

American Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT•1994

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

City of Washington

Contents

Letters of Submittal and Transmittal	v
Act of Incorporation	vi
Background	1
Constitution and Bylaws	4
Officers, Council, Nominating Committee, Committee on Committees, and Board of Trustees for 1994	15
Presidential Address	17
Officers' Reports	
Vice-Presidents	
Professional Division	43
Research Division	46
Teaching Division	50
Acting Executive Director	57
Editor	64
Controller	67
Financial Statistics	69
Membership Statistics	90
Minutes of the Council Meeting	101
Minutes of the One Hundred Eighth Business Meeting	138
Report of the Nominating Committee	143
Committee Reports	147
List of Prizes and Awards	151
Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association	156
Program of the One Hundred Eighth Annual Meeting	164

Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

August 14, 1998

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 1994.

Respectfully,

I. Michael Heyman, *Secretary*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 14, 1998

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 1994.

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

Respectfully,

Sandria B. Freitag, *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-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

CONSTITUTION

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

CONSTITUTION

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

CONSTITUTION

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:

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(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.)

CONSTITUTION

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(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

CONSTITUTION

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 1995*

OFFICERS:

President: John H. Coatsworth, *Harvard University*
President-elect: Caroline W. Bynum, *Columbia University*
Vice Presidents: Drew Gilpin Faust, *University of Pennsylvania*
Peter Stearns, *Carnegie Mellon University*
William Rosenberg, *University of Michigan*
Executive Director: Sandria B. Freitag, *American Historical Association*
Editor: David L. Ransel, *Indiana University*
Controller: Randy B. Norell, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL:

John H. Coatsworth
Caroline W. Bynum
Thomas C. Holt, immediate past president, *University of Chicago*
Drew Gilpin Faust, vice president, Professional Division (96)
William G. Rosenberg, vice president, Research Division (97)
Peter Stearns, vice president, Teaching Division (98)
Mary Elizabeth Perry, *UCLA/Occidental College* (96)
Donald A. Ritchie, *U.S. Senate Historical Office* (96)
Leslie Brown, *Duke University* (97)
Walter LaFeber, *Cornell University* (97)
Barbara N. Ramusack, *University of Cincinnati* (98)
David S. Trask, *Guilford Technical Community College* (98)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

John H. Coatsworth
Caroline W. Bynum
Thomas C. Holt
Drew Gilpin Faust
Barbara Ramusack

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

John H. Coatsworth
Caroline W. Bynum
Thomas C. Holt
William Rosenberg
Donald A. Ritchie

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Sylvia M. Jacobs, *North Carolina Central University* (96)
James Grossman, *Newberry Library* (96)
Marcia Colish, *Oberlin College* (96)
Lizabeth Cohen, *New York University* (97)
José Cuello, *Wayne State University* (97)
Sarah Maza, *Northwestern University* (97)
Gordon H. Chang, *Stanford University* (98)
Karen Ordahl Kupperman, *University of Connecticut* (98)
Authur Zilversmit, *Lake Forest College* (98)

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES:

Caroline W. Bynum, president-elect, chair
Ramón Gutiérrez, *University of California at San Diego* (96)
N. Geoffrey Parker, *Yale University* (97)
Kathy L. Peiss, *University of Massachusetts* (97)
Bonnie G. Smith, *Rutgers University* (98)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

D. Roger B. Liddell, *Ingalls & Snyder* (2001)
R. Dyke Benjamin, *Lazard Freres & Co.* (1996)
Barbara H. Chacour, *Brean Murray, Foster Securities* (2000)
Fay Gambee, *J & W Seligman & Co.* (2000)

Presidential Address

Connections

Louise A. Tilly

MANY OF US HAVE BEEN MOVED by Edward Thompson's death last August to reflect on his deeply felt social project in history and rededicate ourselves to its principles.¹ Thompson insisted on the agency of ordinary people faced by far-reaching economic and social changes. He expressed passionate concern to rescue working men and women "from the enormous condescension of posterity."² Although the Thompson of *The Making of the English Working Class* was dubious about abstract theory, he was much more than an inspired rhetorician. When he spoke of "class as process," relationships among classes, culture as a "way of living" embedded in the material world, and insisted on struggle as the engine of history, he spoke as a Marxist historian, even as he withdrew his support from the party and regimes whose practice he believed betrayed the tradition.

Like most great historians, Thompson had many sides. There was the Thompson who saw history as the discipline of context and argued that looking at the local level was critical to any synthesis.³ And the Thompson who brilliantly reminded his readers over and over of the connections between apparently disparate forms of collective action—such as eighteenth-century food protest or nineteenth-century Luddite

Reprinted by permission, *American Historical Review* 1994. All rights reserved.

¹ I first encountered E. P. Thompson when he presented "Time, Work-Discipline, and Industrial Capitalism," in his own inimitable fashion at Harvard in the spring of 1966; it was published the following year in *Past and Present*, 38 (December 1967): 56–97. *The Making of the English Working Class*, which I read in graduate school a year later, had been published in 1963 (London).

² Thompson, *Making of the English Working Class*, 12.

³ Thompson, "Anthropology and the Discipline of Historical Context," *Midland History*, 1 (1972): 41–55.

machine-breaking—and the far-reaching structural transition from market to industrial capitalism, shared understandings of political economy and the law, and the networks through which these traditions were communicated.

From the early 1960s, Thompson and others inspired a generation of social historians who challenged conventional historical concepts and methodology and expanded the scope of historical research and writing.⁴ Since the mid-1980s, however, historians have increasingly questioned this populist, critical, and realist approach in social history. Local case studies have proved to be interesting and important but difficult to generalize. Social historians encounter stubborn empirical details that cannot be compared simply to cases from other settings or time periods; analyses of processes and structures are only with difficulty connected to detailed cases. Many nevertheless have persisted in social history, fine-tuning or combining new types of sources or interpretation with the old. Others have abandoned efforts to explain, retreated to description, and simply emphasized the complexity of the past. And still others have rejected the very possibility of explanation and adopted a radical skepticism toward any reliable knowledge of the past, or they have borrowed linguistic and literary critical approaches that take them far from the social and economic history that their mentors espoused.

In this epistemological crisis, Thompson can still inspire us, even if we do not completely agree with him. With his work in mind, I wish to present a vision of social history that focuses on connections between structure and action, individuals and processes, the past and the present, and settings distant in space. Before offering some general conclusions, I will illustrate this vision through a discussion of cotton textile industrialization up to the mid-nineteenth century and its effect on workers and their families.

The social history I envision studies past economic, political, and social structures, as well as collectivities—groups defined by class, occupation, sex, family position, geographic location, ethnicity, ideological commitment, religion, and so on. It studies the connections between and among structures, processes of change, and human action. It posits an interdependence of structure and action—human agents produce structures, inten-

⁴ My personal vision of social history owes much as well to several other historians who have been my teachers and colleagues. They are Natalie Zemon Davis, Eric Hobsbawm, David S. Landes, Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Joan Wallach Scott, and Charles Tilly. My thanks also to those who commented on earlier versions of this address, including members of the New York Area French History Seminar, Janet Abu-Lughod, Miriam Cohen, Michael Hanagan, Eric Hobsbawm, Ira Katznelson, Ellen Lagemann, Elizabeth Pleck, Abby Scher, Joan Scott, Charles Tilly, and Chris Tilly.

tionally or not, even as structures facilitate or constrain human action.⁵ Individual actors (or groups) build structures and in turn are affected by structure through institutions such as families, courts, legislatures, churches, schools, firms, employers' associations, labor markets, unions, and the press. And all of these institutions operate within cultural contexts of shared understandings. Social history entails historical realism insofar as it presumes that popular experience is accessible to historical analysis, that this experience is coherent and cumulative, and that human agency makes a historical difference.

Social history gives serious attention to time and place. Narrative is therefore central in describing and interpreting temporal sequences of events. But narrative cannot be a complete explanation, just as causal explanation based on structural analysis cannot tell the whole story. Both are needed to describe past structures and events and to explain their connections; together, they communicate the essence of history.

Epistemologically, social historians argue not that complete or precise knowledge about the past is possible but that we can attain a modest knowledge, based on the evidence we can unearth, critically evaluated. We emphasize systematic variation among cases, not typical ones, and share a belief in an accessible reality. We focus on connections in our explanations of change or continuity. But what kinds of connections?

I have already discussed social history's defining connections, those among structures, processes, and human agency. Two other sets of connections are also central to our project. These are, first, spatial links between groups, regions, political units connected by trade, production, migration, religion, or political relations. And, second, temporal connections between past and present. Since the present is always becoming the past, and the past constrains or facilitates present action, it is the connections between past and present—continuities or breaks—that matter. I will illustrate these three sets of connections more fully below in historical vignettes on the interplay of textile industrialization and the familial social relations of workers in India, England, and France.⁶

⁵ As Christopher Lloyd, *The Structures of History* (Cambridge, Mass., 1993), 193–94, explains, once in place, "structure is relatively autonomous of individual actions and understandings."

⁶ Let me note briefly two other connections that are important in the work of social historians but will not be discussed further here. The first connection is between theory and problems or questions. As the study of past and present—conventionally differentiated as the subjects of historians and social scientists—have converged, historians have become more concerned with posing their questions in systematic ways, informed by theory. They need to be self-conscious about their own theoretical underpinnings and state their problems and questions explicitly. Social historians have been eclectic about their choice of social or

THE INTERACTION OF PRE-FACTORY TEXTILE PRODUCTION in India, England, and France and the outcomes for their hand spinners and weavers of the Industrial Revolution illustrate three forms of connections—spatial, temporal, and those joining structure with people's action—in popular history on a world scale. Although historians sometimes portray such cases as at best parallel experiences distantly linked by an international market, a close examination reveals ongoing interplay among the histories.⁷

I begin in India, whose political, economic, and social histories are multiply connected to those of England, where the first Industrial Revolution took place.⁸ Politically, of course, India was not a unified polity in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, although the Mughal empire was the largest political entity in south Asia. Following the Portuguese, who had seized Goa a century before, private Dutch, French, and English

political theory, ranging from the old stand-bys like Marx and Weber to contemporary American social-scientific notions of social mobility, political development, economic modernization, demographic determinism, and, more recently, Jürgen Habermas's theories of communicative action and civil society. The second connection is that between past and present historical accounts and the possibilities of a better world. The accumulation of knowledge in local social histories provides an empirical mapping of causal mechanisms in processes of change, explanations, and interpretations of their meaning for individuals and groups. Therein lies the value of social history for understanding the changing world and finding ways to a more egalitarian and just future. I share William H. McNeill's optimistic faith that "our historical myth making and myth breaking is bound to cumulate across time, propagating mythhistories that fit experience better . . . If so, ever-evolving mythhistories will indeed become truer and more adequate to public life . . . so that men and women will know how to act more wisely than is possible for us today." McNeill, "Mythistory, or Truth, Myth, History, and Historians," *AHR*, 91 (February 1986): 9.

⁷ The following discussion of the early effects on spinners and weavers of the new technologies and increased scale and concentration in larger units that lay at the heart of the Industrial Revolution are part of an ongoing larger project that looks at capitalist and state-promoted industrialization, growth of the state, and family and gender relations in a world historical perspective, tracing the effects of the English Industrial Revolution and later regional and national industrialization within the world economy as a continuing process linking distant markets and changing opportunities for capitalists and workers, the outcome of which in any given location is dependent on local institutional and historical context. This is a totally reconceptualized revision of my chapter, "Industrialization and Gender Inequality," in Michael Adas, ed., *Islamic and European Expansion: The Forging of a Global Order* (Philadelphia, 1993), 243–310, which compared industrialization in five national states but only superficially examined the connections between and among them.

⁸ My continuing investigations into the origins and consequences of the Industrial Revolution have been strongly influenced by the following scholars and works: E. J. Hobsbawm, *Industry and Empire* (London, 1968); David S. Landes, *The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present* (Cambridge, 1969); and Eric R. Wolf, *Europe and the People without History* (Berkeley, Calif., 1982).

trading companies established commercial relations with Indian merchants in port cities during the seventeenth century. Revolts against the Mughal emperor served as a wedge for the British to expand their claims, decisively defeat French, Indian, and Dutch armies in the 1750s and 1760s, and establish direct rule or overlordship in most of India in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Conquest of the rest came in the 1840s, dissolution of the East India Company and direct British rule in the 1860s.

India was at least doubly connected to the English Industrial Revolution and its early manifestation in the cotton textile industry. The first connection runs through a highly specialized long-distance trade from India to Britain organized by commercial capitalists in the seventeenth century, when the importation in Britain of Indian pure cotton textiles spurred an expanding market for these products. In the eighteenth century, regulations prohibiting the importation of Indian cotton were passed. By the end of the century, the English cotton textile industry had successfully substituted home production for imports through revolutionary technologies that interacted cumulatively and through new organizations of production. The second connection, which began in the late eighteenth century, runs through British export of cotton yarn to India; in the course of the nineteenth century, cotton cloth was exported as well. British land policy promoted Indian agriculture, not manufacturing, and India's textile sector was permitted no tariff protection against British imports. Indigenous cotton manufactures declined.

Henry St. George Tucker, who spent years in India for the East India Company, later becoming one of its directors, offered this analysis in 1823: "[C]otton fabrics, which hitherto constituted the staple of India, have not only been displaced in [England], but we actually export our cotton manufactures to supply a part of the consumption of our Asiatic possessions. India is thus reduced from the state of manufacturing to that of an agricultural country."⁹ Such an interpretation was adopted by Indian nationalists at the beginning of this century, but it has been widely debated

⁹ Quoted in Romesh Chunder Dutt, *The Economic History of India under Early British Rule*, Vol. 1: *From the Rise of the British Power in 1757 to the Accession of Queen Victoria in 1837* (1904; New York, 1970), 262. Dutt was an Indian civil servant whose study both reflected and shaped the thinking of the Indian nationalist movement in the period. On nationalist claims, see Bipin Chandra, "Indian Nationalists and the Drain, 1880-1905," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 2 (1965): 103-44; Susan S. Bean, "Gandhi and Khadi, the Fabric of Indian Independence," in Annette B. Weiner and Jane Schneider, eds., *Cloth and Human Experience* (Washington, D.C., 1989), 355-76; and, in the same volume, Bernard S. Cohn, "Cloth, Clothes, and Colonialism: India in the Nineteenth Century," 303-53, esp. 338-45.

by Indian and Western historians in the last forty years or so; a closer look at the history of the Indian textile industry is in order.

There were four widely separated major textile manufacturing regions in India in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; each had its own specialties, based on the tastes of its market region and the availability of different qualities of raw cotton fibers. Weavers in these specialized regions and others dispersed throughout the country who served mostly local markets not only met the home market's demand but also supplied a vigorous long-distance commerce. Exports included the fine light muslin of Dakha (Bengal), "painted" chintzes, and printed calicoes, as well as coarser cloth destined for more humble users, like that traded in the Indonesian islands or transshipped from Europe and the Middle East to Africa in the slave trade and to the Caribbean and North American plantations for the clothing of slaves. West European countries were the chief trading partners of Bengal in the first half of the eighteenth century.¹⁰

Contemporary observers and historians alike agree on the fine quality of certain types of Indian cotton cloth. For example, Robert Orme exclaimed hyperbolically in his *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire* (1783):

The women . . . spin the thread designed for the cloths, and then deliver it to the men, who have fingers to model it as exquisitely as these have prepared it. For it is a fact, that the tools which they use are as simple and plain as they can be imagined to be. The rigid, clumsy fingers of an European would scarcely be able to make a piece of canvass, with instruments which are all that an Indian employs in making a piece of cambric.¹¹

¹⁰ John Irwin and P. R. Schwartz, *Studies in Indo-European Textile History* (Ahmedabad, 1966); K. N. Chaudhuri, "The Structure of Indian Textile Industry in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 11 (June–September 1974): 127–82; Chaudhuri, *Trade and Civilisation in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750* (Cambridge, 1985); and Chaudhuri, *Asia before Europe: Economy and Civilisation of the Indian Ocean from the Rise of Islam to 1750* (Cambridge, 1990). (The latter study looks at the vast land area around the Indian Ocean in a Braudelian analysis of slow-changing structure and material life. It expands Chaudhuri's analysis of textile manufactures in India first reported nearly twenty years earlier but does not differ in explanation.) Also very useful for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are Ahmeeda Hossain, "The Alienation of Weavers: Impact of the Conflict between the Revenue and Commercial Interests of the East India Company, 1750–1800," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 16 (July 1979) 323–45; S. Arasaratnam, "Weavers, Merchants and Company: The Handloom Industry in Southeastern India 1750–1790," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 17 (1980): 257–81; and especially for comparisons with European proto-industrialization in the same period, Frank Perlin, "Proto-Industrialization and Pre-Colonial South Asia," *Past and Present*, 98 (February 1983): 30–95.

¹¹ Orme quoted in Chaudhuri, *Asia before Europe*, 298; Chaudhuri quote on 314. Obviously, there are other interpretations of Orme's text. Here, I accept the literal reading of

K. N. Chaudhuri concludes that the "technological superiority of Asian fabrics rested largely on human skills transmitted on the basis of hereditary knowledge." Robert Orme's use of the word cambric to describe the fine Indian cotton suggests another spatial connection; just as the word *calico* carried the name of Calicut (a city in southwestern India) to England and France, the original meaning of cambric (an English word) was the fine linen cloth of Cambrai, in northern France. Thus a connection to one of the chief textile-producing regions of France.

Eighteenth-century Indian weavers were specialized skilled craftsmen belonging to castes found in all parts of India. They wove cloth in styles defined by social convention on simple looms; bleaching, printing, glazing, and other finishing processes were done by specialists subcontracted by urban weavers or in rural settings by traders in local markets. Despite their skill (which would appear to put them in a strong economic position), they experienced considerable geographic mobility; such mobility was sometimes due to shifting market opportunities, other times to warfare, crop failures, or other natural disasters. Merchants and brokers served as intermediaries between the English East India Company and the weavers.¹²

The system was part of the development of commercial capitalist structures on a world scale. In seventeenth and early eighteenth-century India, textile production was facilitated by an economy-wide division of labor, with a growing agricultural sector keeping pace with the expanding textile manufactures. The Indian system had something in common with European proto-industrialization, if we understand the latter not as the first stage of industrialization but as the commercially controlled expansion of labor-intensive, low-cost production in households or small shops of textiles and other products for distant markets. However, instead of giving weavers yarn with which to produce the desired lengths of fabric and controlling the finishing and marketing of their cloth, Indian brokers made cash advances that covered both purchase of yarn and living expenses for the weaver and his dependents while the cloth was being woven. The system was dynamic and responded to market demand and long-distance trade possibilities, but weavers apparently never had the

Chaudhuri, who cites Orme for his admiration for Indian skill and the fine cloth it produced with very simple wheels and looms.

¹² Chaudhuri, "Structure of the Indian Textile Industry"; *Trade and Civilisation; and Asia before Europe*. For a cultural interpretation of the ambiguous social status of weavers in Indian society, see C. A. Bayley, "The Origins of Swadeshi (Home Industry): Cloth and Indian Society, 1700-1930," in Arjun Appadurai, ed., *The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective* (Cambridge, 1986), 285-321, esp. 293-97. Bayley looks back from the nationalist position of the early twentieth century (which called for support of *swadeshi* and the boycott of imports) to examine the historic role of cloth in Indian society.

possibility of accumulating capital and moving into commerce, as they sometimes did in England.¹³ Instead, over the eighteenth century, the European trading companies came more and more to dominate the local Indian economies and pull them into an international division of labor with its centers in Western Europe.

The Indian economic and social order was shaken at the end of the eighteenth century by wars and famines, as the weavers' lot became more precarious, especially in the west and south. At times, they turned to agricultural labor; in their own industry, they had by then largely become simple wage laborers. Chaudhuri concludes that the very success of Indian cotton manufactures in international markets and the long-established patterns of specialization and hierarchical control made it difficult for Indian middlemen and producers to change their ways in response to the rising external challenge of English technological innovation.¹⁴

Most scholars agree that, like many European proto-industrial regions, India was not on the verge of an industrial revolution but that its indigenous commercial capitalism was undermined by privileged English competition. The handweaving of cotton fabrics did not disappear in India; over the course of the nineteenth century, and into the twentieth, there were crisis periods, some linked with changing demand for the products, others with famines and disease (which killed both weavers and consumers). Coarse fabrics continued to be woven in most areas for local consumption, and the finest specialties also endured; the proletarianization of weavers of coarse cloth continued, but they hung on by reducing

¹³ On world-scale commercial capitalism, see Perlin, "Proto-Industrialization and Pre-Colonial South Asia"; and Chaudhuri, *Asia before Europe*. John K. Walton, "Proto-industrialization and the First Industrial Revolution: The Case of Lancashire," in Pat Hudson, ed., *Regions and Industries: A Perspective on the Industrial Revolution in Britain* (Cambridge, 1989), 41–68, makes the argument that among Lancashire's other advantages as the site for the first Industrial Revolution was its specialization in cotton manufacture. This gave some artisans the chance to move into commerce and, later, introduce technological innovations in the textile production processes.

¹⁴ Chaudhuri, "Structure of Indian Textile Industry"; *Trade and Civilisation in the Indian Ocean*; and *Asia before Europe*. Hossain, "Alienation of Weavers," argues similarly that the weavers came to bear more and more of the costs of the English East India Company's efforts to establish stricter quality control at low cost (which lengthened the hierarchical structure between weaver and merchant); and Perlin, "Proto-Industrialization and Pre-Colonial South Asia," emphasizes the failure to invest in fixed capital or technological change of the increasingly rigid system erected on low labor costs. See also Tim Dyson, "Indian Historical Demography: Developments and Prospects," in Dyson, ed., *India's Historical Demography: Studies in Famine, Disease and Society* (Riverdale, Md., 1989), 1–15, 8 and following. Drawing on articles on specific regions in the same volume by Roland Lardinois and Simon Commander, Dyson ventures a generalization that India had a "very low, possibly negative, rate of population growth from 1770 to 1820."

their prices and immiserating themselves and their families. According to the 1901 census of India, there were still 5.8 million handloom weavers and only 350,000 workers in mechanized mills. In the same period, Indian mill production accounted for about 11 percent of consumption, handlooms for 23 percent, and imports (largely from Britain) for 66 percent. Handweaving continued to be a source of livelihood for many, but it was no longer the link to the world economy than it had earlier been.¹⁵

¹⁵ The 1901 census cited in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th edn. (1910), 14: 392; material on Indian cloth consumption in 1900-1901 from Peter Harnetty, "'Deindustrialization' Revisited: The Handloom Weavers of the Central Provinces of India, c. 1800-1947," *Modern Asian Studies*, 25 (1991): 508. Harnetty's study looks in detail at the Central Provinces but examines as well evidence for the overall decline of handloom weavers in India. Note that about two-thirds of the cloth produced in India in 1900-1901 was handwoven. In the twentieth century, British officials and nationalists made efforts (for different reasons) to revive handweaving and the consumption of indigenously produced cloth. Only in this period was the flying shuttle finally accepted by hand weavers. See also Konrad Specker, "Madras Handlooms in the Nineteenth Century," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 19 (1989): 132-66; and Sumit Guha, "The Handloom Industry of Central India: 1825-1950," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 26 (1989): 297-318. A good overview of nineteenth-century English writings on the Indian economy to 1858 is available in K. N. Chaudhuri, ed., *The Economic Development of India under the East India Company* (Cambridge, 1971). Basic documents in the contemporary debate over nineteenth-century Indian economic developments include, in the special issue of the *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 5 (March 1968): Morris D. Morris, "Towards a Reinterpretation of Nineteenth-Century Indian Economic History," 1-15 (first published in the *Journal of Economic History*, 23 [1963]: 606-18); Toru Matsui, "On the Nineteenth-Century Indian Economic History—A Review of a 'Reinterpretation,'" 17-33; Bipan Chandra, "Reinterpretation of Nineteenth Century Indian Economic History," 35-75; Tapan Raychaudhuri, "A Re-Interpretation of Nineteenth Century Indian Economic History?" 77-100. Also see Amiya Kumar Bagchi, "De-Industrialization in India in the Nineteenth Century: Some Theoretical Implications," *Journal of Development Studies*, 12 (January 1976): 135-64; and "Deindustrialization in Gangetic Bihar, 1809-1901," in Barun De, ed., *Essays in Honour of Professor Susobhan Chandra Sarkar* (New Delhi, 1976), 499-522; Marika Vicziany, "The Deindustrialization of India in the Nineteenth Century: A Methodological Critique of Amiya Kumar Bagchi," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 16 (April-June 1979): 106-46; Amiya Kumar Bagchi, "A Reply," *ibid.*, 147-61; and Colin Simmons, "'Deindustrialization,' Industrialization and the Indian Economy, c. 1850-1947," *Modern Asian Studies*, 19 (1985): 593-622.

Starting in 1854, entrepreneurs from Bombay imported British machinery and successfully established cotton mills, which at first specialized in spinning, but some by 1862 were weaving as well. An early warning of the future was issued by R. M. Martin in 1862 (when there were four mills in full operation), who wrote that "even the present generation may witness the Lancashire manufacturer beaten by his Hindu competitor." Martin, *The Progress and Present State of British India* (London, 1862), 280-82, quoted in Morris D. Morris, *The Emergence of an Industrial Labor Force in India: A Study of the Bombay Cotton Mills, 1854-1947* (Berkeley, Calif., 1965), 25. It took much longer than Martin envisioned, but the handweaving was on the wall for the English cotton textile industry, as other countries developed their own mechanized sectors.

Up to the end of the eighteenth century, hand spinning for commercial weavers, a female occupation permissible in all castes, produced yarn of higher quality than could be produced in contemporary England.¹⁶ But English mule-spun yarn, which became available in the century's last decades, thoroughly undermined the hand-spun Indian product. Dr. Francis Hamilton Buchanan's report of his travels in northern India and Bengal, from 1808 to 1815, describes the parlous condition of women spinners in the early period of English competition.¹⁷ Since these women had often been spinning as members of weavers' households, some doubtless began to spend time at the loom instead of the spinning wheel, or they sought work in agriculture. The cash contribution that spinners could make to their household budgets was severely compromised as hand spinning virtually disappeared in the nineteenth century. (However, women in the households of the remaining hand weavers probably provided them at least some of their yarn.) Widowed spinners who had been rejected by their in-laws were particularly disadvantaged, because they had to support themselves and their children. As these women were losing their means of livelihood, British officials and Indian intellectual modernizers abolished sati (widow immolation, a custom most often practiced among upper-caste Hindus) but did nothing for widows displaced by imported, industrially spun yarn.¹⁸ The few women who continued to spin were those who simply had no alternative way to live.¹⁹

To what extent and in what ways were parent-child and adult gender relations among the common people of India modified by the changing fortunes of its cotton manufactures in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries? Putting together sparse evidence about family life, we know that members of both rural and urban families in the period were likely to think in terms of group rather than individual well-being.

¹⁶ Chaudhuri, *Asia before Europe*, 316.

¹⁷ Dutt, *Economic History of India*, 1: 223, 235, 236, 238, 241, 245, 248, 252.

¹⁸ On sati, see Joanna Liddle and Rama Joshi, *Daughters of Independence: Gender, Caste and Class in India* (London, 1986); and Lata Mani, "Contentious Traditions: The Debate on Sati in Colonial India," in Kumkum Sangari and Sudesh Vaid, eds., *Recasting Women: Essays in Indian Colonial History* (New Brunswick, N.J., 1990), 88–126. British and Indian reformers later turned their attention to laws permitting widows to remarry and raising the age of consent for marital intercourse, as discussed by Vina Mazumdar, "The Social Reform Movement in India—From Ranade to Nehru" (1976), in B. R. Nanda, *Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity* (New Delhi, 1990), 42–66; the economic problems of poor widows were usually seen as remediable by remarriage, not remunerative work.

¹⁹ Nirmala Banerjee, "Working Women in Colonial Bengal: Modernization and Marginalization," in Sangari and Vaid, *Recasting Women*, 269–301.

Agriculturalists and craftspeople depended on cooperation in familial interest, a tendency that was supported culturally by women's marriage at a very young age and the common Hindu joint family form (ideally, three generations but sometimes brothers, their wives, and offspring co-residing). Because daughters would leave their family of origin at marriage, and because of the preference for sons that was the corollary of this custom, girls were often neglected compared to their brothers. Marriages were planned without consultation of the young people involved. And wives were unlikely to develop much sense of independence when they came as child brides (no more than fifteen and often considerably younger) into their husband's extended household and grew up with its expectations and values.²⁰

George Forster, an intrepid eighteenth-century world traveler, noted: "The entire system of domestic ordinary and economy of the Hindoos is founded on a firm yet simple basis . . . the wife depends for . . . most of the ordinary accommodations of her life, on the immediate existence of her husband."²¹ Although Forster may have based his testimony on observing upper-class families, wives of urban or rural workers living in Hindu joint family households were also dependent on their husband's survival, because they were not permitted to remarry, yet they had few rights as widows living with their in-laws. A wife worked with other women, ate separately from her husband, shared child care with female kin, and saw her husband little. She was subordinate not only to him but to all others in his family of origin.

Indian women became worse off in terms of the family division of labor and resources when they abandoned hand spinning and lost the possibilities for earning that went with it. The agricultural labor available to

²⁰ Bernard S. Cohn, *India: The Social Anthropology of a Civilization* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1971), 119–23. Cohn makes clear that the joint family is not universal in India, and I have greatly oversimplified the issue of family structure. See also Amartya Sen, *Commodities and Capabilities* (Amsterdam, 1985), 80 and following; and Lucy Carroll, "Daughter's Right of Inheritance in India: A Perspective on the Problem of Dowry," *Modern Asian Studies*, 25 (1991): 791–809. V. V. Prakasa Rao and V. Nandini Rao, *Marriage, the Family, and Women in India* (Columbia, Mo., 1982), discusses primarily mid-twentieth-century family patterns. Rao and Rao's brief survey of women's status divides the past into two long periods: the early Vedic (2500–1500 B.C.), for which literary sources prescribe rough equality of men and women, and 1500 B.C. to 1800 A.D., characterized they argue by deterioration of women's status, their subordination in the family, a rise of female seclusion (practiced not only by Muslim conquerors but adopted as well by upper-class Hindus), and diminished access of girls and women to education.

²¹ George Forster, *A Journey from Bengal to England* (1789), 1: 57, quoted in Kalikinkar Datta, *Survey of India's Social Life and Economic Condition in the Eighteenth Century, 1707–1813*, 2d rev. edn. (New Delhi, 1978).

them was not as well paid and required less skill; it was an alternative source of income, no more, and, at best, probably left gender relations in families unchanged. Women's farm work was in locations removed from the home, while they continued to be responsible (in cooperation with other household women) for food preparation and child care. The females whose lives were most at risk were daughters who were neglected by their birth families or married at excessively young ages and widows whose in-laws had rejected them.

Children also lost their helping role in household spinning and weaving, which meant fewer opportunities to work in or close to their home (although girls continued to share in women's domestic and child-care tasks) and the lower wages brought by agricultural work. Children almost certainly had not received separate wages in household textile production, and even if they were paid individually when they sought agricultural day labor elsewhere, the expectation was that they would contribute their pay to the household. The decline of skilled handwork in Indian manufacturing and the increasing importance of agriculture in the economy did little to modify the expectation that boys and girls, men and women, would all contribute to household economies in whatever way they could; the division of labor was little changed, but life became if anything more precarious. The Hindu cultural preference for male children, the dominance of husbands and fathers in families, and the lack of alternatives for women other than time-consuming household tasks and agricultural labor gave females little opportunity to develop their capabilities or skills; among the poor, simple survival was often all that could be expected.²²

In sum, the process of English cotton textile industrialization had negative effects on India as a commercial partner and eventual colony.

²² Here, I adopt the concept of Amartya Sen, who writes that "there is a good case for judging individual well-being, neither in terms of commodities consumed nor in terms of the mental metric of utilities, but in terms of the 'capabilities' of persons. This is the perspective of 'freedom' in the *positive* sense: who can *do* what." The capabilities approach, Sen argues, can take account of personal characteristics such as sex and age and not simply the resources to which individuals may have access. Sen, "Economics and the Family," *Asian Development Review*, 1 (1983): 19. See also Jocelyn Kynch and Amartya Sen, "Indian Women: Well-Being and Survival," *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 7 (1983): 363-80. Sen develops his argument there (365) against John Rawls's position that individuals' advantage is based on their possession of widely desired goods like rights, liberties, opportunities, and wealth, and Ronald Dworkin's case for opportunities as the key to advantage. In "What Did you Learn in the World Today?" *American Behavioral Scientist*, 34 (May-June 1991): 530-48, Sen argues that equity (fairness in the distribution of "good things") should be given more weight in evaluating policy than efficiency (referring in part to having *more* "good things"), and he calls for disaggregated internal comparisons as well as cross-national aggregated ones in analyses of inequality.

India lost its major export markets for cotton cloth to English industry and its export-oriented products; Indian commercial capitalism was stunted, while England's machine-spun yarn and cloth were protected in Indian markets. Indian hand-produced coarse cotton cloth was restricted to local trade, although the finest specialties continued to be prized by elites throughout the country and sometimes exported; both spinners and weavers were pressed into agricultural labor to survive. These outcomes were shaped by India's previous history, especially the ways in which its specialized and subdivided productive system rigidified as it was forced into dependency, first by the East India Company's commercial capitalist trading system and, later, by British colonial policy. Indian family relations, which included both pressure for cooperation and potential for conflict, changed little. Patriarchal control of children's lives continued unabated, and adult gender relations continued to be structured in ways disadvantageous to females, given their weak position in their birth family, youthful marriage, dependence on the good will of their husband and his family, and lack of rights as widows.

THE ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, closely connected to India through Lancashire manufacturers' efforts to compete with Indian products, began in one region, Lancashire and the northeastern part of Cheshire. English cotton textile production (the cloth was woven with linen warps until the late eighteenth century) had localized in Lancashire long before industrialization. By the 1680s, the putting-out (or proto-industrial) organization of production was common in cotton manufactures. Yarn spun by women was bought by merchants or their agents, who distributed it to male weavers and then sold their cloth in distant markets. Both spinners and weavers lived in rural villages and earned a modest but respectable living working in their own cottages, unsupervised and paid by the piece, not by time.²³

In the early eighteenth century, the supply of Indian cotton cloth was temporarily restricted as import regulations (passed under political pressure from woolen manufacturers) first prohibited imports, then imposed heavy tariffs and even sought to forbid the very use of

²³ Walton, "Proto-industrialization," esp. 42-45, 62-63. The following description of eighteenth-century changes in the Lancashire cotton industry is based on Sidney J. Chapman, *The Lancashire Cotton Industry: A Study in Economic Development* (1904; Clifton, N.J., 1973); Alfred P. Wadsworth and Julia De Lacy Mann, *The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire, 1600-1780* (1931; Manchester, 1965); Ivy Pinchbeck, *Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution, 1750-1850* (1930; London, 1981), and the very full documentation they provide.

imported chintz. Indian cottons nevertheless continued to be imported indirectly or illegally.

In a first response, Lancashire cotton producers increased yarn production, spun on the old-fashioned wheels, producing one thread at the time, by recruiting more spinners.²⁴ But, about the same time, enterprising cotton manufacturers introduced and implemented new organizations of production and technologies, first for weaving (the flying shuttle), and later for carding, roving, and spinning yarn strong enough for warps and fine enough for the weft of the popular cotton textiles. Spinners could run the first spinning machines—jennies—in their own cottages; women's wages increased markedly with the higher productivity that the jennies made possible. In the past, wrote an observer of Lancashire in 1780, "the chief support of a poor family arose from the loom. A wife could get comparatively but little on her single spindle . . . [but the jenny made] a prodigious difference" to women's earnings; spinners could sometimes outearn male weavers—for a brief period.²⁵ The development of new technologies in response to changing consumer demands contrasts markedly to the Indian case, in which labor costs were kept low by the East India Company's increasing domination of the weavers' link to commercial capital and Western merchants' mediation of growing consumer demand.

