaintiff's attorneys to insist that permanent paper copies be made since electronic media will disintegrate over time.

e) *Committees on Women Historians and Minority Historians*: Mr. Gardner reported that the CWH will sponsor a session at the AHA's annual meeting on "Working Lives"; sessions will also be held at the OAH and the Berkshire Conference with a proposed pamphlet following. The committee has also made an appeal in *Perspectives* for data collection on child care needs/experiences for the annual meeting. Mr. Gardner also reported that the CMH met February 28 and is proceeding with its pamphlet series on "Diversity Within America." Ms. Painter will co-edit; staff was asked to send her a copy of the *Directory of History Departments*. Council members were urged to attend the committee-sponsored reception during the 1992 annual meeting.

f) *1994 annual meeting: Parc Fifty Five controversy*: Council had before it letters from AHA members as well as union and hotel literature regarding the ongoing labor dispute at this overflow hotel for the 1994 annual meeting. Ms. Tilly reported on her recent meeting with Clare Jackson, one of the union organizers. Prior to the Ramada Renaissance's opening in 1984 (later changed to Parc Fifty Five), a powerful hotel

employers' association in San Francisco acted as the intermediary between all the city's hotels and unions. Under the association's auspices, the hotel signed union contracts with the various city locals. Under those contracts, employees were required to join the unions and pay dues as a condition of their continued employment, Local #2, the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union, among them. Not long after, employees of the hotel complained that they should have been allowed to vote whether Local #2, or any other union, came into the hotel. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) voided the contracts, and, as part of the disposition, both the hotel and the unions signed an agreement that no union would be recognized at the hotel unless a majority of the employees voted for it in a secret ballot election conducted by the NLRB.

Subsequently, a change of management brought a new name to the hotel, and the hotel association disbanded, more or less leaving individual hotels to negotiate their own labor agreements. In the late '80s, Local #2 made three efforts to hold a union vote at the hotel. In July 1989, during the union's second attempt, it charged unfair labor practices. In December of that year, the NLRB issued a complaint against the hotel, listing over eighty violations of federal labor law. It stated that a fair election could not be held and asked as remedy that a bargaining order be issued. The hotel contended that by seeking the order from the NLRB, it would be forced to recognize Local #2 without a secret-ballot election. The union then submitted more complaints, and from March to October 1990 the NLRB conducted a hearing which again took account of union complaints that stated a fair election could not be held at the hotel. Written arguments from the hotel, the union, and the NLRB were submitted to the Administrative Law Judge in June 1991; as yet, no finding has been issued. In August 1991, the hotel filed four lawsuits against the union; in return, the union filed for a third time with the NLRB to void sections of the lawsuits. Two were subsequently dismissed and a new hearing will be held in January 1993 on the two remaining cases. In the meantime, the union is enjoined to picket only once a week.

Ms. Tilly stated she believed the union had a strong case and that three points were at issue: whether the dispute would be resolved by the AHA's January 1994 meeting; whether the contract had fiscal penalties if broken; and whether the Association could locate additional rooms in San Francisco at that time. Mr. Gammon briefly detailed the AHA's relationship with the hotel, which included a small overflow block in 1989 and contracting for a larger overflow block for the 1994 meeting. The latter contract was signed in July 1990 after staff learned of another "city-wide" convention with the same meeting dates that had already contracted with a majority of the city's hotels. He also reported that the hotel had sued the

Modern Language Association for breach of contract when it chose to cancel its agreement due to the labor dispute.

Following a motion by Mr. Warner to cancel the Parc Fifty Five contract, Council members discussed various concerns. Ms. Hanawalt noted that breaking the contract would be difficult, and suggested forgoing usage of any meeting space at the hotel and informing AHA members about the controversy so they could make a fully informed decision. Ms. Painter agreed that the AHA should not cancel the contract at this time, but should instead offer the hotel the option of canceling the contract by mutual agreement since it would be in their best interest to do so, pointing out that few, if any, AHA members would choose to stay there. Mr. Blackey urged consulting an attorney before making a final decision to break the contract. Noting that the issue of meeting space shortage would be the same whatever the outcome of the vote, Ms. Barnett stated she could not support the motion since the Council could never determine which was the "right" side, and under those circumstances the Association should not appear to take sides in the dispute. Although Ms. Socolow thought the issue might well be settled in the next nineteen months, Ms. Tilly commented that the dispute had been ongoing for several years and that matters under litigation would probably not be settled. She reported that the Educational Research Association had met at the hotel only two weeks ago, and several of its members had joined the picket line. Ms. Cook agreed that a large portion of the AHA membership would feel very strongly about this issue. Mr. Kelley argued that canceling the contract would set a precedent that could impoverish the Association in the future. Ms. Painter agreed, noting everyone would support taking a strong stand for labor, but that the issue wasn't so clear cut: what would happen when another volatile issue, such as abortion rights, confronted the AHA? Would the Association also have to cancel based on the political stance of a certain state? She suggested urging the hotel to end the contract in its own best interests and keeping the membership fully informed via *Perspectives* in the months preceding the meeting so they could make an informed choice.

Following additional discussion, the vote on the motion to cancel the Parc Fifty Five contract was six nays; three ayes; and two abstentions. Council asked Mr. Gammon to advise the hotel about its strong reservations, and to offer the option of mutually ending the agreement. In addition, Council directed that the membership should be kept fully informed of developments in the dispute, and asked staff to avoid utilizing any meeting space in the hotel if the labor issue was not resolved prior to the meeting.

g) *1995 Program Committee chair*: Mr. Gammon reported that the Research Division had developed a list of nine individuals for considera-

tion as 1994 chair, two of whom were able or willing to serve: Robert Harris, Cornell University, and Joe Trotter, Carnegie Mellon University. Mr. Gammon will confer with the Executive Committee for final approval within the next few weeks. h) *Site of 1996 and 1997 annual meetings*: Mr. Gammon reported on initial discussions with Atlanta and New Orleans hotels for the 1996 annual meeting; and with New York hotels for 1997. Ms. Hanawalt urged delaying consideration of New Orleans, noting that both the History of Science Society and the Social Science History Association had temporarily decided to avoid the city considering the political climate in the state. Mr. Warner also suggested considering Boston as an alternative northeast city. Ms. Socolow urged selection of Atlanta. Following additional discussion, Council agreed staff should continue negotiations with Atlanta for 1996 and New York for 1997 and begin explorations with Boston for 1996 or later. i) *International historical activities*: Mr. Gammon reported that the general assembly of the Comité internationale des sciences historiques (CISH) would meet in Prague in September. Jean Quataert, chair of the AHA's Committee on International Historical Activities, will represent the Association and Mr. Wakeman will serve as the alternate.

13. *Any new or continuing business*: a) *Ms. Fink's letter regarding archives of the former Soviet Union*: Ms. Fink reported on her February trip to Moscow, commenting there is no up-to-date handbook on the recently-opened archives of the KBG, Soviet Army, Komsomol, Cominform, Warsaw Pact, Comecon, etc. Progress Publishers would be willing to house a research project and produce camera-ready copy of a 600-page catalog and Cambridge University Press is interested in publishing the book, but would not subvent it. Considering the lower labor costs, Ms. Fink estimated the total expenditure for the project would be \$10-12,000. Council discussion focused on whether the Association was the appropriate organization to undertake this project.

Ms. Tilly stated that the NEH program on research tools might provide funding, and encouraged development of the project by a consortium of organizations. Other Council members suggested potential funding sources or support: the Central European Research Center at Harvard; Tufts University; the Kennan Institute; and the Mellon Foundation. Council members agreed that an exploratory committee should be appointed to assess the viability of proceeding, whose first task would be to identify funding sources. Ms. Fink was asked to write the Research Division with a specific proposal to establish a committee. The division would then bring a recommendation to Council at its next meeting. During discussion, the following individuals were suggested as potential committee members: Ms. Fink, Claudia Koonz of the Research Division, Gail Lapidus,

Donn Neal, Jim Billington, and representatives from the SAA and the Wilson Center.

b) Staff was asked to include the diversity in history teaching statement in the December agenda book to consider adding to the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*.

14. *Dates of December meetings*: Council confirmed December 27 and 30 during the annual meeting in Washington, D.C. It was agreed that the executive director's reception should commence one-half hour earlier than usual since the first plenary session at the 1992 meeting begins at 6:00 p.m.

15. *Adjournment*: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 4.

DECEMBER 27, 1992

The Council met in the Congressional Boardroom of the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, December 27, 1992. 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 Hanawalt, Carole K. Fink, Nell Irvin Painter, Suzanne Wilson Barnett, and 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. Council member Robert L. Kelley was unable to attend the meeting. Attending as observers were incoming president-elect Thomas C. Holt and Council member-elect Donald A. Ritchie. President Wakeman called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

1. *Approval of the minutes of May 3-4, 1992*: 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 Robert L. Harris, Cornell University, as chair of the 1995 Program Committee. b) Council approved the appointment of Ann-Louise Shapiro, Wesleyan University, as co-chair of the 1995 Program Committee; c) Council reviewed the editorial note preceding the reprint of Joan Scott's article "The New University: Beyond Political Correctness," approved at its May 1992 meeting. It elicited a number of letters to the editor following its appearance in the October 1992 issue of *Perspectives*. Mr. Gardner distributed a letter from Jerry Muller, Catholic University of America, seeking reversal of the newsletter editor's decision not to publish his

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lengthy response to Scott's article. The editor had informed Mr. Muller that responses in the "Letters" section must address issues, articles, or letters appearing in the newsletter. Mr. Gardner commented that Mr. Muller critiqued the article as it had appeared in *Radical History Review* and offered sweeping review of the Association, its policies, and candidates for elective office. Mr. Muller had also contacted Mr. Leuchtenburg twice, informing both Mr. Leuchtenburg and Mr. Gammon that if not allowed to offer "alternate perspectives and analyses of the issues raised by Joan Scott or otherwise germane to the theme of political correctness, . . ." he would have "to turn to journals and journalists outside the AHA to get a hearing." Following discussion, Council agreed to offer Mr. Muller the option of either shortening the letter to address the AHA-published version of the Scott article as a "Letter to the Editor" or publishing the longer version as a "Viewpoints" article. Members also directed that Ms. Scott be provided an opportunity to respond.

d) Council approved processing payroll and providing access to fringe benefits to National History Day staff, whose office has been relocated recently to the University of Maryland College Park campus. NHD will cover all costs, provide their own funding, and continue to operate independently. e) Council unanimously approved the Research Division's selection of Yoshinobu Shiba of Japan as 1992 Honorary Foreign member. f) Council approved submission of c.v.s of Ms. Cook; Anna Nelson, American University; and Athan Theoharis, Marquette University, to the White House for consideration for appointment to the JFK Assassination Records Review Board established by the Assassination Materials Disclosure Act of 1992. The law, signed on October 26, 1992, required the AHA to forward nominations for appointment within forty-five days of enactment. Addressing a concern that two of the individuals were currently serving on AHA committees and that a second appointment would violate the AHA's rule against diversity in appointments, Mr. Gardner noted that the Association had been asked to provide suggestions to an outside agency which would make its own selections.

ii. *AHA staff cost of living adjustment:* Having agreed at the May meeting to discuss the 1993 AHA staff COLA at the December meeting, Council postponed discussion to the Executive Session following the day's Council meeting.

iii. *Board of Trustees annual meeting:* Mr. Gammon reported on the annual meeting of the Finance Committee with the board on December 9. Ms. Tilly and Ms. Fink were also in attendance. They reported that the AHA's portfolio was in good condition with growth and rate of return satisfactory. Mr. Gammon also reported that a recent gift of Exxon stock by a member had been converted from the AHA's name to street name

with Fiduciary Trust to enable it to be sold in conformity with the Association's policy of divestiture.

3. *Report of the President-elect: i. Committee on Committees:* After a review of acceptances by members asked to serve, Council unanimously affirmed the Committee on Committees' recommendations for filling vacancies on appointive committees. Ms. Fink pointed out that with the exception of the chair, none of the four members on the Beer Prize Committee in European international history covered the international aspect. Following discussion, Council agreed to temporarily increase the size of the committee and suggested that Ms. Tilly should consult with Ms. Cook and Ms. Fink for suggestions. (NOTE: William I. Shorrock, Cleveland State University, has agreed to serve on the committee.) Staff was also asked to relay Council concern on area coverage of prize committee members to the 1993 Committee on Committees chaired by Mr. Holt. Staff was also asked to report on the advisability of modifying terms of committee appointments to conform with the change in the annual meeting dates. Bylaw 10 (7) governing elective office states that individuals will assume office at the next business meeting of the association which is held during the annual meeting of the AHA.

ii. *Committee on Affiliated Societies:* Consideration of application from the Society for Iberian and Latin American Thought (SILAT): The committee had voted two for approval, two for rejection, noting that even though SILAT was a stable and longstanding organization, historians made up only 6.5 percent of its membership. In reviewing the application, several members argued history is often studied by individuals not trained as historians. Ms. Painter also pointed out that by making the application and by holding historically focused programs the group could be moving towards history and away from philosophy. Other members remarked that the revised affiliation guidelines approved at the May Council meeting required a "substantial" overlap of membership. Following additional discussion, staff was asked to write SILAT for additional information, querying the reasons for affiliation, other organizations with which SILAT is affiliated, and percentage of historian members.

4. *Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division:* Ms. Socolow reported on the division's activities during the year, noting members had reviewed cases on plagiarism, tenure review, age discrimination, academic freedom, and violations of hiring procedures. *Revised Statement on Plagiarism:* Ms. Socolow reported that the division had reviewed the 1986 plagiarism statement in light of experience gained through recent cases and that division member Paul Conkin substantially reworked the *Statement's* first section to include misuse and left primarily unchanged the second section on resisting plagiarism. Ms. Socolow urged approval of

the revision, stating that the division needed clarification in order to address "gray" areas not covered in the 1986 statement.

Members discussed the unique difficulties presented in hearing plagiarism cases, noting the revision provided a term for violations that do not rise to plagiarism's narrow definition. Ms. Hanawalt commented that the *Statement* was instructive as well as a venue of appeal. Mr. Gammon pointed out that Council still retained the ultimate right to publish the findings in any case through the *Statement's* Addendum on Policies and Procedures. Ms. Barnett suggested examination of the revision by an attorney and incorporation of the Association's charter in the introductory matter of the *Statement on Standards*. Members also agreed that subsequent revisions should continue to acknowledge John Higham's and Robert Zangrando's contributions to the development of the *Statement*. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously approved the revised Statement on Plagiarism and directed staff to consult with an attorney and report concerns at the spring meeting. Staff was also directed to publish the revision in the March and April issues of the newsletter along with explanatory notes, assuming the attorney raises no concerns.

ii. *Correspondence on plagiarism statement*: Council reviewed a letter from Mr. Higham and Mr. Zangrando urging Council to publish findings in cases, particularly a recent, nationally known case. Staff was asked to write that Council had agreed that it would not publicly discuss the case and that decisions were made on a case-by-case basis. Council agreed that staff should include an editorial note with the revised statement concerning the confidentiality of proceedings and findings.

5. *Report of the Vice-President, Research Division*: Ms. Cook brought several matters for Council discussion and action: i. *Revision of "AHA Policy on Prizes"*: Council approved with one modification an update of the guidelines on oversight and establishment of AHA prizes. The revision supersedes policy adopted by Council in 1974. The policy statement will be circulated at the Professional and Teaching Division spring meetings. ii. *Modification of Corey Prize amount*: Council unanimously approved a division recommendation offered by the Canadian Historical Association to reduce the prize amount of the book award from \$2,000 to \$1,000—\$500 each from the two associations. Upon recommendation from Mr. Gammon, Council also unanimously approved a one-time contribution to the CHA from the AHA's Corey Prize fund of \$4,000 to aid in mounting the 1995 world congress in Montreal.

iii. *Modification of Robinson Prize criteria*: Council unanimously approved modifications to the Robinson Prize which is offered biennially for the teaching aid which has made the most outstanding contribution to the teaching and learning of history. The changes add "and reference" to

the list of sample teaching aids, emphasize that monographs and revisions will not be considered, and modify the order of judging criteria. iv. *Revised Alexis de Tocqueville Prize criteria*: Council reviewed the history of this prize created in 1974 to honor the best work in any language on the history of the United States by a foreign scholar. Since there were no submissions received for its most recent offering in 1990, discussions have been underway to stimulate interest in the prize. A joint committee of representatives from the AHA, the OAH, and the American Studies Association met at the April 1992 OAH meeting and submitted recommendations to the division for the prize's continuation. Council reviewed and discussed the modified recommendations that would restrict entries to publications in English and would allow anyone, including authors and publishers, to nominate books for the prize.

Several Council members objected to the restriction to works in English, while other members agreed that the prize should be abolished if no entries were received at its next offering in 1994. Mr. Ritchie suggested continuation of the prize with the editors of the journals of the AHA, OAH, and the American Studies Association acting as nominators. Other members pointed out that the prize had been offered four times and had never received any entries in spite of extensive and expensive mailings to foreign countries. On a motion to abolish the de Tocqueville Prize, the vote motion was carried by a vote of five ayes, four nays, and two abstentions.

v. *Naming of new film prize*: At its fall 1991 meeting, the Teaching Division proposed the creation of an award for an outstanding film or video dealing with any aspect of history to be named in honor of John O'Connor, New Jersey Institute of Technology. At its December 27, 1991, meeting, Council approved establishment of the prize, but deferred naming until the Research Division had reviewed the "AHA Policy on Prizes" statement. With the earlier approval of the revised policy statement (see Sec. 5a above), Council unanimously approved naming the prize in honor of Mr. O'Connor. vi. *History of Science Society (HSS) joint meetings with AHA*: Two participants in HSS-sponsored sessions at the AHA's 1992 annual meeting objected to the Association's membership requirement for historians participating in the AHA annual meeting. As it had in 1984 and 1988, the Society is meeting jointly with the AHA in 1992, holding fifty-one sessions at the HSS headquarters hotel and seven jointly on the AHA program. Following discussion, Council agreed with the division's recommendation that HSS participants in joint AHA-HSS sessions on the AHA program be exempted from the membership requirement in the years the Society meets jointly with the AHA.

vii. *H-Net proposal*: Richard Jensen, University of Illinois at Chicago, submitted a planning document to the division outlining a proposal to

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establish an electronic "bulletin board" system open free to all historians in the United States and to conduct training programs to show historians how to use the program. Institutions would be asked to pay a registration fee, an NEH proposal would cover 75 percent of the operating funds, and the remainder of the costs would be provided by Mr. Jensen's university. Both the Research and Professional Divisions at their fall meetings agreed the project was worth pursuing and suggested examination of the budget prior to Council endorsement. A letter of support was sent following the Professional Division's meeting, but Mr. Jensen has also requested Council endorsement. Although members agreed the project could be worthwhile to historians individually, they urged caution involving the Association's time and resources. Staff was asked to convey Council's endorsement but with no commitment of AHA resources at this time. viii, *Carole Fink proposal*: At the spring 1992 Council meeting, Ms. Fink reported on her February 1992 trip to Moscow and the lack of finding aids to the archives of the former Soviet-bloc countries. Ms. Fink was asked to submit a proposal to the Research Division to establish an exploratory committee that would assess the viability of publishing a handbook, and the division was directed to bring a recommendation to Council's December 1992 meeting.

Ms. Fink's letter to the division noted her concern about the preservation of the archival legacy of the former Soviet Union and proposed a resolution addressing several issues: to convey sentiments of help and support to colleagues in the successor states of the former Soviet Union; to suggest certain basic principles of fairness and equity for both sides; and to encourage U.S. scholars to seek fellowship and foundation support for their research projects as well as collaborative projects with CIS scholars and archivists. While noting their support of joint conferences, Research Division members had expressed concern that a resolution would not be useful, and suggested Ms. Fink provide additional details to the Council at its next meeting.

Ms. Fink again urged Council to express its support of colleagues in the former Soviet bloc countries, noting the archives were deteriorating rapidly. Members agreed that maintaining open access and reasonable costs applied to *all* archives and discussed developing a general statement with broader application. Following additional discussion, Ms. Fink, Ms. Tilly, and Ms. Hanawalt agreed to revise the resolution for discussion at the Council's December 30 meeting.