English innovation continued, moreover, and the search for more and more efficient machines produced the mule, which was heavy enough that animal or water (and, later still, steam) power was needed to run it. The mules, and the sheds or factories in which they were located, were greeted with protest, and sometimes destruction, by displaced workers in household production and their families and neighbors in the last decades of the eighteenth century. Women continued to be employed on the earlier, lighter spinning machines like the water frame, now in factories, but with the spread of mules—which required not only non-human power but also great physical effort from the humans who ran them—most factory spinners were male by the end of eighteenth century. It was now their turn to be held up for public admiration; E. Baines declared in his *History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain* (1835) that a mule spinner assisted by his children was able to "live more generously, clothe himself and his family better than many of the lower class of tradesmen."²⁶

²⁴ Pinchbeck, *Women Workers*, 131, notes the increase in cotton spinners around Manchester and elsewhere in Lancashire, in the mid-eighteenth century.

²⁵ *Thoughts on the Use of Machines*, 14, quoted in A. P. Wadsworth, "The Lancashire Wage-Earners before the Factory System," Wadsworth and Mann, *Cotton Trade*, bk. 4, 404.

²⁶ Quoted in Pinchbeck, *Women Workers*, 153.

Alongside these technological innovations, there were organizational ones in calico printing, in which women painstakingly patterned printing blocks, or in chintz "printing," where women hand-painted designs on cloth—both processes modeled after those current in India. But the British cotton-printing industry rarely succeeded in producing prints or dyes that satisfied Indian tastes, and most cotton cloth exported to India in the nineteenth century was unprinted.²⁷

The abundance of cheap and strong cotton yarn led to both increases in the number of hand weavers producing cotton cloth and efforts to mechanize the weaving process. Women displaced from spinning began to move into several occupations that could be done in their cottages. One was removing stems and dirt from raw cotton to ready it for the factory processes, but workers' wages in this occupation dropped precipitously by the mid-1790s.²⁸ More attractive to adult women was cotton handweaving, which now involved less heavy lengths of cloth (because of the lighter cotton thread used for warps). Weavers who had previously specialized in wool or linen weaving and migrants from Ireland also flocked into cotton weaving, as demand for the cloth continued to expand. These newcomers, together with the former artisanal weavers, flourished briefly in the industry's expansion in the late 1780s. Writing in 1828, William Radcliffe recalled the period from 1788 to 1803 as a "golden age," in which "the operative weavers on machine yarns . . . might be said to be placed in a higher state of 'wealth, peace and godliness,' by the great demand for, and high price of, their labour, than they had ever before experienced."²⁹ Some of his contemporaries disagreed: the diary of Wil-

²⁷ Maxine Berg, "Women's Work, Mechanization, and the Early Phases of Industrialization in England," in Patrick Joyce, ed., *The Historical Meanings of Work* (Cambridge, 1987), 64–98. Compare the late seventeenth-century comment by a Dutch East India Company agent (D. Havart) on the process of cloth painting in Coromandel quoted in Irwin and Schwartz, *Studies in Indo-European Textile History*, 34–35, with the description in S. D. Chapman and Serge Chassagne, *European Textile Printers in the Eighteenth Century: A Study of Peel and Oberkampf* (London, 1981), 95–96 (quoted in Berg, 95–96) of late eighteenth-century English cloth painting. The Indian process was adopted in order to reproduce the desired complex design on English cotton cloth. Harnetty, "'Deindustrialization' Revisited," 463, n. 22, cites D. A. Farnie, *The English Cotton Industry and the Worm Market, 1815–1896* (Oxford, 1979), 101, as evidence of the Indian lack of acceptance of English printed cottons. This footnote seems at least partially inconsistent with Harnetty's text on the same page, which indicates that printed English cloth imitating some Central Provinces' textile specialties was well received when it was introduced in the area in the late 1860s.

²⁸ J. Aiken, *A Description of the Country from Thirty to Forty Miles Round Manchester* (1795), cited in Pinchbeck, *Women Workers*, 152–53.

²⁹ William Radcliffe quoted in Chapman, *Lancashire Cotton Industry*, 38.

liam Rowbottom, an Oldham fustian (mixed linen and cotton) handloom weaver, reported the "most torturing misery" and the "relentless cruelty of the fustian masters" in 1793. Other products of Oldham weavers included calicoes and checks—both modeled on Indian cotton cloth. A French traveler observed, "The fact is, there are too many labourers, and the only remedy is for a less number of young men to take to the loom."³⁰

Edward Thompson demonstrated the mythic quality of Radcliffe's rosy picture, pointing out that the older artisan weavers were increasingly equated with the flood of newly recruited unskilled weavers. As had happened in India, both artisanal and less-skilled English weavers became dependent on the merchants and agents who distributed yarn and subject to rate cuts; a steady erosion of wages began after 1805, as the weavers' vulnerability became more and more palpable.³¹

Handloom weaving could only be a temporary haven; in the mid-1820s, powerloom weaving spread, providing new factory jobs primarily for women and children. By the 1860s, most handlooms had been replaced by powerlooms. During the long period of decline, women and children in handloom weavers' households—unlike the case of India—could find work in either spinning mills or powerloom weaving factories; adult males were less likely to change occupation, partly at least because "male" jobs were scarce in some areas. One member of the 1840 Parliamentary Commission on the State of the Handloom Weavers wrote that "the wife and children of a weaver in most cases contribute very materially to their own support." Households with a mixed family economy (including both home and factory workers) were better able to earn a livelihood and maintain the dignity of adult male hand weavers.³² Thus, although the

³⁰ William Rowbottom, "The Chronology or Annals of Oldham" (unpublished manuscript diary), quoted by John Foster, *Class Struggle and the Industrial Revolution: Early Industrial Capitalism in Three English Towns* (London, 1974), 35; T. S. Ashton, "The Standard of Life of the Workers in England, 1790–1830," in F. A. Hayek, *Capitalism and the Historians* (London, 1954), 127–59, draws on Rowbottom's diary for a series of retail prices on basic food items in Oldham from 1791 to 1809, showing large swings in the cost of workers' typical diets. L. Simond, *Journal of a Tour and Residence in Great Britain* (Edinburgh, 1815), quoted in Duncan Bythell, *The Handloom Weavers: A Study in the English Cotton Industry during the Industrial Revolution* (Cambridge, 1969), 107–08. (The observation was made in 1811.)

³¹ Chapter 9, "The Weavers," in Thompson, *Making of the English Working Class*; Pinchbeck, *Women Workers*, 173; Foster, *Class Struggle*, 37. Foster emphasizes both historical contingencies, such as the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and structural ones, such as the slowness of mechanization of weaving in his case study of Oldham, where fustian weaving continued but was increasingly miserably paid.

³² Reports of the Parliamentary Commission on the State of the Handloom Weavers, XXIV, 1840, 556, quoted in Pinchbeck, *Women Workers*, 166. Bythell, *Handloom Weavers*;

local effects of innovation in England on hand spinners and weavers resembled those in India, manufacturers' readiness to innovate eventually produced new industrial jobs for English former hand workers.

By the mid-nineteenth century, then, cotton textile production—from bales of ginned cotton to sized cloth—was a factory process. Both women and men were factory weavers, and men were mule spinners; each group was assisted by children. (Women also did auxiliary tasks or spun on lighter machines, and some men lingered at handweaving.)

What were the consequences of these changes for family and gender relations? The young people from handloom weavers' households who worked in factories were making vital financial contributions to their families, more important sometimes than those of their fathers. To what extent did this change their relationship to their parents? A demographic study of Preston, Lancashire, in 1850 asks questions about how households allocated resources and decided who would work, who would care for the children, and what obligations children had toward their parents. It shows that connections between parents and children, and within a wider web of other kin, were extensive; family and household interdependence did not erode but continued strong. Parents expected that children would contribute economically to the household and be ready to help out in life-cycle crises, such as parents' old age; married couples lived separately from, but often close to, their parents, who could help them with child-care needs if a young mothers' wages were needed for family subsistence.³³

John S. Lyons, "The Lancashire Cotton Industry and the Introduction of the Power Loom, 1815–50" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1977); and Walton, "Proto-industrialization," 67, also discuss the mixed family economy in hand weaver families. Compare Tessie Liu, *The Weaver's Knot: Contradictions of Class Struggle and Family Solidarity in Western France* (Ithaca, forthcoming), who argues that patriarchal authority and prerogative were little challenged in handloom weavers' families in France.

³³ Michael Anderson, *Family Structure in Nineteenth Century Lancashire* (Cambridge, 1971); "Household Structure and the Industrial Revolution: Preston in Comparative Perspective," in Peter Laslett and Richard Wall, eds., *Household and Family in Past Time* (Cambridge, 1972), 215–35; and "Social History and the Working-Class Family: Smelser Revisited," *Social History*, 3 (October 1976): 317–34. See also M. M. Edwards and R. Lloyd-Jones, "N. J. Smelser and the Cotton Factory Family: A Reassessment," in N. B. Harte and K. G. Ponting, eds., *Textile History and Economic History* (Manchester, 1973), 304–19. In "Sociological History: The Industrial Revolution and the British Working-Class Family," *Journal of Social History*, 1 (Fall 1967): 17–35; and *Social Change in the Industrial Revolution* (Chicago, 1959), Neil J. Smelser argues in contrast that English workers' discontent in the 1830s was linked to their concerns to maintain control over wage-earning children, who once had worked in the household and later in spinning mills under their parents' direct supervision. With heavier and larger mules, fathers found it more difficult to keep their children under their supervision, and the effect of the Factory Act of 1833 (which

Changes in adult gender relations in the Lancashire cotton industry were structured and limited by the system of job segregation, which undergirded wage differentials based on sex. Job segregation refers not to spatial segregation as in housing but to the fact that men and women were assigned different jobs, with the wage structure of women's jobs systematically lower than those of similar men's jobs and few opportunities for women's advancement. In the production of cotton, the one task that stands out because of the change in the sex of workers is spinning. There had been a sex division of labor in household production and small-scale manufacturing; industrial capitalists sometimes copied, other times revised, the sex identification of occupations, but they almost always made it more rigid; they were willing either to hire women as cheaper labor or buy men workers' loyalty with privilege and higher wages. Either way, women workers were disadvantaged.³⁴

In sum, in Lancashire, household production became untenable, and men eventually followed women and children first into the spinning mills and, later, into weaving factories. The process was neither linear nor easy for working-class families, given the cycles of boom and bust that accompanied the uneven process of mechanization and the entrepreneurial risks of a period of rapid innovation. But, compared to contemporary changes in India, Lancashire's position in the forefront of industrialization offered

limited children's but not adults' working hours, thus making impossible common work schedules among parents and children) was further to undermine paternal authority. Smelser concludes that from then until the 1850s, when new Factory Acts delineated uniform working schedules, the politics of the common people in Lancaster were dedicated to reconstituting the family. Smelser's structural-functional approach was one of Thompson's targets in the preface to *Making of the English Working Class*.

³⁴ A debate about the gender meaning of the continuing dominance of males as mule spinners may be traced through Heidi Hartmann, "Capitalism, Patriarchy, and Job Segregation by Sex," *Signs*, 1 (1976), Part 2:137-69; William Lazonick, "Industrial Relations and Technical Change: The Case of the Self-Acting Mule," *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 3 (1979): 231-62; Mary Freifeld, "Technological Change and the 'Self-Acting' Mule: A Study of Skill and the Sexual Division of Labour," *Social History*, 11 (October 1986): 319-43; William Lazonick, *Competitive Advantage on the Shop Floor* (Cambridge, Mass., 1990), chap. 3, "Mindors, Piecers, and Self-Acting Mules," esp. 88-93; Mariana Valverde, "'Giving the Female a Domestic Turn': The Legal, Social and Moral Regulation of Women's Work in British Cotton Mills, 1820-1850," *Journal of Social History*, 21 (1988): 619-34; Ellen Jordan, "The Exclusion of Women from Industry in Nineteenth-Century Britain," *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 31 (April 1989): 273-96; Robert Gray, "Factory Legislation and the Gendering of Jobs in the North of England, 1830-1860," *Gender and History*, 5 (Spring 1993): 56-80; Colin Creighton, "Richard Oastler, Factory Legislation and the Working-Class Family," *Journal of Historical Sociology*, 5 (September 1992): 292-320; and Carol E. Morgan, "Women, Work and Consciousness in the Mid-Nineteenth-Century English Cotton Industry," *Social History*, 17 (January 1992): 23-41.

its displaced workers, both male and female, better opportunities for wage earning.

By about mid-century, despite the huge structural changes in Lancashire industry, its workers' family relations had changed relatively little. As in India, families were one of the few resources available to the poor, even though relationships within families could be exploitative as well as cooperative, and any collective gains were likely to be unevenly distributed among family members. Men received better-paying jobs than women. As adult male wage earners, they had first claim on family resources; children were pressed to submit to parental expectations; wives and mothers were expected to accept full responsibility for the domestic economy yet also to earn wages when needed. Those individuals who rejected familial cooperation in Lancashire were, by all accounts, much better off than children or women on their own in India. Their lives would be tough, but the rising economy and the less rigid prescriptions of English family relations eventually produced tolerable, though gender-unequal, conditions.

LIKE ENGLAND, FRANCE WAS AN IMPORTER OF INDIAN COTTONS in the seventeenth century, as suggested by the words *calicot* and *indienne* (a lightweight printed cotton cloth), which linger in the French vocabulary to this day. At the end of the seventeenth century, a Norman merchant from Rouen developed a light cotton cloth woven with linen warps (called *siamoise*, perhaps an effort to suggest another exotic origin of the cloth that it imitated, which was surely Indian); the *siamoises* were explicitly developed to compete with the Indian imports that were favored in France as they were in England. Rouen's textile manufactures boomed in the eighteenth century; so, too, did parallel non-guild-regulated production in the pays de Caux, an agricultural region to the east of the city, where cheap labor was to be found. The *siamoises* were woven in red or blue-striped or checked white cloth, or solid red, blue, or white, sold to peasants, urban workers, or exported to the colonies to clothe slaves. (Both the patterns and markets were the same as those of Indian cloth.) In the rural sector, adult female and child carders and spinners worked more intensively in textile production than did male weavers, who alternated with agricultural labor.³⁵

The first Norman cotton spinning mills (using animal-powered or water-powered machines) were built in the 1780s borrowing English

³⁵ This description of cottage industry in the pays de Caux is derived from Gay Gullickson, *Spinners and Weavers of Auffay: Rural Industry and the Sexual Division of Labor in a French Village, 1750-1850* (Cambridge, 1986).

technology, but the region's economy was shaken by the Eden Treaty of 1786, which opened French markets to English machine-spun yarns.³⁶ Machine spinning, first on jennies run by women in their cottages, then in mills (located in areas distant from the Cauchois, where hand spinning had been concentrated) expanded production during the first decade of the century, suffered from British competition after 1810, and resumed growth in the 1820s and 1830s.

Normandy, like Lancashire, combined mechanical spinning and hand-weaving put out to rural weavers, but the system lingered much longer in France, into the 1870s. As in other areas where the mechanization of weaving came slowly, wages were low and workers vulnerable to the frequent commercial crises. In the pays de Caux, women who could no longer sell their hand-spun yarn moved into handloom weaving, where workers were in great demand to transform the new machine-spun yarns into cloth. Isidore Mars, a Cauchois weaver, described the household division of labor in that period:

Adolescents, the father and the mother wove: and one heard only the regular sound of the shuttle which passed and repassed through the threads, and the beat of the loom . . . and it was often the children of the family who were obliged to take care of the demands of commercial affairs and the agricultural work. They . . . took the cloth [to the merchants], and worked the land, planting and harvesting the crops.³⁷

Although both adults in this family wove, they were not weaving the same type of cloth.

A division of labor by sex assigned heavy fabrics to men and lighter weight cottons (which were later printed) to women. A weaver explained this difference in terms of women's lack of "physical strength and their inferior intelligence" and men's "natural" inclination to textiles that were "more laborious and difficult because they procure higher benefits." It turned out, however, that the products of the women's branch were the more popular, and they came to dominate the market. Wages for both women and men weavers fell, the women's because they had no alternative occupation and the men's because they were competing with lower-paid women. (Even though men's wages were low, they continued to be higher than women's.) And, as in England, handweaving with machine-spun yarn was simply a transitional phase that lasted only as long as poorly

³⁶ Landes, *Unbound Prometheus*, supplies an excellent overview of cotton textile industrialization in the three French regions where it was dominant.

³⁷ Isidore Mars, *Derniers souvenirs du bon vieux temps d'Auffay depuis 1793 jusqu'à 1840 environ* (Dieppe, 1876), 3, as translated and quoted in Gullickson, *Spinners and Weavers*, 109. (I have made some minor modifications in Gullickson's translation.)

paid women weavers kept the cloth competitive with imports. Powerloom weaving factories built close to Rouen starting as early as the 1820s forced the country weavers of the Caux out of business by the 1860s; the region became more fully agricultural, and out-migration to the cities expanded.³⁸ Thus many hand spinners and weavers in the pays de Caux lost their means of subsistence, which had developed in the course of competition with Indian cotton imports, and were constrained, like Indian workers, to turn to agriculture or to migrate cityward with the cotton industry.

The Rouennais was one of three French regions that developed cotton yarn and textiles as major products; the others were Alsace (the region around Mulhouse) and the Lille region. There, Roubaix was the headquarters of cotton, linen, and woolen putters-out competing with its urbane neighbor Lille's manufactures. Pierre Deyon argues that the "bitter competition between the two cities was for the Roubaisiens an ongoing school of initiative and creative imagination."³⁹ The definitive end to guild controls in 1791 gave Roubaix entrepreneurs free rein; although the revolution and Napoleonic wars (in which the English were the implacable enemy) slowed down developments, the first spinning mills (using English machines) were installed in the brief interlude of peace during the Napoleonic period, the first steam-driven mill in the 1820s. Weaving changed more slowly; the flying shuttle was not fully adopted until 1820, and put-out handweaving in rural cottages using the machine-spun yarn from Roubaix's factories lingered until the 1870s. Meanwhile, the city's archivist gushed in 1864, Roubaix was the "French Manchester."⁴⁰

Roubaisien patterns of merchant capitalist-sponsored proto-industrial household production resembled those in India, Lancashire, and Normandy, in their employment of all family members, including children, in some aspect of cloth production. In the 1820 census of Roubaix, for example, all boys and girls twelve or over in weavers' households were designated as weavers or helpers. The situation in Roubaix and its hinterland resembled England more than did that in Normandy or India, however, for, with time, northern households were more and more completely cut off from agriculture. In the Norman pays de Caux, in contrast, men

³⁸ Charles Noiret, *Mémoires d'un ouvrier rouennais* (Rouen, 1836), 33, translated and quoted in Gullickson, *Spinners and Weavers*, 110.

³⁹ Pierre Deyon, "Un modèle à l'épreuve, le développement industriel de Roubaix de 1762 à la fin du XIX^{ème} siècle," *Revue du Nord*, 63 (special issue, *Aux origines de la Révolution industrielle*) (January-March 1981): 59.

⁴⁰ Théodore Leuridan, *Histoire de la fabrique de Roubaix* (Roubaix, 1864), 156.

especially continued to be involved in agricultural labor while women were the specialists in spinning and, later, weaving.

What were the implications of these developments for parent-child and gender relations? In the proto-industrial period in the pays de Caux, women married late and had relatively few children. They were important contributors to the household budget both as daughters and as wives. The late marriage pattern of the Cauchois suggests that children were discouraged by parents from youthful marriage because of their importance as family wage earners. There is little evidence of equality between adult men and women despite women's importance as wage earners. Their spinning wages were lower than those of weavers in the early period, and when they took up handloom weaving, they worked on smaller looms with lighter yarn for lower piece rates as well. Gay Gullickson points out that women spinners' sociability took place during the evenings when they gathered *to spin* in each other's cottages, while men gathered in cafés to talk, drink, and play dominoes. And even this female work-oriented sociability disappeared when they took to the bulky, immovable loom or spinning mill instead of the portable spinning wheel or distaff and spindle.⁴¹

In industrial Roubaix in the 1860s and 1870s, there were heavy family pressures on children to earn wages. In the 1872 census, very high proportions of children age ten to fourteen (38.9 percent of girls and 36.5 percent of boys) were listed as having occupations (mostly spinners' helpers).⁴² The vast majority of adult children of both sexes lived with their parents until they married, even when they had jobs. In Roubaix, as in Preston, there were successful family efforts to keep children (who were obviously important as wage earners) in the household, working for the family wage fund. In the nineteenth century, married women were less likely to work than single women, men, and children—not surprisingly, since they had many children. Wives who worked in textiles were bur-

⁴¹ Gullickson, *Spinners and Weavers*, 84–85, 149–52. See also Gullickson, "Love and Power in the Proto-Industrial Family," in Maxine Berg, ed., *Markets and Manufacture in Early Industrial Europe* (London, 1990), 205–26; and Liu, *Weaver's Knot*, makes an interesting argument about interfamilial inequality between sons and daughters as well as between husbands and wives.

⁴² The following material is reported in Louise A. Tilly, "Occupational Structure, Women's Work, and Demographic Change in Two French Industrial Cities, Anzin and Roubaix, 1872–1906," in Jan Sundin and Erik Soderlund, eds., *Time, Space and Man* (Atlantic Highlands, N.J., 1979), 107–32; "Individual Lives and Family Strategies in the French Proletariat," *Journal of Family History*, 4 (Summer 1979): 137–52; and "The Family Wage Economy of a French Textile City: Roubaix, 1875–1906," *Journal of Family History*, 4 (Winter 1979): 381–94.

dened with children, while those with older children in the household earning wages dropped out of the labor force, for wives had full responsibility for household and reproductive labor—cooking, laundry, and raising children.

The occupational segregation by sex seen in industrial Lancashire had its equivalent in Roubaix. Women were most often auxiliary workers, helpers, or spinners on the lighter outdated machines or, less often, weavers; they were excluded from mulespinning. Wages for women's occupations ran systematically lower than men's; their workplace disadvantage rigidified with industrialization.⁴³

In sum, French industrialists emulated those of England; industrialization came later, delayed by less favorable conditions for technological innovation and capital accumulation but also disrupted by the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. The Norman and Roubaisien cotton areas had distinctive patterns, based on their earlier histories. Roubaix and the pays de Caux resembled each other as sites of rural putting-out in competition with guild-regulated cities but proceeded in quite different directions, depending on the connection between agriculture and manufactures. The Roubaisien experiences resembled those of Lancashire, in that opportunities for factory work were located in the same areas in which earlier industry or manufactures were produced, so the transitions from hand spinning and handloom weaving to factories did not require relocation of populations. This was less true in Normandy, because proto-industrial spinners and weavers either lived in households involved in agriculture or were themselves part-time agriculturalists; the consequence for the pays de Caux was, as in India, a break from the eighteenth-century pattern of textile manufactures linked to the world commercial capitalist economy.

In both French regions, patterns of household interdependence between parents and children and a sex division of labor for adults in the workplace carried over from manufactures to factory industry, leaving children little autonomy and women disadvantaged at work and in the family because of their dual responsibilities: earning wages and caring for husband and children. As in England, displacement occurred, but the process of transition did not have the severe consequences for workers that the loss of textile export markets in Europe and British colonial policy produced in India.

A WEB OF CONNECTIONS links the structures, geographic locations, processes of change, and actors of this history. The structures of the world

⁴³ Louise A. Tilly, "Gender and Jobs in Early Twentieth-Century French Industry," *International Labor and Working-Class History*, 43 (1993): 31–47.

economy and interregional trade of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were modified by the development of industrial capitalism in England with effects on economies as distant as India and as close as France; capitalist industrialization critically affected the ways in which spinners and weavers earned their livelihood in all three settings. In England and France, one the origin of the capitalist industrializing thrust, the other a wealthy and independent state in which indigenous capitalists borrowed English technology early on and built a competitive textile industry, the transformation of the cotton textile industry brought hard times over the medium run for many workers. The break-up of household production brought more and more men, women, and children into workplaces governed by worker-employer relations, not those of kinship. Male workers sometimes found themselves in competition with women or children; as the arbiters of workplace relations, employers played a major role in establishing the division of labor by sex, setting up a hierarchy of inequality to discipline their work force.

English and French industrialization, proceeding in the same regions as was the elimination of hand spinning and weaving, made alternative forms of work available to displaced workers. The loss of ways of work and living and the fact that new jobs were often exploitative and alienating led to collective protest and resistance to change. Here, the chain of collective actions so lovingly documented by Edward Thompson joins the 1867 turnout of male spinners in Roubaix against their employers' demand that they each mind two looms. In India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, weavers' proletarianization also induced less well-documented efforts to resist the process.⁴⁴ These reactions were connected, not through mutual knowledge but through common processes entailing group loss of control over production in the development of commercial, then industrial, capitalist structures with worldwide ramifications.

Early struggles having been lost, workers in all three countries set to building new connections among themselves, at the local level. This was facilitated by the mid-nineteenth-century prosperity of England and France. In India, the more convention-bound weavers and indigenous commercial capitalism were first drawn by the East India Company into an increasingly dependent trading system, then subjected to British colonial policies that effectively prevented any self-determined economic or social outcome in the first half of the

⁴⁴ For the eighteenth century, Chaudhuri, "Structure"; *Asia before Europe*; and, for the later period, Harnetty, "'Deindustrialization Revisited.'"

nineteenth century. Indian men and women craftworkers experienced enormous moral and material losses.

Just as similar worker responses to proletarianization accompanied the development of commercial capitalism and industrialization, so common responses occurred in families that became critical resources to be drawn on by workers facing displacement and far-reaching change. Parents and children continued to be interdependent. Wives, husbands, and kin needed, and drew on, each other for support, in ways that were sometimes cooperative, sometimes conflictual, and other times exploitative. Any account of how men and women navigated the large-scale structural changes through which they were living must consider the family household power balance and bargaining between husbands and wives, parents and children, as well as labor market conditions. The historically sculpted connections between structure and action operated through the power balance and bargaining situation in labor markets (between capitalists and workers) and those in families (between husbands and wives, parents and children). Together, these shaped social relations for cotton workers in India, England, and France during the Industrial Revolution.

THIS ANALYSIS HAS FOLLOWED ONLY ONE STRAND of connections in the process that launched the Industrial Revolution. Unexplored connections abound, such as those to northern Ireland, where cotton spinning and handloom weaving were destroyed; to plantation slavery in the Caribbean and the United States; to industrialization in North America when the Napoleonic Wars cut off trade with England; to other textile industrializations, such as that of silk, in which one set of connections would go from China, India, and Italy to the French Lyonnais to Japan and Paterson, New Jersey; to railroad building, which was closely connected to late nineteenth-century factory industrialization in India; to competition for empire in the search for markets; to the development of new printing, metallurgical, and machine technologies, related to the emergence of newly militant workers ready to organize in their own interests (embedded in, but not fully determined by, their structural position); to the growing demand for reform and social and economic rights in east and west, and so on. This web of connections is also multiply related to possibilities for change in family and gender relations; in the period discussed here, such change was limited, but it later became more salient as fertility declined, popular education was instituted, and women involved themselves in movements for reform, for labor's rights in the workplace, and for their own political and social rights.

Social historians who follow Edward Thompson in their focus on intensive case studies on a local scale can only benefit by expanding the context of their work, taking into account the connections of these histories to large structures and world processes of change, to far-off peoples in the global economy, and to the past, which is constantly shaping the present.

Report of the Vice President, Professional Division

Much of the work of the Professional Division during 1994 has been directed towards a reconsideration of its policies and procedures for enforcing standards of professional conduct. After my article in *Perspectives* in the fall of 1993, the Division received many thoughtful reactions from concerned AHA members. Urged by Council to undertake a lengthy and careful consideration of the AHA's role in policing professional standards, we began discussion of ways to revise and improve existing practices. In order to structure those conversations, we decided to review actions taken by the Division in significant cases over the past five years and evaluate the positive and negative aspects of our procedures and their outcomes. During the summer of 1994, each Division member was responsible for evaluating several cases in relationship to a specific series of questions about jurisdiction; possibilities for mediation; adequacy of evidentiary record or possible need for investigation; adequacy of AHA resources to review a complaint; appropriateness of the findings; use, appropriateness, and/or desirability of sanctions; and purposes and impact of public disclosure. When we discussed our work at the Division meeting in the fall, we discovered that the exercise had provided us with a basis for recommending revisions in the "Addendum on Policies and Procedures." During the coming year, we hope to draft these changes, discuss and revise them further, and submit them to Council for approval prior to the end of my term as vice president a year from now. I hope that my remarks at this time next year will indicate that this goal has been accomplished.

Perhaps the attention that both the Division and its critics have directed to the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* during the past eighteen months has in some way worked to educate the historical community about what may and may not be expected from the Professional Division's review of a complaint. Or perhaps our public is allowing us the benefit of the doubt as we reconsider and revise our policies. In any case, the furor that surrounded some of our actions in 1993 has not been replicated in 1994. We have also experienced a decline in the number of cases submitted to us for review. We received only two formal complaints to consider this year, one dealing with unethical conduct and one with plagiarism. We also reviewed nine informal complaints, seven of which dealt with hiring questions, one with plagiarism, and one with conflict of

interest. The high proportion of employment issues among the informal complaints may reflect the reluctance of vulnerable job seekers to risk engaging in a contentious formalized complaint process. This bears future attention. It is also unclear whether the reduction in overall numbers of complaints submitted to the Division results from the public airing of our difficulties. Perhaps it is simply that the ethical standards of the profession have improved dramatically in the past twelve months. It would seem wise to await a longer trend—and the response to our revised procedures—before arriving at firm conclusions.

The Division has been involved in a number of other initiatives and activities. We voted to award the Troyer Steele Anderson Prize to Joseph Harris of Howard University in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the advancement of the purposes of the Association, particularly during his tenure as the first chair of the Committee on Minority Historians. We have also proposed to Council a revision in the guidelines for the prize to make the nomination process better known to the membership and to encourage wide participation in selecting the prizewinner.

The Division continues to be concerned about historians' employment opportunities and environments. We have sponsored a Family Leave Task Force that will report to us in the spring. We have also been deeply concerned about the increasing proportion of history instruction at the college and university level done by part-time, non-tenure-track, and adjunct faculty. This is a difficult issue for the AHA to address because it is not exclusively a problem for historians; universities are trying to save money by using such appointments across all fields. Yet it seems appropriate for a professional organization to endeavor to address this threat to the professional status and benefits of so many of its members. We have sponsored a session devoted to this question for the Chicago meeting and have included on the panel a representative from the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) in order to place the problem in its wider context while at the same time we explore its meaning for specific groups of historians. We will work with the Council to establish a Task Force on Part-Time and Non-Tenure-Track Appointments to study actions the AHA might take, either on its own or in cooperation with other scholarly and university organizations. We are concerned both about the impact of this sort of teaching on our members' job opportunities and rewards and about its impact on the teaching of history itself. Overworked and underpaid part-timers are often not available to advise students, work with them on research projects, attend to curricular design—or even keep up on current literature, much less have time to engage in research of their own. It is imperative to address the proliferation of such positions.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

The Professional Division is sponsoring a second session at the Chicago meeting—its now “traditional”—fourth annual mock interviewing session. This session has become very popular, last year attracting about a hundred would-be interviewees. We are very grateful to those established historians who have served as interviewers—some for four consecutive years. We would be eager to hear from volunteers who would be interested in participating as interviewers next year, as some of our regulars are complaining of burn-out.

Our deep concern with the state of the job market continues, and we plan a session on “Jobs in the 1990s: A Look at Mid-Decade” for the Annual Meeting in January 1996. We conceive of this as an update of the very successful session in Washington in December 1992 and hope to review statistics and trends on the job situation at that time.

The months to come promise to be trying ones for learned societies and for higher and secondary education generally. Historians certainly will confront challenges to their professional and intellectual status and goals. I hope that the Professional Division will be able to make its contribution in these difficult times. As always, we are dependent upon the membership at large for inspiration and guidance, so we hope you will communicate your ideas and concerns to us.

As the second year of my term as vice president comes to an end, I want to thank Jim Gardner for his wisdom and guidance, Sharon Tune and Lynne Lee for their many contributions to the Division's work, Albert Beveridge III for his judicious and generous counsel, and Division members Claire Moses, Reid Andrews, and Betsy Perry, and especially Paul Conkin, who completes his term of service at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.

December 1994

Drew Gilpin Faust, *vice president*

Report of the Vice President, Research Division

The Research Division was quite busy during 1994 in several areas of importance to Association members, but with mixed results. On the positive side, the Division undertook a comprehensive review of David Ransel's tenure as editor of the *American Historical Review* and, guided by its observations and conclusions, began a search for his successor. A potentially important initiative was also begun in connection with deteriorating conditions in the archives of East Europe and the former Soviet Union. And the Division administered its several fellowship programs by awarding grants to a large and impressive group of younger scholars, the quality of whose applications was testimony to the continued vitality of the profession. Less encouraging was the lack of progress on resolving important matters concerning the administration of the National Archives, declassification of archival materials, and the problems identified by the Division in 1993 with respect to the Library of Congress (LC).

Members will recall that the Research Division reported to last year's Annual Meeting its "deepest concern over the endangered state of the Library of Congress and the National Archives," and its unanimous decision to seek a comprehensive study of the problem by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). Because a new permanent Archivist had not been appointed to the National Archives at the time of our March 1994 meeting, the Division decided to uncouple the Archives from the Library of Congress in our request to the ACLS, to attempt instead to assure the permanent appointment of a credentialed Archivist who understands and is sympathetic to our concerns, and to seek a study alone of the Library of Congress, oriented to the problems of user access. A request to the ACLS to initiate such a study was approved by the AHA Council in May and forwarded to ACLS president Stanley Katz.

To date, however, the ACLS has not secured the necessary funding to conduct such a study. The Division continues to be in touch with the ACLS leadership about this, and at a recent ACLS weekend retreat, Sandria Freitag had encouraging discussions herself with ACLS and LC representatives about the LC's own plans for new Area Studies reading rooms and the Division's continued serious concerns about the more general problems of access.

The National Archives, meanwhile, continues to be without a permanent head, and a planned new Executive Order concerning document

OFFICERS' REPORTS

declassification, circulated in draft last spring, has yet to be issued by the White House. As members might know from publicity generated by the question in the *New York Times* and elsewhere, the Archivist of the United States is required by law to be a professional, nonpartisan appointment. The position is currently being held on an acting basis by Trudy Huskamp Peterson, who facilitated the dissemination of the widely respected December 1993 report "Reinventing the National Archives and Records Administration." There is little indication that the Clinton administration plans to move on this matter quickly, a matter of real concern.

New policy concerning the declassification of documents relating to national security is also stalled, although in an unusual burst of creativity, Congress on September 30 attached to the bill authorizing appropriations for intelligence and intelligence-related activities for fiscal 1995 a provision creating a 90-day deadline for the President to complete the revision of Executive Order 12356 on declassification. The March 1994 draft of this order would significantly alter current policies. According to its provisions, all classified information more than 25 years old would be automatically declassified within four years from the order's date of issue whether or not it had been reviewed. As Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC), has indicated in her review of the matter, the draft order represents a major new approach to secrecy matters which, if implemented, would greatly increase access for scholars to important historical documents. Updated information can be obtained from the NCC's offices in the AHA headquarters, 400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003.