6. *Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division*: Mr. Blackey reported on division activities at its fall meeting, and brought the following items for Council action: i. *New film prize guidelines (O'Connor)*: Council unanimously approved the revised award guidelines. The Committee

on Committees has recommended the appointment of three individuals for the selection committee with the prize offered for the first time in 1993.

ii. *Proposed addition to Program Committee guidelines regarding adding teaching component to session comments:* Following a successful trial by the 1992 Program Committee, the division proposed an addition to the Program Committee's guidelines urging comments to address teaching issues. Although the Research Division had not supported the proposed alteration, the Council voted, ten ayes and one nay, to add a new section 7 to the guidelines:

Commentators in all sessions should address the implication of papers being given not only for research but also for teaching.

iii. *National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP):* Based on discussions with historians involved in the project, staff had recommended that the division agree to sign on to but not endorse the document's framework. At the division's direction, Mr. Gardner wrote that the preface authored by the National Assessment Government Board should be preceded by a headnote clearly indicating that it had not been approved by all participants. Mr. Gardner reported that a headnote would precede the preface.

iv. *National History Standards Project (UCLA):* Council reviewed correspondence detailing problems encountered with regard to this project of the National Center for History in the Schools, located at UCLA and funded by the U.S. Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Mr Gardner raised four concerns: (1) the segregation of "teachers" from "historians" or "scholars"; (2) the gag rule imposed on association representatives in National Council meetings; (3) the excerpting of focus group reports in the National Council agenda books; and (4) Criterion 13, which juxtaposed "Western civilization" and "other civilizations."

Council discussed several options: (1) withdrawal from the project if the problems are not corrected (either by public announcement or by withdrawing quietly); (2) remaining in the project but conveying concerns about the problems to the funders; or (3) delaying a final decision, continuing to try to influence the direction the project takes, and reserving judgement until the final project is available. Following discussion, Council unanimously agreed to support the Teaching Division's recommendation to remain in the project and to contact the funders outlining the four concerns noted above which are to be considered the minimum requirements for continued AHA participation in the project. If changes are not forthcoming, Council authorized withdrawal from the project.

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7. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon reported on the general condition of the Association, noting a net increase in membership for 1992, and that the budget remained in balance. The annual membership report was distributed and unanimously approved.

i. *Resignation on the Nominating Committee:* Mario Garcia, University of California, Santa Barbara, resigned from an elected position on the Nominating Committee due to Council's failure to accept a 1992 Nominating Committee recommendation of a nominee for an Award for Scholarly Distinction. Since the AHA's constitution and bylaws are not explicit on a resignation from the Nominating Committee, the Council followed the guidance of bylaw 5, section (b), pursuant to Article V of the constitution which authorizes the Council to fill any vacancy on the Council by appointing any AHA member to serve *ad interim* for one year, i.e., until the Nominating Committee can act to put two candidates on the next year's ballot for the unexpired term. Council agreed to the *ad interim* appointment if a Latino scholar could be found who could meet with the committee at its upcoming February 18–20, 1993, meeting. Each candidate approached for the position will be informed of the circumstances of Mr. Garcia's resignation. The Nominating Committee will select two candidates to stand for election on the 1993 ballot to complete Mr. Garcia's term. The following individuals were suggested in order: (1) David Montejano, University of Texas, Austin (Mr. Garcia's opponent in the 1991 elections, provided he re-join the Association); (2) Virginia Sanchez Korrol, Brooklyn College-CUNY; (3) Dennis Valdes, University of Minnesota; (4) José Cuello, Wayne State University; and (5) Pedro Castillo, University of California, Santa Cruz. (NOTE: José Cuello has agreed to serve on the 1993 committee).

ii. *Evaluation of Controller Randy Norell:* Mr. Norell was appointed by Council as Controller in July 1988 for a term of five years. Bylaw 3 of the AHA constitution and bylaws directs that a three-member subcommittee of the Finance Committee prepare an evaluation of the controller's work prior to the end of the fourth year of his appointment for a further term. The subcommittee, composed of Mr. Wakeman, Ms. Tilly, and Mr. Gammon, provided a written report which was reviewed by Council. Following discussion, Council unanimously agreed with the subcommittee's recommendation to reappoint Mr. Norell for a further five-year term when his present appointment expires in July 1993.

iii. *Saul correspondence:* Norman Saul, University of Kansas, wrote Mr. Gammon about the survival of *Amerikanskii ezhegodnik* (American Annual) that has been the only Russian periodical devoted entirely to scholarship on American history and Russian-American relations. Mr. Saul noted that the editor needed \$400–\$500 to publish issues for 1992

and 1993. Mr. Gammon had encouraged Mr. Saul to contact the editors of the AHA's *American Historical Review* and the OAH's *Journal of American History* as well as the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies and the American Studies Association, encouraging them to "adopt" issues of the annual. Mr. Ransel commented that he had already written Mr. Saul offering help; Mr. Thelen has also informed Mr. Saul he was interested in contributing. Ms. Barnett expressed concern about the idiosyncratic nature of the appeal and response — since he wrote, he will receive AHA help — and the precedent of providing an AHA grant. Members agreed to proceed on an ad hoc basis, noting there were other equally deserving journals that need aid.

iv. *1994 San Francisco meeting and the Parc Fifty Five Hotel*: Council reviewed activity and correspondence since its decision at the May Council meeting to postpone final action regarding the ongoing labor dispute between the hotel and the local hotel restaurant and workers' union. The Association had signed a contract in 1990 for 450 rooms at the hotel during the January 1994 annual meeting. At Council's direction, Mr. Gammon advised the hotel about its strong reservations and offered to mutually cancel the agreement. Council had also directed staff to keep the membership fully informed of developments in the dispute and to avoid utilizing meeting space in the hotel if the labor dispute is not resolved. Mr. Gammon reported that the hotel had declined to cancel the contract.

In late September, an administrative law judge found the hotel in violation of workers' rights and decreed that a bargaining order be issued. The hotel has not yet decided whether to appeal the decision to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D.C., objecting to the absence of an election opportunity for employees to vote the union vs. non-union issue. Council members also reviewed letters from members and a resolution passed by the Pacific Coast Branch at its 1992 annual meeting endorsing the boycott of the hotel. A petition with 216 signatures was also conveyed to Council, with eighty-one members of the Association signing.

Mr. Gammon noted that the AHA-hotel contract provides that cancellation by the Association would leave the AHA liable for the full price of up to the peak night total of 450 rooms. He also reported that the Modern Language Association had met in San Francisco in December 1991 and broke its contract. MLA was sued for \$47,500, having contracted for a block of 500 rooms, and settled out of court for \$12,500 plus legal expenses. Mr. Warner suggested that a sampling of members' letters appear in the newsletter, although Ms. Fink urged caution since it could appear that the AHA was actively discouraging members from using the hotel. Ms. Tilly stated that the National Education Association is also

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using the hotel for a summer 1993 meeting and that they had already cancelled 150 rooms and would cancel more if the hotel did not move to settle the matter. Mr. Wakeman reported that he had talked with the American Bar Association, which elected not to cancel their contract with the hotel due to the expense involved. Following additional discussion, Council voted ten ayes and one abstention to postpone a final determination on the matter until the May Council meeting. Staff was directed to convey a second offer to the Parc Fifty Five to cancel the contract. Mr. Gammon was also asked to write Mr. Jelinek of the Pacific Coast Branch and Ms. Jackson of the union local, informing them of Council's decision.

v. National Coordinating Committee: Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, joined the meeting to discuss several issues, including the opportunities provided by the upcoming change in administration. She noted that Don Wilson, U.S. Archivist, and the National Archives had received considerable criticism during 1992 regarding mismanagement at the Archives. The Archivist responded with a six-point action plan, but she commented that many have questioned whether the current leadership could tackle effectively the issues involved, such as the need for stronger guidance to federal agencies and development of an effective strategy to deal with electronic records. Council members agreed that the office of Archivist of the United States should not be politicized and that any statements regarding Mr. Wilson would require caution. Following additional discussion, Council supported a strong call for reform at Archives but not for Mr. Wilson's ouster. Mr. Warner, Mr. Leuchtenburg, and Ms. Miller agreed to draft a statement for consideration at the December 30 meeting. Members also suggested that the Research Division and the Council at their spring meetings could suggest qualified individuals for the Archivist position.

On additional matters, Council also approved a Research Division resolution on declassification policy that urged President Clinton to revise the executive order that would streamline the process and ensure that all but the most sensitive records over thirty years old are made available. Council also discussed the Library of Congress's closed-stack policy and recent cuts in the Library's hours. In addition to closing the Manuscript Reading Room on Saturdays, the Library has announced that, beginning in January, the General Reading Room will be closed on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Beginning in the summer of 1993, the Library plans to close on Sundays. The OAH and the Southern Historical Association passed a resolution objecting to the Library's closed stack policy and a reduction of hours. The Research Division at its fall meeting declined to pass a similar resolution, instead directing division member Claudia

Koonz to redraft the resolution to reflect division support for a restricted stack access policy. Ms. Cook, who had not attended the fall division meeting, sharply disagreed with the division's actions and urged Council reconsideration of the resolution. Following additional discussion, it was agreed that Ms. Cook would rewrite the resolution for Council consideration at its December 30 meeting. With regard to a letter from Martin Pernick, University of Michigan, to Ms. Tilly on copyright restrictions placed on photocopying course materials, a committee of Ms. Tilly, Mr. Warner, and Ms. Miller was appointed to survey the problem.

8. *Report of the Editor*: Mr. Ransel reported on plans for upcoming issues of the *Review*, including one that will feature forums on Malcolm X and Foucault. He noted that 180 manuscripts were received in 1992; the number of articles published in 1992 was up over 100 percent from the previous year. He also reported that computerization of the *Review* continued, with several thousand names now in the book reviewer database. The new Featured Reviews section will begin with reviews of books by Jaroslav Pelikan, Simon Schama, and Ms. Cook, among others. He also expressed appreciation that a committee on CD-ROM technology had been established and noted that William Bishel, an assistant editor at the *Review*, would represent the AHR and chair the committee with Susan Hockey, Center for Electronic Texts in the Humanities; Deanna Marcum, Library of Congress; Jane Rosenberg, NEH; and Robert Townsend, Managing Editor at the AHA as additional members. A specialist from Byrd Press will make a presentation to the committee on December 30.

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

10. *Old business*: Council considered the following matters from the May meeting: i. *Incorporating gender neutral language into AHA bylaws*: Staff was asked to incorporate gender neutral language in the bylaws. With the addition of two changes, the revision was unanimously approved. ii. *Incorporating deputy executive director position in AHA bylaws*: Mr. Gammon was directed to explore and report on a bylaw incorporating the deputy executive director (DED) position. He noted that in 1983 he had proposed a possible constitutional amendment to create the office of DED but the Council had objected to the labor and cost of amending the constitution. However, the title was changed from assistant executive director to DED at that time. Following discussion, Council unanimously agreed to place on the fall 1993 ballot an amendment establishing the DED position in the constitution of the Association. Staff was asked to draft language for consideration at the May Council meeting.

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iii. *Rotational pattern of AHA presidency*: Ms. Socolow asked Council to review current informal, unwritten procedures that the Nominating Committee consider third world area coverage at least every fifth year in the rotational pattern of the presidency. She expressed concern that third world area specialists' inclusion was at the discretion of the committee since no directive specifically includes them. A draft by Ms. Socolow and Mr. Wakeman was discussed and approved with changes, to become new #4 in the "Statement on Diversity in AHA Nominations and Appointments":

The American Historical Association represents diverse interests of all historians in our country. Scholars who work in fields outside of U.S. and European history represent a growing presence in the organization. To better insure that the interests of these scholars are being met, the Nominating Committee of the American Historical Association will nominate for the position of president-elect of the organization historians whose research is outside of the fields of either American or western European history at least once every five years.

iv. *Consideration of addition of diversity in history teaching statement to the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*: Council unanimously approved adding the diversity in history teaching statement passed by Council at its May 1991 meeting to the *Statement on Standards*.

11. *Adjournment*: In adjourning the meeting, Mr. Wakeman on behalf of the Council presented a plaque to Mr. Leuchtenburg for service as president of the Association and extended grateful thanks to Ms. Socolow, vice-president of the Professional Division, and Council members Mr. Hanawalt and Mr. Kelley for their three-years service on the Council. The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 p.m. followed by an Executive Session of elected officers.

DECEMBER 30, 1992

The Council met in the Congressional Boardroom of the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, December 30, 1991. President Louise A. Tilly called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m. Present were: Louise A. Tilly, president; vice-presidents Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research Division), Robert A. Blackey (Teaching Division), and Drew Gilpin Faust (Professional Division); Council members Carole K. Fink, Nell Irvin Painter, Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., and Donald A. Ritchie; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; and James B. Gardner, deputy executive director. Council member Mary Elizabeth Perry was able to attend only a portion of the meeting because she was giving a paper that morning. Unable to attend the meeting were Thomas Holt, president-elect, and Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., immediate past president.

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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. *Appointment of 1994 Local Arrangements Chair:* Mr. Gammon reported on his progress in identifying a San Francisco area member to serve as LAC chair. Council members suggested several historians who might be willing to consider the assignment: William Boyd, Bakersfield, CA (retired); Robert W. Cherny, San Francisco State University; Johnetta G. Richards, San Francisco State University; and Jules Tygiel, San Francisco State University. He was directed to poll the Executive Committee when the best candidate was identified.

3. *Status report from 1994 Program Committee:* Linda Levy Peck, University of Rochester, chair of the 1994 Program Committee, joined the meeting to brief Council on the committee's first meeting held in Washington in early December. She reported that, because of the potential space problems due to the labor dispute at the Parc Fifty Five hotel, the Program Committee would limit the number of sessions in 1994 to 120, including the five allocated to the divisions, the Committee on Minority Historians, and the Committee on Women Historians. Ms. Peck then reported on plans for one or possibly two plenary sessions. In response to her request for advice, Council members urged that the committee schedule only one plenary session on the 27th, that it not be scheduled so early that it conflicts with Council duties, and that the committee focus more on coherence rather than coverage in putting the session together. Other suggestions included encouraging attention to the implications of the papers for teaching and providing microphones for audience questions and comments. Mr. Blackey then called Ms. Peck's attention to the new Program Committee guideline, adopted by the Council on December 27, which urges commentators in all sessions to address teaching issues. Ms. Peck noted that the only guideline that the committee had had problems with thus far was number 6b, which prohibits individuals from appearing on the program two years in succession "except under extraordinary circumstances." Mr. Gammon responded by reviewing past Council statements encouraging the committee to retain some flexibility on this and use its best judgement in allowing exceptions.

4. *National Coordinating Committee:* Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, joined the meeting to address several issues deferred from the December 27 Council meeting: i. *Archivist of the United States:* The Council continued the discussion begun on December 27 regarding the status of the Archivist, whether he would resign, and what action to take if he did resign. Ms. Miller read to the Council a statement adopted by the NCC policy

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board which expressed disappointment with the performance of the National Archives since the achievement of independent agency status in 1985 and called for a reinvigorated and more assertive National Archives to meet the challenges of fully implementing its mission. Council then unanimously adopted the same resolution, directing that it be sent to the Clinton transition team, appropriate Congressional committees, and the Archivist. The Council also agreed that, if the Archivist resigns, a letter should be sent by the AHA regarding the need for a bipartisan search process to facilitate a nonpartisan, professional appointment as called for in the Federal Records Act.

ii. *Library of Congress*: The Council continued its discussion of the Library of Congress's closed-stack policy and recent cuts in the Library's hours. The Council modified and adopted unanimously a resolution passed earlier by the OAH and the Southern Historical Association objecting to the Library's closed-stack policy and reduction in hours. The resolution is to be conveyed to the Librarian, James Billington, and to the congressional oversight committees. The Council then voted unanimously to send a three-person delegation to meet with Mr. Billington on these matters. Ms. Tilly will contact Mr. Billington regarding an appointment, and Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University, will be invited to join Ms. Tilly and Ms. Fink for the meeting.

iii. *National Endowment for the Humanities*: The Council then turned to discussion of possible candidates for appointment as chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Despite concern on the part of some Council members about the AHA supporting individual candidates, the Council agreed unanimously to send to the White House the names of no more than three individuals, listed alphabetically. The letter of support will emphasize that the three exemplify the qualifications that the Association feels are most important in the selection of a new chair and will note that there are many other well-qualified candidates. The Council agreed to support the candidacies of William Chafe, Duke University; Stanley Katz, American Council of Learned Societies; and Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University, each of whom was known to be interested in the position. The staff will draft a letter for Ms. Tilly's review and signature.

iv. *Copyright restrictions*: On behalf of Mr. Warner and Ms. Miller, Ms. Tilly proposed that the controversy over copyright restrictions on photocopying course materials be addressed through a forum in *Perspectives* that would include a variety of perspectives on the issue. Contributors would include Martin Pernick, University of Michigan; Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin; Mr. Warner; Mr. Ransel; and Ms. Miller. Members would be invited to respond as well. Robert Townsend, editor

of *Perspectives*, would coordinate the development of the forum. The Council agreed to this proposal unanimously.

5. *Carole Fink proposal*: Ms. Fink and Ms. Tilly then proposed a revision of the resolution that Council had considered on December 27 regarding the status of the archives of former Soviet-bloc countries. The Council then unanimously adopted the revised resolution, directing that it be published in *Perspectives* and distributed through a mailing list to be developed by Ms. Fink.

6. *Resignation of Mario Garcia from the Nominating Committee*: Mr. Ritchie reported that three members of the Nominating Committee had expressed to him their concern about the Council's rejection of their nominee for Scholarly Distinction and the subsequent resignation of Mr. Garcia. He proposed that, in order to avoid conflict in the future, either the Nominating Committee be given autonomy over the selection or the Council take over the selection process. After discussion of his proposals and other concerns, the Council agreed unanimously to ask the chair of the Nominating Committee to meet with the Council in the spring regarding the selection of Distinguished Scholar recipients.

7. *Executive Session actions*: Ms. Tilly reported for the minutes that the Council in Executive Session on December 27 agreed to a 3.3 percent cost of living salary adjustment for Association staff.

8. *New business*: The Council considered three new items of business:
i. *Resolution from the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History*: At the AHA business meeting on December 29, a representative of the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History asked the Council to consider passing a resolution condemning the action by Colorado voters that weakens the protection of individuals against discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation. While Council members agreed on the importance of the issue, several expressed concern that passage of the proposed resolution, which called for boycotting as future annual meeting sites not only Colorado cities but also any others in cities or states with discriminatory legislation, might put the Association in a bind if discriminatory legislation were passed after the signing of a contract. Support was expressed for a more general statement of concern. Mr. Gammon reviewed Association ad hoc policy regarding the selection of annual meeting sites. The Council then unanimously agreed to send a letter to the Governor of Colorado deploring discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and affirming the rights of all people to protection from such discrimination. The Committee on Lesbian and Gay History should be informed of the Council's affirmation of its general policy against discrimination and against not holding the annual meeting where such happens. The Council also discussed the possibility of asking the Professional Division to

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develop guidelines regarding annual meeting site selection but declined to take action.

ii. *Concern raised by Natalie Zemon Davis:* Former AHA president Natalie Davis had raised with several Council members the possibility of the AHA intervening on behalf of several historians included among the 415 Palestinians arrested and expelled by the Israeli government in mid-December. Ms. Davis had identified at least one historian among the group and expected to learn the names of others shortly. The Council directed staff to contact Ms. Davis and write letters to appropriate officials on behalf of the individuals she identifies as historians.

iii. *Length of the General Meeting:* Ms. Barnett raised concern about the length of the General Meeting, specifically that the awards portion takes so long that the presidential address is delayed until rather late in the evening. All agreed that the length of the program is a problem and discussed a variety of possible solutions, including publishing the citations in the General Meeting booklet and only announcing the recipients at the meeting, limiting the length of citations (particularly for Distinguished Scholar), not allowing recipients to speak, and even moving the awarding of prizes to the Business Meeting. In order to publish the citations, the Association would have to insist that prize committees meet publication deadlines and be prepared for some prizes and/or citations to be omitted from the booklet due to failure to meet those deadlines. The Council unanimously directed staff to take the necessary steps to shorten the program, taking into consideration the above possibilities.

9. *Council member appointments:* The following represents committee appointments for 1993:

Executive Committee: Louise A. Tilly; Thomas A. Holt; Frederic Wakeman; Drew Gilpin Faust; Mary Elizabeth Perry.

Finance Committee: Louise A. Tilly; Thomas A. Holt; Frederic Wakeman; Sam Bass Warner, Jr.; Donald A. Ritchie.

Professional Division: Nell Irvin Painter.

Research Division: Carole K. Fink.

Teaching Division : Suzanne Wilson Barnett.

Committee on Affiliated Societies: Thomas A. Holt, chair; Donald A. Ritchie.

Committee on Committees: Thomas A. Holt, chair.

10. *Date of Spring Meeting:* Council agreed on May 7-8 for its spring meeting in Washington.