During the late spring the Research Division undertook a comprehensive review of David Ransel's second and final term as editor of the *American Historical Review*, and formed a search committee for his successor consisting of Richard J. M. Blackett, Indiana University; Ann Carmichael, Indiana University; Carol N. Gluck, Columbia University; Lynn A. Hunt, University of Pennsylvania; Steven M. Stowe, Indiana University; and myself, representing the Division as mandated by our bylaws. The committee was chosen to reflect as much as possible the diverse research and teaching interests of AHA members, without presumption about the interests or areas of specialization of the new editor. It began its work convinced that Ransel had brought distinguished intellectual leadership to the *Review* and had done a superb job in bringing together high-quality articles and forums of real interest to our broad professional community. The search committee is seeking to appoint as his successor an individual as sensitive as he has been to the diverse intellectual currents of the profession, someone willing to take calculated risks in advancing new issues for discussion and analysis while not

neglecting more traditional forms of argument or interpretation. It hopes to complete its work shortly.

At its March meeting, the Research Division continued discussion of the problems affecting archives and archival access for researchers in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, following through on the Council's earlier resolution of concern in which former Council member Carole Fink played such an important role. The serious difficulties currently being experienced in the region were thoroughly aired at the AHA-supported international conference in March, sponsored in part as well as by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Delmas Foundation, and the NEH. A number of heads of national archives from East and West Europe attended, as did Trudy Huskamp Peterson and Michael Swift from the United States and Canada. At its meeting in May 1994, the AHA Council accepted the Division's recommendation that the AHA join the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) in creating a Joint Task Force on Russian and East European Archives. In cooperation with the AAASS, the Council appointed Norman Naimark, Stanford University; Kathryn Weathersby, Florida State University; David Ransel, Indiana University; Donald J. Raleigh, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; William Taubman, Amherst College; Gregory L. Freeze, Brandeis University; and myself to take on this responsibility. Jim Gardner greatly facilitated the group's formation and was instrumental in securing initial support.

The Task Force was charged informally with assessing the situation of archives and archival research primarily in Russia, but also in the former Soviet Union and, if practicable, East Europe, and to suggest appropriate recommendations concerning matters of access, maintenance and support, document preservation, and the coordination of various and sometimes overlapping projects currently underway with regard to the publication of documents and finding aids, among other matters. Funding was provided by the AAASS and the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), along with the AHA and the committee members' home universities. A draft report was prepared this fall, and after additional consultations with archivists in the field as well as researchers, a final version is now being prepared. A summary, including key recommendations, will appear in a future AHA *Perspectives*.

As its March and October meetings, the Division also reviewed approximately 200 applications for the Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt research grant programs, awarding, however, only a little more than \$20,000, the limit of our resources for this year. Concerned as always about the inadequate levels of funding available for a very able pool of applicants, the Division asked the Finance Committee and the

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Council to review the recent histories of the endowment funds and to seek ways to increase their yields. Sandria Freitag has subsequently made this a priority of her new administration.

In March, the Division also voted unanimously to recommend Eric Hobsbawn, Birbeck College, University of London, to Council for selection as this year's Honorary Foreign Member. Nominations for this distinction in 1995 should be received by the AHA office before March 1.

As were other members of the Association, the Division was greatly saddened by the death of Patricia King in the spring, whose service the Division very much valued; and regretfully saw James Lockhart's term of membership come to an end. Insofar as the Division has functioned effectively this year, it has been due to their conscientious and generous commitment, as well as that of Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Walter LaFeber, Page Putnam Miller, Jim Gardner, and Lynne Lee. In addition, I am sure I speak not only for them, but for the Association as a whole in expressing our great admiration and appreciation for the extraordinary service David Ransel has rendered to us all as editor of the *American Historical Review*, now most certainly the leading journal of the profession. He has set an unusually high standard of integrity, intelligence, and imagination, and has done much to advance historical scholarship over the past 10 years. Although nominally part of the Research Division, the *AHR* functions as an autonomous part of the Association, but has done so effectively during David's editorship only as a consequence of his constant efforts to keep the diverse interests of the Association's members clearly in mind. We are all greatly in his debt.

It has been a personal pleasure for me to work this year with such supportive and dedicated colleagues, and to be a part of the transition in Association leadership which through Sandria Freitag and Jim Gardner holds such great promise for the future.

December 1994

William G. Rosenberg, *vice president*

Report of the Vice President, Teaching Division

I consider myself fortunate to have been able to serve the AHA at a time when the vital role played by teaching historians, at all levels, has been given more attention than ever before. Scholarship as teaching and teaching as scholarship were brought before a national audience by the important work of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, under the direction of Ernest Boyer, particularly in its 1990 special report, *Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities of the Professoriate*. Last spring, the report of the AHA Ad Hoc Committee on Redefining Scholarship was published in *Perspectives*, and more of us in the profession began to be aware of and even appreciate the many manifestations that are involved in the inextricable relationship between scholarship and teaching. The ongoing projects of the American Association for Higher Education are also contributing to our understanding in this regard, and both the AHA, through the Teaching Division, and individual history departments are making contributions.

After my election as vice president in the fall of 1991, I talked and corresponded with a number of historians (at all levels) whom I know to possess a keen interest in teaching; I also read through several years of Division and Council minutes and the reports and recommendations of previous members of the Division. Subsequently, I compiled a list of more than a dozen "possible activities and concerns for the Teaching Division" which, along with the regular and unanticipated work that routinely comes before us, formed our agenda. A brief look at these items, along with the ways in which they have been handled, can serve both as the core of this year's annual report and as a means to review and assess our work of the last three years.

We raised questions about the way in which each year's recipient of the Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award was being determined, particularly since nominations were limited to winners of the previous year's book prizes. As it happened when the award was established in 1986, the nomination process was viewed as one that would work initially to launch the award but that future members of the Division might wish to revisit the process. With the assistance of the Society for History Education (SHE), which co-sponsors the award, we did just that, and this year, for the first time, nominations were opened to the entire membership of the AHA, as well as to the membership of SHE, through an an-

nouncement in *Perspectives*. In addition, material to be considered was expanded beyond the letter of recommendation to include, among other things, a c.v. and letter from each finalist and a syllabus or lesson plan. Each finalist's institution is also called and asked to support the nomination. After reviewing the files of several outstanding, if not extraordinary, teaching historians, the Division selected Stephen Dow Beckman of Lewis and Clark College to receive this year's Asher Award.

A related concern was the suggested need for an additional teaching award, especially for K-12 teachers. With a forthcoming generous gift from Albert Beveridge, the AHA's legal counsel, we are on the brink of launching a new annual prize, jointly sponsored with National History Day, for K-12 teachers (individually or as part of teams, departments, or schools). And when that award is firmly established and announced (probably in 1996), the Asher Award will be made the preserve of postsecondary school teaching.

Further, the Division's proposal for a prize to honor an article on pedagogy—approved this year by the Council—coincided with another gift, and thus the Gilbert Award, a prize to be announced biennially, will be inaugurated and first awarded at the 1996 Annual Meeting.

Since ethnic and racial minorities are underrepresented within the profession, we have looked to ways to cooperate with the Committee on Minority Historians. Most immediately, we helped resurrect and then develop the idea for a pamphlet called *Why Study History?* Consisting of brief essays by historians of different ethnic and racial backgrounds and aimed at urging secondary school and college students to consider careers in history, the contributions have all been collected; all that remains is a decision as to how they will be formatted and promoted so as to do the most good.

Building upon the ideas of former AHA President Carl Degler, contained in his article in the November 1991 issue of *Perspectives* which called attention to what several universities were doing to promote the teaching skills of their graduate teaching assistants, we have commissioned the preparation of a pamphlet that will bring together some of the best training practices currently in existence; it is now being written. This very same subject is the focus of one of the sessions at this year's Annual Meeting in Chicago. In addition, a paper has been prepared for the "Teaching Innovations" column in *Perspectives* for 1995-96, on an existing graduate-level course that provides instruction on what it means to be a teaching professor and a historian (including a public historian); the hope here is that other graduate schools will replicate this pathbreaking innovation.

Also relative to postsecondary education, and as a result of communication with the Committee on Women Historians, we have been in contact

with representatives of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) in order to provide our input into, and to keep abreast of changes in, that examination's history test and its general test. Coordinating our efforts here with those of the Professional Division, we are planning a meeting with GRE staff.

Another concern was with anything that could be done to encourage departments of history to give greater weight to teaching (in conjunction with publications) for purposes of retention, promotion, and tenure. As mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, the Division's involvement in the Ad Hoc Committee on Redefining Scholarly Work and in support of the efforts of the American Association of Higher Education is a step in that direction. And although the evidence is only anecdotal, we are aware that some research-centered institutions are allowing for the possibility of promotion on the basis of teaching that is defined, essentially, on the basis of the groundwork laid by the Carnegie Foundation and the report of the AHA's Ad Hoc Committee (i.e., teaching that is scholarship and scholarship that is teaching). We are encouraged by these signs.

In addition to creating new teaching awards for secondary school historians, to supporting conferences that include such teachers, and to reviewing the work of and promoting National History Day, the History Teaching Alliance, and the recently formed National History Education Network, we have commissioned a revision of the pamphlet, *Preparation of Secondary School Teachers*—which is currently in progress—with the idea of bringing recommended teacher training guidelines more in line with changes within the profession and the realities of the larger academic world we live in. An article on one history department's involvement in the training of secondary school teachers will be the subject of a future "Teaching Innovations" column, as will—we hope—a session at a future Annual Meeting.

The Division, along with the AHA Council and full-time staff and two focus groups, devoted large amounts of time and extraordinary effort these last three years to questions about, and our involvement in, the creation of national standards for history. At personal cost to a few of us, the AHA managed successfully (along with several other participating organizations) to exert a constructive—but not always appreciated—influence on the outcome of these efforts (i.e., to move these national standards away from focusing on events and topics, and thus appearing to be a "required curriculum," and toward being about process, choices, and structure; to see the sweep of United States history more broadly and inclusively, and that of world history without a Eurocentric bias). These standards have just recently been published, and they have come to the attention of the public (with a splash) and under the scrutiny of political leaders, both

elected and self-appointed. The subject of national standards is not one that will go quietly into the dark night, and the AHA is likely to find itself involved more than it would prefer. We possess a healthy suspicion that national standards, in spite of the best intentions, run the risk of being anti-intellectual, will lead some people to urge national testing (especially without proper attention to inequities in student and teacher training throughout the country; and testing that would inevitably be of the machine-gradable variety), and will result in holding teachers accountable rather than in helping them to do the best jobs they can.

With this experience in mind, the Division endorsed a set of guidelines, subsequently approved by the Council, that will govern the AHA's involvement in or support of any future educational projects.

The Division discussed the possibility of commissioning pamphlets on such subjects as "teaching portfolios" and "assessment." Whereas these remain viable possibilities, monetary constraints and commitment of limited funds to other pamphlet projects have prevented us from pursuing them further. Still, we have assisted in the formation of and, subsequently, sponsored sessions on these topics at the Annual Meeting. A similar wait-and-see fate has descended upon pamphlet ideas for using primary sources in the classroom and on teaching gay and lesbian history.

Another idea presented to the Division was to turn the AHA, through *Perspectives*, into a clearinghouse for the publication of a current bibliography of articles on pedagogy. With the cooperation of the Society for History Education, and especially the dedication of a few members of the History Department at California State University, Long Beach, the first such bibliography was published in the November issue of *Perspectives*. It is our hope that additional bibliographies will be published at least once, if not twice, a year from now on. Such a convenient bibliography will make it easier for all teaching historians to become current with the literature in the field.

The AHA's guidelines for sponsoring regional teaching conferences are now published in *Perspectives* once a year with the idea of encouraging the development of such conferences. Successful conferences have been conducted recently, for example, in Texas, Wisconsin, and Colorado.

Still another concern of the Division has been the promotion of teaching sessions and, more broadly, teaching emphasis, at annual meetings. While each of the AHA's three Divisions is entitled to one session on the program for the Annual Meeting, we have been aggressive in the proposal of many potential sessions. We have worked closely with individuals and with affiliated societies such as the Committee on History in the Classroom and the World History Association and with organizations such as

the Educational Testing Service in order to encourage the formation of as many as ten to a dozen such sessions for the last few years. Moreover, these sessions have focused their attention on teaching at all levels and across levels. The Program Committee that oversaw the Annual Meeting in 1991 came up with the idea that all commentators should reflect on the pedagogical implications of the papers presented. Subsequent Program Committees continued this until the practice became part of the guidelines governing Annual Meetings. These Program Committees have also been receptive and supportive of teaching concerns. In addition, the various luncheons, receptions, and other activities linked to teaching are regularly highlighted in the programs of each Annual Meeting.

This year the Division examined the way in which the Organization of American Historians (OAH) organizes its Focus on Teaching Day at its annual meeting. Where the AHA spreads out its teaching sessions over the course of the full meeting and thus tries to avoid having any, or few, of such sessions compete with one another, the OAH schedules concurrent sessions on teaching all on one day, with conflicts being all but inevitable. The AHA approach, we decided, was clearly preferred. We did note, however, that we would like to see changes in the format for the teaching section in the Annual Meeting program in order to improve its prominence.

With the special help and insights of the Division member who is a two-year college historian (James Lorence), we have tried to do more for these underrepresented (in the AHA), but otherwise numerous, members of the profession. A regular reception at the Annual Meeting for these colleagues, a very well attended and successful session on the concerns of two-year college historians at the 1994 Annual Meeting, a survey of two-year college historians, a recent article in *Perspectives*, and a newly elected two-year college historian to the Council are all signs of the Division's and the Association's growing commitment to this constituency.

The Division has been concerned with increasing the membership and, ultimately, the involvement of K-12 teachers in history. A special membership package was created by the Division before my tenure, and we have begun a review of its effectiveness this past year with a survey of those who elected this type of membership, followed by a letter from me reporting on the results of the survey. Although there are some wrinkles still to be worked out, particularly with regard to such members not receiving all parts of the package (which is now being investigated, as is the nonpublication of the Organization of History Teachers newsletter), moderate success seems to be the initial result. That a K-12 historian (currently Doris Meadows) is, and has been, a member of the Division is an ongoing sign of the AHA's commitment to these colleagues.

Finally, a few other items to which the Division devoted attention include the following: (1) We discussed ways to encourage more nominations for the Roelker Award. (2) We expressed concern over the American Textbook Council's *History Textbooks: A Standard and Guide* and the effect that its seemingly objective—but actually partisan—summary judgments might have on those textbooks in which views are expressed that run counter to preferred ideology. (3) We examined some of the materials of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (i.e., part of work on a project for the assessment and certification of secondary school history and social studies teachers), and while AHA involvement in this project will be subject to the policy recently adopted by the Council, we are concerned about what this work might mean for teachers (e.g., Are more hurdles being raised for teachers? Will this project lead to improvements in teacher training, or will they merely reward those who are gifted and privileged?).

Rotating off the Division, after three years of truly outstanding service, are Sarah Hanley, University of Iowa, and Suzanne Wilson Barnett, University of Puget Sound; I am indebted to them, as I am to all those we have served with, for their independent thinking, their high ideals, and their generosity of spirit. Sarah Hanley's place will be filled by Evelyn Hu-DeHart, University of Colorado at Boulder. Suzanne Wilson Barnett's position has been as a Council representative, and her successor has yet to be named. I will be succeeded as vice president by Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie Mellon University, a man I have known and worked with, in a variety of ways, since 1976; I respect and admire him as much as I do any historian, and I am delighted to be able to pass the leadership of the Division to him. Continuing on the Division are James Lorence, University of Wisconsin-Marathon County, and Doris Meadows, Wilson Magnet High School, Rochester, New York, along with Simeon Crowther, California State University, Long Beach, in an *ex officio* capacity, representing the Society for History Education.

The AHA staff work with extraordinary vigor and devotion, and those of us who depend on them never fail to appreciate their efforts. I would like to acknowledge my debt and gratitude, these last three years, to former executive director Sam Gammon, and, now, to his successor, Sandria Freitag; to Noralee Frankel; to Sharon Tune and Lynne Lee; to Robert Townsend and Roxanne Myers Spencer; to Carlton Thomas; and to the rest of the staff as well. Most especially, however, I must call singular attention to the debt I—and both the Association and the profession—owe to Jim Gardner; he is a tireless, sensitive, and unselfish administrator and executive who more than anyone else has made things happen for the greater benefit of all.

That the Division and the Association have made significant progress in calling attention to, and in elevating the stature of, our teaching mission is evident to me not only in all of the activities highlighted above, but also in scattered signs of an odd backlash by some who fear that the primacy of research is being threatened. To these colleagues I say, not to worry. As far as I know, neither Harvard, nor Princeton (nor Berkeley, nor Stanford, nor Michigan, nor Chicago) are considering luring predominantly teaching historians away from their campuses with tempting endowed chairs. Teaching's desire for a place in the sun does not, and is not intended to, pose a threat to Clio's jet setters.

December 1994

Robert Blackey, *vice president*

Report of the Acting Executive Director

For the AHA, the past year can best be characterized as one of changes, some anticipated, some not. No change was anticipated with more trepidation than the rescheduling of the annual meeting from the week between Christmas and New Year's to the first weekend in January, but the shift in dates proved a huge success. Attendance at the 1994 meeting in San Francisco reached 4,016, only a few short of the attendance in Washington in 1992—the highest in twenty-five years—and an increase of 20 percent over the attendance at our previous annual meeting in San Francisco in 1989. Shortly after the annual meeting came an unanticipated development—the retirement of executive director Samuel R. Gammon after twelve and a half years of valuable service. The officers and staff rallied, however, and have kept the Association and its publications, programs, and activities on track as a search committee moves forward with the selection of a new executive director. These and other challenges tested the leadership and staff, but the Association proved as resilient as always. The report that follows outlines both the Association's responses to challenge and change and its continuing efforts to address the needs of its members and of the larger historical profession.

GENERAL

Although of considerable long-term significance, the change of the annual meeting dates proved less controversial than the decision by the Council in January 1994 to change the location of the 1995 meeting. The Council voted to move the annual meeting from Cincinnati in response to a voter referendum there in November 1993 that eliminated sexual orientation from protection under the city's human rights ordinance, thereby creating the possibility that gay and lesbian historians attending our annual meeting there might be subject to discrimination. The meeting was relocated easily to Chicago, but the Association is still in negotiation with Cincinnati hotels regarding the cancelled contracts. In reaching its decision regarding the location of the 1995 meeting, the Council recognized the need for a clear policy governing annual meeting site selection in the future. The Council adopted such a policy and implementation guidelines at its May 1994 meeting. The Association is indebted to lawyer-member Albert J. Beveridge III, who as Legal Counsel to the Association provided much-needed expert advice on this and other matters.

The controversy and uncertainty over the annual meeting was balanced by continuing confidence in the Association's core publications, the *American Historical Review* and *Perspectives*. A report from David Ransel, the editor of the *Review*, follows, but mention should be made here of the Association's commitment to broader access to the journal, both current and retrospective. An example of the former is the Council's agreement earlier this year to provide *gratis* subscriptions to the *Review* to eight financially strapped libraries in East and Central Europe, bringing the number of subscriptions donated to overseas institutions to a total of forty-four. In regard to back issues, the AHA is the first partner with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in a new initiative to provide electronic access to journal literature. When completed, the project will make it possible for historians to access and search back issues of the *Review* electronically from their own offices.

Perspectives has continued its critical role in reporting news of the Association and the profession, listing employment openings, providing valuable articles on teaching and other topics, and facilitating discussion of such issues as the state of the job market and the role of history in the media. Of particular note this past year was the publication of "Redefining Historical Scholarship," the report of an ad hoc committee convened by the AHA's three Divisions as part of a larger multidisciplinary reexamination of institutional priorities and faculty roles. The *Perspectives* staff has also begun exploring the possibility of providing some services on-line and even of electronic publishing at some point in the future.

The Association continued in 1993-94 to participate in various advocacy efforts on the part of historians. The principal vehicle for such efforts was the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History under the able leadership of Page Putnam Miller. During the past year the AHA and the NCC worked closely on three priorities—the selection of a new U.S. Archivist, reform of the federal declassification policy, and the promotion of history within the National Park Service. The selection of Archivist has proved particularly troubling, requiring constant monitoring, and yet after a year and a half there is still no nominee. On the declassification front, the Clinton administration called for a revision of the Executive Order on classification and declassification. Despite our best efforts—Dr. Miller has attended meetings on our behalf, the Association has passed supportive resolutions and written letters, and we have provided formal comments on the process and three separate drafts—the effort seems to have stalled. However, the open discussion of declassification policies is a welcome indication of the widespread recognition that there is a problem. Efforts to promote history in the National Park Service moved forward on several fronts—work with the National

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Historic Landmark Program, participation in the revision of the historical thematic framework used by the National Park Service in its management plans, and dialogue with National Park Service staff about proposed changes in the professional qualifications required for employment as a historian in historic preservation. In addition to these key areas of activity, the AHA joined with the NCC in addressing concerns about scholarly access to the collections of the Library of Congress, funding for the National Archives, and reauthorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, to mention only a few of many legislative and policy issues.

The AHA is also one of the principle organizers and funders for the National History Education Network, another advocacy coalition but with a more specialized agenda (see below under teaching). Other coalitions in which the Association continued to participate this past year are the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Humanities Alliance, and the Consortium of Social Science Associations, each of which plays an important role in coordinating the work of the various disciplinary organizations.

Other general activities of the Association included the work of the Committee on Minority Historians and of the Committee on Women Historians. The former focused this year on the development of its new pamphlet series on "Diversity Within America" and on fund raising to endow the Wesley-Logan Prize in the History of the African Diaspora, cosponsored by the AHA and the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. The Committee on Women Historians initiated discussion regarding a pamphlet on current debates in women's history within a global context and began compiling statistical information for a revised report on the status of women and minority historians in the academy.

The Association remained on sound footing financially. Membership continued to rise through the year, reaching 15,564 individual members as of March 31, 1994—35 percent above the level reported ten years ago. While the Association's expenditures in FY 1993–94 (\$1.8 million) exceeded both the level anticipated in the budget and the income actually received, the difference was covered through the general fund. In response to the increased costs and in anticipation of further increases in 1994–95, the Council restructured the dues schedule in January 1994 to produce more revenue, the first increase in five years. At its May 8–9 meeting, the Council adopted a 1994–95 budget of just under \$2 million, which it expects will be in balance. The auditors' report on FY 1993–94 will be found elsewhere in this annual meeting *Program*.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE PROFESSION

The Professional Division and its *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* remained the focus of activity in this area. In 1993–94, the Division reviewed more formal complaints than in the previous year—twelve compared to nine—and more informal inquiries—eight compared to five. A report from the Division on these cases was published in *Perspectives* in May. The Division also undertook this year a review of its “Policies and Procedures,” beginning with a thoughtful newsletter article by Vice President Drew Faust on the problems the Division faces. In consultation with our legal counsel, the members are now reviewing past cases with regard to the impact of possible procedural changes and plan to report back to the Council in the spring of 1995.

Other AHA activities in support of the professional interests of historians included the activities of the CMH and the CWH (see above); participation in the planning of an interdisciplinary conference in 1995 on the role of advocacy in the classroom; the formation of task forces on part-time and non-tenure-track employment and on family leave policy; publication of the twentieth edition of the *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United State and Canada* and of a new edition of the *Directory of Federal Historical Programs and Activities*; and tracking and reporting on data on faculty salaries, new doctoral recipients, and employment opportunities. Perhaps most critical to the professional lives of our members is the employment clearinghouse role that the Association plays through the employment information section of *Perspectives* and the Job Register at the annual meeting. The latter reflected the tightness of the job market, with 678 applicants vying for 172 openings at the 1994 annual meeting. On the other hand, the number of employment advertisements in *Perspectives* leveled off in 1993–94 after three years of decline, suggesting some improvement.

RESEARCH

The advancement of historical knowledge remains the Association's central mission, and the activities of the Research Division this past year testified to that commitment. Through the Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt research grant programs, the Division awarded \$20,423 in support to 38 individuals selected from a pool of over 175 applicants. Since 1980, the AHA has awarded a total of \$247,823 in 425 grants for research in all fields of history. The Association also administers 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 Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Jameson Fellow for 1994–95 is Mia E. Bay, Rutgers

University, and the NASA Fellow will be Erik Peter Rau, University of Pennsylvania.

The AHA also recognizes outstanding research through the awarding of twenty book prizes (eleven annual, six biennial, three quinquennial). At the Association's 1994 annual meeting, fourteen of these were awarded.

Through the Research Division, the AHA has also been involved in several special projects supported by outside funds. This year Morey Rothberg and his associates completed work on a documentary edition of the papers of J. Franklin Jameson, a project cosponsored by the AHA and the Library of Congress and funded principally by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Later this year, editor Mary Beth Norton and associate editor Pamela Gerardi expect to complete work on the third edition of *The AHA Guide to Historical Literature*. Headquartered at the University of Maryland, College Park, the project has involved over five hundred scholars and has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the Henry Luce Foundation. This two-volume reference work will be published just prior to the 1995 annual meeting. A third special initiative has been the Latin American Manuscripts Project, launched only a year ago at the University of Florida with John F. Schwaller as project director and José Ignacio Avellaneda as associate director. This five-year project calls for the compilation of an electronic guide to manuscripts dating from 1492 to 1900, concerning or originating in Latin America and the Hispanic Caribbean, and held in U.S. repositories. Funding has come from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Mellon Foundation.

Most of the Association's international activities focused on research issues. This past year, the AHA and the National Archives cosponsored a conference that brought together archivists from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union with colleagues from the West to discuss the development of archival access policies. The conference was held at the Rockefeller Foundation's Bellagio Conference in Italy with financial support from NEH, the Gladys K. Delmas Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. In a follow-up to that meeting, the AHA and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies have established a joint task force to explore ways in which the two organizations can support the maintenance and development of archives in the region.

Finally, the AHA serves as the official representative of U.S. scholars in the Comité internationale des sciences historiques (CISH), the international organization of historical organizations throughout the world.

Jean Quataert, Binghamton University, chairs our Committee on International Historical Activities, served as the U.S. delegate to the CISH general assembly, and has overseen the American contribution to the 1995 world congress of historians to be held in Montreal next September.

TEACHING

The AHA's Teaching Division is due credit for the increased attention paid to teaching within the Association's work. The Division has continued publications and activities for which the Association is well known while developing new ideas and programs and establishing new ties to the larger education community. Examples of the Association's stock-in-trade are its teaching pamphlets, which continued to expand this past year with the publication of additional titles in the series on global and comparative history, and its cosponsorship of the History Teaching Alliance and National History Day. The AHA has also been involved for several years in the National History Standards Project and the Bill of Rights Education Collaborative. The AHA's two focus groups for the standards project completed their final reports earlier this year, and the project will come to a close in the next few months. A joint project with the American Political Science Association and funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts, the BREC project ended nearly four years of programming with a conference earlier this year on teaching about comparative constitutions.

Awarded this past year to Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University, the Eugene Asher Prize for Distinguished Teaching has been the Association's only teaching prize for nearly a decade. This past year the Teaching Division negotiated with donors to endow two additional prizes—the William Gilbert Award for the Best Article on Teaching History, to be offered for the first time in 1995, and an as-yet-unnamed prize for K–12 teaching, which will be offered in 1996. Not administered by the Teaching Division but related in focus are the Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award and the John E. O'Connor Film Award. The 1993 recipient of the Roelker Award was Michael H. Ebner of Lake Forest College. Awarded in 1993 for the first time, the O'Connor Award went to *Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl* produced by the American Social History Project at Hunter College-City University of New York.

While the National History Education Network has been in the works for several years, 1993–94 was its first year of operation. The purpose of this new coalition is to support efforts to improve history education, and Christine Compston, the director of the Network and the HTA, has proved particularly able, opening the Network's office at the University of Tulsa

and moving forward quickly with efforts to set up a clearinghouse and coordinate advocacy activities among the participating organizations.

A new focus for the Teaching Division this past year was the roles of history departments. At the 1994 annual meeting the AHA cosponsored with the Organization of American Historians a luncheon for department chairs, the first of what is planned as an annual event. Through collaboration with the American Association for Higher Education, the AHA also became involved in initiatives on the teaching portfolio and on teaching graduate students to teach.

In each of the areas above—general activities, the profession, research, and teaching—the headquarters staff have played critical roles, developing proposals, implementing policies, tracking projects, and generally following through on the goals and objectives established by the Association's leadership. Their loyalty and perseverance proved particularly valuable this past year during the transition in the executive office—they provided an important source of stability and continuity. While it is not possible to single out individual staff within the constraints of this report, each deserves our special thanks for his or her work on behalf of the Association.

July 31, 1994

James B. Gardner, *acting executive director*

Report of the Editor

In the past year, we twice requested our colleagues in the Association to fill out reviewer cards to update their entries in our new book-reviewer database. The response has been gratifying, and I want to thank all of those who replied to our request. In the database, we now have over eight thousand reviewers (and eighteen thousand publications by our reviewers), including those reviewers who sent in new cards and those whose information has been entered from the existing card file. Books received for review go immediately into the database under the name of the author; in this way an automatic update is performed for authors. Other information for updating the reviewer files (current location is especially important) can be sent to us by post at our Bloomington address (914 Atwater, Bloomington, IN 47405). Review assignments usually go to scholars who have continued an active publishing career. Those who wish to be called on for review assignments should therefore keep us regularly informed about their scholarly output.

We take pride in the speed with which we process books for review and move the reviews into print. Much of the credit for this performance goes to William V. Bishel, our assistant editor for book reviews, and to our outstanding staff of editorial assistants and technical specialists. But the scholars who respond quickly and positively to our requests to review and who then turn in their reviews on time likewise deserve a large share of the credit. By helping us keep our files up to date, reviewers also contribute to the speed and effectiveness of the process.

Our October film review section is now six years old. This year marks the end of Robert A. Rosenstone's term as contributing editor for film. Rosenstone's editorship combined an impressive knowledge of theoretical issues with an interest in films on historical subjects in all areas of the world. His selection of films for review from Asia, Africa, Australia, and Latin America has enriched our knowledge of historical representation in regions that, until recently, have not been covered as thoroughly as they deserve in other parts of the *AHR*. Rosenstone's innovative approach has won the praise of many of our readers. The new contributing editor for film, Thomas Prasch, a Ph.D. in British history and this past summer acting associate editor of the *AHR*, has long served as the chief film critic for the *Ryder Magazine* in Indiana. He has the same catholic tastes as

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Rosenstone and will continue the *AHR*'s attention to historical film-making in all regions of the globe.

The production of the film section, as well as of our large article section, is the work of assistant editor Allyn Roberts. Allyn also manages the scheduling for the entire journal. She joined our staff before the film section was launched and at a time when we published one-third fewer articles per year. She has handled this increased work load with grace and skill.

Articles in the *AHR* continue to win their share of prizes. We are pleased to report that this year the William Koren, Jr. Prize of the Society for French Historical Studies for the best article in an American, Canadian, or European journal went to the *AHR* article by Liana Vardi, "Construing the Harvest: Gleaners, Farmers, and Officials in Early Modern France." (See volume 98, no. 5 [December 1993]: 1424-47).

We were happy to be able again this year to feature a strong series of *AHR* Forums and review articles. Our readers have told us they especially appreciate these types of offerings. The Forums included discussions of American conservatism and its historiography, postmodern theory and the history of race relations, and the influence of the Subaltern Studies Group on postcolonial historical analysis (this last to appear in the forthcoming December issue).

Next year, 1995, is the one hundredth anniversary of the *AHR*, and we have been at work this year planning and commissioning essays for two special issues to mark the occasion. The issues are scheduled for June and October. The first will feature essays primarily on United States history and the second on history in other areas of the world. Authors are being asked to look at what appeared in their fields in the early volumes of the *AHR* and then to contrast the definition of historical problems and the methods of their solution in that era with what historians today in the same or related fields consider historical questions and the means they use to address them. We hope that our readers will spend time with the essays, which should provide an instructive measure of the distance between our concerns and those of our founders.

Staff turnover this year has been minimal. Only two editorial assistants have left to pursue other opportunities. Deborah A. Gershenowitz has departed on the wings of an attractive grant for writing her dissertation on the protesters of the 1960s and their antagonists. She has been replaced at one of our two United States history desks by Gayle V. Fischer, a specialist in nineteenth-century United States social history. Sin-kiong Wong accepted a teaching position at Purdue University in his field of Asian history and will be devoting time and travel to that job and to completing his dissertation, which is on the rise of popular movements in

modern China. In September, Peter Guardino, an assistant professor in the Indiana University department of history and a specialist on Latin American history, will join the staff as associate editor.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the members of our Board of Editors who departed in midyear at the end of their three-year terms: Thomas Bender of New York University, Marcia Colish of Oberlin College, Carole Shammas of the University of California at Riverside, and Peter Stansky of Stanford University. I have called on them more times than I dare confess and have each time received detailed and valuable counsel. No magazine with the many responsibilities and constituencies of the *AHR* could function without the continual engagement and advice of the Board of Editors, and because the entire board is limited to ten members, each one bears a heavy burden. The new board members, who began their terms in July, are: Prasenjit Duara of the University of Chicago (Asia), Daniel Scott Smith of the University of Illinois at Chicago (United States), Reba N. Soffer of California State University at Northridge (Great Britain), and Gabrielle M. Spiegel of Johns Hopkins University (Middle Ages).

August 1, 1994

David L. Ransel, *editor*

*Report of the Controller
for the Year Ended June 30, 1994*

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1994, amounted to \$2,293,601 compared to \$2,277,052 in 1993. 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. \$522,021.
- b) Special Funds and Grants—cash, temporary and permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants by contributors. \$1,698,173.
- c) Plant Fund—property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation. \$73,407.

Permanent investments included in the General Fund and Special Funds and Grants are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or market. Land, building, furniture, and equipment 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, 1994, 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 money-market accounts or certificates of deposit. 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 1993–94 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$9,190. Actual operations of the General Fund for the fiscal year ended with a deficit of \$37,432. The majority of this loss is due to salaries and employee benefits as well as printing costs exceeding budgeted amounts.

Operating revenue, excluding capital gains on security sales, increased over that of the prior year by \$61,639. This increase is in part attributable to sales and advertising income that was greater than anticipated. The various other income items were within the budget parameters.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Operating expenses exceeded that of the prior year by \$184,822. Increased salaries, employee benefits, printing and postage expenses constituted a major portion of the increase.

Over the past several years the Association has experienced excess of revenue over expenses from general operations with associated capital gains on permanent investments. The continued review of revenue programs as well as strict measures of cost control will continue to ensure the Association's financial stability into the 90s and beyond.