11. *Adjournment:* There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

Minutes of the One Hundred Seventh Business Meeting

President Wakeman called the annual business meeting to order at 4:50 p.m. on December 29, 1992, at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C. Paul Conkin of Vanderbilt University served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon informed the audience that membership had grown by 6 percent, or 890 individuals, during the past year. He also reported that the attendance for the meeting, 4,174, was the highest registration figure during the past twenty-five years. He noted the Association's investment portfolio had grown from \$800,000 eight years ago to over \$2 million in 1992. He also pointed out that it had been only twenty years since an Association review board had decreed there should be a Teaching Division and listed the enormous strides the Association had made in this area, including establishment of two teaching prizes, the Asher Distinguished Teaching Award and the Roelker Mentorship Award. He reported that work on the third edition of the *Guide to Historical Literature* was proceeding on schedule under the direction of general editor Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University, and associate editor Pamela Gerardi at the project's home base at the University of Maryland, College Park. The revised two-volume set will be published by Oxford University Press in 1995 with a new edition every seven to twelve years thereafter. 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 Frederick Hoxie of the Newberry Library along with his co-chair JoAnn McNamara of Hunter College-City University of New York and the Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Avery Andrews of George Washington 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 noted that 180 manuscripts were received in 1992 and that 30 percent had been accepted or were under review. He reported the number of articles per issue had increased from an average of four or five to seven to nine, and expressed special appreciation to the *AHR* staff who shouldered the expanded workload. He reported that the computerization of the book review section of the *AHR* was proceeding and that more than 10,000 names are now in

the database. A response card was been printed twice in *Perspectives* during the year to update and expand the listing. He noted that the *Review* has just instituted a Featured Review section with six to eight extended book reviews published each issue. 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:* Pete Daniel of the National Museum of American History announced the results of the fall election. Louise A. Tilly of the New School for Social Research and Thomas C. Holt of the University of Chicago were elected president and president-elect, respectively. Drew Gilpin Faust of the University of Pennsylvania was elected vice-president of the Professional Division; elected Council members were Mary Elizabeth Perry of Occidental College and the University of California, Los Angeles and Donald A. Ritchie, U.S. Senate Historical Office. Divisional committee members elected were Claire G. Moses of the University of Maryland, College Park (Profession); Laurel Thatcher Ulrich of the University of New Hampshire (Research); and James J. Lorence of the University of Wisconsin Center-Marathon County (Teaching). Elected to the Committee on Committees was Ramón Gutiérrez of the University of California, San Diego. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Marcia L. Colish of Oberlin College; James Grossman of the Newberry Library; and Sylvia M. Jacobs of North Carolina Central University. (The full report appears on p. 124).

4. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* Vice-presidents Susan Socolow (Profession); Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research); and Robert A. Blackey (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:* Jeffrey Merrick, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, representing the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History, reported he would present a petition to Council calling for condemnation of the state of Colorado for its recent passage of a law permitting discrimination against homosexuals. Leonard Schubarin also reported on a case of plagiarism and a conspiracy to prevent him from publishing his manuscript.

There being no further business, Mr. Wakeman declared the meeting adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1992

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to report the results of the 1992 election for AHA offices. (Elected candidates are indicated with an asterisk.)

President (one-year term):

*Louise A. Tilly, *New School for Social Research* 2,775

President-elect (one-year term):

*Thomas C. Holt, *University of Chicago* 1,836

Joan M. Jensen, *New Mexico State University* 1,425

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

David Brody, *University of California, Davis* 1,598

*Drew Gilpin Faust, *University of Pennsylvania* 1,646

Council members (three-year terms):

Place 1:

Gale Peterson, *Cincinnati Historical Society* 1,331

*Donald A. Ritchie, *U.S. Senate Historical Office* 1,713

Place 2:

Lisa M. Bitel, *University of Kansas* 1,218

*Mary Elizabeth Perry, *Occidental College &
University of California, Los Angeles* 1,744

Division members (three-year terms):

Professional:

Richard L. Greaves, *Florida State University* 1,440

*Claire G. Moses, *University of Maryland,
College Park* 1,611

Research:

Patricia Nelson Limerick, *University of Colorado
at Boulder* 1,372

*Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, *University of New Hampshire* 1,785

Teaching:

David A. Berry, *Essex County (NJ) College* 1,140

*James J. Lorence, *University of Wisconsin
Center-Marathon County* 1,688

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Committee on Committees (three-year term):

Susan Porter Benson, <i>University of Missouri-Columbia</i>	1,371
*Ramón A. Gutiérrez, <i>University of California, San Diego</i>	1,785

Nominating Committee (three-year terms):

Place 1:

*Sylvia M. Jacobs, <i>North Carolina Central University</i>	1,830
Jeffrey T. Sammons, <i>New York University</i>	1,068

Place 2:

*James R. Grossman, <i>The Newberry Library</i>	1,712
David Wigdor, <i>Library of Congress</i>	1,309

Place 3:

*Marcia L. Colish, <i>Oberlin College</i>	1,663
William J. Courtenay, <i>University of Wisconsin-Madison</i>	1,307

The total number of ballots cast was 3,507, an increase of eighty-five over last year. Seventy-nine ballots arrived after the November 1 deadline and could not be counted.

Again, National Computer Systems of Burnsville, Minnesota, scanned the ballots and tabulated the results. Only forty-eight ballots needed to be handcounted. Some voters registered their opinions about the candidates, and the committee will review these criticisms and comments at its next meeting, in February 1993.

The Nominating Committee met in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, February 13, and adjourned before noon on Saturday, February 15, 1992. Executive director Samuel R. Gammon welcomed us and prefaced our deliberations with an outline of our tasks. Sharon K. Tune, executive assistant, aided our deliberations immeasurably by organizing our resources and keeping us focused. Committee members arrived well prepared with potential nominees, and lively and good-humored discussions characterized the sessions. We reviewed the "Statement on Diversity in AHA Nominations and Appointments" and enthusiastically attempted to implement these goals. Our nominations for Council, for example, included a place for marginally employed faculty members. We also suggested, and the Council is considering, a dedicated slot on the Research Division for a librarian or archivist historian. In another effort to expand representation, the committee discussed nominating a graduate student for elective office and sent this suggestion to the Council, which rejected the idea. Of the three scholars that the committee recommended for the Awards for Scholarly Distinction, the Council accepted two and designated a third of its choice.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

We continued the practice of writing to those who were mentioned as potential candidates, but who are not members of the Association and asked them to join. It was heartening that nearly all of those we asked willingly, even eagerly, agreed to stand for office. Serving on the Nominating Committee has been a rewarding experience, and I want to thank my colleagues on the committee for their dedication and hard work. The candidates who agreed to run for office, both those who won and those who did not, deserve special thanks for their willingness to serve the Association.

December 1991

Pete Daniel, *chair*

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

During 1992 the AHA Committee on Women Historians (CWH) continued our efforts to advance the status of the diversity of women in the profession. The members of the CWH for this year included Anna R. Clark and June E. Hahner, both of whom completed their committee terms at the end of 1992. Many thanks to both for their work and support. In addition to the outgoing members, the team included Gerald R. Gill, Margaret L. Grimshaw, and Cynthia J. Little. The Committee on Committees nominated Iris Berger and Carla Hesse, and both nominees were appointed by the Council to three-year CWH terms that begin in 1993.

The CWH continued to work on several projects, often with other AHA committees on activities of joint concern. With steadfast assistance from AHA staff, primarily Noralee Frankel, we met several goals. First, we completed and distributed a "Survey on Experiences of Gay and Lesbian Historians," which was published in the September 1992 issue of *Perspectives*. The dual goal of the survey was to gather information about experiences of discrimination and to use the results to inform the profession about ways to avoid discrimination on the basis of lifestyle. The committee analyzed the data and presented the findings during the business meeting of the Committee on Gay and Lesbian History. *Perspectives* will publish a summary of the survey findings and the committee's recommendations later this year. Second, the CWH worked with the Committee on Minority Historians (CMH), offering suggestions for authors on women's experiences for the CMH pamphlet series, "Diversity Within America." Third, the CWH persists in monitoring the debate on gender/racial-integrated AHA sessions. We are pleased with the progress made by the past several AHA Program Committees in this direction.

Sponsoring AHA activities and developing sessions of interest to women in the profession during the annual meetings endures. In 1991 the guest speaker at our annual Women's Breakfast in Chicago was Darlene Clark Hine, John A. Hannah Professor of American History, Michigan State University. Her presentation, "Black Women's History, White Women's History: The Juncture of Race and Class," exemplified the scholarly and professional crossroads where we find ourselves grappling with questions about diversity. With the largest attendance in AHA

Women's Breakfast history, guests were well pleased with Hine's presentation. In addition to the breakfast meeting, the CWH sponsored the session, "Re-visioning the Political: How Does Gender Structure Class?" This session complemented the breakfast presentation with its focus upon class diversity.

Expanding our tradition of cooperation with women's committees and women's organizations in the profession, the CWH worked on two projects. We finalized a series of conference presentations aimed to assist women graduate students entering the profession. The series, "Working Lives," was initiated with a well-attended session at the December 1992 AHA Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. It will be followed by a session at the 1993 Organization of American Historians meeting in April and by one at the 1993 Berkshire Conference of Women Historians meeting in June. The session presenters explain how they have met the challenges of integrating a professional career with personal responsibilities. In planning the next AHA annual meeting in San Francisco in January 1994, the CWH has been cooperating with the Association of Black Women Historians in developing at least one session highlighting recent research on the experiences of African-American women.

December 1992

Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, *chair*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTATION

The most crucial aspect of the work of the Historical Advisory Committee (HAC) during 1992 has been meeting the serious responsibilities levied on it by the *Foreign Relations Series* legislation. Our efforts have fallen into three broad categories: First, ensuring that the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series constitutes, in the words of the statute, "a thorough, accurate, and reliable . . . comprehensive documentation of the major foreign policy decisions and actions of the United States Government"; second, ensuring that the *Foreign Relations* series is published no later than thirty years after the events; and third, monitoring the declassification and transfer to the National Archives of all State Department historical records thirty years old or older.

I. Quality of the *Foreign Relations of the United States Series*

Ensuring the quality of the *Foreign Relations* series is an ongoing process. However, a committee of nine persons cannot hope to review, page by page, the work put out by the full-time staff of the Historical Office (HO). What the HAC can and does do is to ensure the integrity of the process by which the HO compiles and publishes the *Foreign Relations* volumes. It does this by reviewing compilations on request of the

HO, making its own selections of compilations to review, evaluating the editorial assumptions and guidelines set by the HO for the *Foreign Relations* series, and examining samples of records not selected by the HO for inclusion in the *Foreign Relations* series so as to ensure that those volumes accurately represent the foreign policymaking process.