Nishi, Papagjika and Associates, 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 7, 1994

Randy B. Norell, *controller*



NISHI, PAPAGJIKI
& ASSOCIATES, P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Council
American Historical Association
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances arising from cash transactions of American Historical Association as of June 30, 1994 and 1993, and the related statements of revenue collected and expenses paid, changes in fund balances and changes in cash for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

As described in Note 1, the Association's policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, except for the recognition of depreciation on the 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 on the depreciable

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

assets of American Historical Association as of June 30, 1994 and 1993 and its revenue collected and expenses paid, and changes in cash for years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Nishi, Papagjika & Associates, P.C

Rockville, Maryland
August 29, 1994

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
June 30, 1994 and 1993

	1994				1993			
	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total
ASSETS								
Cash	\$ (27,902)	\$ 370,219	\$	\$ 342,317	\$ 127,929	\$ 241,603	\$	\$ 369,532
Certificates of deposit		51,111		51,111		98,349		98,349
Investments, at cost of participation	549,923	1,276,843		1,826,766	448,256	1,278,534		1,726,790
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost								
Land			8,000	8,000			8,000	8,000
Building and improvements			110,540	110,540			106,184	106,184
Furniture and equipment			348,552	348,552			341,923	341,923
Less accumulated depreciation ...			(393,685)	(393,685)			(373,726)	(373,726)
Total assets	<u>\$522,021</u>	<u>\$1,698,173</u>	<u>73,407</u>	<u>2,293,601</u>	<u>576,185</u>	<u>1,618,486</u>	<u>82,381</u>	<u>2,277,052</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
Payroll taxes and other withholdings ..	\$ 5,982	\$	\$	\$ 5,982	\$ 206	\$	\$	\$ 206
Total liabilities	<u>5,982</u>			<u>5,982</u>	<u>206</u>			<u>206</u>
Fund balances	<u>516,039</u>	<u>1,698,173</u>	<u>73,407</u>	<u>2,287,619</u>	<u>575,979</u>	<u>1,618,486</u>	<u>82,381</u>	<u>2,276,846</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$522,021</u>	<u>\$1,698,173</u>	<u>\$73,407</u>	<u>\$2,293,601</u>	<u>\$576,185</u>	<u>\$1,618,486</u>	<u>\$ 82,381</u>	<u>\$2,277,052</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993

	1994				1993			
	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total
Revenue collected:								
Dues	\$ 836,697	\$	\$	\$836,697	\$ 811,790	\$	\$	\$ 811,790
Subscriptions to <i>American Historical</i>								
<i>Review</i>	180,949			180,949	176,752			176,752
Contributions, grants, and contracts ...		842,144		842,144		398,768		398,768
Advertising	235,403			235,403	217,652			217,652
Sales	192,656			192,656	212,248			212,248
Reprint fees	14,527			14,527	11,761			11,761
Registration fees	134,639			134,639	148,241			148,241
Exhibit rentals	107,629			107,629	113,652			113,652
Administrative fees	53,265			53,265				
Investment income	52,710	54,033		106,743	51,447	56,233		107,680
Gain (loss), net, on security sales	25,611	24,785		50,396	49,961	53,183		103,144
Gain on disposal of fixed assets			953	953				
Other	124			124	3,417	1,243		4,660
Total revenue collected	<u>1,834,210</u>	<u>920,962</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>2,756,125</u>	<u>1,796,921</u>	<u>509,427</u>		<u>2,306,348</u>

Expenses paid:	1994				1993			
	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total
Salaries	\$ 828,029	\$ 125,979	\$	\$ 954,008	\$ 723,542	\$ 158,997	\$	\$ 882,539
Employee benefits	142,100	26,547		168,647	119,154	31,093		150,247
Management fee	8,984	8,760		17,744	7,456	7,937		15,393
House operating	20,802			20,802	20,229	6,125		26,354
Office supplies	217,211	10,300		227,511	190,365	19,397		209,762
Equipment rentals and maintenance ...	9,669			9,669	16,987	739		17,726
Publication, printing, and distribution .	426,081	55,013		481,094	399,733	11,471		411,204
Travel and related meetings	132,684	28,338		161,022	141,203	5,133		146,336
General insurance	9,277			9,277	10,061			10,061
Audit fees	16,000			16,000	17,500			17,500
Dues and subscriptions	51,616			56,616	36,223			36,223
Grants—PEW		56,957		56,957		43,595		43,595
Regrants—PEW		364,522		364,522		159,065		159,065
Consulting and editing fees	1,583	6,000		7,583		8,255		8,255
Awards and fellowships		83,860		83,860		98,825		98,825
Honoraria		51,465		51,465				
Administrative fees		30,750		30,750				
Depreciation			24,968	24,968			26,232	26,232
Other	7,606	251		7,857	4,367			4,367
Total expenses paid	<u>1,871,642</u>	<u>848,742</u>	<u>24,968</u>	<u>2,745,352</u>	<u>1,686,820</u>	<u>550,632</u>	<u>26,232</u>	<u>2,263,684</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue collected over expenses paid	<u>(37,432)</u>	<u>72,220</u>	<u>(24,015)</u>	<u>10,773</u>	<u>110,101</u>	<u>(41,205)</u>	<u>(26,232)</u>	<u>42,664</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
Years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993

	1994				1993			
	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total
Fund balances:								
Balances, beginning of year	\$575,979	\$1,618,486	\$82,381	\$2,276,846	\$499,021	\$1,657,266	\$77,895	\$2,234,182
Excess (deficiency) of revenue collected over expenses paid	(37,432)	72,220	(24,015)	10,773	110,101	(41,205)	(26,232)	42,664
Transfers for equipment acquisitions ..	(15,041)		15,041		(30,718)		30,718	
Add (deduct) transfers	(7,467)	7,467			(2,425)	2,425		
Balances, end of year	<u>\$516,039</u>	<u>\$1,698,173</u>	<u>\$73,407</u>	<u>\$2,287,619</u>	<u>\$575,979</u>	<u>\$1,618,486</u>	<u>\$82,381</u>	<u>\$2,276,846</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993

	1994				1993			
	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total
Sources of cash:								
Cash provided by (used in) operations:								
Excess (deficiency) of revenue collected over expenses paid	\$(37,432)	\$72,220	\$(24,015)	\$ 10,773	\$110,101	\$(41,205)	\$(26,232)	\$ 42,664
Items that did not use (provide) cash:								
Depreciation			24,968	24,968			26,232	26,232
Loss (gain) on security sales	(25,611)	(24,785)		(50,396)	(49,961)	(53,183)		(103,144)
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets ..			(953)	(953)				
Cash provided by (used in) operations	(63,043)	47,435		(15,608)	60,140	(94,388)		(34,248)
Proceeds from maturities of certificates of deposit		133,602		133,602		63,985		63,985
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes and other withholdings	5,776			5,776	206			206
Proceeds from sale of investments	81,417	291,885		373,302	165,399	650,540		815,939
Total sources of cash	<u>24,150</u>	<u>472,922</u>		<u>497,072</u>	<u>225,745</u>	<u>620,137</u>		<u>845,882</u>
Uses of cash:								
Purchase of certificates of deposit		(86,364)		(86,364)		(132,907)		(132,907)
Purchase of investments	(157,473)	(265,409)		(422,882)	(205,397)	(597,256)		(802,653)
Purchase of property and equipment			(15,041)	(15,041)			(30,718)	(30,718)
Total uses of cash	<u>(157,473)</u>	<u>(351,773)</u>	<u>(15,041)</u>	<u>(524,287)</u>	<u>(205,397)</u>	<u>(730,163)</u>	<u>(30,718)</u>	<u>(966,278)</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH
Years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993

	1994				1993			
	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total	General Fund	Restricted Fund	Plant Fund	Total
Transfers:								
Equipment acquisitions	(15,041)		15,041		(30,718)		30,718	
Other	(7,467)	7,467			(2,425)	2,425		
Total transfers	<u>(22,508)</u>	<u>7,467</u>	<u>15,541</u>		<u>(33,143)</u>	<u>2,425</u>	<u>30,718</u>	
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(155,831)	128,616		(27,215)	(12,795)	(107,601)		(120,396)
Cash:								
Balances, beginning of year	127,929	241,603		369,532	140,724	349,204		489,928
Balances, end of year	<u>\$(27,902)</u>	<u>\$370,219</u>		<u>\$342,317</u>	<u>\$127,929</u>	<u>\$241,603</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$369,532</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Nature of organization:

The American Historical Association (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.

A summary of the significant accounting policies of the Association is as follows:

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; 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:

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Association, the accounts of the Association are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group. The Association records its transactions in three separate, self-balancing funds.

General fund:

The general fund reflects transactions related to the general operations of the Association. Investment revenue, net gain or loss on security sales, and management fees 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 are accounted for as transfers to the plant fund. Proceeds from the sale of plant assets are transferred to the general fund balance.

Restricted fund:

The restricted fund 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:

The plant fund reflects transactions relating to the property, plant and equipment owned by the Association, which is purchased through transfers from the general fund.

Investments:

Marketable equity securities and marketable debt securities that are not expected to be held to maturity are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or market. To adjust the carrying values of these securities, a valuation allowance is established and the difference between cost and market is charged or credited to current earnings for marketable securities classified as current and to fund balance for marketable securities classified as non-current.

Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets which range from 3 to 40 years.

Income tax status:

The Internal Revenue Service has determined that the Association is exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). The Association is subject to taxation on net unrelated business income.

2. INVESTMENTS:

The Association's investment balances consist of the following as of June 30, 1994 and 1993:

	1994	1993
Temporary Investments	\$ 67,500	128,500
U.S. Government Securities	101,219	51,906
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	286,391	286,391
Corporate Bonds and Other	99,107	100,490
Non U.S. Dollar	96,753	96,753
Common Stock	827,093	822,895
Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stock	350,353	239,403
Cash	(1,650)	452
Total	<u>\$1,826,766</u>	<u>1,726,790</u>

3. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment in the Plant Fund consisted of the following at June 30, 1994 and 1993:

	1994	1993
Land	\$ 8,000	8,000
Building and improvementss ..	110,540	106,184
Furniture and equipment	348,552	341,923
	467,092	456,107
Less accumulated depreciation	393,685	373,726
Total	\$ 73,407	82,381

Depreciation expense charged to the plant fund during the years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993, was \$24,968 and \$26,232, 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 their 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, 1994 and 1993 was \$66,037 and \$42,150, 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.

6. INTERFUND TRANSFERS:

The Association's management authorized transfers from the general fund to the plant fund in the amount of \$15,041 and \$30,718, and from the general fund to the restricted fund in the amount of \$7,467 and \$2,425, for the years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993, respectively. These amounts represent furniture and equipment purchases, and restricted fund support, made with resources of the general fund.

7. UNRECORDED LIABILITIES:

The Association had unrecorded liabilities of approximately \$73,708 and \$142,986 for the years ended June 30, 1994 and 1993, respectively. These amounts will be recorded in the periods in which the disbursements are made.

In addition, the Association has liabilities at June 30, 1994 and 1993, for accrued vacation earned but not taken approximating \$48,000 and \$66,000, respectively, and for deferred compensation approximating \$129,000 and \$52,000, respectively. These liabilities will be charged to operations in the periods in which the disbursements are made.

8. LITIGATION

Four hotels in Cincinnati, Ohio, filed claims against the Association. The hotels have made their claims alleging breach of contract resulting from cancellation of the Association's 1995 Annual Meeting. The hotels seek compensatory damages. The outcome of this case cannot presently be determined. Therefore, no provision for any liability that may result from this complaint has been made in the financial statements.



NISHI, PAPAGJIKA
& ASSOCIATES, P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

To the Council
American Historical Association
Washington, DC

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information, which follows, 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 audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole.

Nishi, Papagjika & Associates, P.C.

Rockville, Maryland
August 29, 1994

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUND (Arising from Cash Transactions)
Year ended June 30, 1994

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Investment Revenue, Gain, and Expense								Balances, June 30, 1994
	Balances, July 1, 1993	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Manage- ment Fee	Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from	
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$ 16,489	\$	\$ 702	\$ 330	\$ (117)	\$	\$ (1,066)	\$	\$ 16,338
Ancient History Prize Fund—James H. Breasted Fund	10,132		455	215	(76)		(1,066)		9,660
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	29,905		1,188	555	(196)		(1,066)		30,386
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	200,736	51	13,551	6,409	(2,269)		(12,980)		205,498
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	10,771		422	198	(70)		(66)		11,255
Central European History Prize Fund	5,077		200				(251)	5,000	10,026
Access to Archives	15,000	12,800	13				(19,897)	(5,000)	2,916
Albert Corey Prize Fund	21,819		1,181	556	(197)		(66)		23,293
Premio del Rey Prize Fund	11,218		457	215	(76)		(66)		11,748
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	10,271		686	325	(115)		(1,000)		10,167
Endowment Fund (*)	274,640	6,709							281,349
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	22,790		1,099	516	(183)		(1,066)		23,156
Morris D. Forkosch Prize Fund	20,544		707	330	(117)		(1,000)		20,464
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	27,339		1,056	495	(175)		(1,066)		27,649
Hispanic Archives, NEH	(4,860)	225,000					(213,444)		6,696

William Gilbert Prize Fund		10,000	70	91	(19)		10,142
Guide to Historical Literature, NEH/Rockefeller	(114,784)	116,128					1,344
Guide to Historical Literature, Mellon	150,680	266,871	189		(317,583)		100,157
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	10,199		363	169	(60)		10,671
Image as Artifacts Videodisk	2,797	450	4		(66)		3,185
Image as Artifacts Tape	2,083		3				2,086
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	27,706		1,117	523	(185)	(5,495)	23,666
J. Franklin Jameson, NHPRC	(7,280)	54,863				(58,338)	10,755
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	18,595	3,383	841	396	(140)	(1,066)	22,009
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	30,250		787	363	(129)	(1,100)	30,171
Littleton-Griswold Fund	125,655		6,770	3,188	(1,128)	(5,716)	128,769
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	10,774		709	335	(119)	(566)	11,133
David M. Matteson Fund	159,422		10,439	4,937	(1,748)	(793)	172,257
NAEP	438		1				439
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fellowship Program	(9,170)	34,697				(40,098)	(14,571)
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History	72,809	95,123	1,144			(73,584)	95,492
Oxford University Press—Guide to Historical Literature	17,508		22				17,530
PEW Grant	67,352		2,285	1,589	(562)	(67,376)	(3,288)
Nancy Roelker Award	18,371	2,265	550			(1,012)	20,174

(continued)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUND (Arising from Cash Transactions)

Year ended June 30, 1993

(continued)

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1993	Contributions, Grants, and Contracts	Investment Revenue, Gain and Expense				Other Income	Expenses	Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1994
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Manage- ment Fee					
Rockefeller Foundation Grant—Herbert Feis Prize Fund	10,706	235	490	231	(82)			(1,066)		10,514
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment (†)	327,885		5,793	2,740	(970)			(5,000)		330,448
Wesley-Logan Prize Fund	5,045	3,569	151					(869)		7,896
Andrew D. White Fund	5,655		171	79	(27)					5,878
World History Standards	13,919	10,000	417					(6,154)		18,182
Totals	<u>\$1,618,486</u>	<u>\$842,144</u>	<u>\$54,033</u>	<u>\$24,785</u>	<u>\$(8,760)</u>	<u>\$</u>		<u>\$(839,982)</u>	<u>\$7,467</u>	<u>\$1,698,173</u>

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

†Two-thirds of investment revenue, gain, and management fee 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, 1994

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue collected:			
Dues	\$ 836,697	\$ 834,700	\$1,997
Subscriptions to <i>American</i> <i>Historical Review</i>	180,949	176,660	4,289
Advertising	235,403	202,000	33,403
Sales	192,656	166,000	26,656
Reprint fees	14,527	14,000	527
Registration fees	134,639	132,000	2,639
Exhibit rentals	107,629	112,000	(4,371)
Administrative fees	53,265	62,500	(9,235)
Investment income	52,710	45,300	7,410
Gain (loss), net, on security sales .	25,611		25,611
Other	124	2,500	(2,376)
Total revenue collected	<u>1,834,210</u>	<u>1,747,660</u>	<u>86,550</u>
Expenses paid:			
Salaries	828,029	756,000	72,029
Employee benefits	142,100	131,000	11,100
Management fee	8,984		8,984
House operating	20,802	22,650	(1,848)
Office supplies	217,211	191,000	26,211
Equipment rentals and maintenance	9,669	32,000	(22,331)
Publication, printing, and distribution	426,081	399,000	(27,081)
Travel and related meetings ...	132,684	144,500	(11,816)
General insurance	9,277	13,000	(3,723)
Audit fees	16,000	16,000	
Dues and subscriptions	51,616	32,700	18,916
Other	9,189	19,000	(9,811)
Total expenses paid	<u>1,871,642</u>	<u>1,756,850</u>	<u>114,792</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue collected over expenses paid	<u>\$ (37, 432)</u>	<u>(9,190)</u>	<u>(28,242)</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1994

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
	TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS:		
67,500	Trust for Government Cash Reserves	<u>67,500</u>	<u>67,500</u>
	U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:		
50,000	Federal Home Loan Bank Bond 8.875%, due 6/26/95 .	51,906	51,500
50,000	Federal National Mortgage 7.65%, due 4/29/04	<u>49,313</u>	<u>48,516</u>
	Total U.S. Government Securities	<u>101,219</u>	<u>100,016</u>
	U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES:		
50,000	8.75%, due 8/15/94	49,938	50,281
35,000	10.125%, due 11/15/94 ..	37,625	35,684
50,000	8.5%, due 8/15/95	49,859	51,563
50,000	7.875%, due 7/15/96	50,141	51,586
50,000	8.5%, due 5/15/97	49,000	52,586
50,000	6.375%, due 7/15/99	<u>49,828</u>	<u>48,781</u>
	Total U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	<u>286,391</u>	<u>290,481</u>
	CORPORATE BONDS AND OTHER:		
4,525	International Income Fund	52,782	45,841
20,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures 8.5%, due 9/1/00	20,825	20,170
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. 6%, due 10/1/04	<u>25,500</u>	<u>21,821</u>
	Total Corporate Bonds and Other	<u>99,107</u>	<u>87,832</u>
	NON U.S. DOLLAR:		
110,000	Canadian Dollar, Canada Government Securities 10.75%, due 12/15/95	<u>96,753</u>	<u>82,325</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1994
(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
COMMON STOCK:			
1,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	\$ 53,850	\$ 54,375
800	Amoco Corporation	41,027	45,500
1,000	Chelsea Realty Incorporated	27,500	27,375
1,000	Coca Cola Femsa S A Corporation	24,695	25,125
3,000	Connecticut Energy Corporation	24,900	60,750
2,000	Walt Disney Company ...	12,749	83,250
1,500	DuPont E.I. DeNemours and Company	42,310	87,375
1,950	Elizabethtown Corporation	35,750	51,675
700	Ericsson L M Telephone Corporation	30,887	34,694
67	Exxon Corporation	2,004	3,802
1,000	Fluor Corporation	39,965	50,750
1,800	General Electric Company .	49,496	83,925
450	General RE Corporation .	22,977	48,994
800	Intel Corporation	50,200	46,800
2,000	Mattel Incorporated	51,430	50,750
1,800	Merck and Company Incorporated	31,699	53,550
1,000	Microsoft Corporation ...	42,625	51,625
1,000	Nestle S A Corporation ..	39,250	42,140
1,600	Pepsico Incorporated	18,331	49,000
1,500	Polygram N V	41,578	59,813
1,600	Reuters Holdings PLC ...	35,912	62,400
1,400	Southwestern Bell Corporation	39,613	60,900
2,000	TRC Companies	19,180	20,000
1,000	Union Pacific Corporation .	49,120	56,625
	Total Common Stock	<u>827,093</u>	<u>1,211,193</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
June 30, 1994
(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
	CONVERTIBLE BONDS AND PREFERRED STOCK:		
50,000	General Instrument Corporation Subordinated Note Convertible 5.0%, due 6/15/00	50,000	66,188
50,000	Mascotech Inc., Subordinated Debentures Convertible 4.5%, due 12/15/03	50,750	35,500
25,000	Bank of New York, Inc. Subordinated Debentures Convertible 7.5%, due 8/15/01	24,750	36,000
2,000	Consolidated Freightways Inc. Depositary Shares, Preferred	34,656	44,250
2,000	FHP International Corporation Depositary Shares, Preferred	47,000	47,250
1,000	Delta Air Lines, Inc. Depositary Shares, Preferred	52,850	45,250
500	Ford Motor Company Depositary Shares, Preferred	49,075	48,500
800	General Motors Corporation Depositary Shares, Preferred	41,272	45,100
	Total Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stock	350,353	368,038
	Total Securities	1,828,416	2,207,385
	Cash	(1,650)	(1,650)
	Total Investments Held by Fiduciary Trust Company of New York	\$1,826,766	\$2,205,735

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS HELD BY
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

June 30, 1994

	<u>Participation Percentage</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Special Funds and Grants:			
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund .....	.6597	\$ 13,676	\$ 14,552
Ancient History Prize Fund—James H. Breasted Fund .....	.4288	8,889	9,458
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.1089	18,141	24,459
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	12.8085	205,455	282,522
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund .....	.3958	8,206	8,731
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.1115	18,434	24,517
Premio Del Rey Prize Fund ..	.4288	8,889	9,457
John H. Dunning Prize Fund .	.6487	10,510	14,310
Endowment Fund	10.1172	173,892	223,158
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund .	1.0317	16,877	22,756
Morris D. Forkosch Prize Fund	.6597	13,676	14,552
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund .....	.9895	20,513	21,826
William Gilbert Prize Fund ..	.4534	10,080	10,000
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund .	.3370	5,514	7,434
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	1.0451	19,117	23,051
Joan Kelly Prize Fund .....	.7916	16,410	17,461
Michael Kraus Prize Fund ...	.7257	15,043	16,007
Littleton-Griswold Fund	6.3717	104,819	140,543
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	.6699	11,021	14,776
David M. Matteson Fund	9.8670	163,057	217,641
PEW Grant	3.1751	68,522	70,333
Rockefeller Foundation Grant— Herbert Feis Prize Fund .....	.4618	9,573	10,186
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	16.4277	333,937	362,352
Andrew D. White Fund	<u>.1582</u>	<u>2,592</u>	<u>3,495</u>
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>70.8733</u>	<u>1,276,843</u>	<u>1,563,277</u>
General Fund	<u>29.1267</u>	<u>549,923</u>	<u>642,458</u>
Total Participation in Investments Held by Fiduciary Trust Company of New York .	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$1,826,766</u>	<u>2,205,735</u>

New Members Statistics
December 16, 1993 through
November 30, 1994

	1993	1994	Variance Under
NEW MEMBERS—BY SEX:			
Male	1,373	1,208	(165)
Female	826	898	72
Total new members	<u>2,199</u>	<u>2,106</u>	<u>(93)</u>
NEW MEMBERS BY STATUS AND OCCUPATION:			
Students: graduate students	733	1,156	432
Undergraduate students	33	47	14
Total students	<u>766</u>	<u>1,203</u>	<u>437</u>
College administrator	14	4	(10)
College professor	290	240	(50)
Part-time faculty	0	26	26
Total	<u>304</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>(34)</u>
Librarians, archivists, editors, instructors, writers, publishers, researchers, directors, lecturers, history buffs, independent scholars:			
Secondary school teachers	86	72	(14)
SHE, ASA, HTA, APSA	62	76	14
	0	40	40
Unemployed, retired, undecided, and other areas of employment not necessarily related to history:			
Analyst	Computer analyst	Lawyer	
Armed service personnel	Computer instructor	Intelligence analyst	
Association executive	Consultant	Minister	
Bank clerk	Engineer	Sales clerk	
Business executive	Government employee	Security guard	
Civil servant	Housewife	Self-employed	
	Humanities coordinator		
Total	<u>981</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>(536)</u>
Total new members	<u>2,199</u>	<u>2,106</u>	<u>(133)</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 30, 1994

	1993	1994	Variance Under
MEMBERSHIP			
Honorary	19	19	0
Life	410	418	8
Annual	14,304	14,250	(54)
Fifty-year	105	106	1
Trustee	5	5	0
Sub total	14,843	14,798	(45)
Delinquent members	2,015	2,013	(2)
Total membership	16,858	16,811	(47)
MEMBERSHIP GAINS AND LOSES			
Gains: new life members	8	2	(6)
New annual members and renewals	2,271	2,197	(74)
New honorary members	1	0	(1)
New fifty-year members	11	23	12
Total gains	2,291	2,222	(69)
Losses: deaths—honorary members	1	0	(1)
Deaths—Life members	3	0	(3)
Deaths—Annual members	18	15	(3)
Deaths—Fifty year members	5	1	(4)
RESIGNATIONS:			
Annual members	40	68	28
Life members	1	1	0
Fifty-year members	0	0	0
Honorary members	1	0	(1)
DROPS:	1,864	2,072	208
Total loss	1,933	2,157	224
New gains (loss)	358	65	(293)

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 30, 1994

LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:	1993	1994	Variance Under
October	265	325	60
November	263	576	313
Total	528	901	373
Delinquents, January thru September	1,111	1,112	1
Total delinquents	1,639	2,013	374

MEMBERSHIP BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION
DECEMBER 16, 1993 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1994

Status Classifications 1994

MEMBER STATUS: Status Type	Amount	Total Number 1994	With/ Delinquents Percentage
(10) Over \$70,000	\$120	1,120	8
(11) Over \$55,000	\$100	914	6
(12) Over \$45,000	\$90	1,327	9
(13) Over \$35,000	\$75	2,052	13
(14) Over \$20,000	\$65	1,694	10
(15) Under \$20,000	\$35	3,791	32
(17) Student & part-time ..	\$30	1,877	14
(03) Joint members	\$35	202	1
(18) K-12 Teachers	\$45	141	0
(19) K-12 Teachers/AHR	\$70	167	1
(20) Associate	\$45	946	6
(16) Staff members	Varied	14	0
(05) Life members	\$1600	418	2
(06) Fifty-year	No dues	106	0
(07) Honorary	No dues	19	0
(08) Trustee	No dues	5	0
Status unknown		5	0
Total		14,798	
Delinquent members		2,013	12
Total members 1994 ..		16,811	

Membership by Sex Classification:

Male	10,259	69
Female	4,537	31
Total	14,796	
Unknown	2	
Delinquents	2,013	
Grand total	16,811	

Membership by Race:

African American	174
Native American	68
Asian American	190
Latino	173
White	6,942
Other	207
Unidentified/blank	9,057
Total members	16,811

NEW MEMBERS STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 30, 1994

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW MEMBERS BY INCOME:			
(10) Over \$60,000	56	45	(11)
(11) \$50,000-\$59,999	39	28	(11)
(12) \$40,000-\$49,000	77	56	(21)
(13) \$30,000-\$39,000	134	104	(30)
(14) \$20,000-\$29,000	178	100	(78)
(15) Below \$20,000	1,493	901	(592)
(03) Joint—spouse/partner	21	15	(6)
(20) Associate member	135	136	1
(18) K-12 teachers	23	32	9
(19) K-12 TCHR/AHR	<u>43</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Subtotal	<u>2,199</u>	<u>1,444</u>	<u>(755)</u>

NEW RATES

	<u>1994</u>
(10) Over \$70,000	6
(11) Over \$55,000	6
(12) Over \$45,000	8
(13) Over \$35,000	21
(14) Over \$20,000	32
(15) OVER \$20,000	177
(17) Student/part-time fac	366
(03) Joint spouse/partner	6
(20) Associate member	15
(18) K-12 teachers	13
(19) K-12 teachers/AHR	<u>12</u>
Subtotal	<u>662</u>
Total new members by income	<u>2,106</u>

**MEMBERS BY STATE
NOVEMBER 30, 1994**

State Name	1993	1994	Variance Under
Alabama	136	140	4
Alaska	23	19	(4)
Arizona	146	160	14
Arkansas	59	55	(4)
California	1,958	2,021	63
Colorado	179	179	0
Connecticut	420	420	0
Delaware	70	71	1
District of Columbia	400	376	(24)
Florida	349	345	(4)
Georgia	271	255	(16)
Guam	6	5	(1)
Hawaii	54	49	(5)
Idaho	26	27	1
Illinois	843	879	36
Indiana	358	358	0
Iowa	165	169	4
Kansas	112	122	10
Kentucky	109	107	(2)
Louisiana	151	149	(2)
Maine	87	89	2
Maryland	594	564	(30)
Massachusetts	892	890	(2)
Michigan	446	430	(16)
Minnesota	232	242	10
Mississippi	50	49	(1)
Missouri	231	220	(11)
Montana	25	27	2
Nebraska	58	58	0
Nevada	30	28	(2)
New Hampshire	82	82	0
New Jersey	605	601	(4)
New Mexico	63	71	8
New York	1,826	1,760	(66)
North Carolina	457	441	(16)
North Dakota	25	28	3
Ohio	613	607	(6)
Oklahoma	80	79	(1)
Oregon	152	164	12

MEMBERS BY STATE
NOVEMBER 30, 1994
(Continued)

State Name	1993	1994	Variance Under
Pennsylvania	793	787	(6)
Puerto Rico	13	14	1
Rhode Island	128	124	(4)
South Carolina	143	143	0
South Dakota	16	16	0
Tennessee	180	188	8
Texas	551	568	17
Utah	77	78	1
Vermont	74	76	2
Virgin Islands	3	2	(1)
Virginia	769	736	(33)
Washington	219	249	30
West Virginia	50	46	(4)
Wisconsin	329	314	(15)
Wyoming	21	19	(2)
Canada	348	335	(13)
Other countries	760	777	17
Address unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Total by state	<u>16,858</u>	<u>16,811</u>	<u>(47)</u>

MEMBERS BY REGION
NOVEMBER 30, 1994

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Variance Under</u>
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,683	1,681	(2)
NORTH ATLANTIC:			
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	4,288	4,159	(129)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,989	1,920	(69)
NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	2,589	2,588	(1)
SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	525	530	5
WEST CENTRAL:			
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas ...	1,680	1,706	26
PACIFIC COAST:			
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,973	3,091	118
TERRITORIES & DEPENDENCIES:			
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	22	21	(1)
Canada	348	335	(13)
Other Countries	760	777	17
Address unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Total by region	<u>16,858</u>	<u>16,811</u>	<u>(47)</u>

MEMBERS STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
NOVEMBER 30, 1994
Membership Loss and Retention Report

Year Joined	Numbers Remaining on File in 1993	Numbers Remaining on File in 1994	Gains (Losses) 1994
1904	1	1	0
1914	1	1	0
1920	2	2	0
1923	1	1	0
1924	4	4	0
1925	1	1	0
1926	3	3	0
1927	6	6	0
1928	4	4	0
1929	3	3	0
1930	6	6	0
1931	3	3	0
1932	2	2	0
1933	1	1	0
1934	8	8	0
1935	3	3	0
1936	9	9	0
1937	17	17	0
1938	9	9	0
1939	11	11	0
1940	13	13	0
1941	13	13	0
1942	10	9	(1)
1943	11	11	0
1944	16	16	0
1945	19	20	1
1946	55	50	(5)
1947	46	45	(1)
1948	52	49	(3)
1949	29	27	(2)
1950	58	55	(3)
1951	43	40	(3)
1952	40	38	(2)
1953	44	43	(1)
1954	56	53	(3)
1955	70	68	(2)
1956	48	47	(1)
1957	89	82	(7)
1958	108	99	(9)
1959	135	125	(10)

MEMBERS STATISTICS
BY YEAR JOINED
NOVEMBER 30, 1994
Membership Loss And Retention Report
(Continued)

Year Joined	Numbers Remaining on File in 1993	Numbers Remaining on File in 1994	Gains (Losses) 1994
1960	129	122	(7)
1961	126	121	(5)
1962	143	134	(9)
1963	167	159	(8)
1964	146	141	(5)
1965	157	149	(8)
1966	183	177	(6)
1967	158	151	(7)
1968	105	100	(5)
1969	343	328	(15)
1970	238	228	(10)
1971	204	196	(8)
1972	162	148	(14)
1973	199	187	(12)
1974	190	184	(6)
1975	181	174	(7)
1976	183	176	(7)
1977	204	193	(11)
1978	221	211	(10)
1979	211	195	(16)
1980	237	220	(17)
1981	209	192	(17)
1982	376	351	(25)
1983	328	304	(24)
1984	417	387	(30)
1985	457	422	(35)
1986	604	547	(57)
1987	594	540	(54)
1988	797	704	(93)
1989	786	689	(97)
1990	1,209	1,028	(181)
1991	1,374	1,121	(253)
1992	2,499	1,749	(750)
1993	2,271	2,339	68
1994		1,746	1,746
Total	<u>16,858</u>	<u>16,811</u>	<u>(1,793)</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
NOVEMBER 30, 1994

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 16, 1993

LIFE MEMBERS:

none

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBER:

Raymond G. Rocca, Falls Church, Va

HONORARY MEMBERS:

none

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Edmund A. Brown, Peachman, VT

Edward L. Field, Surfside Beach, SC

Cornelius P. Forster, Providence, RI

Oscar J. Hammen, Missoula, MT

Oscar I. Janowsky, Jamesburg, NJ

Guenter E. Moltmann, Germany

James Monahan, Peru, IL

Michael S. Patterson, Chatsworth, CA

Richard E. Powell, Jr., Newark, DE

George E. Pozzetta, Gainesville, FL

Nancy L. Roelker, East Greenwich, RI

John C. Sullivan, Washington, DC

John A. Toomey

Carl G. Ryant, Louisville, KY

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
Eric J. E. Hobsbawm	1994
Elisabeth Labrousse	1986
E. Le Roy Ladurie	1981
Miguel Leon-Portilla	1989
Masao Maruyama	1982
Joseph Needham	1984
Martin Njeuma	1993
Michelle Perrot	1988
J. H. Plumb	1981
David Prodan	1986
David Beers Quinn	1976
Yoshinobu Shiba	1992
P. Yu	1963
Silvio Zavala	1958

Minutes of the Council Meeting

January 6–7, 1994

The Council met in the Executive Boardroom of the San Francisco Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, CA on Thursday and Friday, January 6 and 7, 1994. President Tilly called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m. on January 6. Present were: Louise A. Tilly, president; Thomas C. Holt, president-elect; Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., immediate past 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., Donald A. Ritchie, and Mary Elizabeth Perry; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive associate and convention manager. Mr. Warner was unable to attend the January 7 Council session. Attending as observers for all or part of the meeting were incoming president-elect John H. Coatsworth and Council member-elect Leslie Brown.

Approval of the minutes of May 7–8, 1993: The minutes were approved with two emendations.

Report of the President: A. Executive Committee actions: The following actions, taken on Council's behalf by the Executive Committee, were brought for approval: i) Council unanimously confirmed the Teaching Division's revision of the Asher Prize guidelines to include nominations from the general membership of the prize's sponsors, the AHA and the Society for History Education. ii) Council approved the appointment of Patrick Manning, Northeastern University, as co-chair of the 1996 Program Committee. iii) Council concurred with the committee's decision to increase from nine to twelve the Association's gratis subscriptions toward the New School for Social Research's East and Central Europe Project. iv) Members postponed discussion on the revision of the AHA employee manual "Summary of Personnel Policies and Benefits" since committee members had not had sufficient time to comment.

B. Designation of AHA Legal Counsel: Prior to attorney Albert J. Beveridge, III joining the meeting to discuss issues related to the 1995 annual meeting, Council considered the Professional Division's unanimous recommendation that Mr. Beveridge be officially designated "Legal

Counsel of the American Historical Association.” Ms. Faust noted that such a designation would strengthen Mr. Beveridge’s position when acting on behalf of the Association while Mr. Wakeman pointed out that his advice regarding the Association’s charter had been extremely helpful to Council during its deliberations on a case referred by the Professional Division. Following additional discussion and upon motion by Ms. Barnett, Council affirmed by ten ayes and two abstentions the recommendation of the Professional Division to name Albert Beveridge Legal Counsel of the Association.

C. 1995 annual meeting: Mr. Beveridge joined the meeting and Council moved to consideration of the 1995 annual meeting scheduled for Cincinnati, Ohio. On November 25, 1992, the Cincinnati City Council approved by an 8 to 1 vote City Ordinance 490, known as the Human Rights Ordinance, prohibiting unlawful discriminatory practices on the basis of race, gender, age, color, religion, disability status, sexual orientation, marital status, or ethnic, national, or Appalachian regional origin, in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Subsequently, a group known as Take Back Cincinnati secured approximately 17,000 signatures to rescind the ordinance through charter amendment on the November 1993 ballot. Known as Issue 3, it proposed a city charter article prohibiting the City of Cincinnati from enacting, adopting, enforcing, or administering any ordinance, regulation, rule, or policy that provided that homosexual, lesbian, or bisexual orientation, status, conduct, or relationship constituted, entitled, or otherwise provided a person with the basis to have any claim of minority or protected status, quota preference, or other preferential treatment.

Issue 3 was approved by a majority vote on November 2, 1993. A lawsuit was filed on November 8 by two groups and five individuals requesting an injunction to prevent Issue 3 from going into effect and to challenge the constitutionality of the amendment. On November 16, U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel granted an injunction blocking enactment of Issue 3. The injunction was still in force at the time of AHA Council discussions.

Members were provided the following as background: the 1992 Human Rights Ordinance; the 1993 amendment to the city charter; the motion seeking a preliminary injunction prohibiting implementation of the amendment to the Cincinnati City Charter; an evaluation of the six 1995 hotel contracts and alternate meeting sites prepared by Ms. Tune; a memorandum prepared by Albert Beveridge regarding legal issues; the 1995 Program Committee’s request that the Council “make every effort” to relocate the meeting; information about the American Library Association’s cancellation of its midwinter January 20–26, 1995 meeting;

COUNCIL MINUTES

reports from the AHA parliamentarian; all correspondence received by the AHA on this matter, including signed petitions organized by AHA affiliate Committee on Lesbian and Gay History; copies of two Business Meeting resolutions; local press coverage; and information provided by the Greater Cincinnati Convention and Visitors Bureau. Council was also provided the Research Division's resolution, approved at its fall meeting:

The AHA Research Division unanimously deplores discrimination and at this time specifically regrets Cincinnati's decision to legalize discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. We call for the AHA Council to relocate the Association's 1995 Annual Meeting and call for similar action in similar cases in the future.

The discussion was also informed by Council's decision at its December 30, 1992 meeting to write the governor of Colorado deploring that state's approval of a law weakening the protection of individuals against discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation and affirming the rights of all people to protection from such discrimination.

Ms. Tilly suggested Council proceed in three stages: (1) clarify and establish Association policy on annual meetings, (2) decide the 1995 meeting in conformance with this policy, and (3) examine future meeting locations. She distributed a draft statement of policy to frame the discussion. Some members expressed concern that the review of policy was separated from the Cincinnati meeting context. Mr. Holt encouraged Council members to clarify the Association's position on broader policy matters prior to its discussion of the 1995 meeting. Ms. Tilly concurred, noting that guidelines implementing the policy statement would be developed, thereby strengthening the Association's position when contracting annual meetings as well as providing staff with guidance. Upon motion and second to adopt the draft policy statement, members discussed the motion at length.

Mr. Beveridge reviewed his memo evaluating the 1995 annual meeting contracts. He reported that if the Association lost in court, he estimated an exposure of \$150,00 to \$200,000. He also addressed alternatives to cancellation and how the Association could take steps to strengthen its position within the lesbian and gay community, including issuing a strong anti-discrimination statement specifically including sexual orientation as a protected category. He noted that several distinctions would have to be considered and weighed, such as how it would deal with communities with laws specifically banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; cities that have nothing on the books; others with anti-discriminatory laws, but that do not include some categories; and cities which had anti-discriminatory legislation and repealed it.

Mr. Holt emphasized that guidelines would be developed implementing the resolution, urging the Council to establish a moral and legal written position. Mr. Ritchie stated he agreed a general policy statement was needed to guide staff in negotiations in site selection, but queried what would happen when laws were altered *after* contracts were signed. Several members observed that Council could never argue or anticipate all the possible situations that might happen following signature, and noted that was why a general written statement was critical. Mr. Holt concurred, remarking that the Association had no policy currently and that specific instances could be handled as they occurred within the context of written policy.

Following additional discussion, Council unanimously adopted the following policy statement:

It is the policy of the American Historical Association not to hold its annual meetings in locations where its members would be subject to discrimination on the basis of age, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, religion, or sexual orientation under state or city laws, and the Association will implement this policy in its negotiations for annual meeting sites.

Members next discussed issues related to the 1995 meeting, including the cost of cancellation and methods of covering those costs. Mr. Holt urged that any decision to cancel the Cincinnati meeting should be accompanied by plans to cover the costs of the cancellation, such as a general assessment on the membership, adjustment of the dues schedule, or a surcharge on 1995 annual meeting attendees. Ms. Fink suggested a call for voluntary contributions in the February *Perspectives*, arguing against a dues increase or a meeting levy. Others expressed concern that if a decision was made to relocate this meeting, what would be required in other years and sites where the local law changed *after* contacts were signed. Mr. Ritchie noted that everything could not be negotiated in advance, observing that the AHA would be held hostage to local political decisions, especially troubling after the Association had made a good faith effort to locate the meeting in a city with nondiscriminatory policies. Mr. Holt suggested that the Executive Committee, staff, and counsel draft guidelines to deal with specifics for discussion at the spring Council meeting but urged Council to consider the 1995 meeting at this time. Mr. Wakeman agreed that Council should divide issues of future meetings and contractual obligations already incurred.

Ms. Perry argued that the Council should not avoid making a decision on Cincinnati because an injunction was in place preventing the enforcement of the discriminatory law, noting passage of an AHA policy statement enabled the Council to stand behind its actions and not a judge's. Mr. Holt argued that Council was faced not by a legal issue but by a moral

COUNCIL MINUTES

and political one, and that any resolution must include the means to cover costs. Noting AHA members on either side of the issue would be incensed whatever the Council's decision, he stated that the deciding factor for him was his belief that the Council should take a moral position and support it, not just in this instance for this particular meeting, but with regard to its policy for all its meetings. Mr. Ritchie agreed that at issue was the cost of conscience and whether the Council was willing to pay that cost.

Upon motion by Ms. Painter and second by Ms. Cook to remove the 1995 annual meeting from Cincinnati, Mr. Wakeman offered an amendment regarding coverage of costs. Following further discussion, members approved the following resolution by a vote of nine ayes and three nays:

The Association will not hold its 1995 annual meeting in Cincinnati, and it will cover any resulting liabilities through a package of voluntary contributions and dues and other fee increases.

Incoming president-elect Mr. Coatsworth commended Council's actions and noted that, had he been allowed to vote, he would have approved the motion. Staff was asked to immediately contact previously researched alternate sites, noting Chicago should be given priority as an alternate Midwest site. Ms. Cook also urged converting the January 8 Business Meeting into a fund raising opportunity.

JANUARY 7 SESSION: Council discussed developing concrete plans to cover anticipated expenses. Mr. Coatsworth suggested a low-interest loan and voluntary contributions. Mr. Gammon observed it would be more cost-efficient to borrow from the Association's endowment. Ms. Cook and Ms. Fink again expressed concern that similar situations would occur with other cities in the future, but Mr. Holt noted that guidelines implementing the policy statement would provide direction when and if similar cases arise. Several members noted that Council will be confronted by many of these same issues with regard to the 1996 Atlanta meeting. Mr. Coatsworth suggested development of two sets of recommendations for Council review: (1) more precise criteria regarding where the AHA will and will not hold its annual meetings and (2) practical applications, including contract language and insurance coverage. Of the most urgency, however, is dealing with Cincinnati-related concerns. Council directed the executive director to notify Cincinnati hotels and the convention bureau of its decision. Mr. Ritchie also suggested issuing a press release.

Following additional discussion, Mr. Holt proposed a two-part resolution authorizing a loan or self-financing up to \$200,000 to cover cancellation costs and directing the president to appoint a committee to organize a voluntary fund raising campaign. The eleven Council members present approved.

In concluding their discussions, Council expressed appreciation to the AHA staff and particularly Ms. Tune for the work already performed and for the added complications to the 1995 meeting planning.

D. Board of Trustees annual meeting: Mr. Gammon provided members with a written report on the annual meeting of the Finance Committee with the board on December 15. Mr. Ritchie, Ms. Tilly, and Mr. Warner were in attendance from the Finance Committee. Chair Douglas Williams and members R. Dyke Benjamin, D. Roger B. Liddel, and George von Hasel were in attendance from the trustees. The Finance Committee reported that the trustees added to the goals and objective guidance that they observe a ban on investing AHA funds in any fixed income securities which are below investment grade. The trustees also decided to increase the emphasis on investment of resources in international investments from the present 15 percent of portfolio to up to 25 percent. Committee members also reported that Mr. Williams has informed Mr. Gammon that he has retired from his position with Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co. and wishes to resign his trusteeship so that the AHA can recruit an active financier.

Report of the President-elect: 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 for 1994.

Report of the vice president, Research Division: Ms. Cook brought several matters for Council discussion and action: A. *Annual Meeting Program Committee guidelines:* At its May 1993 meeting, Council directed the division to propose language for its consideration that would exempt *ex officio* appearances by division, committee, and Council members on mandated sessions from Program Committee guideline 6 b and c. At its November 7-8, 1993 meeting, the division agreed and proposed the following addition to guideline 8:

Individuals participating in these sessions in *ex officio* capacities or by invitation shall be exempt from 6b and 6c.

In addition, Council also referred a suggestion that the AHA president-elect should appoint a committee member to represent his/her field on the Program Committee, noting a survey of former presidents would be useful. Ms. Cook reported that the division had been concerned about undermining the integrity of the Program Committee, and concluded that the committee structure should be not be altered but that the Program Committee should be reminded through the paragraph on "Program Content" in the *Customs, Experience, and Other Lore for the Program Committee*. Following discussion, Council approved both division recom-

COUNCIL MINUTES

mendations. Council referred to the division Mr. Ritchie's suggestion that the reminder regarding the president's field be moved from the *Customs and Lore* statement to the guidelines, and directed development of language for Council's consideration at its spring meeting.

B. *Program Committee Customs and Lore*: Council also approved the division's amendment to the paragraph on "Affiliates" to read:

Previous Program Committees' practice has varied widely in receptivity to affiliate-suggested joint program sessions, from thirty-seven (out of a total of 155 sessions) in 1983 to fifteen or sixteen. Although we cannot guarantee sessions for all ninety or more affiliate societies, the Association's role as an umbrella organization for the profession argues for as hospitable and open-minded approach as is compatible with the committee's quality standards.

C. *Five-year review of AHR editor and search*: The AHA constitution and bylaws were amended in 1987 to provide for the evaluation of the *AHR* editor every five years, during the first half of the fourth year of the editor's appointment. The evaluation committee is to be composed of the Vice-President for Research, a former member of the Board of Editors who served during the editor's term, and a member of the Association selected by the Indiana University Department of History. Ms. Cook informed Council that Mr. Ransel has indicated he is not interested in serving a third term as editor of the *AHR*. Since three of the five division members, including the vice-president, would be rotating off the division at the beginning of the year, the division at its fall 1993 meeting agreed to recommend to Council that both the review and the search process be considered simultaneously. Ms. Cook also reported that the division urged that any committee established be broader and more inclusive than that appointed for Mr. Ransel's previous review, which included no women and no one working outside U.S. and European history. She noted that the division would consider at its spring 1994 meeting a discussion of possible changes in the Association's bylaws in regard to composition of the editor's review committee.

Mr. Ransel began discussions by reporting on the current climate at host institution Indiana University. He stated that the university had undertaken a review of all outside obligations, and that history department members had received mixed signals on the importance of work on journals and its relevance to promotion and tenure decisions. Mr. Ransel noted that over 100 journals are based at the university and that the review would begin with the *AHR* and the OAH's *Journal of American History*. Mr. Ransel also reminded members that the *Review* had been operating at the university for a number of years without a contract, and urged Council to initiate discussions with financial officers in the Division of Arts and Sciences. Upon query by Mr. Holt if these concerns could be

dealt with in the search and review process, Mr. Ransel indicated that the university's commitment should be ascertained sooner. Although the department itself was convinced of the value of journal work, with ten students employed by the *Review* alone, Mr. Ransel urged Council not to be complacent about the continuation of the present arrangement.

Following additional discussion, Council concurred with the division's recommendation that the evaluation be merged with the search process. Indiana University should be informed of the terms for continuation of the *Review* at university, particularly that additional support would be required, not less.

D. OAH international clearinghouse: Council members noted that at their fall meetings the Research Division as well as the Professional and Teaching Divisions had approved AHA participation in an international clearinghouse proposed by OAH. The OAH proposal called for a newsletter, *Connections*, to be distributed in print and electronically to e-mail subscribers. A national coordinator would be assisted by an informal network of regional facilitators in promotion, distribution, and solicitation of clearinghouse postings. There would be no formal limit to the types of postings, but OAH envisioned scholar/student as well as collaborative research opportunities.

E. Resolution re NARA and Library of Congress: In response to reports of deteriorating conditions at these two research institutions, the division agreed at its fall meeting to call for a comprehensive study of both by the American Council of Learned Societies. Division and Council members Ms. Cook and Ms. Fink agreed to draft a resolution to that effect, to be forwarded to the president of ACLS and the AHA Council. Members were provided with a copy of the resolution as well as NCC Director Page Miller's evaluation. Ms. Miller noted that the National Archives, unlike the Library, was in the process of evaluating its mission with plans to make the necessary changes. In contrast, the Library had not yet begun a similar self-evaluation. Ms. Cook noted that the president of ACLS had initially been enthusiastic about a joint review, but had suggested later limiting the review to the Library alone since an Archives review at this time would unfairly constrain the search for U.S. Archivist. Both Ms. Cook and Ms. Fink again urged an investigation of both institutions. Mr. Holt observed he was uncomfortable proceeding given the ongoing review at the Archives. Mr. Ritchie proposed, and Council concurred, that a review should proceed with regard to the Library only at this time and defer consideration on the Archives until the spring meeting.

In concluding her service with the division, Ms. Cook commended fellow division members with whom she had worked as well as AHA staff and NCC Director Page Putnam Miller. She expressed disappointment

COUNCIL MINUTES

with historians who were not interested in issues of declassification and diplomatic history, and urged Council not to waiver in its support of openness and access to documents.

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: A. *Statement on Involvement in Education Projects:* At its spring 1993 meeting, Council reviewed a draft statement on involvement in educational projects prompted by participation in and experiences gained from the National Assessment of Educational Progress and the National History Standards projects. Members suggested additional modifications were needed and asked Mr. Blackey to submit a revised draft for review at its next meeting. Council examined the draft and unanimously approved its adoption as Association policy. See Attachment for complete text.

B. *Communications from Earl Bell:* Members were provided with copies of Mr. Bell's letter to Ms. Tilly as AHA president, his column in the Organization of History Teachers' *OHT Newsletter*, and a memorandum from Mr. Gardner. Mr. Bell, who is president of the OHT and a longtime AHA member, criticized the AHA Council as elitist and called for leadership by "historians, rather than AHA staff." Following discussion, members agreed with Mr. Gardner's suggestion that the newly-elected division member, Doris Meadows, Wilson Magnet High School, Rochester, NY, who is an officer and member of OHT, respond through a letter to the editor. Staff was asked to provide a copy of the response in the spring agenda book.

C. *Other teaching prizes:* Members were provided with information on possible teaching prizes to add to the Asher Distinguished Teaching Award. Mr. Blackey reported that Albert Beveridge has indicated interest in endowing a prize for K-12 history teaching and that initial discussions had taken place with National History Day regarding the possibility of a joint prize. In addition, Mr. Blackey reported he had proposed and the division had approved development of a new prize for an article on teaching. Mr. Blackey had agreed to prepare a draft for consideration at the division's spring meeting. Following the division's fall meeting, an individual contacted the AHA about endowing a prize in honor of her late husband, and Mr. Gardner, in consultation with Mr. Blackey, had prepared guidelines for a biennial prize of \$500 for the best article on teaching history. Mr. Blackey will report on the status of these proposed prizes at the spring Council meeting.

D. *National History Standards:* Members were provided with an update on the project, and noted that the Standards Council had adopted the language proposed by the AHA Council for criterion thirteen at the May 1993 Council meeting.

Report of the vice president, Professional Division: A. Designation of Albert Beveridge as AHA Counsel: See Section 2, item B, page 1. *B. Policies and Procedures:* Mr. Beveridge joined the meeting to discuss the division's examination of its role in cases arising under the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. Ms. Faust reported that Mr. Beveridge attended the fall division meeting and helped the division frame its examination of policies and procedures. Mr. Beveridge commented that he had been consulted initially regarding a specific case before the division and later had been surprised to discover the breadth of cases reviewed by the division.

Council members examined with Mr. Beveridge his memorandum on enforcement of the *Statement*, divided into four separate issues: complaint, initial fact-finding/screening, hearing, and decision sanctions. He noted that each stage raised its own set of policy questions. Complaints: will the AHA ever initiate, or only respond? who can complain? who can be the subject of a complaint? what is the permissible subject matter of a complaint? must the complainant be informed of possible sanctions? what are acceptable defenses? Initial fact-finding/screening process: should there be an initial screening? if so, by whom? should mediation be allowed at this stage? will the AHA investigate? should the AHA decline to entertain a complaint? Hearings: should there be a hearing? what are the procedures to be followed? should the AHA allow representation or witnesses? what is the hearing appeal process? Decision sanctions: written opinion guidelines? when would a case be made "public?"

Mr. Beveridge also reported on the D.C. Nonprofit Immunity Statute approved in 1993. If actions are not reckless and are in performance of an official duty, individuals are immune from liability. The institution or association is also immune if it carries an insurance policy of \$150,000 or more. Although the new law has not yet been tested in the courts, he noted that most jurisdictions have similar laws.

Members discussed several of the issues raised, including intent and hearing requirements, mediation possibilities, lack of investigative procedures, and how complaints are currently acknowledged. Mr. Holt expressed his concern that the AHA lacked sufficient resources to do the job adequately. Several members suggested making a distinction in cases the division would consider, noting plagiarism clearly falls within the historical province. Mr. Beveridge also suggested the AHA might ask the complainant to do more, to explain why the AHA was the appropriate body to review this matter. Pursuing this discussion, Ms. Faust queried if it would be useful for the division to examine issues raised in past and current cases; to analyze the cases in terms of concerns expressed, resources required; and then to consult with Council at the spring 1994 or

COUNCIL MINUTES

January 1995 meeting. Council approved this course of action with Mr. Beveridge offering to aid in drafting the policy.

With regard to Ms. Barnett's motion to approve the division's proposed revision of the Addendum on Policies and Procedures incorporating modifications suggested by Mr. Beveridge, Council tabled further consideration, noting the division would continue its review at its spring meeting.

C. Cases arising under the Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct: Council next moved to consideration of two cases referred to it by the division under the *Statement's* Addendum on Policies and Procedures.

Annual Report of the Pacific Coast Branch: Lawrence Jelenik, secretary-treasurer of the Branch, joined the meeting to report on PCB activities for the year. He noted that 1993 was a watershed year financially for the Branch. Of the \$10,000 invested in American Continental Corporation, the Branch has now recovered half of its investment. The PCB is also faced with the bankruptcy of another of its investments in 1994. Mr. Jelenik noted the Branch also had junk bonds in MGM/UA and was just getting their investment back. He noted that the Branch would have a new stock, bond, and investment plan in place in 1994 and planned a fundraising campaign. He also reported all Branch awards and prize amounts would be increased in 1994. He noted that over 300 people attended the fall 1993 meeting in Los Angeles. The 1994 meeting will be held at California State University, Fullerton and the 1995 meeting in Hawaii. Lois Banner has served as president in 1993, and E. Bradford Burns is the incoming president for 1994. Council informed the Branch of the recently-approved policy statement regarding annual meetings, and Mr. Jelenik noted the Branch had already included a similar clause in its 1995 Hawaii contract. He will forward a copy to Ms. Tune, who will include it in the spring agenda book. Staff was also asked to forward the policy statement to affiliates.

Reports: A. *Executive Director's and AHR editor's reports:* Due to time constraints imposed by Council's executive sessions, the executive director's and editor's reports were postponed until the January 9 Council session.

B. *Guide to Historical Literature:* Pam Gerardi, associate editor of the *Guide*, joined the meeting to report on progress of the publication. She noted that although slightly behind on the production schedule, publisher Oxford University Press has indicated the *Guide* will appear on time. She noted it would be available for sale at the 1995 annual meeting, priced at \$125 for the two-volume set. Ms. Fink suggested the donation of sets to overseas universities and colleges.

C. *HTA/NHEN:* Christine Compston, director of the History Teaching Alliance/National History Education Network joint office located at the

University of Tulsa, joined the meeting to report on the first year of joint operation. She provided a report on the HTA's current projects, including the America's Industrial Heritage Project, National History Day collaboration, and projects at three schools and universities. Although discussions began about the formation of NHEN in 1989, it was only recently launched with Ms. Compston's appointment in June 1993. She reported on NHEN's goals and projects, noting the addition of two new institutional members—America's Industrial Heritage and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Leadership Project for teachers—and several individual members. She also reported on an opportunity with regard to the Eisenhower Fund, noting that Congress is considering expanding coverage of the fund to include other disciplines such as history considered core curriculum.

National Coordinating Committee: Page Putnam Miller, director of NCC, joined the meeting to brief members on several issues, including the search for the U.S. Archivist, the reauthorization of the NHPRC, revision of the Executive Order on classification and declassification, and an update on the PROFS case. She reported that Mary Maples Dunn, a long-time AHA member and president of Smith College, would be interviewed regarding the Archivist position in Washington on January 7. She also reported on the opposition of NCC and several of its member organizations to a self-appointed candidate for Archivist, Robert Hardsesdy, a former president of Southwest Texas State University and a political appointee in the Johnson administration. She reported that he had bypassed White House personnel staff and has appealed directly to former Presidents and others in pursuit of the position.

Ms. Miller also updated members on the Executive Order on declassification, noting she had been working with Ms. Cook and the Research Division on this issue. She remarked that the State Department had become very sensitive on this issue and had, as a result, become overly cautious. The NCC and the AHA have urged adoption of strict guidelines and precise language for exemptions which would allow material to be held beyond twenty years. Ms. Miller also reported that the presiding judge of the PROFS case contacted parties in early September 1993, noting he did not like having a 1989 case on his docket and called upon both parties to use their "collective wisdom" to do what they could to resolve the case.

Adjournment: In adjourning the meeting, Ms. Tilly, on behalf of the Council, presented a plaque to Mr. Wakeman for service as president of the Association and extended grateful thanks to Ms. Cook, vice-president of the Research Division, and Council members Ms. Fink and Ms. Painter for their three years service on the Council. The meeting was adjourned at 12:05 p.m. on January 7.

COUNCIL MINUTES

JANUARY 9, 1994

The Council met in the Executive Boardroom of the San Francisco Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, CA on Sunday, January 9, 1994. Immediate past president Louise A. Tilly called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m. by thanking the Council for its diligence during her presidential year and expressing appreciation to staff for its help and advice. She presented the gavel to President Thomas C. Holt.

Present were: Mr. Holt; John H. Coatsworth, president-elect; vice-presidents Robert A. Blackey (Teaching Division), Drew Gilpin Faust (Professional Division), and William G. Rosenberg (Research Division); Council members Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Mary Elizabeth Perry, Donald A. Ritchie, and Leslie Brown; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; Samuel R. Gammon, executive director; James B. Gardner, deputy executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive associate. Immediate past president Tilly attended a portion of the meeting. Unable to attend was Council member Walter LaFeber.

Action on Business Meeting Resolutions: Two resolutions submitted to headquarters by the December 15 deadline were withdrawn at the annual Business Meeting on January 8 in response to Council's action to relocate the 1995 annual meeting. Ms. Perry reported that AHA affiliate CCWHP had raised over \$1000 at its reception.

Appointment of 1994 Local Arrangements Chair: Members were asked for suggestions from the Chicago area since staff had been directed to focus attention on an alternate Midwest site. One possibility was Jim Grossman, Newberry Library. Staff was directed to poll the Executive Committee when the best candidate was identified.

Status report from 1995 Program Committee: Robert L. Harris, Jr., Cornell University, chair of the 1995 Program Committee, joined the meeting to brief Council on the committee's first meeting held in Washington in early December. He reported that the number of session proposals received thus far was slightly ahead of the 1994 total. He discussed a planned plenary session on the end of the post-war world, suggesting as possible participants Eric Hobsbawm, New School for Social Research; Carol Gluck, Columbia University; and Jurgen Kocka, University of Berlin. He noted the committee had suggested that C-SPAN might be interested in taping the session for later broadcast since it would be of broad interest. Mr. Ritchie commented that he was acquainted with several individuals who worked at the network and would be happy to work with the committee to facilitate taping. Mr. Rosenberg suggested that a Russian or East European specialist be added as chair to round out field coverage. Mr. Harris encouraged Council to determine the alternate

meeting site as soon as possible. Council members urged the committee to monitor several of those areas always causing the most comment by members, such as adequate coverage of all fields in the final program, time slot assignment, and room assignment. Staff was also asked to assign larger rooms to the minority and the two-year faculty receptions since both had overflow crowds this year. Members also suggested Program Committee chairs provide the convention manager with suggestions on room assignments for sessions.

Continuing business from January 6-7 session: A. Professional Division: Part-time and non-tenure-track employment and family leave policy: The division referred Ms. Perry's and Mr. Warner's correspondence requesting formation of task forces to the Council for action. They had urged the Association to take leadership on these issues and recommended naming a task force on family leave policy and another on part-time/non-tenure-track faculty. Ms. Perry also suggested consulting with the AAUP to ascertain what had been done, and recommended that the AHA task forces could make specific recommendations on courses of action and what needed to be accomplished.

Mr. Warner also noted that during his two years on Council he had observed that Council generally reacted to urgent issues and that he would encourage members to consider these types of serious professional issues and how the Association could address them. He suggested that staff should be asked to evaluate the AHA budget and identify \$25,000 that could be expended annually on similar issues. Ms. Faust disagreed, stating she believed the Council did have an agenda permitting establishment of programs, adding that if a program was proposed that needed funding, then it should be brought to Council for funding. Ms. Barnett agreed, suggesting that a project should be in place before the request for funding.

Ms. Perry reported that the American Anthropological Association had developed models which could serve as a starting point. Mr. Warner added that a series of meetings throughout the country might be useful as well. Mr. Ritchie agreed, remarking that the important objective of the task force would be to educate. He urged Council to identify goals it could achieve and recommended examination of the next fiscal year budget to identify funds available. Mr. Coatsworth recommended establishing standards, noting that even though the Association could not enforce them, they would be useful to colleges and universities. Mr. Holt agreed that the Association should develop a policy statement or statement of standards with a plan of action, suggesting that the task force could work with other organizations such as the MLA. Ms. Brown remarked that care should be taken in defining part-time, particularly the tension between exploitation

COUNCIL MINUTES

and providing an opportunity. She also suggested examining the needs at historically black colleges.

In discussing the composition of the task forces, Ms. Perry recommended no more than four or five members who reported to the Professional Division and Council. Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth, Council unanimously approved the following resolution:

That the Association create a task force to investigate the use of part-time, adjunct, and non-tenured faculty, and to make recommendations to the Council on appropriate standards and action.

Council also agreed that Mr. Holt will appoint committee members in consultation with Ms. Perry and Mr. Warner.

Ms. Perry also urged a separate task force on family leave policy, noting members need a strong model to take to their institutions. Members agreed that the study should not be assigned to the Committee on Women Historians since it crosses gender lines. Mr. Warner recommended identifying and evaluating models already in place. Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth, Council unanimously approved the following resolution:

That the Association create a task force on family leave policy to report to the Council on appropriate standards and action.

Members agreed that, between now and the spring Council meeting, both task forces should work by mail and phone to develop a plan of work and resource needs. Any necessary funding could then be discussed at Council's next meeting. Progress reports should be provided at the spring meeting.

B. Research Division: Review and search for AHR editor: Mr. Rosenberg, who had been unable to attend the January 6-7 sessions, asked Council for clarification on the evaluation and search for Mr. Ransel's successor, noting a search committee would need to be in place no later than this fall since his term would end the summer 1995. He was particularly concerned that the division would be required to begin not only a search process for the editor but also for a new host institution. Mr. Ransel stated that Indiana University had only recently begun its review of all journals located at the university, and that no one in the department had had an opportunity to discuss it. He noted he had only recently realized there was a problem when his associate editor Leah Shopkow stepped down and not one of the fourteen or fifteen people he approached to replace her would agree to serve. He again noted he had received mixed signals about released time and the relevance of service on journals to promotion and tenure decisions. He emphasized that the most important point he wanted to make was that the AHA should not simply assume that the negotiations to keep the journal at IU would remain completely

uncomplicated. He urged the AHA leadership to either contract for an additional term or determine if there is no support to keep the *Review* on campus.

Mr. Rosenberg identified two problems: (1) associate editor opening and (2) the editorship. He remarked that it was crucial to determine if IU would add another faculty member from outside the department as editor or if it would insist the editor be a member of the faculty already at IU. He stated that if they refused to open the search, then the whole issue of location would also have to be decided. Mr. Ransel stated he believed several issues would be resolved by the end of January and suggested that the Council assume continued cooperation for the time being. Mr. Holt suggested contacting the university to explain the AHA constitutional requirement regarding the search process and request clarification of IU's position. Mr. Ransel will let him know when to write. Mr. Ransel agreed to maintain regular contact within the next few weeks, and if necessary, Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Ransel, and Mr. Gardner will draft an appropriate letter.

Report of the Executive Director: A. Alternative dues schedule: At its spring 1993 meeting, Council directed staff to prepare options for a membership dues increase. Mr. Gammon reported that most humanities learned societies utilize a graduated dues schedule in which more junior members of the profession pay rates either at or below cost of services and the dues level increases sharply at higher salary levels. He noted that the AHA traditionally has derived between 36 and 41 percent of its total revenue from membership dues. Figures compiled by staff indicate that 37 percent of dues-paying members report incomes of less than \$20,000 per annum. Members argued against an across-the-board 25 percent increase, which would impact less prosperous members disproportionately.

Council considered three options developed by staff, and, following discussion, approved the following by a vote of 7 ayes and 2 nays, to be implemented in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1994:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Dues</i>
Over \$70K	\$120
Over \$55K	\$100
Over \$45K	\$ 90
Over \$35K	\$ 75
Over \$20K	\$ 65
Under \$20K	\$ 35
Students/part-time	\$ 30

Members noted that the dues structure was more progressive and in line with other professional associations.

COUNCIL MINUTES

B. *COLA for staff*: Council considered a cost of living adjustment for AHA staff in Washington, since AHR employees in Bloomington automatically follow Indiana University's pattern. Mr. Gammon reported that the AHA has traditionally followed the federal government's lead and that the budget approved by Council at the spring 1993 meeting included a 3 percent salary cushion for this purpose. He also reported on the complicated government plans for COLAs, noting that although there will be no general increase for government employees and that the 2.6 percent for military and civilian retirees will be postponed until April 1, there would be a 4.2 percent increase for most Washington, D.C.-based employees to better equate salaries with the private sector scale in the area.

Mr. Holt reported on his and Mr. Coatsworth's attendance at the previous evening's staff reception, and commented that it would be unconscionable to penalize the staff for the Council's decision regarding the 1995 annual meeting and commended the Washington staff for its efforts and diligence. Following discussion, Council unanimously approved a 4.3 percent cost-of-living-adjustment for Washington staff. Mr. Ritchie urged the AHA controller's office to provide Council with long-range projections to aid Council in its decisions.

C. *Ritchie proposal regarding Wesley-Logan Prize*: Members agreed to postpone until the May meeting Mr. Ritchie's proposal to donate \$5,000 to the newly-established Wesley-Logan Prize in the African Diaspora. Staff should advise Council on the amount needed to establish the prize's endowment in an amount that would support an annual \$1,000 prize.

D. *Selection procedures for Awards for Scholarly Distinction*: Upon recommendation of the 1993 Nominating Committee, Council at its spring meeting agreed to excuse the committee from nominating candidates for the annual Awards and to establish replacement procedures at its next meeting. Current guidelines call for up to three awards annually to senior historians of the highest distinction and integrity who have spent a significant portion of their professional careers in the U.S. and who are normally of emeritus rank or equivalent standing otherwise. Upon motion by Ms. Barnett, Council unanimously agreed that the AHA president should appoint a committee of three former AHA presidents to nominate individuals to Council, with the immediate past president serving as chair.

E. *Palladino correspondence*: Members reviewed Grace Palladino's plea that the Association make a greater effort to publicize the effects of closing the stacks at the Library of Congress on primary researchers and documentary editors. Ms. Palladino serves as co-editor of the Samuel Gompers Papers based at the University of Maryland at College Park. Staff will write her regarding the Research Division's proposed study.

F. *Federal Theatre Project*: Members were provided with the exchange of correspondence with the Librarian of Congress regarding the removal of the records of the Federal Theatre Project from George Mason University. Council had directed staff at its spring meeting to write the Librarian urging reconsideration of the Library's decision to relocate the papers.

G. *Jameson Papers report*: Morey Rothberg, editor and project director of the J. Franklin Jameson Papers Project, provided Council with a written report on the project's status. Volume one of the three-volume set is in print and the remaining two volumes are nearly complete. Mr. Rothberg reported that the editor and assistant editor will not seek financial support beyond May 1994.

H. *Kurian correspondence*: Mr. Gammon provided Council with an exchange of correspondence with George Kurian, director of the National Register of Scholars on CD-ROM. The National Register will be a directory containing the full curricula vitae of all living scholars in all disciplines. It was designed to help fill the gap left by the demise of the *Directory of American Scholars*. Material describing the project noted there are no charges for listing and that the first edition of NRS-CD-ROM is planned for fall 1994 or spring 1995. It will include scholars affiliated with colleges and universities and research institutions as well as those working independently. The only restriction is the publication of one book or article in a scholarly journal in the past ten years. Although devoted primarily to U.S. scholars, foreign scholars working in the U.S. will be considered for inclusion under some circumstances. It will be updated annually and available online. Mr. Kurian is working with the ACLS to establish an editorial board drawn from ACLS constituent societies whose task will oversee, guide, and define the project.

I. *CIA involvement in oversight of Department of Defense funding for international language and area studies*: The National Security Education Act of 1991 called for establishment of a National Security Education Programs (NSEP) that had three areas of activity: a) scholarships for undergraduate study abroad, b) graduate fellowships for use either in the U.S. or overseas, and c) institution building. The legislation was crafted by a former chair of the Senate select intelligence committee and was funded with \$150 million shifted from unspent intelligence appropriations that had been placed in the U.S. Treasury.

There has been active criticism from the academic community, primarily because the NSEP is located within the Department of Defense and the legislation calls for the CIA and the Secretary of Defense to serve on the policy-making board for NSEP. Both the ACLS and SSRC have formally indicated they could not participate as re-grant agencies unless legislative changes are made. In recent months, administration of the program has

COUNCIL MINUTES

been moved to the Assistant Secretary for Democratic Peacemaking, a bureau created to distance the program from meddling, and peer review has been instituted at all stages.

Despite these modifications, the ACLS and several area studies organizations continue to object to the way the program was developed and will be administered. A pilot program has been instituted and the first awards are to be announced in the spring of 1994. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously approved, with eight members present:

That the Council concurs in the objections raised by other professional associations to aspects of the administration of the National Security Education Program, in particular to the presence of defense and intelligence officials on the National Security Education Board and the location of the National Security Education Program in the Department of Defense, and directs the president to communicate this position as he deems appropriate.

New business: The Council considered three new items of business:

A. *APSA proposal for study of Ph.D. programs in the social sciences:* Members reviewed a proposal from the American Political Science Association to establish a collaborative project to examine Ph.D. programs in the social sciences. The project would examine graduate programs, collecting both quantitative and qualitative data about program objectives, structure, and content; the fields of specialization of both faculty and the students they are training; the teaching and advising responsibilities of faculty; and the professional objectives and expectations of graduate students. Council agreed that it had insufficient time and information to make an informed decision and that it could not endorse the proposal at this time.