1. Review of *Foreign Relations* series compilations

The HAC, with the full cooperation and guidance of the Historian and the HO staff, has reviewed five prepublication compilations of *Foreign Relations* volumes in the past year and is satisfied that the HO selections and editing meet the canons of good scholarship as well as the requirements of the *Foreign Relations* series law. The HAC made specific recommendations regarding certain volumes brought to its attention by the HO. In one case, when HAC recommendations to declassify certain documents were not accepted, we recommended publication of the volume with a statement in the preface that explained the circumstances. In order to clarify the role of the HAC to the users of *Foreign Relations* we have developed a series of different statements for the prefaces which explain the role played by the HAC in the production of that volume. In addition, substantive prefatory remarks written by the HO editors now contain a candid and informative assessment of the research and declassification process as it affected that individual volume. The HAC did not review documents not selected by the HO for inclusion in *Foreign Relations* but will exercise that responsibility early in 1993.

2. HAC access to classified documents

The review process has included requesting and gaining access to State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) documents that the HO wished to include but which were denied declassification. In the process, the HAC has recommended re-review of a number of documents. The State Department and certain outside agencies, including the CIA, were responsive to those requests and, in some cases, additional documents were declassified for publication in the *Foreign Relations* series. We anticipate making similar requests for access and re-review to other agencies in the future, and look forward to the negotiation of agreements between the HO and other agencies—the National Security Agency and the Departments of Defense, Treasury, Energy, and Justice—which have not met the legal requirement for agreed procedures for HO and HAC access to classified material requested for the *Foreign Relations* series.

3. Johnson presidency volumes

The HAC has also studied the HO plan for compiling the *Foreign Relations* volumes dealing with the years of Lyndon Johnson's presidency. Those plans call for a reduction in the number of pages covering the events for each year, but aim at balancing that by providing more guidance

concerning the location and nature of archival materials on specific issues. Committee members expressed some concern about the new editing policies, but, at present, the HAC recommends following that plan, although we will closely monitor production of the initial compilations to ensure that they meet the criteria set forth in the *Foreign Relations* series statute. In addition to our concern about the effect of these new editorial procedures, we are uncertain about the adequacy of resources currently projected for compiling and editing those Johnson presidency volumes. Again, we will have to monitor progress to learn if that uncertainty is warranted.

4. Remedying previous omissions in the *Foreign Relations* series

The HAC has also recommended that documents withheld from certain volumes of *Foreign Relations* already published be re-reviewed for possible declassification and public access, so that the public record of United States foreign policy for those years will also meet the criteria of the current law. We recommended expediting re-review for documents related to U.S. policy regarding Guatemala and Iran, 1952–54, since the withholding of that material from the printed volumes created such public concern three years ago. The CIA has informed us that it is now collecting and re-reviewing supplementary documentation for both Iran and Guatemala (1952–54). Once the HO has examined that package of documentation, the committee will recommend how best to make that material available to the public.

5. New CIA declassification policies

The completeness of the *Foreign Relations* volumes currently being compiled is likely to be greatly enhanced by new CIA policies regarding declassification review and release of its thirty-year-old historical documentation. Those new policies are contained in a recent change to CIA regulations, which calls for “a presumption in favor of disclosure” in such matters. Discussions between CIA officials and members of the HAC, including HAC requests for re-review of documents in two *Foreign Relations* volumes, indicate that this program is being implemented and that it may result in the inclusion of a significantly larger number of CIA documents in future volumes.

6. Electronic records and the *Foreign Relations* series

Looming over all these pressing problems is our sense of foreboding about the long-term nature of the *Foreign Relations* series as we move into the age of electronic documents and document storage issues that fall under the responsibility of bureaus other than Public Affairs. The HAC has had discussions with appropriate State Department records managers, and been promised more detailed reports in 1993, but we are not yet comfortable that we have sufficient information about this growing prob-

lem. The HAC will continue to investigate this matter and hopes to make concrete recommendations in the near future. At the very least, one can anticipate the HAC recommending that the department undertake an early study of the implications of the new technology for the *Foreign Relations* series as well as for the preservation in the National Archives of the department's historical record.

II. Publication of the *Foreign Relations* Series within Thirty Years

Implementation schedule: The Historian's Office has developed a schedule, with milestones, for meeting the legislative mandate to publish *Foreign Relations* volumes within thirty years after the events. The department provided leadership and assured resource support for meeting that thirty-year deadline by 1996, and the HAC concludes that the department's commitment to meet the provisions of the law is clear and unequivocal. In the first year under the accelerated schedule, HO and the department met its optimistic goals and published twelve volumes and microfiche supplements. In this regard, we wish to note the positive efforts of the Bureau of Public Affairs, particularly the Historian, Dr. William Slany, and his staff.

Impact of that schedule: The HAC has concerns about the compromises that are part of the plan for the volumes dealing with the Johnson presidency, but decided not to make any recommendations until it has the opportunity to assess the effect of those new editorial policies on the *Foreign Relations* series compilations.

Monitoring the schedule: The HAC, working with the HO, has developed a production schedule (generally known as the "Perkins chart" after its most vigorous proponent) that allows the HAC to monitor the progress of each volume of the *Foreign Relations* series as it proceeds through compilation and declassification review. Arrangements have been made for the most important parts of this chart to be made readily available to the public.

Implementation of HAC recommendations: Two requests and recommendations, regarding the *Foreign Relations* schedule and its impact, made by the HAC during 1992 were implemented expeditiously by the department, CIA, and the National Security Council (NSC). One was providing additional funds to the Johnson Presidential Library to help minimize the impact of HO compilation work at that library on public research; the other was a CIA/NSC agreement to eliminate prescreening requirements that had delayed compilation of *Foreign Relations* volumes by the HO.

Delays in declassification reviews by other agencies or governments: In order to eliminate unnecessary and costly bureaucratic duplication and delays, the HAC recommends the transfer of declassification coordination

authority and resources from the Historical Documents Review Division (HDR) to HO.

III. Declassification and Transfer to the National Archives of Thirty-Year-Old State Department Records

Statutory requirements: The *Foreign Relations* series statute requires that all thirty-year-old classified State Department records be transferred to the National Archives and reviewed for declassification. This process shall be completed by November 1, 1992, or delayed until November 1, 1993, providing a description is given to the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees of "how the Department of State intends to meet the requirements" of the statute.

Current status: The responsibility within the State Department for declassification review and transfer of records to the National Archives lies with the Bureau of Administration, particularly the HDR, not the Historical Office in the Bureau of Public Affairs. The Secretary delegated accountability for these matters to the Under Secretary for Management. The HAC has been informed by HDR and National Archives representatives that they estimate that the implementation of the statutory requirement cannot be achieved until the year 2010! That prompted the HAC to send a letter on November 25, 1992, to the Secretary of State that said, in part: "... we are dismayed at the thought of the State Department being seventeen years behind the legally mandated declassification review requirement. Equally alarming is the implication that this situation will deteriorate rather than improve, especially after the department's May 1992 report to Congress promised a good faith effort to comply. We are not convinced that this lengthy delay is wholly or even largely a matter of resources. We have recommended, formally and informally, that existing declassification review procedures — from personnel to the mechanics of the actual review process — be fully reexamined, particularly in the light of the new international situation that exists with the end of the Cold War. Instead, we find the assumptions underlying the declassification review process to be unchanged. It is, apparently, business as usual."

The HAC then made the following recommendations:

1. that the department reaffirm its commitment to open its thirty-year-old records to the public as required by law;
2. that the department and the National Archives convene a high-level meeting early in 1993, to which HAC members would be invited, to determine cooperative measures to achieve the thirty-year opening requirement; and
3. that the department, by March 15, 1993, send Congress a comprehensive report, to which the Historical Advisory Committee will give all assistance, if asked, outlining specific actions and milestone dates by

which the department can achieve this mandated goal of opening state records.

Discussion: Even with the good intentions and efforts of a number of State Department officials, including the Bureau of Public Affairs and the HO, the Historical Advisory Committee has not been given the opportunity to advise the Secretary of State in a timely fashion regarding declassification procedures and goals, despite our repeated requests. Reports regarding this matter are drafted outside the Bureau of Public Affairs, usually in the Bureau of Administration. The report on department plans to open its thirty-year-old records to the public, required by section 404 (e) of the *Foreign Relations* series statute, went to Congress without seeking the advice of the HAC, despite the recommendation in our annual report for 1991. Nor have we yet been formally asked for advice about the report by department records managers and declassifiers required by section 407(c)(1) of that law — the report explaining why the department requested a one-year delay (to October 1993) in meeting the thirty-year mark for opening records to the American public. To date, there is still no formal State Department schedule for meeting that goal. The one time our advice was sought in these matters — specifically the negotiation of a new memorandum of agreement between the department and the National Archives — it took intervention by a senior official in the Bureau of Public Affairs, who refused to sign off on the memo until such consultations took place. The HAC then responded within forty-eight hours.

The HAC believes that a “we” versus “they” attitude persists in certain areas of the department over the issue of declassification of the historical record. A crucial part of the image we must have in order to serve as an example of democracy is that of the United States as an open society of laws where the government is responsible to the people for its actions. The HAC understands the legitimate need for secrecy in our current foreign relations — to protect individuals, to protect privacy, and to protect ongoing diplomatic efforts. But historical documents that are at least thirty years old pose little or no threat to any of those categories. Extraordinarily sensitive documents relating to the Cuban Missile Crisis were released in 1992 by the CIA with no ill effects. In 1972, the British and American governments opened the bulk of their Second World War archives — without page-by-page declassification review and, therefore, at great cost savings to the taxpayer — again without harm to the national interest.

Remedies: The HAC is pleased that the Department has provided additional resources to the National Archives to help meet current statutory requirements, but we strongly believe that a change in procedures, which may require a change in the culture that dominates the

declassification review process, is the *sine qua non* for meeting the current legislative mandate. Such procedural changes should start with an immediate and serious consideration of bulk declassification as well as the implementation of the recommendations made in our letter of November 25.

December 1992

Warren F. Kimball, *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 1992 the recipients were Gerda Lerner, Carl E. Schorske, and George R. Woolfolk.

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. Wayne Altree, Newton (MA) South High School, received the 1992 Award. He was nominated by Andrew Gordon, Duke University, recipient of the 1991 Fairbank 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.

NANCY LYMAN ROELKER MENTORSHIP AWARD. Commencing 1992, this annual award recognizes and encourages mentoring of students at all levels. It encompasses a belief in the value of the study of history and a commitment to and a love of teaching it to students regardless of age or career goals. It is offered on a three-year cycle to avoid competition among the different levels of faculty mentorship. The 1992 award for graduate mentorship was conferred on William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley.