B. *"Disney's America":* Members were provided with copies of correspondence on the Disney Corporation's plans to build a theme park on the American experience in suburban Washington, D.C.

C. *Proposed resolution on Bosnia:* Members reviewed and tabled consideration of a resolution condemning the continued war in Bosnia and other portions of the former Yugoslavia.

Council member appointments: The following represents committee appointments for 1994:

Executive Committee

Thomas A. Holt
John H. Coatsworth
Louise A. Tilly
Drew Gilpin Faust
Donald A. Ritchie

Professional Division

Mary Elizabeth Perry

Finance Committee

Thomas A. Holt
John H. Coatsworth
Louise A. Tilly
Sam Bass Warner, Jr.
Donald A. Ritchie

Research Division

Walter LaFaber

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Teaching Division

Suzanne Wilson Barnett

Committee on Affiliated Societies

John H. Coatsworth, chair

Leslie Brown

Committee on Committees

John H. Coatsworth, chair

Miscellaneous: With regard to the General Meeting announcement of book award winners, staff was directed to write committee chairs discouraging ties in awards.

Date of Spring Meeting: Council agreed on Sunday-Monday, May 8-9 for its spring meeting in Washington.

Adjournment: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

MAY 8-9, 1994

The Council met in the Farragut and Thoroughbred Rooms of the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. on Sunday and Monday, May 8 and 9, 1994. President Thomas C. Holt called the meeting to order at 2:10 p.m. on May 8. Present were: Mr. Holt; John H. Coatsworth, president-elect; Louise A. Tilly, immediate past president; vice-presidents Robert A. Blackey (Teaching Division), Drew Gilpin Faust (Professional Division), and William G. Rosenberg (Research Division); Council members Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Mary Elizabeth Perry, Donald A. Ritchie, Leslie Brown, and Walter LaFeber; David L. Ransel, editor, *AHR*; James B. Gardner, acting executive director; and Sharon K. Tune, executive associate.

Approval of the minutes of January 6-7 and 9, 1994: The minutes were unanimously approved with four emendations.

Report of the President: A. *Executive Committee actions:* The following actions, taken on Council's behalf by the Executive Committee, were brought for approval: i) Council unanimously confirmed Association participation in a multidisciplinary Advocacy in the Classroom Conference to examine the role of advocacy in the classroom and its implications for the roles and responsibilities of faculty members. The conference is slated for spring 1995 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with 500 participants to be invited. Conference costs will be covered by a participants' registration fee and outside funding, with attendees covering their own travel and housing costs. Mr. Gardner reported on an April planning committee meeting.

ii) Council concurred with the committee's decision to continue the Latin American/ Hispanic Archives Project through June 1994 while awaiting a decision on a funding request to the Mellon Foundation. Although \$350,000 had been requested from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for the first phase of the project, the project received \$100,000 in outright funds and an offer of an additional \$125,000 in matching funds. Mr. Gardner reported that appeals to several foundations had been unsuccessful, but that the Mellon Foundation had expressed interest. In the meantime, the project has moved forward and the Association has paid bills exceeding the \$100,000 outright grant. Members agreed that expenses in excess of the \$100,000 outright grant from NEH would be borne by the Association if outside funding was not raised. Mr. Gardner reported that internal AHA accounting procedures were being revised to improve monitoring of grant fund expenditures.

iii) Council confirmed donation of eight three-year subscriptions to the East and Central Europe Donation Project administered by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). Although Council had approved the Association's participation in this project at its May 1993 meeting, the exact number of journal donations had become entangled. ACLS initially requested a three-year commitment to donate fifteen gratis subscriptions. Upon recommendation of the AHA's executive director, at its May 1993 meeting Council instead offered up to 100 reduced-price memberships at \$25 each. ACLS countered with a request for twelve gratis memberships. At the January 1994 meeting, Council approved three additional gratis subscriptions to the nine already being donated by the AHA to foreign universities. During the spring of 1994, ACLS once again contacted the AHA, providing a list of eight institutions to which the AHA "had agreed to donate three-year subscriptions." Upon investigation, Mr. Gardner discovered that journal donations already in place had been confused with the request for new subscriptions.

Mr. Warner commented that he would be willing to donate his copy of the *American Historical Review*. Following discussion, staff was asked to investigate and report to Council on the History of Science Society's "Adopt-a-Scholar" program.

iv) Council concurred with the Executive Committee's decision to extend funding to the Jameson Papers Project through May 1994 in order to complete the project. Mr. Gardner was directed to inform the project director that the AHA's financial obligation to the project would cease at the end of May. The project should also be informed that the Association expected work to be completed as planned by May 31 with a manuscript delivered to the project's editorial board.

B. *AHA Executive Director*: i) Samuel Gammon's retirement: For the minutes, Mr. Holt reported that the AHA Council had agreed to terms of separation with Mr. Gammon in an agreement dated February 28, 1994. Members were provided with a copy of the April 1994 *Perspectives* article announcing Mr. Gammon's retirement.

ii) Search: a. Evaluation Committee: As required by Bylaw 3(2) of the AHA constitution and bylaws, an evaluation committee was appointed to inform the Search Committee for the new director of any special qualifications to be sought. The committee was composed of Ms. Tilly, serving as chair; Mr. Ritchie; and Allison Blakely, Howard University. Ms. Tilly distributed the committee's report and reviewed procedures and findings. She reported that the committee had met with the Association's headquarter's staff and interviewed as well officers of other organizations. In addition to qualifications, the committee made short- and long-term recommendations for the Association. Following discussion, Council members directed that the committee's report circulate to the AHA staff and the Search Committee and, later, to short list candidates.

iii) Search Committee: Mr. Holt reported that, in consultation with Mr. Coatsworth, the following appointments had been made to the Executive Director Search Committee: Mr. Coatsworth, chair; Ms. Perry; Pete Daniel, National Museum of American History; Darlene Clark Hine, Michigan State University; and Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Holt also thanked Council members who had responded to his request for recommendations.

Council members discussed procedures for the selection process. Mr. Coatsworth reported on his investigation of procedures utilized during the previous executive director's search, noting that Council had convened to hear the committee's one recommendation for appointment. Mr. Ritchie reported the Evaluation Committee's finding that the AHA staff had requested involvement in the selection process and the opportunity to meet candidates from the short list. Although Council members were not in favor of a staff member appointment to the Search Committee, they agreed that short list candidates should have on-site visits with the AHA headquarters staff.

Upon recommendation by Mr. Coatsworth, the Council approved the following procedure: (1) Mr. Coatsworth to send a memo to staff outlining Search Committee procedures, and asking for staff's comment throughout the search process. (2) After the June 1 deadline, the Search Committee to meet in Washington to evaluate all applications and construct a short list of candidates. (3) The committee to provide Council with a final list of all applicants and to report on short list candidates, including committee evaluations. (4) Council members to have an opportunity to provide

COUNCIL MINUTES

comments and to suggest questions for candidates. (5) Interviews to be conducted in Washington; candidates to have an opportunity to meet with AHA staff. (6) The committee to provide Council a second report on the committee's findings, indicating whether the committee recommends a single candidate or proposes that Council consider two or three candidates. Mr. Holt will poll the Council to determine whether, in light of the Search Committee's report, the Council wishes to interview one or more candidates; whether it wishes to meet to discuss the candidates; and whether, in case a majority wishes neither to meet or to interview or to meet for discussion, the Council would want to select the new Executive Director by mail or FAX ballot. Council members agreed to meet on October 9 if necessary.

C. Report of the Finance Committee: Mr. Holt reported on the Sunday morning meeting of the Finance Committee, and Council unanimously approved the FY 1994-95 budget, with the following amendments: approved adjustment of the acting executive director's salary (see Item 9, Executive Session actions); approved up to \$5,000 expenditure for an architectural engineer (see Item 9, Executive Session actions); and approved up to \$6,000 for search process for the *American Historical Review* editor.

Mr. Holt reported that the Finance Committee had taken a number of steps to revise AHA financial reporting documents and to assess the Association's financial strategy, that include (1) providing useable and understandable financial reports, (2) distinguishing among the Association's special funds, such as endowment and grant funds, (3) asking the acting executive director and controller to submit a plan to revise the AHA's functional budget by September 1, and (4) asking the acting executive director and the controller to review current procedures and to develop policy for the administration of Association investments. Mr. Holt noted that the latter would enable Council to assess the relative success of Fiduciary Trust International investments and to determine if the Association should remain with the company.

Annual meeting: Legal Counsel to the Association Albert J. Beveridge III joined the meeting to discuss issues related to the relocation of the 1995 annual meetings, the site of the 1996 annual meeting, and the revision of the Association's annual meeting policy.

1995 Chicago meeting: a. Cancellation of Cincinnati contracts and status of mediation: Members were provided with copies of letters of notification to Cincinnati hotels withdrawing the 1995 annual meeting from the city. Copies of hotels' responses were also provided, including liquidated damages claims. Mr. Beveridge reported that offers to resolve the claims were sent to each of the hotels and that the deadline had been

four days prior to the Council's meeting. He noted that the Terrace Hotel had been the sole property to settle before Council's meeting and that several had not yet responded. Mr. Beveridge also reviewed negotiation plans for the remaining hotels. In the discussion that followed, Council members suggested Mr. Beveridge contact: Zane Miller, University of Cincinnati; Gale Peterson, Cincinnati Historical Society; Jeffrey Merrick, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and coordinator of affiliate Committee on Lesbian and Gay History; Stonewall Cincinnati; and the fourteen University of Cincinnati history department members who had urged the AHA to relocate the meeting.

Perspectives and press coverage: Council members were provided with copies of articles from *Perspectives*, the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, and California press following the news release at the Annual Meeting. c. Correspondence: Members were provided with correspondence received after the relocation announcement: John F. Ahern, president, Ohio Council for the Social Studies; John C. Appel, Stroudsburg, PA; T. Wayne Beasley, Murray State University; Marvin Becker, University of Michigan; Richard Brashares, Glenside, PA; Reed S. Browning, Kenyon College; Steven Coe, Ann Arbor, MI; Stephen D. Cronin, University of Delaware; Gary Daynes, University of Delaware; Kathleen Grange; J. David Hoeveler, Jr., University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; Robert A. Jacobs, Leo Baeck Institute; Edith Murk Link, Hunter College; Michael Mase, Golden West College; Craig Mosher; Stephen A. Pagaard, International School of Dusseldorf; Don Palm, Austin, TX; Allan Peskin, Cleveland State University; Richard V. Pierard, Indiana State University; Thurber Proffitt, El Cajon, CA; John T. Reilly, Mount Saint Mary College; Daniel Rosenberg, University of California, Berkeley; Catherine Koch Schildknecht, Erlanger, KY; Kevin Schmiesing; Bernard Sinsheimer, University of Maryland European Division; Michael Suozzi, San Diego, CA; Sefton D. Temkin, Albany, NY; and Steven J. Williams, New Mexico Highlands University.

Finances: Staff reported on the status of fund raising and the impact on the AHA's budget of the decision to relocate the meeting. Members agreed that nothing further should appear in *Perspectives* with regard to fund raising, but that a letter with response envelope should be sent to individuals on mailing lists. The fund raising committee chaired by Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College-CUNY, will be asked to follow up the letters by telephone.

Chicago arrangements: Ms. Tune reported on negotiations to relocate the meeting to Chicago and the impact on meeting arrangements.

Policy implementation: a. Survey of other organizations: Members were provided a summary of Ms. Tune's survey of fifty organizations

COUNCIL MINUTES

regarding annual meeting policies and procedures. Also provided was a copy of the Pacific Coast Branch's 1996 hotel contract containing a clause prohibiting sexual preference discrimination and memo advising affiliates about the policy statement. b. Guidelines for implementation: With the advice of Mr. Beveridge, members revised and approved the draft "Annual Meeting Location Policy and Guidelines for Implementation." A copy is appended to these minutes. Mr. Coatsworth proposed, and members approved, publication of the adopted statement in *Perspectives*. The document should be preceded by a short paragraph noting that Council would welcome comments from the membership. Any concerns raised will be addressed by Council at its January meeting.

1996 Atlanta meeting: a. Statement from Committee on Lesbian and Gay Historians/Committee on Women Historians: Staff member Noralee Frankel provided a written report of her conversation with Jeffrey Merrick, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and coordinator of the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History. In support of the Association's stand on Cincinnati and Council's approval of the annual meeting policy statement, Mr. Merrick indicated that the affiliate would not ask the Association to relocate the 1996 meeting. Ms. Frankel also reported that the CWH supported the CLGH position, and was developing a session for the Atlanta meeting on civil rights and sexual practice. In addition, the 1995 CWH breakfast speaker will address the status of lesbian and gay historians. b. Correspondence: Members were provided with correspondence from Mary Young, University of Rochester, regarding the Atlanta meeting. Ms. Young urged the Association to examine laws of the cities in which the meetings are held prior to contracting future meetings.

b. Evaluation by Albert Beveridge: Mr. Beveridge discussed his written evaluation of Georgia laws and Atlanta ordinances that may affect gays and lesbians. He noted that neither were protected under Georgia laws prohibiting discrimination in housing, property rights, or employment. In addition, Georgia criminalizes sodomy, both heterosexual and homosexual. Mr. Beveridge reported that the state's anti-sodomy statute had been upheld when challenged as a violation of the right to privacy in the U.S. Constitution. Although the Georgia Supreme Court had refused to address whether adults may privately engage in consensual sodomy under the Georgia constitution, the City of Atlanta is viewed as being very progressive with respect to issues of sexual orientation. The city has a general anti-discrimination provision that includes sexual orientation and prohibits discrimination in areas such as public accommodations and employment and, in 1993, adopted domestic partner legislation. Mr. Beveridge reported that both the anti-discrimination provision and the domestic partner legislation are under challenge, however.

Following discussion, members agreed that AHA members should be advised of Council's review and asked Mr. Gardner to inform the membership in the September newsletter. Council asked that this report and the revised annual meeting policy statement appear in the September issue of *Perspectives*.

Report of the President-elect: Mr. Coatsworth, chair of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, reported that the affiliate Conference on Slavic and East European History had informed the AHA that it was "out of service." Council concurred with the committee's recommendation that the CSEEH be removed from AHA affiliated society status.

Report of the vice president for Teaching: Mr. Blackey briefly reported on the division's activities and brought two items for Council consideration: A. *Proposed guidelines for K-12 prize:* Council unanimously accepted the division's draft guidelines for a prize to honor outstanding contributions to precollegiate teaching and learning of history. Individuals, a department, a school, or some other grouping of teachers will be eligible for consideration. Mr. Blackey stated that Albert Beveridge plans to raise a \$20,000 endowment fund. He also noted that the division expects to finalize prize details at its fall meeting, and that it will be offered for the first time in 1996. The prize will be sponsored jointly with National History Day. Discussion of a name for the prize was postponed.

B. *Proposed guidelines for article prize:* Council also unanimously accepted the division's terms for a new prize for the best article on teaching history. It is endowed by a \$10,000 contribution from the widow of a long-time member, William Gilbert. Articles by AHA members that have been published in the United States will be eligible for consideration. The division will screen nominations. Mr. Blackey reported that the prize will be offered initially in 1995, with the first award announced at the January 1996 Annual Meeting. The biennial prize will carry a \$500 cash award.

Report of the vice president for the Profession: Ms. Faust reported on the division's recent spring meeting, noting it had established procedures for a review and evaluation of current and past cases. The division will provide an interim report at Council's January meeting and a final report at the spring 1995 meeting. A. *Troyer Steele Anderson Prize:* Ms. Faust reported that under terms established in 1990, the Anderson Prize is to be offered every five years to a person who has made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association. The division serves as a nominating jury to the Council. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000 plus travel expenses to the AHA Annual Meeting at which it is presented. The availability of the prize was announced in spring issues of *Perspectives*, and nominations were solicited from other AHA divisions and committees.

COUNCIL MINUTES

Following discussion, Council directed (1) the Professional Division to coordinate with the Committees on Minority and Women Historians to provide additional information and an account of contributions to the Association of the 1994 nominee. Staff would then poll Council members so that the award could be announced at the January 1995 meeting. (2) The division to develop improved guidelines at its fall meeting. (3) The staff to investigate and report if the donor's bequest required the Association to maintain a separate endowment. (4) The staff to include a file reminder that in addition to newsletter announcements, all divisions and committees should be asked for nominations. Full accounts containing the nominee's c.v. and letters of support should be encouraged.

B. *Revision of the employment section of the Statement on Standards:* Legal Counsel to the Association Albert J. Beveridge joined the meeting to discuss the revision of the employment section of the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. Mr. Beveridge began his remarks by noting that the *Statement* is a very important document to the Association since it not only speaks to the profession but for it. He encouraged the division and Council to proceed slowly and to circulate the draft as it is developed. Following discussion in which several members expressed concern with the draft as presented, Council agreed that Ms. Faust should redraft the document over the summer and that it should be circulated to the Committees on Minority and Women Historians, the two task forces, and Council prior to review by the division at its fall meeting. The division will then make final revisions to the document and forward to Council. The draft should then be published in *Perspectives* in the spring, asking for membership comment. Ms. Brown noted that graduate students should be mentioned earlier and more prominently in the document, particularly with regard to selection criteria of employment.

Report of the vice president for Research: Mr. Rosenberg brought the following for consideration: A. *Selection of 1994 honorary foreign member:* The Council unanimously concurred with the division's recommendation that Eric J. H. Hobsbawm, emeritus, Birbeck College, University of London, receive the 1994 honor. Staff will prepare a letter of notification for Mr. Holt's signature.

B. *American Historical Review:* i) Nominees for Board of Editors: Council unanimously approved the appointments of Prasenjit Duara, University of Chicago (Asia); Gabrielle Spiegel, Johns Hopkins University (medieval); Daniel Scott Smith, University of Illinois at Chicago (early America/quantitative methods); and Reba Soffer, California State University at Northridge (modern England) to replace those rotating off the board.

ii) Search for new *AHR* editor: Mr. Rosenberg reported on the status of discussions to continue the *Review* at Indiana University, noting that the

division had concurred with Council's decision to delay initiating the search for Mr. Ransel's successor until the relationship with the university was settled. He noted that it was critical for the university to provide a new faculty line in the department to hire the editor, and that he believed that the university would meet this condition. Mr. Ransel also reported that, at the department's recent meeting, faculty members overwhelmingly designated the editorship position to be its top priority faculty line. Although Mr. Ransel agreed that all indications were positive, he observed that the department chair would not know the number of faculty lines available until the end of July.

Mr. Rosenberg also discussed the AHA constitution and bylaws requirement in Bylaw 3(3) that the division must evaluate the editor every five years, and possible expansion of the Evaluation Committee into the Search Committee for Mr. Ransel's replacement. He noted that the Evaluation Committee must be composed of the vice president of the division, a former member of the Board of Editors who had served during the tenure of the current editor, and a member of the Association designated by the host institution's history department. Mr. Rosenberg reported that the Research Division had recommended that individuals appointed to the Evaluation Committee could later serve on the larger Search Committee. He noted a larger committee would be useful if a new institutional home for the journal must be found in addition to a new editor. Following discussion, it was agreed that to form the Search Committee two additional members should be named to the Evaluation Committee after it had completed its work. Upon motion, Council unanimously approved Mr. Holt appointing the membership of the Evaluation and Search Committees in consultation with the vice president of the Research Division, who would consult with the Indiana history department. In addition to considering gender, ethnicity, and fields/regions, Ms. Tilly and Ms. Barnett suggested that an editor of another journal might provide useful insight and offered to assist the committee in identifying individuals. Members were asked to forward any additional recommendations or suggestions to Mr. Holt.

iii) Change in Bylaws re review of *AHR* editor: Although the bylaws cannot be changed with regard to the current review and search, the division proposed amending Bylaw 3, section 3, to expand the size of the editor evaluation committee. The composition of the committee could then reflect the varied membership and interests of the Association. Following discussion, Council unanimously approved the draft language and directed staff to submit the revision to the next Business Meeting for approval as required by Bylaw 10. Revised Bylaw 3(3) would read:

COUNCIL MINUTES

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 report to the Research Division. Among its members shall be: the vice-president for Research or other representative of the Research Division, 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 total composition of the committee should reflect the varied membership and interests of the Association. 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; amended by Council, January 5, 1995.)

C. *Annual meeting*: i) Proposed change in Program Committee Guidelines: In response to Council's direction, the division proposed and Council approved the following addition to the first paragraph of the Guidelines:

In shaping the annual meeting program, the committee shall take into consideration significant anniversary observances and past programs and, if possible, schedule one or more sessions relating to the interests of the current AHA president.

Staff was directed to draft language to define "current" president for the "Customs, Experience, and Other Lore" document, to be considered by Council at its next meeting.

ii) Change in Program Committee "Customs and Lore" statement: The division also proposed amending the "Customs and Lore" document in two sections. The first, in the "Affiliates" section, sought to eliminate the qualifying phrase "as is compatible with the committee's quality standards" in the statement on the Association's role as an umbrella organization for the profession that argued for a hospitable and open-minded approach. Following discussion, Council elected to retain the current language. The second, in the "Schedule and Timing" section, proposed to update the document's reference to annual meeting dates. In addition to approving the references to the new meeting schedule, members discussed and unanimously approved modifying the timing of sessions on the last day of the meeting. They agreed sessions should conclude by 1:00 p.m. on the final day of the meeting. The exact timing of the two Sunday sessions will be coordinated by the convention director in consultation with the Program Committee chair.

iii) Selection of 1997 Program Committee chair: Mr. Gardner reported that the divisions had developed a listing of candidates for 1997 Program Committee chair. Upon discussion, Council unanimously approved the following order of invitation: Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois at Chicago (East Africa, women's studies); Sarah M. Evans, University of Minnesota (twentieth-century U.S. social history); and John Voll, University of New Hampshire (Middle East).

iv) Query re General Meeting schedule: Mr. Rosenberg reported that some members of the division raised concerns about the format of the General Meeting. Specifically, they were concerned about the reduced attention to the prize recipients and proposed that Council consider reinstating the reading of prize citations and asking the President to give a briefer, less formal presentation. Following discussion, Council agreed that the format of the General Meeting should not be altered and that it should be at the discretion of the current president.

D. Resolution re Library of Congress study: At its fall 1993 meeting, the division had called for a comprehensive study of the National Archives and the Library of Congress, requesting that two of its members prepare and forward a resolution to Council to that effect. At its January 6 meeting, Council agreed that, given NARA's ongoing internal evaluation, a review should proceed with regard to the Library only and deferred consideration on NARA until the spring meeting. Mr. Rosenberg reported that at the Research Division's spring meeting, members had revised the resolution to make it less antagonistic and accusatory. Following discussion, Council agreed to the revision.

E. Development of policy re income from grant and prize endowments: Mr. Gardner reported that in response to a Research Division request, the Finance Committee will review the status of endowed funds and establish written policies regarding the usage of income from them.

F. East European Archives: The Council noted Mr. Rosenberg's report on an initiative by the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies to study issues of access, preservation, and copying in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Council supported the division's recommendation to establish a joint AHA-AAASS task force and to apply for funding to support its planning meetings.

G. 1996 Program Committee: Renate Bridenthal, Brooklyn College and chair of the 1996 committee, joined the meeting. i) Appointment of committee: Council unanimously approved the following appointments to the 1996 Annual Meeting Program Committee: Edmund Burke, III, University of California at Santa Cruz (Middle East, world); Thomas J. Davis, SUNY-Buffalo (U.S. colonial; African American); Barbara A. Engel, University of Colorado at Boulder (Russia, women); Harvey

Green, Northeastern University (U.S. modern, public); Donna Rogers, Clayton (MO) High School (African American, Latin American); David Harris Sacks, Reed College (early modern Europe); Patricia Seed, Rice University (Latin American); Susan M. Stuard, Haverford College (ancient/medieval Europe; women); and Anand A. Yang, University of Utah (Asia). Ms. Bridenthal (modern Europe; women) will chair, and Patrick Manning, Northeastern University (Africa, world), will co-chair. Mr. Ritchie observed that, since the Association president does not appoint anyone to the committee, he hoped the committee would take into account the field of the president when drawing up the program. Mr. Ransel also recommended changing the name of co-chair to vice chair or deputy chair.

ii) Proposed AHA/World History Association/area studies associations conference: Ms. Bridenthal and Mr. Gardner also reported on an initiative drawn from Ms. Bridenthal's and co-chair Patrick Manning's experience on the 1995 Program Committee. They were surprised and dismayed with the lack of proposals from specialists in a broad range of fields. Mr. Gardner reported that he had written to members of the National Council of Area Studies Associations to explore their interest in a joint conference that would encourage more comparative and cross-cultural work and exchange. Organizations contacted were the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the Association for Asian Studies, the Latin American Studies Association, and the Middle East Studies Association. A planning meeting would establish format, logistics, and other details. Mr. Gardner and Ms. Bridenthal requested Council support for staff time to write grant proposals for the planning meeting. Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth to permit staff to explore funding possibilities, Council agreed by a vote of 9 ayes, 1 nay, and 2 abstentions. Staff was asked to provide Council a progress report once the planning meeting had been held.

iii) Pre-call Call for Papers and theme: Members were provided with the 1996 Call for Papers appearing in the May/June *Perspectives*. Ms. Bridenthal pointed out that the committee was encouraging proposals on the theme of "Politics in Flux: Citizenships in Transformation."

Task Forces: At its January 9 meeting, Council approved establishment of task forces on family leave policy and on the use of part-time, adjunct, and non-tenured faculty. Each task force will make recommendations on appropriate standards and plan of action. Council members agreed that Mr. Holt should appoint committee members in consultation with Ms. Perry and Mr. Warner. A *Report of the Task Force on Family Leave*: Ms. Perry reported that Mr. Holt had appointed the following: Kevin Gaines, Princeton University; Penny Gold, Knox College; and

Linda McMillin, Susquehanna University. She provided a brief written report, and noted members were continuing to gather information about family leave policies and considering recommendations.

B. Report of the Task Force on Part-time and Non-tenure Track Appointments: Mr. Warner provided a written report with recommendations for appointment to the task force. Mr. Holt will consult with Mr. Warner about its membership.

Council members agreed to fund the task forces' postage and telephone consultation costs, but did not approve funding for meetings.

Executive Session actions: Mr. Holt reported for the minutes that the Council in Executive Session on May 8 had unanimously approved a resolution authorizing a temporary salary adjustment for the Acting Executive Director in the amount of \$10,000 per annum, retroactive to January 24, for as long as Mr. Gardner acts in that capacity. Mr. Holt also reported that Council had agreed to ask the Acting Executive Director and headquarters staff to report by September 1 on a priority list of repairs to the headquarters office, including fire and safety needs and handicapped access. Council agreed to authorize up to \$5,000 for an architectural engineer's assessment. Should charges exceed this amount, Mr. Gardner is to consult with the Executive Committee.

Report of the Acting Executive Director: Due to time constraints, Mr. Gardner will provide Council a written report on personnel matters, office management, and other changes.

Membership report and dues announcement: Members were provided with the May/June newsletter announcing the revised dues schedule approved at Council's January meetings. Members also had a copy of the Membership Report, including membership and subscriber statistics, month-by-month status analysis, and Institutional Services Program information.

Appointment of Local Arrangements Chair for 1995 Annual Meeting: After Mr. Gardner has identified a Chicago-area member willing to serve as the 1995 chair, he will contact the Executive Committee for approval.

Proposed Mellon project on electronic access to journals: Members were provided information on a Mellon Foundation journal storage project. Called JSTOR, the project seeks to store electronically scholarly journal back runs and to make the electronic files readily accessible to a wide range of students and scholars. Mellon plans to examine the feasibility of the concept by working with five or six core journals in each of the fields of history and economics, and with a small number of college libraries that are willing to serve as test sites. JSTOR will bitmap the pages of the core journals for all years from inception through 1989 and link these bitmapped images to a searchable index which will

COUNCIL MINUTES

allow users to locate authors and subjects and then to print out the articles at workstations.

Members reviewed the draft agreement between the Foundation and the AHA as well as the Association's agreement with University Microfilms Inc. Following discussion, members concurred with Mr. Gardner's concerns regarding Sections 2 and 6 of the agreement that grant ownership and a "perpetual" license to make copies with the Foundation. Mr. Gardner was directed to consult with Albert Beveridge prior to continuing discussion with Mellon.

Reporting status of CWH and CMH: A proposal from the Committees on Women and Minority Historians requesting that the two committees report to Council rather than through the Professional Division was postponed until the Council's next meeting.

Recommendations from the Parliamentarian: Members reviewed correspondence from Parliamentarian Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University, who proposed modifications in the Association's constitution and bylaws. Following discussion, Council agreed:

to eliminate the typographical error in Bylaw 11, noting the correct reference that bylaws and resolutions amending the bylaws of the Association should be treated in the same manner as other resolutions according to Bylaw 8(4) rather than 7(4).

to recommend to the business meeting an amendment to Bylaw 8(4), consisting of a new section e:

The annual business meeting may by a vote of two-thirds of the members present suspend Bylaw 8(4), except where otherwise provided in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association.

to recommend to the business meeting an amendment to Bylaw 8(5), substituting:

No motion, resolution, or other business shall be passed by a division of the members at the annual business meeting unless there is present a quorum of one hundred members in good standing.

to direct Mr. Benedict to begin the process of eliminating gender-specific language from the constitution and bylaws.

International Committee of the Historical Sciences 2000 Quinquennial Congress: Council postponed discussion of the Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau's request for support in bringing the International Committee on Historical Sciences quinquennial congress to Boston in 2000.

John Higham correspondence: Members also agreed to postpone discussion of Mr. Higham's correspondence in regard to a series of postage stamps commemorating American historians.

Board of Trustees appointments: Mr. Gardner reported that since the last annual meeting, Douglas Williams, Legg Mason Wood Walker & Co.,

had resigned as chair of the Board, and that the AHA had been informed that George von Hassel, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., would resign by the end of the year. In addition, staff had also learned that Board member Mary Beers Conrad, previously of U.S. Trust Co., had recently joined the Association's portfolio manager, Fiduciary Trust International. Following discussion, Council agreed to recommend to the annual Business Meeting current Board member D. Roger B. Liddel, Ingalls & Snyder, as chair, and Fay Gambee, J. and W. Seligman and Co., as a member of the Board. Council also agreed that it would be appropriate for Ms. Conrad to resign, and staff was asked to consult with Fiduciary to identify up to two additional individuals to fill Mr. Liddel's regular slot on the Board as well as Ms. Conrad's. Recommendations should be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval prior to submission to the Business Meeting.

Lobbying status: Members agreed to postpone discussion of materials provided by Mr. Gardner on the 1976 Lobby Law. They noted that an association who elects to come under this law would have a clear financial definition on the amount of permissible lobbying. The standard interpretation of the current "substantial" formula as 5 percent of an organization's budget has never been officially accepted by the Internal Revenue Service.

Report of the Editor of the AHR: Mr. Ransel's report was subsumed under the report of the Vice President for Research.

National Coordinating Committee: Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, joined the meeting to discuss areas of activity, including the President's FY'95 budget request for history-related federal programs. She noted that most cultural programs were budgeted at the same levels as the previous fiscal year. She also reported on a Presidential directive to reduce by one-half the supervisor-to-employee ratio, which is a part of the downsizing of the federal bureaucracy.

Ms. Miller also stated that, one year after Don Wilson resigned as U.S. Archivist, there was no indication when the White House would make an announcement regarding the selection of a nominee. Those interviewed have been John Milton Cooper, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Mary Maples Dunn, Smith College; William Josephson, attorney in a New York City law firm; and Richard Kohn, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Following discussion, Council members agreed to endorse the candidacies of Mr. Cooper, Ms. Dunn, and Mr. Kohn, and noted Council's longstanding support of legislation calling for a nonpartisan professional to head the National Archives. Mr. Gardner was asked to call Philip Lader, who is overseeing the search for the White House, indicating that Council

COUNCIL MINUTES

had declined to endorse Mr. Josephson, that it did support the candidacies of the other individuals, and that it had not yet decided the level of support for each of those candidates. In addition, Council did not rule out an aggressive campaign against Mr. Josephson should he be the White House candidate.

Following discussion, Council agreed that Mr. Gardner and Ms. Miller should:

Response to March 17 draft of Executive Order 12356: write a letter supporting the March 17 draft revision of the Executive Order on Classification. Ms. Miller noted a significant breakthrough providing that "within four years from the date of the issuance of this Order, all classified information more than twenty-five years old shall be automatically declassified whether or not it has been reviewed." Letters should emphasize that Council understood that efforts were being made to dilute the language in the draft, and that it opposed alteration.

Response to NARA draft standards for electronic mail systems (PROFS): write a letter supporting the National Archives development of government-wide standards for management of federal records created or received on electronic mail (E-mail) systems.

Response to draft regulations regarding public access to Nixon materials: write a letter supporting amending regulations on procedures for preserving the Nixon Presidential materials and for providing public access to the materials.

Proposed elimination of Department of Agriculture's History Office: write a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture expressing support for the work of historical offices. In addition, other historians interested in this issue should also be informed.

1995 Program Committee: Robert Harris, Cornell University and chair of the 1995 committee, proposed adjusting the timing of sessions on the last day of the meeting from the current 9:30–11:30 a.m. and 1–3 p.m. Following discussion, Council concurred with the committee's recommendation that sessions on the final day of the program should conclude by 1 p.m. (See section 6.C.ii.)

1994 Nominating Committee: At its February meeting to nominate candidates for 1994 elective office vacancies, the Nominating Committee recommended modifying the rotational pattern of the AHA presidency codified in 1992. The existing guideline directs the committee to nominate for the position of AHA president-elect historians whose research is outside the fields of either American or Western Europe at least once every five years. The committee recommended a three-year rotation among the fields of U.S. history, the history of Europe through Russia, and the history of the rest of the world. Following discussion, Council declined to modify

the requirement, noting that it would establish a rigid formula that would eliminate committee discretion.

1994 Awards for Scholarly Distinction: At its spring 1993 meeting, Council excused the Nominating Committee from nominating candidates for this honor, and, at its January 9 meeting, agreed that the AHA president should appoint a committee of three former AHA presidents to nominate individuals to Council, with the immediate past president serving as chair. Frederic Wakeman, University of California at Berkeley chaired, with John Hope Franklin and C. Vann Woodward appointed by Mr. Holt as the other two committee members. In addition to individuals nominated by the committee, AHA members also suggested four individuals whose names were forwarded to Council for consideration. Upon review and discussion, Council unanimously accepted the following nominations forwarded by the committee: George F. Kennan, emeritus, Institute for Advanced Study; Leon Prather, Tennessee State University, Nashville; and Nicholas Riasanovsky, emeritus, University of California at Berkeley. Staff was asked to forward additional biographical information on Mr. Prather for Mr. Holt's review since background materials had not been received in time for Council's meeting. Staff will prepare letters of notification for Mr. Holt's signature, inviting attendance at the AHA's January 1995 meeting.

Council Class of 1993 Exit Reports: Members were provided with copies of exit reports from Mr. Wakeman and Carole Fink, Ohio State University. These reports were recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA in its report calling for an annual review and evaluation by retiring officers of the Council.

Reports: Members were provided with a report from the director of the History Teaching Alliance/National History Education Network as well as the minutes from the spring meetings of the Committee on Minority Historians and the Committee on Women Historians. The CMH chair's correspondence with regard to the Assistant Director for Women and Minorities position was postponed for later discussion.

Continuing business: The Council moved to a consideration of business deferred from the January meetings: A. *Disney's America:* Members were provided with correspondence on the Disney Corporation's plan to develop a site near Haymarket, Virginia into a historical theme park. No action was taken.