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 1992 recipient was Suzanne M. Desan, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for *Reclaiming the Sacred: Religious and Popular Politics in Revolutionary France*, published by Cornell 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 1992 recipient was Nicole T. Jordon, University of Illinois at Chicago, for *The Popular Front and Central Europe: The Dilemmas of French Impotence, 1918–1940*, published by Cambridge University Press.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, or Latin America), it carries a \$1,000 prize. The 1992 prize was awarded to Richard White, University of Washington, for *The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650–1815*, published by Cambridge University Press.

PAUL BIRDSALL PRIZE IN EUROPEAN MILITARY AND STRATEGIC HISTORY. Commencing in 1986, this prize is offered biennially for a major work in European military and strategic history since 1870. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000. The 1992 prize was awarded to Dennis E. Showalter, Colorado College, for *Tannenberg: Clash of Empires*, published by Archon/The Shoe String Press.

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 1992 prize in European history was awarded to Glen W. Bowersock, Institute for Advanced Study, for *Hellenism in Late Antiquity*, published by the University of Michigan Press.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE. This award is offered biennially in conjunction with the Canadian Historical Association. The 1992 prize was awarded to Richard White, University of Washington, for *The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, Republics in the Great Lakes Regions, 1650–1815*, published by Cambridge University Press.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE PRIZE. In 1993, the Association's Council voted to abolish this prize, which was 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 was honorific.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded biennially, 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 and will be offered again in 1993.

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 co-recipients of the 1992 award were Kathryn Bernhardt, University of California, Los Angeles, for *Rents, Taxes, and Peasant Resistance: The Lower Yangzi Region, 1840–1950*, published by Stanford University Press, and Carter J. Eckert, Harvard University, for *Offspring of Empire: The Ko-ch'ang Kims and the Colonial Origins of Korean Capitalism, 1876–1945*, published by the University of Washington 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 an independent scholar or public historian. The 1992 prize was awarded to James A. Smith, The Howard Gilman Foundation, for *The Idea Brokers: Think Tanks and the Rise of the New Policy Elite*, published by The Free Press.

MORRIS D. FORKOSCH PRIZE. This biennial \$1,000 prize will be offered for the first time in 1993 for the best book in the fields of British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history since 1485. It replaces the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize, whose last award was in 1991.

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 1992 prize was awarded to Joseph M. Levine, Syracuse University, for *The Battle of the Books: History and Literature in the Augustan Age*, published by Cornell 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. It will be awarded next in 1996.

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 1992 prize was Victoria de Grazia, Rutgers University, for *How Fascism Ruled Women. Italy, 1922-1945*, published by the University of California 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. It will be offered next in 1996.

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 1992 prize was awarded to Herbert Hovenkamp, University of Iowa, for *Enterprise and American Law, 1836-1937*, published by Harvard University Press.

HELEN AND 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 1992 this \$500 prize was awarded to Samuel Y. Edgerton, Jr., Williams College, for *The Heritage of Giotto's Geometry: Art and Science on the Eve of the Scientific Revolution*, published by Cornell 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 awarded biennially for the best book written on the medieval periods in Spain's history and culture between the years 500 and 1516 A.D. In 1992, this \$1,000 award went to Paul H. Freedman, Vanderbilt University, for *The Origins of Peasant Servitude in Medieval Catalonia*, published by Cambridge University Press.

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. The 1992 prize was awarded to The Chicago Historical Society, for *A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln*, published by the Society.

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

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the Library of Congress by young historians. The fellow for 1992-93 is David Sheinin, Trent University.

FELLOWSHIP IN AEROSPACE HISTORY. Established in 1985, this fellowship provides applicants 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 fellow for 1992-93 is Suzanne Kolm, Brown University.

Further information on the awards, prizes, or fellowships may be obtained from the Office of the Executive Assistant, American Historical Association, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1992 OFFICERS:

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

Vice-President: Lois W. Banner, *University of Southern California*

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

Managing Editor, *Pacific Historical Review*:

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

COUNCIL:

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

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

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

ELECTED MEMBERS:

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

Robert W. Cherny, *San Francisco State University* (1994)

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

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

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

Mavis E. Mate, *University of Oregon* (1994)

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

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

Sharon Sievers, *California State University, Long Beach* (1994)

Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, 1992

The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, was hosted by Oregon State University on August 13–16, 1992. Co-sponsoring the meeting were the Pacific Northwest Labor History Association and the Southwest Labor Studies Association. Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society and the Western Association of

Women Historians also participated in the meeting. Over 325 scholars, union leaders, and union members attended the fifty-one sessions.

The Program Committee was co-chaired by James Gregory and Susan Glenn. Members of the committee were George Behlmer, Charles Bergquist, Thomas Brady, Mina Carson, Barbara Loomis, Lynn Mally, Sally Miller, John Nicols, Ross Rieder, Rita Roberts, George Sanchez, Miriam Silverberg, Michael Smith, and Marcus Widenor. Cecilia O'Leary served as an assistant. The Local Arrangements Committee was chaired by William G. Robbins. Members of the committee included Karyle Butcher, Ross Cotronero, Paul Farber, David Horowitz, David LaFrance, Bill Lewis, Jeff Ostler, Darold Wax, and Marcus Widenor.

Robert W. Cherny of San Francisco State University was the guest speaker at the Labor History Association's luncheon. His presentation was entitled "Writing a Biography of Harry Bridges." In stimulating fashion, Professor Cherny developed for the audience several tests by which the effectiveness of union leaders, in general, and Harry Bridges, in particular, can be judged by biographers. He then demonstrated how the career of Bridges met and did not meet these standards.

Mary Lynn Stewart of Simon Fraser University was the guest speaker at the luncheon sponsored by the Western Association of Women Historians. The title of her presentation was "History Is Where the Heart Is: The Peregrinations of a Labor and Gender Historian." Professor Stewart developed an intriguing personal account of how her earlier research in French labor history has been transformed by her subsequent focus on the role gender perceptions played in misshaping the relationship between women and the work place.

In his presidential address entitled "Reconciling the Old Labor History with the New," David Brody developed a skillful overview of the changing intellectual relationship between these two traditions. Under the influence of such historians as David Montgomery and Herbert Gutman, the New Labor History moved from an institutional emphasis to looking at the lives of the workers themselves. In the process, the principles of the Old Left and its view of scholarly objectivity as defended by John R. Commons and Richard T. Ely came under mounting criticism. In turn, the New Labor History found itself criticized for its New Left attachments, and the implications of those attachments for the objectivity question. In the recent past, the New Labor History has matured in that a new debate over ideology, the relationship of the past to the present, and the connections between workers and those holding power over them has helped reconnect the new and old labor history.

The 1992 annual meeting had twenty-nine sessions devoted to United States history. Melvyn Dubofsky discussed state, society, and labor in

modern United States history in a session chaired by John H. M. Laslett, which included commentary by Robin Einhorn and Laslett. In a session devoted to the Harpers Ferry Raid, Peter Wallenstein examined southern politics and the raid, while Robert E. McGlone analyzed the "politics of insanity" through John Brown and Henry Wise. Paul Finkelman served as chair and commentator. Sally Miller served as chair and commentator for a session devoted to race, class, and gender in the shipyards during World War Two. Shirley Moore focused upon African-American women war workers in Richmond, California; Joe Blum examined the relationship between boilermakers and blacks; and Richard Boyden discussed race, gender, and class at the Moore Drydock Company within the context of Katherine Archibald's perceptions. Another session looked at gender, family, and community in the mines and smelters of the Rockies. Laurie Mercier examined women smelterworkers in Anaconda, Montana, during the 1940s; Katherine G. Aiken discussed the Northwest Metal Workers Union in Idaho's Silver Valley during the 1960s; and Leanne Sander offered a reassessment of the permanence of industrial mining populations. Barbara Loomis chaired and offered commentary along with Camille Guerin-Gonzales. The political correctness debate formed the focus of a session in which Tony Platt analyzed the historical context of this controversy. Commentary was offered by Charles A. Lofgren and George Sanchez. Mina Carson was chair. A final representative session was devoted to the Far West and the twenty-first century. Chaired by Jeff Lustig, this session consisted of an assessment of environmental issues by Richard White; the relationship between demography and politics by Andres Jimenez; Pacific Rim relations by Diane Clemens; and cities and public policy by Carl Abbott.

There were two stimulating sessions devoted to major cross cultural issues. One session was devoted to Ramón Gutiérrez's *When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away*. Gutiérrez's analysis of Pueblo-Spanish interaction was discussed from the vantage point of Native Americans by James F. Brooks; from Spanish America by Robert Haskett; from English America by Helena Wall; and from the United States West by Peggy Pascoe. Gutiérrez was the respondent. The second session was devoted to the "Encounter." Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz dealt with the origin myth and Columbus; John Kelly discussed the Columbus myth and racism in the schools from a Native American perspective; Jeff Edmunson focused upon teaching to rethink Columbus; and Stephanie Wood examined the issue of recognizing rape in the conquest of Latin America.

One of the representative sessions dealing with ancient and medieval history looked at Christians, Jews, and Pagans in the Roman Empire. Chaired by Jerzy Linderski, Al I. Baumgarten discussed the difference

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between literary sources and reality for Jews and Pagans; Jack Sanders examined difference, division, and deviance among Antioch's Jews and Christians before Hadrian; and Hal Drake analyzed the paradox of Christian intolerance. Ellen E. Kittell chaired a session devoted to medieval towns. Thomas F. Madden looked at Enrico Dandolo's Venice; Wim Blockmans examined competing models of public order between cities and states; and Robert Ousterhous discussed a Byzantine town of the fourth century. Steven Rowan and Kittell commented.

George Sheridan chaired a session on images of women, workers, and society in *fin-de-siècle* France. Lori R. Weintrob examined radical republican politics in the art of Eugene Carriere, and Alan Baer analyzed individuality within the *Weltbild* of Gustave Le Bon. Comment was provided by Barbara Corrado Pope. Class, social regulation, and British justice were the focal point of a session chaired by Michael MacDonald. Robert Shoemaker discussed the courts and London's poor from 1610 to 1740, and George Behlmer examined London's police courts and working class marriage. A final representative session looked at violence in the Russian labor movement. Charters Wynn looked at unskilled workers in the 1905 Revolution, and Joan Neuberger studied hooligans/workers in the St. Petersburg General Strike of 1914. Lynn Mally was the chair and commentator.

Other sessions were devoted to Asia and Hispanic America. A session focused upon problems in Asian American history. Yi Sun discussed the attitudes of the Chinese government toward the mistreatment of Chinese immigrants in the United States, and Regina Lark looked at the acculturation process for Miwako Cleve, a Japanese war bride. Doug Lee and Paul Spickard provided comment. Female workers in Argentina and Chile from 1850 to 1920 were the focus of a session chaired by Donna Guy. Judith L. Sweeney discussed domestic service in Buenos Aires, and Elizabeth Hutchinson analyzed labor politics among women industrial workers in Chile. Sarah Sharbach and Guy commented. Finally, Pedro Castillo chaired a session on border radicalism. Lisbeth Haas looked at Modesta Avila and the railroad; Zaragosa Vargas discussed the political life of Emma Tenayuca; and Gigi Peterson analyzed the United States connections of the Mexican Labor-Left. David Gutierrez and Castillo were the commentators.

The Phi Alpha Theta session featured prize winning essays from the society's student conferences held in the Pacific Northwest, northern California, southern California, and the Southwest. Elizabeth A. Pfaff (University of Montana) discussed the American imagination in the 1950s; Robert Pasker (San Francisco State University) looked into inheritance patterns among Jews in colonial New York; James E. Yaeger

(San Diego State University) wrote about British investment in Baja, California; and Carol D. Sparks (Northern Arizona University) analyzed becoming Miranda through images of Virginia as a new world empress, squaw, drudge, and Pocahontas.

The annual business meeting began with a report from President Brody. The first part of the president's report acknowledged the superb work of the Program Committee, under the very able direction of Susan Glenn and James Gregory, in putting together a strong program with a labor history emphasis. He also thanked the Local Arrangements Committee and its chair, William G. Robbins, for the dedicated work that went into organizing the meeting. Events held at the Benton County Historical Museum and the Old World Center in Corvallis were especially appreciated. The president also thanked the elected and appointed members of the Branch who carried out the work of the organization during the year. In the second part of his report, the president spoke of the Branch's success in nourishing the intellectual life of the region's historians. He also suggested that the fiscal realities facing many institutions may help to infuse new enthusiasm into the Branch's annual meetings.

The secretary-treasurer reported that the affairs of the Branch are in good condition. This condition is, in large measure, due to the efforts of those officers and members who carry out the affairs of the Branch, very mindful of its financial interests. The Branch also benefits from the significant administrative and travel support offered to the secretary-treasurer by Loyola Marymount University. In November, the Branch received a check for \$3,703.29 as partial payment for the settlement of the *American Continental Corporation/Lincoln Savings Securities* litigation. To date, the Branch has recovered \$4,304.51 of its \$10,000 investment in ACC bonds. Additional settlement payments will be forthcoming. The secretary-treasurer continues to monitor developments pertaining to the financial stability of MGM-UA Communications Company.

The managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported that the journal had another successful year. The journal published seventeen articles and one hundred and forty book reviews during its August-to-May year. Seventeen articles were accepted for publication and thirteen remain under consideration from the ninety-eight manuscripts submitted. There were two hundred and thirty referees assisting the Board of Editors. The Council approved Marilyn Johnson, David Johnson, and Stuart Creighton Miller for three-year terms on the Board of Editors.

The Nominations Committee reported the following results: E. Bradford Burns was elected vice-president; Charles D. Hamilton, Lynn Stoner, and Patricia Nelson Limerick were elected to Council; and Susan M. Deeds, Glenna Matthews, and Ronald Hatzenbuehler were elected to the

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Nominations Committee. The chair of the committee for 1991 was L. Ray Gunn.

G. Thomas Edwards, chair of the Pacific Coast Branch Book Award Committee, announced that the award was won by Professor David Johnson for his book, *Founding the Far West: California, Oregon, and Nevada, 1840–1890*. The book was published by the University of California Press. Professor Johnson is at Portland State University.

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award went to Professor Marilyn Johnson for her article, "Urban Arsenals: War Housing and Social Change in Richmond and Oakland, California, 1941–1945" (*PHR*, August 1991). Professor Johnson is at Southern Methodist University.

The W. Turrentine Jackson Award was given to Charles Jogi Shindo for his dissertation, "Voices of the Migrant: Democracy and Culture in the Dust Bowl Works of John Steinbeck, John Ford, and Woody Guthrie." Dr. Shindo received his degree from the University of Rochester. The chair of the Jackson Award Committee was Gordon B. Dodds.

The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize was given to Clark Davis for his article, "From Oasis to Metropolis: Southern California and the Changing Context of American Leisure." Davis is a graduate student at the University of Southern California. His article will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Pacific Historical Review*.

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 James Gregory and Susan Glenn, co-chairs of the Program Committee, and to their diligent and creative committee for developing a full and intellectually stimulating program, focused on labor history, but ranging widely both by field and approach. The Branch thanks the many participants and especially the program co-sponsors, the Pacific Northwest Labor History Association and the Southwest Labor Studies Association, and the organizations that have co-sponsored sessions, Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society and the Western Association of Women Historians. The Branch especially thanks the PNLHA and the SWLSA for sponsoring the Friday luncheon and thanks WAWH for its usual sponsorship of a luncheon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Branch thanks the members of the Local Arrangements Committee, especially its chair, William G. Robbins, and thanks the Department of History at Oregon State university for acting as host for the Annual Meeting, especially Paul Farber, the department chair, and Darold Wax, the former department chair.

BE IT ADDITIONALLY RESOLVED that the Branch gives special thanks to its secretary-treasurer, Lawrence Jelinek, and its managing

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editor, Norris Hundley, for their dedication and compliments them for the high quality of their work on behalf of the Branch, the Annual Meeting, and the profession.

BE IT ADDITIONALLY RESOLVED that the branch reiterates the concerns voiced last year regarding recent retrenchments in higher education. The reduction of course offerings and the laying off of faculty members are *not* the solution to the problems faced by state governments. As the Branch noted a year ago, these retrenchments come at a time when many institutions face increasing numbers of retirements and the consequent need to rebuild faculties; they come too as higher education anticipates within the next few years significant increases in the number of students. Last year the Branch suggested that instead of reducing educational services, state governments should instead seek equitable tax structures that will maintain broad access to higher education for students and restore and extend high standards of quality in teaching and research. The need for long-term solutions is even more apparent now.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the Branch regrets the deaths during the past year of historians who resided in the region of the Branch, including Warren Beck of California State University, Fullerton and John Gimbel of Humboldt State University.

The following resolution was introduced from the floor and was passed:

A RESOLUTION TO ENDORSE THE BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN OF PARC FIFTY FIVE HOTEL

WHEREAS, the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employee union (H.E.R.E.) LOCAL 2 organizes and represents workers; and

WHEREAS, a clear majority of the workers working in Local 2's traditional bargaining units at Parc Fifty Five Hotel in San Francisco, California, have expressed the desire to be represented by the Union by signing union cards; and

WHEREAS, these workers have been deprived of their lawful right to union representation and to the benefits of collective bargaining because of the resistance of the management of Parc Fifty Five, and because the National Labor Relations Board has brought charges of over ninety labor law violations; and

WHEREAS, the American Historical Association entered into a rooms contract with the Parc Fifty Five hotel for the January 1994 AHA convention unaware of the labor dispute at the hotel; and

WHEREAS, Local 2's boycott of the Parc Fifty Five Hotel is already endorsed by local and national community, religious, and political leaders;

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch endorses the boycott of the Parc Fifty Five Hotel in San Francisco; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch urges Samuel Gammon and the AHA governing Council not to use the Parc Fifty Five Hotel for the 1994 convention; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the President of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch submit a copy of this resolution to be published in *Perspectives* and send a copy of the resolution to Larry Chan, owner of Parc Fifty Five and to H.E.R.E. Local 2.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 31, 1992

GENERAL FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1991 (Adjusted)	\$ 18,220
Income:	
Convention receipts	10,300
Subvention of American Historical Association	2,000
American Continental Corporation bankruptcy payout	3,703
Interest on funds	614
Total Income	\$ 16,617
Expenditures:	
Printing and mailing of program	\$ 6,684
Convention expenses	664
Pacific Coast Branch Book Award	301
Miscellaneous office expenses	317
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,966
Balance, December 31, 1992	<u>\$ 26,871</u>

THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1991 (Adjusted)	\$ 20,237
Income:	
Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bond interest	225
Vermont Yankee Power Corporation Bond interest	64
Vermont Yankee Power Corporation Bond maturity	1,000
Patron support	250
Interest on funds	904
Total Income	\$ 2,443
Expenditures:	
University of California Press patron subscriptions	\$ 1,365

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Miscellaneous office expenses	670	
Advertising expenses	200	
Postage	<u>501</u>	
Total Expenditures		\$ 2,736
Balance, December 31, 1992		<u>\$ 19,944</u>

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL AWARD:

Balance, December 31, 1991		\$ 1,354
Income:		
Ohio Edison Company Bond interest		247
MGM-UA Communications Bond interest		325
Interest on funds		<u>47</u>
Total Income		\$ 1,973

Expenditures:

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award	\$ 250	
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>51</u>	
Total Expenditures		\$ 301
Balance, December 31, 1992		<u>\$ 1,672</u>

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON PRIZE:

Balance, December 31, 1991		\$ 2,556
Income:		
Interest on funds		<u>549</u>
Total Income		\$ 549

Expenditures:

The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize	\$ 250	
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>51</u>	
Total Expenditures		\$ 301
Balance, December 31, 1992		<u>\$ 2,804</u>

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON AWARD:

Balance, December 31, 1991		\$ 3,758
Income:		
MGM-UA Communications Company Bond interest		575
Interest on funds		<u>163</u>
Total Income		\$ 738

Expenditures:

The W. Turrentine Jackson Award	\$ 500	
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>104</u>	
Total Expenditures		\$ 604
Balance, December 31, 1992		<u>\$ 3,892</u>

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

STOCK AND BOND HOLDINGS

American Continental Corporation Bonds (\$5,696 subject to bankruptcy payout)
MGM-UA Communications Company Bonds (\$10,000)
Ohio Edison Company Bonds (\$3,000)
Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bonds (\$3,000)
Texas Utilities Company Stock (214.012 shares, \$8,529 Fair Market Value, as of 10-1-92; Stock Dividend Reinvestment Plan)

ENDOWMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNT

W. Turrentine Jackson Prize Endowment (\$7,500)

Funds are deposited at Home Savings 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 of America, Temple City Branch.

Lawrence J. Jelinek, *Secretary-Treasurer*