B. *Wesley-Logan Prize endowment:* Following discussion, Council approved a contribution of \$5,000 in matching funds to the prize's endowment. For each dollar donated, the AHA will give an equal amount.

C. *Status of National Security Education Act:* At its January 9 meeting, Council discussed problems with the NSEA program and approved a

COUNCIL MINUTES

resolution expressing concern. Mr. Gardner reported that AHA headquarters had since received correspondence on peer review for the institutional grants program. Although efforts to alter the composition of the governing board had proved unsuccessful, he noted the competition has been removed from CIA/DoD control and will be subject to peer review. In addition, ACLS has expressed concern that the program may be relocated to the Department of Education rather than U.S. Information Agency. Staff was asked to keep Council informed of developments.

Any new business: A. *Correspondence from E. Pollack and S. Norwood:* Due to time constraints, discussion was postponed on Ms. Pollack's and Mr. Norwood's correspondence condemning visits by Louis Farrakhan and Khalid Mohammad to college campuses. B. Council unanimously authorized a vote of thanks to attorneys Albert J. Beveridge and Leon Higginbotham for their work in behalf of the Association. Staff was asked to prepare drafts for Mr. Holt's signature.

Confirmation of dates for January 1995 meetings: Council confirmed January 5 and 8 during the Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m. on Monday, May 9.

Minutes of the One Hundred Eighth Business Meeting

President Louise A. Tilly, New School for Social Research, called the annual business meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. on January 8, 1994, at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, CA. Michael Les Benedict of Ohio State University served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

1. *Location of 1995 Annual Meeting:* Ms. Tilly stated that pursuant to Bylaw 8 (4) (c) of the AHA constitution's Article VII, Sec. 1-5, Council elected to change the order of business to place the location of the 1995 annual meeting first on the business meeting agenda. She reported that the Council had approved at its January 6-7 meetings a policy statement on annual meetings and a resolution regarding the 1995 meeting which it felt reflected the intent of the two resolutions submitted for consideration at the business meeting. While Association staff distributed copies, Ms. Tilly read the statement and resolution:

Policy Statement: It is the policy of the American Historical Association not to hold its annual meetings in locations where its members would be subject to discrimination on the basis of age, gender, marital status, national origin, physical ability, race, religion, or sexual orientation under state or city laws, and the Association will implement this policy in its negotiations for annual meeting sites.

Resolution: The Association will not hold its 1995 annual meeting in Cincinnati, and it will cover any resulting liabilities through a package of voluntary contributions and dues and other fee increases.

Ms. Tilly stated that both were open to comment, question, and motion from the floor.

Jeffrey Merrick, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and coordinator of AHA affiliate Committee on Lesbian and Gay History, who organized one of the resolutions submitted to the AHA with regard to the location of the 1995 meeting, stated that the CLGH commended and applauded the AHA Council's action and that it was willing to help defray expenses. Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College-CUNY, at the request of John Chambers, Rutgers University, and organizer of a second resolution, noted that she had agreed to chair a committee to raise funds to defray costs related to the cancellation of the meeting. She also reported, as a member of the AHA Council, that Council members had already made personal contributions toward cancellation costs.

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Richard Pierard, Indiana State University, commented that he had been a member of the Association for thirty years and had never believed resolutions accomplished a great deal. He offered the following motion:

That the decision to relocate the 1995 annual meeting be subject to a vote of the AHA membership by mail ballot.

The motion was seconded.

Upon query by Ms. Cook if such a motion was procedurally acceptable, Mr. Benedict noted that Article VII, Section 2 of the AHA constitution stated that the business meeting, by a majority vote, could consider resolutions and deal with proposals of any kind concerning the affairs of the Association and instruct officers and the Council. Mr. Benedict also noted that Bylaw 8(4)(a) required new resolutions to be submitted to the office of the executive director by December 15. However, this motion related directly to the report of the Council now before the meeting. Therefore it was his judgment that Mr. Pierard's motion was fairly before the business meeting for consideration and was debatable and amendable. President Tilly so ruled. Mr. Benedict noted that if the motion were approved by the business meeting, Sections 3-6 of Article VII indicated that the Council had a number of options. If Mr. Pierard's motion were approved, it would be in the form of instruction to the Council, and the Council could either accept; nonconcur, which would automatically be submitted to a mail ballot by the membership; or veto, but only if in violation of the Association's constitution. He noted that the Council could also postpone implementation of any measure adopted by the business meeting that was, in its judgment, financially or administratively unfeasible.

In discussing the motion, Susan Kent, University of Colorado at Boulder, remarked that a mail ballot would require development of a statement of pros and cons, and that considering the time it would take to write the statements, print the materials, and mail them to the membership, it would be the end of March before results were known. She argued that this left relatively little time to act if the membership supported relocation. Bruce Levine, University of Cincinnati, commended the AHA Council for taking a critical stand in support of an elementary right. He argued that support of the motion was a repudiation of the Council's position and urged members who supported the Council to vote against the motion.

A member rose and moved that the results of the AHA Council's vote be reported to the business meeting. On the advice of Mr. Benedict, President Tilly ruled that the motion was not a germane amendment to the motion on the floor. She nonetheless remarked that the Council vote had been nine ayes and three nays in support of the resolution, and that she

did not feel entitled to report to the business meeting who voted for or against the resolution.

The question was called and seconded. Mr. Benedict reminded members that calling the question required a two-thirds vote of members present. Upon a show of hands, he ruled that well over two thirds had approved and the question was called. Amendments and discussion were therefore ended and the motion would be considered. President Tilly informed participants that the motion was to instruct Council to submit the decision to relocate the 1995 meeting to the AHA membership by mail ballot. Approval of the motion would require a simple majority vote. Following a show of hands, President Tilly ruled that the motion submitted by Mr. Pierard was rejected.

Ms. Tilly inquired if there was further discussion on the resolution or the policy statement. A member of the board of AHA affiliate Council on Peace Research in History reported that the board at its meeting earlier that day had pledged \$100 toward relocation expenses and had agreed to aid in raising additional sums.

Edward B. Segel, Reed College, offered a motion that the business meeting commend the AHA Council for its resolution with regard to the 1995 meeting and endorse the policy statement. Upon being seconded and discussed, the motion was carried by a substantial margin.

Following a query why members of the AHA Council had dissented, Ms. Tilly stated that there were several reasons: some Council members believed that they had believed the decision would punish the hotels for something over which they had no control, and others were concerned about the cost involved in cancelling contracts. Samuel R. Gammon, executive director of the Association, added that the Council had debated this issue for several hours and that some dissenting members had pointed out that the temporary restraining order currently in place had thus far prevented the implementation of the Cincinnati vote. Thomas C. Holt, University of Chicago and president-elect of the Association, noted that even though three members of the Council had not voted for the resolution, each had afterward made a financial contribution toward defraying the expenses of relocation.

Mary Elizabeth Perry, Occidental College and UCLA, president of AHA affiliate Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession, and member of the AHA Council, reported to the business meeting that the CCWHP had approved a boycott of a Cincinnati meeting regardless of the Council's vote and that the CCWHP board had pledged \$1,000 toward defraying costs of relocation.

Another professor stated that he disagreed with Mr. Pierard's position that actions of the Council and business meeting could not change public

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

opinion. He noted that the resolution was beneficial if for no other reason than it stated the values of the historical profession and that alone provided sufficient motive. Mr. Pierard disagreed, arguing that, if the Association held the meeting in Cincinnati, it would bear testimony by its presence that it would carry out its policy.

Ms. Tilly closed discussion by noting the Council believed it had taken a strong and principled stand on behalf of the Association and its membership.

2. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Gammon referred to his published annual report in the *Annual Meeting Program*. He reported that the attendance for the meeting—4,023—was more than 700 above the 1989 turnout for the last San Francisco meeting, and just 150 fewer than the 1992 Washington meeting which had been the highest registration figure during the past twenty-five years. Upon Mr. Gammon's recommendation, a resolution was unanimously passed commending the two groups of volunteers who put together the tremendous event of the annual meeting: the Program Committee, chaired this year by Linda Levy Peck of the University of Rochester along with her co-chair Stanley Engerman, also of Rochester, and the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by William Bonds of San Francisco State University. Mr. Gammon expressed the Association's profound gratitude and appreciation to these dedicated women and men.

3. *Report of the Editor:* David Ransel, editor of the *Review*, added some comments to his published report. He thanked those AHA members who had answered the *AHR*'s call for manuscript referees. Mr. Ransel also thanked those members of the board of editors rotating off in 1993: Paul W. Drake, University of California, San Diego; Linda Gordon, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Thomas C. Holt, University of Chicago; and Jonathan D. Spence, Yale University. He invited members' comments and recommendations and noted the *Review* staff was always in search of manuscripts.

3. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Nancy Hewitt of Duke University announced the results of the fall election. Thomas C. Holt of the University of Chicago and John H. Coatsworth of Harvard University were elected president and president-elect, respectively. William G. Rosenberg of the University of Michigan was elected vice-president of the Research Division; elected Council members were Leslie Brown of Duke University and Walter LaFeber, Cornell University. Divisional committee members elected were Reid Andrews of the University of Pittsburgh (Profession); Patricia King of the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College (Research); and Doris Meadows, Wilson Magnet High School, Rochester, NY (Teaching). Elected to the Committee on Com-

mittees were Geoffrey Parker of Yale University and Kathy L. Peiss of the University of Massachusetts. Elected to the Nominating Committee were José Cuello, Wayne State University; Lizabeth Cohen, New York University; Sarah Maza, Northwestern University; and John Wunder, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (The full report appears on p. 143).

5. *Reports of the Vice-Presidents:* Vice-presidents Blanche Wiesen Cook (Research); Robert A. Blackey (Teaching); and Drew Gilpin Faust (Profession) 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."

6. *Other business:* Lawrence Levine, University of California, Berkeley, queried if Council had discussed the location of the 1996 meeting, scheduled for Atlanta, noting that state and city laws conflicted with regard to the rights of lesbians and gays. Mr. Holt commented that the AHA Council was fully aware of the issues involved and had discussed them at some length, and reported that it would, over the next several months, address these issues and develop guidelines to implement the policy statement.

There being no further business, Ms. Tilly declared the meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee, 1994

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to report the results of the 1994 election for AHA offices. (Elected candidates are indicated with an asterisk.)

Total Ballots Processed 3,642

President (one-year term):

*John H. Coatsworth, *Harvard University* 2,843

President-Elect (one-year term):

*Caroline Walker Bynum, *Columbia University* 2,141

Gerhard L. Weinberg, *University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill* 1,362

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

*Peter N. Stearns, *Carnegie Mellon University* 2,200

Joanna Zangrando, *Skidmore College* 1,192

Council Members (three-year terms):

Place 1:

Gloria E. Miranda, *El Camino College* 1,485

*David S. Trask, *Guilford Technical College* 1,656

Place 2:

Patrick Manning, *Northeastern University* 1,503

*Barbara N. Ramusack, *University of Cincinnati* 1,566

Division Members (three-year terms):

Professional:

*William J. Cronon, *University of Wisconsin-Madison* 2,201

Robert A. Skotheim, *Huntington Library* 1,009

Research:

Pamela K. Crossley, *Dartmouth College* 1,473

*Donna J. Guy, *University of Arizona* 1,516

Teaching:

Donald L. Fixico, *Western Michigan University* 1,183

*Evelyn Hu-DeHart, *University of Colorado at Boulder* 1,706

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Committee on Committees (three-year terms):

Thomas W. Laqueur, <i>University of California, Berkeley</i>	1,558
*Bonnie G. Smith, <i>Rutgers University</i>	1,675

Nominating Committee (three-year terms):

Place 1:

Lois Scharf, <i>Case Western Reserve University</i>	1,375
*Arthur Zilversmit, <i>Lake Forest College</i>	1,695

Place 2:

*Gordon H. Chang, <i>Stanford University</i>	1,770
Donald Quataert, <i>Binghamton University</i>	1,252

Place 3:

Carol S. Gruber, <i>William Patterson College</i>	1,391
*Karen Ordahl Kupperman, <i>University of Connecticut, Storrs</i>	1,637

The total number of ballots cast was 3,642, sixty-seven fewer than in 1993. Sixty-six ballots arrived after the November 1 deadline and could not be counted. Survey and Ballot Systems, Inc. of Eden Prairie, Minnesota, scanned the ballots and tabulated the results. Only twenty-five 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 1995.

The Nominating Committee met in Washington, D.C. on Thursday, February 10, and adjourned before noon on Saturday, February 12, 1994. The committee began its meeting with a discussion of diversity and the importance of keeping in mind the composition of the continuing membership on each committee or division when identifying names for open positions. Specifically, the committee felt that a representative of a two-year institution would be much more effective on the Council than on the Nominating Committee where different types of knowledge were needed. The committee concluded that elected members associated with K-12 institutions, graduate students, and public history were not necessary for this coming year, but some of them would be for 1995-96. In our closing discussion, the Nominating Committee recommended that forthcoming candidate biography booklets include a list of all current members of each committee with their affiliation and identification so that the membership had a better sense of the diversity of each committee.

Earlier in the year, with the support of the Nominating Committee, the following appeared in *Perspectives*:

Dear AHA Members: I am writing to you in my capacity as chair of the 1994 Nominating Committee. Each year the AHA through *Perspectives* calls upon

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

members to submit names of potential candidates for AHA Council, divisions, and committees. Each year approximately a half dozen names are submitted—by the individual named or on behalf of another. This year the response has been the same. I would like to change that pattern and to do so, I need you to help. Please send your own name or that of other individuals you feel would be an outstanding choice by February 1, 1994 to: Nominating Committee, Attn. Sharon K. Tune, American Historical Association, 400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003. A few sentences about the candidate is always helpful, but please *do not* include a full c.v. as the amount of paper generated becomes overwhelming.

This was followed by a list of the positions for which candidates were needed and the institutions already represented on AHA committees. We were very pleased by the response since there were significantly more names available to us before we began our formal discussions through the efforts of the membership. Every name submitted was given careful consideration for possible positions.

For those unfamiliar with the Nominating Committee's procedures, our goal is to produce as balanced a race for each position as possible. Before any individual is contacted, a list of four to six names is prepared so that we are always able to have a wide range of possible combinations of candidates. The irony is that virtually no member turns down our invitation to run, but the committee is always prepared in case it must create different combinations of candidates than our first choice.

The first major order of business was identifying candidates for the position of president-elect and the committee ended on the same topic. The Nominating Committee recommended to the AHA Council modifying the rotational pattern of the AHA presidency codified in 1992. The existing guideline directs the committee to nominate for the position of AHA president-elect historians whose research is outside the fields of either American or Western Europe at least once every five years. The committee recommended a three-year cycle rotation among the fields of U.S. history, the history of Europe through Russia, and the history of the rest of the world. Council reported to the committee that it had declined to modify the requirement, however, noting that the proposed modification would establish a rigid formula that eliminated committee discretion.

Stepping down with me after three years is Evelyn Edson, Piedmont Virginia Community College, whose insight to the concerns of those whose primary responsibilities involved teaching was extremely valuable. In addition, John Wunder, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, although elected for only a one-year term, was as active a participant as any other committee member. Finally, there are numerous factors which aid a committee in completing its task. Highest on our list is the work of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

executive associate Sharon K. Tune. She not only ensures that we have the appropriate material in hand before we begin our deliberations, but her incredible hard work, warm personality, and good humor set a standard and tone we all strive to match.

December 1995

Jere Bacharach, *chair*

Committee Reports

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

The Committee on Women Historians (CWH) benefited from the commitment and hard work of its members, Gerald Gill (Tufts University), Cynthia Little (Historical Society of Pennsylvania), Iris Berger (State University of New York at Albany), Carla Hesse (University of California at Berkeley), and Eleanor Alexander (Brown University). Committee members wish especially to thank Gerald Gill and Cynthia Little, who are rotating off the committee this year, and to welcome incoming members Linda Shopes (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) and Stanley Chojnacki (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill).

The committee initiated and completed a number of projects this year:

1. The committee is in the process of developing a new pamphlet that will examine a number of specific issues in women's history from a global perspective. The committee envisages a format of some 10 or so debates on such topics as industrialization, sexuality, and imperialism that will enable the respective participants to address both theoretical and substantive points of controversy. All of the work will be put on disk so that it can be updated periodically and continue its usefulness as a teaching device for instructors at both the high school and college levels.

2. Carla Hesse has spent many hours compiling data for and revising the *Report on the Status of Women and Minority Historians in Academia*. Although the report is not yet finalized, the CWH wishes to draw attention to a number of points:

- (a) As of 1992, women received 34 percent of the Ph.D.'s granted in history, but their numbers in the ranks of tenured professors continued to lag behind those of men.

- (b) The statistics on part-time employment suggest that women more often than men are compromising full-time careers to accommodate spouses and partners. The committee will recommend that departments think creatively in assisting and accommodating relationships in hiring and retention practices.

- (c) Minority women and men are still scarce among history Ph.D.'s; indeed, there has been a notable lack of improvement since 1975, and especially since the late 1980s. Given the dramatic lack of change in the number of minority Ph.D.'s since 1975, the CWH will recommend that

departments implement measures to increase the number of minority graduate students in history.

(d) After examining the data compiled by Hesse, the CWH noted with interest that the trend in the production of male Ph.D.'s appears to follow market forces, while that of women seems to respond to the implementation of affirmative action policies.

The report will be reviewed by the Professional Division in the spring and by the Council in May. It will appear in *Perspectives* and be distributed at the CWH's breakfast meeting in Atlanta in 1996. It will also be listed in the AHA's publications catalog.

3. The CWH added wording to the AHA's job interviewing guidelines to reflect the concerns of its members that "all interviews with both male and female candidates are conducted courteously and in a proper manner," and that "questions on marriage and family, race or national origin, age, or personal lifestyle are not applicable and should not be asked."

Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, former chair of the CWH, and Iris Berger organized a panel, "Recent Graduate Research on 'Third World' Women's History," for the 1995 AHA annual meeting in Chicago. Chaired by Jean Allman (University of Minnesota), the panel included the following papers: "Women of Color and the Economy of San Juan, Puerto Rico," by Felix Rodriguez; "The Critical Role of Gender in Understanding Early Central African History," by Christine Ahmed; "Women, Power, and Change in Sierra Leone," by Sylvia Ojukutu-Macaulay; and "Reproductive Labor in 1930s Shanghai," by Susan Glosser.

Last year's women's breakfast, held in San Francisco, was a great success. Vicki Ruiz's talk was well attended and well received. The availability of a less expensive continental breakfast seems to have made it possible for graduate students to attend in much greater numbers than before, and the CWH plans to continue this policy. More than 270 diners participated in the 1995 breakfast meeting.

Many people worked long and hard to ensure that the AHA not meet in Cincinnati for the 1995 meeting, and they richly deserve our gratitude. I wish to single out one person to thank expressly, for without his courage, determination, and commitment to fairness and justice we would not have been able to persuade the people who make these decisions for the AHA that the principle of nondiscrimination should not carry a price tag. That person is Tom Holt, immediate past president of the AHA. On behalf of the Committee on Women Historians, thank you, Tom.

The staff of the AHA—Sandria Freitag, executive director; James Gardner, deputy executive director and former acting executive director; Lynne Lee; Robert Townsend; and Wendi Maloney—also richly deserve

our thanks for the hard work and long hours they put in in 1994. Noralee Frankel, assistant director for women and minorities, forms the backbone of the CWH; without her, the committee could not function. I've relied on her for a great deal and she has never failed to come through.

December 1994

Susan Kingsley Kent, *chair*

COMMITTEE ON MINORITY HISTORIANS

The Committee on Minority Historians continues in its efforts to highlight issues of particular concern to minorities within the profession. The committee members during 1994 were Allison Blakely (Howard University), Deena Gonzalez (Pomona College), Antonio Rios-Bustamante (University of Arizona), Joseph Taylor (Bethune-Cookman College), Gordon Chang (Stanford University), Donald L. Fixico (Western Michigan University), and Claire Sanders (graduate student, University of North Carolina). Noralee Frankel, assistant director for women and minorities, and Lynne Lee have continuously provided excellent support for the committee's endeavors. James Gardner, as acting executive director, and Sandria Freitag, as executive director, also attended the committee's two regular meetings during the past year and have made every effort to advance the committee's objectives.

At its meetings the committee's discussions and decisions centered on several current and future projects: establishment of the annual Wesley-Logan Book Prize for the best work on African diaspora studies; final planning for a pamphlet series entitled *Teaching Diversity: Peoples of Color and Women of Color* (formerly *Diversity Within America*); promotion of the Association's *Why Become a Historian?* brochure; proposal of a database of minority historians; and proposals of sessions for the Association's annual meetings. The committee also made a commitment to formulate specific measures for recruitment, retention, and development of minority faculty and students in the historical profession.

With special assistance from the AHA Council, the first Wesley-Logan Book Prize was awarded in January at the Association's 109th meeting in Chicago. The endowment for the award is, however, still \$6,000 short of the desired level, even counting a \$5,000 matching donation pledged by the AHA Council. The committee therefore extends its appeal for further donations, which may be sent to the AHA office in Washington.

The committee's sponsored session at the 108th meeting was a panel, "Historical Documentaries of American Diversity," based on three films shown at the meeting. Completing the panel, which was chaired by Antonio Rios-Bustamante, were Mike Fraga (Illinois Math and Science Academy) and Christine Marin (Arizona State University). At the 109th

meeting the sponsored session was "American Indian Persistence in the Pacific States in the 20th Century." Chaired by Frederick E. Hoxie (Newberry Library), the session featured papers by Clifford E. Trafzer (University of California at Riverside), Tanis Chapman Thorne (University of California at Los Angeles), and E. A. Schwartz (California State University at San Marcos). The committee also hosted receptions at both annual meetings, both of which were well attended. In the course of the year the committee benefited particularly from advice and support from the chair of the Committee on Women Historians and the Professional and Teaching Divisions.

The committee wishes to thank the following members who rotated off during the year: Antonio Rios-Bustamante, Gordon Chang, Deena Gonzalez, and Claire Sanders.

December 1994

Allison Blakely, *chair*

List of Prizes and Awards

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AWARD FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION. In 1984, the American Historical Association established an award to recognize senior historians of the highest distinction. The Nominating Committee recommends a list of three names to the Council, who can make up to three appointments from that list. In 1994 the recipients were George F. Kennan, H. Leon Prather, Sr., Nicholas V. Riasanovsky.

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. Stephen Dow Beckman, Lewis and Clark College, received the 1994 Award. He was nominated by Stefan Tanaka, University of California at San Diego recipient of the 1993 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. In 1994 was awarded to Joseph E. Harris.

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 1994 award for precollegiate mentorship was conferred on two outstanding secondary school history teachers, Marjorie Wall Bingham, St. Louis Park High School and Edward Prentice, Jr., Rogers High School (AR).

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. Awarded annually for an author's first substantial book on European history, it includes a cash prize of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

\$1,000. The 1994 recipient was John Martin, Trinity University, for *Venice's Hidden Enemies: Italian Heretics in a Renaissance City* published by University of California 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 1994 recipient was Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II* 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 1994 prize was awarded to Karen Ordahl Kupperman, University of Connecticut at Storrs for *Providence Island, 1630-1641* 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 1994 prize was awarded to Leonard V. Smith, Oberlin College, for *Between Mutiny and Obedience* published by Princeton University 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 1994 prize in Far Eastern and South Asian history was awarded to Miranda Shaw, University of Richmond, for *Passionate Enlightenment: Women in Tantric Buddhism*, published by Princeton University Press.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE. This award is offered biennially in conjunction with the Canadian Historical Association. The 1994 prize was awarded to Royden K. Loewen, University of Manitoba, for *Family, Church, and Market: A Mennonite Community in the Old and the New Worlds 1850-1930* published by University of Illinois 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.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

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 1995.

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 recipients of the 1994 award was Kenneth Pomeranz, University of California at Irvine for *The Making of a Hinterland: State, Society, and Economy in Inland North China, 1853-1937* published by University of California Press,

HERBERT FEIS AWARD. Established in 1984, this \$1,000 prize is offered annually for the best book/article in any field of history or an in-house policy paper written by an independent scholar or public historian. The 1994 prize was awarded to Liza Crikfield Dalby, Berkeley, California for *Kimono: Fashioning Culture* published by Yale University Press.

MORRIS D. FORKOSCH PRIZE. This biennial \$1,000 prize was offered for the first time in 1993 for the best book in the fields of British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history since 1485. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000 and will be offered again in 1995.

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 1994 prize was awarded to Isser Woloch, Columbia University, for *The New Regime: Transformations of the French Civic Order, 1789-1820s* published by University of Chicago 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 1994 prize was Mary Louise Roberts, Stanford University, for *Civilization Without Sexes, Reconstructing Gender in Postwar France* published by the University of Chicago 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 1994 prize was awarded to G. Edward White, University of Virginia, for *Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: Law and the Inner Self* published by Oxford University Press.

HELEN & 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 1994 this \$500 prize was awarded to Walter L. Adamson, Emory University, for *Avant-Garde Florence: From Modernism to Fascism* published by Harvard 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 1994, this \$1,000 award went to Teofilo F. Ruiz, Brooklyn College at the City University of New York, for *Crisis and Continuity: Land and Town in Late Medieval Castile* published by University of Pennsylvania 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 1994 prize was awarded to the American Social History Project, Hunter College at the City University of New York, for *Who Built America? From the Centennial Celebration of 1876 to the Great War of 1914*, published on CD-ROM by The Voyager Company.

WESLEY-LOGAN PRIZE. Established in 1993 this prize is awarded annually in conjunction with the Association for the Study of Afro-

PRIZES AND AWARDS

American Life & History for an outstanding book in African Diaspora history. In 1994 the prize was awarded to Richard W. Thomas, Michigan State University, for *Life for Us Is What We Make It: Building Black Community in Detroit, 1915-1945*, published by the Indiana University Press.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the American Historical Association to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library of Congress by young historians. The fellow for 1994-95 is Mia E. Bay, Rutgers 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 1994-95 is Erik Peter Rau, University of Pennsylvania.

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

1994 OFFICERS:

President: E. Bradford Burns, *University of California at Los Angeles*

Vice President: Norris Hundley, Jr., *University of California at Los Angeles*

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

Managing Editor, *Pacific Historical Review*:

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

COUNCIL:

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

Former presidents: C. Warren Hollister, *University of California at Santa Barbara*

David Brody, *University of California at Davis*

Lois W. Banner, *University of Southern California*

ELECTED MEMBERS:

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

Joan Rezner Gunderson, *California State University, San Marcos* (1996)

Charles O. Hamilton, *San Diego State University* (1995)

Patricia Nelson Limerick, *University of Colorado at Boulder* (1995)

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

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

M. Jane Slaughter, *University of New Mexico* (1996)

Lynn Stoner, *Arizona State University* (1995)

Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, 1994

The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, was hosted by California State University, Fullerton, on August 10-13, 1994. The Western Association of Women Historians, Phi Alpha Theta National Honor Society, and the Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society participated in the meeting. About 175

scholars attended the thirty-one sessions. The Branch was especially pleased with the number of historians from Mexico attending the meeting.

Jaime Rodríguez and Gordon Morris Bakken served as co-chairs of the Program Committee. Other members of the committee were Shifra Goldman, Oscar Martínez, Frederic H. Miller, Elizabeth Pastores-Palfly, and David Schmitz. The Local Arrangements Committee was chaired by Frederic H. Miller. Other members were Gordon Morris Bakken, Lawrence de Graaf, Arthur Hansen, Harry P. Jeffrey, Danelle Moon, Cindy Togami, and Nelson E. Woodard.

June Scopinich, Dean of Arts and Humanities at Southwestern College, was the guest speaker at the Western Association of Women Historians Luncheon. The title of her talk was "Teamwork: Administrators and Faculty Working Together to Set the Course for Higher Education." Dean Scopinich discussed changing concepts and strategies of shared management in private enterprise, and how those changes have and have not made their way into institutions of higher education.

The guest speaker at the Pacific Coast Branch Luncheon was the Honorable Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain, a Circuit Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In his address, entitled "The Role of Precedent and Legal Research in Judicial Decision-Making," Judge O'Scannlain discussed the tremendous increase in case loads in all thirteen circuits over the last thirty-five years. He suggested how this increase has affected the ways in which cases are heard and precedent is established, as well as the ways in which West and Lexus have compiled and published precedents for legal research. Finally, he developed how these changes affect the research challenges confronting legal historians.

In his presidential address, "Winning the West: Brazilian Style," E. Bradford Burns offered a fascinating overview of the relationship between the peoples and cultures of the coastal cities and the peoples and cultures of the interior. Using art, literature, and history, President Burns presented an engaging look into how "official Brazil" discovered the folk and cultures of "frontier Brazil." This "discovery" not only led to an intense struggle for the soul of Brazil in terms of who would control the economic, political, and cultural life of the frontier, but also to an ideological struggle over what the frontier meant to Brazilian society itself. In comparing and contrasting the Brazilian and United States frontiers, Burns provide a thought-provoking comparison of two American frontier experiences.

The program consisted of thirty-one sessions. Tony Swierenga chaired a session in which John Snetsinger and Harry P. Jeffrey, respectively, discussed the foreign-policy styles of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon. Andrew Gold and Arlene Lazarowitz commented. This session was held at the Richard M. Nixon Library and Birthplace. Ramón Eduardo

Ruiz chaired a session on Mexican themes in the 1920s and 1930s. Jorge Hernández Fugigaki looked at Mexicans in the Great Lakes region; Fernando Alanis Enciso discussed repatriation during the Cárdenas years; and Patricia Fernández de Castro analyzed images of Mexican women in American scholarship. The presenters are affiliated with the Colegio de la Frontera Norte. Miguel R. Tinker Salas was the commentator. A session on frontiers and borderlands in the Balkans was chaired by Nicholas Miller. Glen Furnas focused upon Serbs, Croats, and Muslims, while Peter Mentzel examined the Ottoman Balkans. Langdon Healy discussed pictorial images of Serbian emigration from Kosovo.

In a session devoted to ethnic diversity and the transformation of nations, Thomas Dandeleet looked at the creation of the Spanish nation in early modern Rome, while Josiah A.M. Cobbah discussed ethnic boundaries within a new South Africa. William Worger chaired and commented. In a session devoted to challenging the border between history and art, Carol Wells discussed political poster art; Ruth Capelle examined national organizing efforts of artists opposed to the Central American policies of the Ronald Reagan administration; and Nancy Caro Hollander looked at making films as history through the trans-border efforts of Lucha Films. Marjorie Bray was the commentator. Another session considered murals and billboards as historical documents. Eva Cockroft discussed the politics of public art from 1968–1990; Tim Drescher looked at recent change in mural art; and Deborah Small examined billboards as social and political commentary. Paul Von Blum chaired and commented.

The Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society sponsored a session on water and the West. Peter L. Reich reviewed southwestern state courts and Hispanic water law since 1850, while Darin Haydock analyzed the success of irrigation districts. Bradley Williams chaired the session, and Abraham Hoffman offered commentary. A final representative session focused upon the work of the California History-Social Science Project With Hal Barron presiding and Jo Ann Woodward commenting, Amanda Podany, Linda Whitney, and Lafayette Hight discussed the issues of collaboration, leadership, and diversity.

The Phi Alpha Theta session featured prize-winning essays from the society's student conferences held in the Southwest, southern California, and the Pacific Northwest (northern California did not hold a conference in 1994). Juti A. Winchester (Northern Arizona University) discussed threads of continuity in the preservation of Ponca history through the Hethuska Society; Dannelle Moon (California State University, Fullerton) examined cruelty pleas in San Diego divorce cases from 1880 to 1900; and Theodore A. Nitz (Washington State University) focused on

NSDAP "Old Fighters" and the Reich Party Congress of 1927. Gordon Morris Bakken presided and Stanley Burstein commented.

The annual business meeting began with a report from President Burns. He thanked the Program Committee and the Local Arrangements Committee for their diligent work. He also thanked California State University, Fullerton, and the Marriott Hotel for their outstanding hospitality.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the affairs of the Branch remain in good condition. The Branch benefited from the early redemption of its MGM-UA Communications Company bonds. It also received \$1,000 in payment as a result of the bankruptcy litigation pertaining to American Continental Corporation bonds. The Secretary-Treasurer also reported that Norris Hundley will be retiring as the Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* at the end of the 1996-1997 year. The Council authorized the formation of a search committee, which includes Martin Ridge, newly elected Vice-President, Lawrence Jelinek, Secretary-Treasurer, and Thomas Cox, Janet Fireman, and Sandra Taylor. The Council also authorized the negotiation of a new understanding with the University of California Press for the publication of *PHR* under the new managing editor.

The Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* reported that the journal had another successful year. Fourteen articles were published along with over a hundred reviews during the August-to-August publishing year. The managing editor also indicated that over 115 articles were received. Fifteen of these were accepted, nineteen were still under consideration, and the balance were returned, many with suggestions for revision and resubmission. About two hundred referees were consulted during the year. The Managing Editor recommended and the Council approved appointment to the Board of Editors of Albert Hurtado, Oscar Martinez, and Virginia Scharff.

The Nominations Committee reported the following results: Martin Ridge was elected Vice-President; Linda Hall, Carlos Schwantes, and Ann Weikel were elected to the Council; and Katherine G. Aiken, Gordon H. Chang, and Dan Flores were elected to the Nominations Committee. The chair of the committee for 1994 was Glenna Matthews.

Mary M. Gordon, chair of the Pacific Coast Branch Book Award Committee, announced that George Sánchez won the award for *Becoming Mexican American: Ethnicity, Culture, and Identity in Chicano Los Angeles, 1900-1945*. The book was published by Oxford University Press. Professor Sánchez, formerly at the University of California, Los Angeles, is at the University of Michigan.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Louis Knott Koontz Award went to Albert Hurtado for "Herbert E. Bolton, Racism, and American History" (PHR, May 1994). Professor Hurtado is at Arizona State University.

Kurt Schuparra of the University of Arizona won the W. Turrentine Jackson Prize for "Freedom vs. Tyranny: The 1958 California Election and the Origins of the State's Conservative Movement" (PHR, November 1994).

William Issel, chair of the W. Turrentine Jackson Award Committee, announced that the award went to Stephen Adams of Johns Hopkins University for his dissertation, "Mr. Kaiser Goes to Washington: Saga of a Government Entrepreneur."

The following resolutions were offered at the business meeting and unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved that the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, expresses its gratitude to Jaime Rodriguez and Gordon Morris Bakken as co-chairs of the Program Committee for their creation of a lively program for 1994, with special emphasis on the Mexican-United States borderlands, Mexico, the interplay between art and history, and between film and history, and also for including sessions ranging widely across the broader fields of history. The Branch thanks the many participants in the sessions. They contributed the results of their research to our better and fuller understanding of the past. Among these participants was an unusually large number of Mexican historians, whose presence and input greatly enhanced this meeting.

The Branch also appreciates the participation of organizations that co-sponsored sessions: Phi Alpha Theta, the Western Association of Women Historians, and the Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society. The Branch again thanks the WAWH for its sponsorship of a luncheon.

Be it further resolved that the Branch thanks the Department of History of California State University, Fullerton, for hosting the eighty-seventh annual meeting. It takes special note of the efficient labors of the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Frederic Miller, and it expresses its warm appreciation.

Be it additionally resolved that the Branch expresses its sincerest appreciation to its secretary-treasurer, Lawrence Jelinek, as well as to its veteran Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, Norris Hundley. Over the years, these two scholars have contributed consistently and meritoriously to the enhancement and visibility of the Branch. The organization cites them for their extraordinary leadership, devotion, and service.

Be it finally resolved that the Branch dolefully recognizes those members who have died during the preceding year and expresses its con-

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

lences. Those members who died include Raymond Fisher, University of California, Los Angeles; Donald Johnson, University of Hawaii; and Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 31, 1994

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance, December 31, 1993 \$26,281

Income:

Convention receipts (Incomplete)

Subvention of the American Historical Association 2,000

American Continental Corporation bankruptcy payout ... 1,000

Interest on funds 533

Total Funds \$29,814

Expenditures:

Printing and mailing of program \$5,143

Convention expenses 1,486

Pacific Coast Branch Book Award 750

1996 Annual Meeting Expenses 352

Miscellaneous office expenses 335

Total Expenditures \$8,066

Balance, December 31, 1994 \$21,748

THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW FUND:

Balance, December 31, 1993 \$27,522

Income:

Patron support for 1994-95 \$1,435

Interest on funds 649

Total Funds \$29,606

Expenditures:

University of California Press patron

subscriptions, 1994-95 \$1,063

Total Expenditures \$1,063

Balance, December 31, 1994 \$28,543

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL

AWARD:

Balance, December 31, 1993 \$2,178

Interest on funds \$122

Total Income \$2,300

Expenditures: The Louis Knott Koontz

Memorial Award \$500

Total Expenditures \$500

Balance, December 31, 1994 \$1,800

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON PRIZE

Balance, December 31, 1993	\$2,902
Income:	
Interest on funds	\$245
Total Income	\$3,147
Expenditures: The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize	\$500
Total Expenditures	\$500
Balance, December 31, 1994	\$2,647

THE W. TURRENTINE JACKSON AWARD:

Balance, December 31, 1993	\$4,875
Income:	
Interest on funds	\$301
Total Income	\$5,176
Expenditures:	
The W. Turrentine Jackson Award	\$750
1991 Award to Publisher	\$500
Total Expenditures	\$1,250
Balance, December 31, 1994	\$3,926

STOCK AND BOND HOLDINGS

American Continental Corporation Bonds
(\$4,054 subject to bankruptcy payout)
Texas Utilities Company Stock
(256.632 shares, \$8,468.86 fair market
value, as of 12-7-94,
Stock Dividend Reinvestment Plan)
(Corrected 1993: 234.117 shares)

ENDOWMENTS

Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award Endowment

Original Endowment	\$5,500
Total Endowment	\$5,500

W. Turrentine Jackson Prize Endowment

Original Endowment	\$7,500
Previous Endowment Additions	1,000
1994 Gift of W. Turrentine Jackson	1,000

Total Endowment	\$9,500
-----------------------	---------

W. Turrentine Jackson Award Endowment

Original Endowment	\$7,500
Previous Endowment Additions	2,000
1994 Gift of W. Turrentine Jackson	2,000
Total Endowment	\$11,500

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

PHR ENDOWMENT IN HONOR OF NORRIS

HUNDLEY

Original Endowment	\$2,975
1994 Endowment Contributions	125
Total Endowment	<u>\$3,100</u>

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 American, Temple City Branch.

Lawrence J. Jelinik, *secretary-treasurer*
John A. Schutz, *acting secretary-treasurer*

REPORT OF THE JOURNALS MANAGER FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1993-1994 VOLUMES 62: 3, 4, and 63: 1, 2

INCOME:

Subscriptions	\$54,038.00
Advertising	1,258.00
List Rental	0.00
Back Issue / Single Copy Sales	459.00
Offprints	170.00
Subsidiary Rights	1,991.00
Bookstores Sales	6.00
Total Income	<u>\$57,992.00</u>

EXPENSES:

Manufacturing	\$18,875.00
Editorial	3,628.00
Promotion	656.00
Fulfillment	8,345.00
Administration	3,018.00
Supplies / Expenses	903.00
Press Overhead	1,504.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$36,929.00</u>
Net income or (deficit)	<u>\$20,993.00</u>

CIRCULATION:

December 1993, paid distribution	1,594
Gratis & exchange copies	39
Total circulation	<u>1,579</u>

Rebecca Simon, *Journals Manager*
University of California Press

*Program of the One Hundred Eighth Annual Meeting,
January 6-9, 1994, San Francisco, CA.*

REPORT OF THE AHA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The 1994 Program Committee saw as its task the shaping of a program representative of the breadth and depth of the work of the historical profession as a whole. We sought to promote excellence in research and teaching and to address significant professional issues. Because the date of the annual meeting had been changed to early January and the meeting itself scheduled to be held on the West Coast, we were concerned that attendance might be affected. We are delighted to report that proposals actually increased to 360 from 300 the year before and that attendance was 800 more than the last time the meeting was held in San Francisco. Indeed, there were only 150 fewer registrants than at the meeting the previous year in Washington, D.C. which reached the twenty-five year high of 4,200.

We benefited enormously from having a very insightful, hard working, and enthusiastic Program Committee to whom we are most grateful. We learned a lot from the diversity of interests and ideas presented by the members of the committee. These were: Elizabeth Clark, Duke University; Sherman Cochran, Cornell University; Mark U. Edwards, Jr., Harvard Divinity School; Rachel Fuchs, Arizona State University; Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, then University of Pennsylvania, now Harvard; Marilyn Jo Hitchens, Wheat Ridge High School, Denver, Colorado; Gary Kulik, National Museum of American History; Patrick Manning, Northeastern University; and Francisco A. Scarano, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Robert L. Harris, Jr., Cornell University, and Ann-Louise Shapiro, Wesleyan University, chair and co-chair for 1995, also served as important members of the 1994 committee. We want to express our gratitude to Rebecca Hurysz of the University of Rochester who worked tirelessly for the Program Committee throughout our tenure. In addition, Sharon K. Tune, Convention Director, and James B. Gardner, Acting Executive Director, of the AHA were extremely helpful and always provided sound and sensible advice; like every Program Committee we are in their debt.

The Program Committee, as is customary, sought to have a plenary session that would display the comparative interests of the profession.

Sparked by interest in the changes unfolding in Eastern Europe, this year we presented a session entitled "In the Aftermath of Revolution: 1790s, 1950s, and 1990s" that examined political upheavals throughout the world and their subsequent developments. Thus we had presentations by Joyce Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; Isser Woloch, Columbia University; T. Ivan Berend, of Budapest and University of California, Los Angeles; Martin Maleia, University of California, Berkeley; John Coatsworth, Harvard University. Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr., University of California, Berkeley, chaired this plenary session. We had hoped that Bronislaw Geremek, the Polish medievalist and leader of Solidarity, and Achille Mbembe, University of Pennsylvania, would also participate. We are most grateful to the panelists for addressing these important issues at a session which drew an audience of several hundred.

After the Program Committee had completed its work, we noted that the distribution of panels both by field and chronology resembled the distribution at the meetings in the mid-1980s. Within these areas, of course, the focus changed somewhat, reflecting the current interests of scholars. The Program Committee itself generated a few sessions. These included sessions on late antiquity, an area that had been underrepresented at previous meetings, and one on environmental history that drew an audience of over one hundred. We were especially pleased to be able to present as many panels as we did on teaching. Indeed these sessions drew several hundred participants. It is clear that there is significant interest in teaching as well as in preparation for the profession as indicated in the job market. Finally, in reviewing the reports of sessions, we were struck that many sessions that were sharply focused seemed to draw an enthusiastic response and discussion. While we continue to believe that the AHA program should include panels with broader comparative themes, it should also reflect the subdisciplinary interests of its members.

We offer these recommendations to the AHA and to our colleagues.

1. The Research Division should refine the Program Committee guideline prohibiting participation two years in succession in any capacity. We advise not prohibiting those, particularly junior members of the profession, who comment or chair a session one year from offering a paper the following year. This two-year rule may also account for an odd cycle in the numbers of proposals for panels that we noticed; e.g. we had fewer proposals in American history than submitted for 1995. We are pleased to note parenthetically that no questions were raised about the goal of gender integration of sessions.

2. While it may seem obvious, we find it is necessary to remind members that panels should not be composed exclusively of colleagues

at one school. Moreover, it is inappropriate for dissertation directors to serve as commentators on their own students' work.

3. As the 1991 AHA Program Committee report pointed out, the burden of paperwork is enormous. Given the increasing stringency of university budgets, the AHA must count on contributing and indeed perhaps increasing its support for secretarial assistance to the co-chairs of the Program Committee. Other expenditures the AHA might consider include some contribution to the travel of a limited number of foreign participants in the program.

4. Each committee arranges its work differently. While the Program Committee always shapes the program, we found it helpful and intellectually more satisfying to have submission of relatively complete panels. Nevertheless, we responded to each and every inquiry we received to help proposers put together complete panels.

5. While the Program Committee makes a preliminary schedule, the final schedule rests with the AHA office. According to the session chairs' reports, few sessions had audiences with more than 100 in attendance, many were around 25–30, most 50–75. We therefore urge the AHA office not to present sessions in ballrooms, although we realize that such scheduling is constrained by the rooms available in the convention hotels. Finally, as it always does, the AHA instructed the Program Committee to anchor the last day with strong sessions. We received the usual complaints about such scheduling which was perhaps worse because the meeting was on the West Coast and airline travel therefore more circumscribed. Nevertheless, we recognize that such complaints are unavoidable—resembling, in fact, student complaints about the scheduling of exams.

It seems to us that the work of the Program Committee is not unlike the Olympics. The committee members themselves are rather like Olympic rowers; they participate in a sport in which there are no financial rewards, just the pleasure of working together to complete the race. The long two-year stint resembles the marathon; the crush of business around the final due date, with the copying and the sorting of proposals at midnight to send to members, the frenzy of hockey. In the end, though, the Program Committee itself is rather like ice dancing and all scoring is in the eyes of the beholder.

Linda Levy Peck
Professor of History
University of Rochester

Stanley L. Engerman
John Munro Professor of Economics and
Professor of History
University of Rochester

PROGRAM OF THE ONE HUNDRED NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 6-9, 1994

OPENING SESSION: IN THE AFTERMATH OF REVOLUTION: 1790s, 1950s, 1990s

CHAIR: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

PANEL: Joyce Appleby, University of California, Los Angeles; John Coatsworth, Harvard University; Bronislaw Geremek, The Polish Parliament; Achille Mbembe, University of Pennsylvania; Isser Woloch, Columbia University

ADULTERY AND ORDER IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: John T. Noonan, University of California, Berkeley

Marriage, Adultery, and Civic Authority in Thirteenth-Century Italy. Carol Lansing, University of Florida

The Giroux Affair: Adultery, Murder, and Order in Seventeenth-Century France. James Farr, Purdue University

COMMENT: Barbara Cooper, University of Florida; John T. Noonan

THE DEBATE OVER ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY AND THE MODERN STATE

Joint session with the American Philological Association

CHAIR: Frank J. Frost, University of California, Santa Barbara

Rights, Honor, and Dignity in Democratic Athens. Josiah Ober, Princeton University
Hottentots, Laplanders, and Greeks. Jennifer Roberts, City College-City University of New York and Southern Methodist University

COMMENT: J. Peter Euben, University of California, Santa Cruz; Carl Richard, University of Southwestern Louisiana

IMAGES, LOCAL RELIGION, AND REFORM IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Joint session with the Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: Randolph Starn, University of California, Berkeley

Forms Not Figures: Ignoring Images in Reformation Nuremberg. Corine Schleif, Arizona State University

Reforming Judith: Sexual Politics and High Politics during the Reformation. Kristin E. S. Zapalac, Washington University in St. Louis

"In Spirit and in Truth"? Images of the Samaritan Woman and Sixteenth-Century Reform. Donald A. McColl, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Carl C. Christensen, University of Colorado at Boulder

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MUSCOVITE ELITE STABILITY, 1613–1700: NEW APPROACHES

CHAIR: Nancy S. Kollmann, Stanford University

The Moscow Civil Elite's Salaries. Peter B. Brown, Rhode Island College

The Persistence of Kormlenie. Brian L. Davies, University of Texas at San Antonio

The Riazan' Provincial Elite. Ann M. Kleimola, University of Nebraska

COMMENT: Robert O. Crummey, University of California, Davis

RETHINKING LATIN AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON LATIN AMERICAN WORKERS AND WORKING-CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS IN LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Michael Jiménez, University of Pittsburgh

Backward Workers and Strikers Without Class Consciousness: Linking Consciousness and Mobilization among Brazilian Metalworkers. John D. French, Duke University

Worker Feminism and the Chilean Labor Movement: The Gender Basis of Labor Politics in Early Twentieth-Century Santiago. Elizabeth Hutchison, University of California, Berkeley

Sex, Class, and Community: Gender Ideologies and Class Formation in the Chilean Copper Mines, 1920–1950. Thomas Klubock, Yale University

From Good Housewife to Single Mother: The Transformation of Women's Work and Sexuality in Rural Chile, 1964–1984. Heidi Tinsman, Yale University

COMMENT: Michael Jiménez

SHAPING THE BODY POLITIC: SEXUALITY AND POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN TWO PRE-MODERN SOCIETIES

CHAIR: Jacqueline Murray, University of Windsor

Body, Sex, and Legitimacy in Japan's Early State-Making: Reading the Creation Myth. Hitomi Tonomura, University of Michigan

The Bishop as Bridegroom: Marital Imagery and Ecclesiastical Authority in Eleventh-Century Europe. Megan McLaughlin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Thomas Keirstead, McGill University; Jacqueline Murray

POLITICS AND THE HIGH GROUND: REPRESENTING TOLERATION IN LATER SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Gordon Schochet, Rutgers University

Making All Religion Ridiculous: Andrew Marvell, Priestcraft, and Toleration in Restoration England. Derek Hirst, Washington University

The Paradoxes of Tender Conscience: Dryden's Hind and the Panther and the Politics of Roman Catholic Toleration. Steven Zwicker, Washington University in St. Louis

A Dissenter's Defense of Religious Toleration during the Reign of King James II: "The Ingenious Mr. Henry Care, 1646–1688." Lois Schwoerer, George Washington University

COMMENT: Gordon Schochet

THE EUROPEAN LEFT AND "THIRD WAYS," 1943-1949: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM RECENTLY OPENED ARCHIVES

CHAIR: Norman M. Naimark, Stanford University

Whose Revolution? Rethinking 1945 in East-Central Europe. Padraic Kenney, University of Colorado

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the "Soviet Model," 1944-1948. Carol S. Lilly, University of Nebraska at Kearney

Moments of Opportunity in Belgium, France, Italy, and Greece: The Point of Liberation, 1943-1945. Gerd-Rainer Horn, Montana State University

The Burdens of the Past: German Communists and the Prospects for a "German Road to Socialism," 1945-1949. Eric D. Weitz, St. Olaf College

COMMENT: Norman M. Naimark

MASCULINITY, HONOR, AND CLASS IN EUROPE IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES

CHAIR: Robert A. Nye, University of Oklahoma

Honor in Modern Italy and the Codice Cavallaresco of Iacoppo Gelli. Steven Hughes, Loyola College

The Duel for Honor in Fin-de-Siècle Germany. Kevin McAleer, Freie Universität Berlin

Masculinity and Honor in the Case of the Chevalier/Chevalière d'Eon. Gary Kates, Trinity University

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

THE POLITICS OF PROVISIONS: PATTERNS OF RIOT, REPRESSION, AND RELIEF IN EUROPE FROM THE EIGHTEENTH TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: John Markoff, University of Pittsburgh

Riots and Regions in Great Britain, 1740-1820. John Bohstedt, University of Tennessee

Riots and Regions in France, 1690s-1850s. Cynthia A. Bouton, Texas A&M University

Politics of Provisions in the Twentieth Century. Martin H. Geyer, University of Cologne

COMMENT: John Markoff

UNITED STATES LESBIAN/GAY HISTORY AT CRITICAL CROSSROADS

Joint session with the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History

CHAIR: Henry Abelow, Wesleyan University

The Discipline Problem: Queer Theory Meets Lesbian and Gay History. Lisa Duggan, Brown University

Gender Politics and the Lesbian/Gay Movement: The View from 1960s Philadelphia. Marc Stein, University of Pennsylvania

"Feminine Would Be Very Hard to Recognize": Lesbian Silence and Visibility in Detroit, 1950-1975. Rochellea Thorpe, Binghamton University

COMMENT: Ramón Gutiérrez, University of California, San Diego

AMERICAN CULTURE ABROAD: THE EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAIR: James Tent, University of Alabama at Birmingham

American Popular Culture and France: 1880–1945. Jacques Portes, Université Charles de Gaulle

The Impact of American Culture on Western Europe: 1945–1989. Richard Pells, University of Texas at Austin

COMMENT: Frank Ninkovich, St. John's University; Emily Rosenberg, Macalester College

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY CIVIL-MILITARY CONNECTION RE-VISITED: THE ETHNIC, POLITICAL, AND LABOR HISTORY PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Ronald Specter, George Washington University

Mindful of the Traditions of His Race: Dual Identity and Foreign-born Soldiers in the First World War American Army. Nancy Gentile Ford, Bloomsburg University

Civilian-Soldiers, Soldier-Veterans: Soldier Protest in France and North Russia during the First World War. Jennifer Diane Keene, National Research Council

Bring Us Home Now! The Soldier Demobilization Movement after World War Two and the Origins of the Cold War. Steven K. Ashby, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Ronald Specter

GENDER, COMMUNITY ACTIVISM, AND POWER IN MEXICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES IN THE POSTWAR UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Zaragosa Vargas, University of California, Santa Barbara

Gender and Civic Activism in California Barrios: The Community Service Organization, 1947–1962. Margaret Rose, California State University, Bakersfield

Ethnicity and Gender in the Chicano Movement: The Case of Maria Elena Gaitan. Mario García, University of California, Santa Barbara

Creating a Working-Class Consciousness: Mexican Women of the Farah Strike, 1972–1974. Aurora Santillán, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Lisbeth Haas, University of California, Santa Cruz

TECHNOLOGY AND THE CHANGING CULTURE OF WORK: THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

CHAIR: David Brody, University of California, Davis

Australian Waterfront Workers, Casual Work Culture, and Technological Change, 1950–1965. Tom Sheridan, University of Adelaide

Back at the Isa: Metal Mining and Union-Building in Queensland, 1930–1970. David Palmer, Flinders University of South Australia

Fordism versus Industrial Unionism: Technological Control, Cultural Division, and Labor Organizing at the Ford River Rouge Works, 1937–1941. James Green, University of Massachusetts at Boston

Women Workers, Unions, and the Debate over Work in Indiana during World War Two. Nancy Gabin, Purdue University

COMMENT: David Brody

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

MEDICINE ON THE MARGINS: IDEOLOGY, BELIEF, AND MEDICAL PRACTICE BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES SOUTH

CHAIR: Barbara Rosenkrantz, Harvard University

African-American Healing and Racial Ideology in the Antebellum South, 1800–1860. Sharla Fett, Rutgers University

Riding Out with Her White Horse and Her Black Bag: Laura Towne and Abbie Holmes Christensen, Homeopathic Practitioners on the South Carolina Sea Islands, 1862–1930s. Monica Tetzlaff, University of Pennsylvania

Disease, Blood, and Race: Lemuel Diggs and the Changing Character of Sickle Cell Anemia, Memphis, Tennessee, 1930–1960. Keith Wailoo, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Todd Savitt, East Carolina University

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON EARLY AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

CHAIR: Jon Alan Gjerde, University of California, Berkeley

The Rational Peasant in a New World: The Influence of Village, Religion, and Ethnicity on German Settlement in Colonial America. Aaron Spencer Fogleman, University of South Alabama

Re-examining Migration in the 1780s and 1790s. Marilyn Baseler, University of Texas at Austin

"Boss" Tweed and the Immigrant: A Reappraisal. Tyler Anbinder, University of Wyoming

COMMENT: Jon Alan Gjerde

THE CULTURE OF CLASSICISM IN RENAISSANCE EUROPE

Joint session with the Renaissance Society of America

CHAIR: Edward A. Gosselin, California State University, Long Beach

Class, Gender, and the Nineteenth-Century Ideology of Renaissance Humanism. Diana Robin, University of New Mexico

The Slums of Cosmopolis: Classicism and Coherence in Renaissance Philosophy. Brian Copenhaver, University of California, Riverside

The Rise and Decline of Renaissance Humanism. John Monfasani, State University of New York at Albany

COMMENT: The Audience

FOREIGN POLICY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

CHAIR: Eric McKittrick, Columbia University

James Madison, the Department of State, and United States Commerce. David B. Mattern, University of Virginia

The Supposed Anglophilia of Hamiltonian Finances: Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property Rights, and the Report on Manufactures. Doron S. Ben-Atar, Yale University

COMMENT: Herbert Sloan, Barnard College; Cathy Matson, University of Delaware

POLITICS, AMERICAN POLITICAL CULTURE, AND THE CRISIS OF UNION, 1859–1861

CHAIR: Kenneth Stampp, University of California, Berkeley

To Stand Where Our Fathers Stood: American Political Culture and the Disruption of the Democracy, 1859–1860. Michael A. Morrison, Purdue University

Aging Statesmen and the Statesmanship of an Earlier Age: Generational Roots of the Constitutional Union Party, 1859–1861. Peter Knupfer, Kansas State University

COMMENT: Daniel W. Crofts, Trenton State College; Phyllis F. Field, Ohio University

WRITING THE HISTORY OF THE BLACK-JEWISH ALLIANCE

Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIR: Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University

Black Jewish Relations, Revisionist Historiography, and the Quest for Objectivity and Reality. Marshall Stevenson, Ohio State University

Re-Writing the History of Blacks and Jews. Murray Friedman, Temple University

COMMENT: Clayborne Carson, Stanford University; Ruth Rosen, University of California, Davis

GENDER, ETHNICITY, AND SOCIAL PRACTICES: VARIATIONS ON HABERMAS'S PUBLIC SPHERE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY BRITAIN AND AMERICA

CHAIR: Daniel Borus, University of Rochester

Caroline Healey Dall and the Victorian Public Sphere: A Boston Feminist's Critique. Howard M. Wach, Clarkson University

Between Public and Private: Manners, Gender, and the Social Sphere in Antebellum America. C. Dallett Hemphill, Ursinus College

Public Spheres and Private Needs: Late Nineteenth-Century Patterns of Jewish Philanthropy in London. Susan L. Tananbaum, Bowdoin College

COMMENT: Karen V. Hansen, Brandeis University

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY IN THE COLONIZED NORTHEAST

CHAIR: Neal Salisbury, Smith College

Families, History, and Abenaki People: Ruminations on a "Timeless" Subject. Alice Nash, Columbia University

Awashunckes, Betty, and Peter: Infanticide, Illegitimacy, and Governance in South-eastern New England to 1730. Ann Marie Plane, Brandeis University

The "French Indians" of Canada: A Case Study in Acculturation. John Demos, Yale University

COMMENT: Neal Salisbury

NEW SOURCES AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR OF 1894: A CENTENNIAL PANEL

CHAIR: Samuel C. Chu, Ohio State University

The Korean Perspective: Yuan Shih-k'ai in Korea. Bonnie B. C. Oh, University of Maryland, College Park

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Chinese Perspective: China's Failure Reconsidered. Allen Y. L. Fung, Harvard University

COMMENT: Mark R. Peattie, Hoover Institution, Stanford University; Michael A. Barnhart, State University of New York at Stony Brook

PURSUING THE PH.D. IN AN AGE OF LIMITS—IS THERE A BETTER WAY?

CHAIR: Patricia Albjerg Graham, The Spencer Foundation and Harvard University

PANEL: William Chafe, Duke University; Richard A. Soloway, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Harriet Zuckerman, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: George M. Wilson, Indiana University

Overcome by Modernity: Japanese Reflections on Life in the Twenties. Harry D. Harootyan, University of Chicago

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

PRESIDING: Nancy Hewitt, Duke University and president, Conference Group on Women's History

LESBIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY; ALL THEORY AND NO FACTS and/or NO THEORY AND ALL FACTS. Martha Vicinus, University of Michigan

AHA MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Weaving Paintings: Vincent Van Gogh's Religious Modernism. Debora Silverman, University of California, Los Angeles

ORGANIZATION OF HISTORY TEACHERS

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

Putting Nature into History. Donald Worster, University of Kansas

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WELCOME: Thomas J. Napierkowski, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, and president, Polish American Historical Association

PRESIDING: John Kromkowski, Catholic University of America

AWARDS PRESENTATION: Thaddeus Gromada, Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America

LUNCHEON READING: Anthony Bukoski, University of Wisconsin-Superior

SOCIETY FOR MILITARY HISTORY

PRESIDING: Roger Dingman, University of Southern California

Documenting Desert Storm with Words and Images: An Air Force Historian's Perspective.

John P. Williamson, Air Combat Camera Service, Norton Air Force Base, California

THE GENDERIZING OF THE SENSES IN ANTIQUITY

CHAIR: Monica H. Green, Duke University

To See and to Touch a Woman: Gender Stereotypes in the Medical Writers. Ann Ellis Hanson, University of Michigan

Gendering the Sense of Sound. Anne Carson, McGill University

The Prophylactic Veiling of Women in Early Christianity. Dale Martin, Duke University

COMMENT: Monica H. Green

GIFTS, GRATITUDE, AND RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE IN THE PRE-MODERN EUROPEAN AND ATLANTIC WORLDS

CHAIR: Sharon Kettering, Montgomery College

Cardinal Richelieu, the Enemy of Ingratitude. Arthur Herman, University of Maryland, College Park

The Ultimate Gift: The Metaphysics of Artisanal Exchange in the New World. Neil Kamil, University of Texas at Austin

Commerce, Finance, and the Language of Benefits. Bradley Rubidge, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Mario Biagioli, University of California, Los Angeles

CULTURAL TURBULENCE: THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON NETHERLANDIC MUSIC, ART, AND SATIRE

CHAIR: Geoffrey Koziol, University of California, Berkeley

Liturgical Reform in the Low Countries in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: The Case of the "Recollectio Festorum Beatae Mariae Virginis." Barbara Haggh, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

The Fourfold Pictorial Meaning and Its Different Modes of Expression in Early Netherlandic Painting. Zuzana Sebkova-Thaller, University of Lund

Topsy Turvy Morality: Obedience as a Regulator of Social Behavior. Ludo Milis, Ghent, Belgium

COMMENT: Herman Pleij, University of Amsterdam

WOMEN AND CRIME: VIOLENCE AND INCARCERATION IN NINETEENTH- AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY BOLIVIA AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Donna Hale, Shippensburg University

"She called me a whore and I ripped her hair out": Crime among Women in Bolivia, 1880-1940. Gina Hames, Carnegie Mellon University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Women's Work Is Never Done, Especially in Prison. Anne M. Butler, Utah State University

COMMENT: Ward Stavig, University of South Florida; Donna Hale

LATE COLONIAL INDIGENOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SPANISH CONQUEST: IDENTITY AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

CHAIR: William Autry, University of Chicago

Caciques' Influence over Community History: Negotiated Identities in the Mapa de Cuauhtlanitzinco, of the Tlaxcalan Tradition. Stephanie Wood, University of Oregon

Paper Shields: The Ideology of Coats of Arms in Nahuatl Primordial Titles. Robert Haskett, University of Oregon

Mixtec and Nahuatl Accounts of the Conquest of Oaxaca: "Indian" Identity in Multi-ethnic New Spain. Kevin Terraciano, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Woodrow Borah, University of California, Berkeley

RETHINKING THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Jane Hunter, Lewis and Clark College

Radical Evangelicals' Vision of the China Mission. Daniel Bays, University of Kansas

Pearl Buck and the Dilemmas of Christianization. Grant Wacker, Duke University

COMMENT: William R. Hutchison, Harvard University; Richard Madsen, University of California, San Diego

FRENCH HISTORY AS COLONIAL HISTORY: METROPOLITAN-COLONIAL PERSPECTIVES ON MODERNITY, 1870-1930

CHAIR: Herman Lebovics, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Ameliorating the African: French Social Planning in West Africa, 1895-1930. Alice Conklin, University of Rochester

In Pursuit of a Greater France: Musée Social Reformers and the Colonies, 1894-1930. Janet Horne, University of Virginia

Photography of Colonialism, Colonialism of Photography. David Prochaska, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Herman Lebovics

THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS) AND THE GERMAN RESISTANCE AGAINST HITLER

CHAIR: Jürgen Heideking, University of Cologne

Perceptions of the German Resistance and OSS Operations. Christof Mauch, University of Tübingen

Political Analyses of the German Resistance and Post-war Germany. Petra Marquardt-Bigman, Washington, D.C.

The OSS and the Free Germany Committee. Heike Bungert, University of Cologne

COMMENT: Richard Breitman, American University

RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN IMPERIAL RUSSIA: ALTERNATIVES TO AUTOCRACY?

CHAIR: Donald W. Treadgold, University of Washington

Seminaries of the Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church in Belorussia in the Early Nineteenth Century: Educating a New Elite? James T. Flynn, College of the Holy Cross

Women, Resistance, and Empowerment: The Role of Grassroots Women's Religious Communities in Nineteenth-Century Russia. Brenda Meehan, University of Rochester

Old Believers in Late Imperial Russia. James L. West, Trinity College

COMMENT: Catherine Evtuhov, Georgetown University

GENDER AND THE POLITICS OF LAW IN FRANCE AND AMERICA

CHAIR: Hendrik Hartog, Princeton University

Popular Petitioning and Divorce Law in Revolutionary France. Suzanne Desan, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Guerry vs. Picpus: Religion, Property, and Family Law in Nineteenth-Century France. Caroline Ford, Harvard University

Women, Church, and State in Late Nineteenth-Century America: The Intellectual Origins of the Right to Privacy. Elizabeth Clark, Boston University

COMMENT: Hendrik Hartog

RACE, GENDER, AND DEPENDENCE IN THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA

CHAIR: Noralee Frankel, American Historical Association

Sexual Violence and the Politics of Reconstruction. Laura Edwards, University of South Florida

Fighting for Recognition, Freedom, and Community Protection: Black Citizen Soldiers and White Supremacy. David Osher, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Marsha J. Darling, Georgetown University; Noralee Frankel

THE BUSINESS OF CELEBRITY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICAN SHOW BUSINESS, STARRING MAE WEST AND JACK BENNY

CHAIR: Steven H. Chaffee, Stanford University

"When I'm Bad, I'm Better": Mae West and American Popular Entertainment. Marybeth Hamilton, Birkbeck College, University of London

"Hello, Again": Jack Benny Moves to Television, 1950-1958. James L. Baughman, University of Wisconsin-Madison

COMMENT: Steven J. Ross, University of Southern California; Roland Marchand, University of California, Davis

CREATING THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS LABORATORY AT LIVERMORE, 1948-1957

CHAIR: Lori Hefner, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

The Atomic Energy Commission, the University of California, and the Struggle for a Second Lab, 1951-1954. Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Armed Forces and the Second Laboratory, 1948–1956. Sybil Francis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Science, Technology, and Institution-Building, 1949–1957. Barton Hacker, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

COMMENT: Herbert York, University of California, San Diego

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE LAW

CHAIR: James Oliver Horton, George Washington University

The Stories Justice Joseph Told: Prigg v. Pennsylvania and the Creation of False Facts and a Mythical Past. Paul Finkelman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

A Monster in Human Shape: The Black Kidnapper in Antebellum America. Carol Wilson, Washington College

COMMENT: Norrece Thomas Jones, Jr., Virginia Commonwealth University; James Oliver Horton

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

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

Charting a Course for Environmental History. Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh

COMMENT: Martin Lewis, Duke University; Christine M. Rosen, University of California, Berkeley; Donald Worster, University of Kansas

GENDER AND WORLD HISTORY: FROM THE SPECIFIC TO THE GENERAL

Joint session with the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession/Conference Group on Women's History and the World History Association

CHAIR: Bruce Levine, University of Cincinnati

Puerto Rican Women's Labor and the Development of Capitalism in the United States, 1945–1990. Altigracia Ortiz, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

The Ethnic Dimensions of Gender Identity in Modern China. Emily Honig, Yale University

Africa and Its Diaspora: Race, Gender, and Community Building. E. Frances White, Hampshire College

COMMENT: Judith P. Zinsser, Miami University

TRANSCENDENTALIST RACIAL THEORY

CHAIR: Daniel Walker Howe, St. Catherine's College, Oxford

Emerson and the Overgod. Barbara Packer, University of California, Los Angeles

Matter, Spirit, and Transcendentalist Racial Theory. Dean Grodzins, Harvard University

COMMENT: Carolyn Porter, University of California, Berkeley; Carl Degler, Stanford University

DEFINING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

CHAIR: MacGregor Knox, University of Rochester

PANEL: Ivo Banac, Yale University; Esther Kingston-Mann, University of Massachusetts at Boston; Eugene Rostow, National Defense University; MacGregor Knox

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH POLITICAL LIFE

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Richard W. Davis, Washington University in St. Louis

The Political Culture of Electioneering in Britain, 1760–1885. Francis O’Gorman, University of Manchester

Popular Political Organization: Political Unions to Chartism, 1830–1848. Nancy LoPatin, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

England’s Party System, 1760–1870: One or Many? John A. Phillips, University of California, Riverside; Charles Wetherell, University of California, Riverside

COMMENT: Ian Newbould, Mount Allison University

THE ART AND SKILL OF TEACHING HISTORY AT THE TWO-YEAR INSTITUTION

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: James J. Lorence, University of Wisconsin Center–Marathon County

Teaching in the Post-Modern Age: Building Connections between Faculty and Academic Discipline. Shirley Wilton, Ocean County College

Creative Instruction at Open-Admissions Colleges. Juan Luján, College of the Desert
A Is for Apathy: Getting Students to Respond. Paige Cubbison, Miami-Dade Community College

The Tie That Binds: Linkages among Secondary Schools, Two-Year Colleges, and Baccalaureate Institutions. James J. Lorence

COMMENT: The Audience

ENLIGHTENMENT WORLD VIEWS

CHAIR: Dena Goodman, Louisiana State University

Between Cultural Relativism and Universalism: Montesquieu and Burke. Daniel Gordon, Harvard University

French Enlightenment and Early Romantic World Views and Natural Environment. Krystyna Piechura, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Enlightenment Discourse, Catherine II, and the Eastern Political Orders. Stephen Velychenko, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Dena Goodman

PROPHECY, POLITICS, AND PUBLICATION: MANUSCRIPT AND PRINT CULTURE IN EARLY TUDOR ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Mary L. Robertson, The Huntington Library

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Circulation and Censorship: Political Prophecy Manuscripts in Early Tudor England. Sharon L. Jansen, Pacific Lutheran University

Different Strategies for Print and Pen: Sir Richard Morison's Authorship of Manuscripts and Printed Books (1536–1556). Janice Liedl, Laurentian University

An Early Tudor "Maker of Bokes": Self-Conscious Print Authorship and the Literary Career of Sir Thomas Elyot (1531–1545). Frederick W. Conrad, Washington University in St. Louis

COMMENT: Arthur J. Slavin, University of Louisville

GERMAN HISTORY AND THE "GREAT MAN": BISMARCK, HITLER, ADENAUER

CHAIR: Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

Bismarck in a Post-Modern Age. Kenneth D. Barkin, University of California, Riverside

Hitler and "Historical Greatness." Ian Kershaw, University of Sheffield

Adenauer and "Historical Greatness." Noel D. Cary, College of the Holy Cross

COMMENT: Katharine Lerman, University of North London

RELIGIOUS IDENTITY IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE: BOUNDARIES IN A MULTIETHNIC SOCIETY

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

CHAIR: Theresa M. Vann, University of Minnesota, Duluth

From Heretics to Pharisees: Defining the Eternal Jew. Jonathan M. Elukin, Hebrew University

Calling Names: The Identification of Jews in Christian Documents from Medieval Toledo. Nina Melechen, Fordham University

Surnames among the Ruins: Charting Muslim Conversion to Christianity in Crusader Majorca. Larry J. Simon, Western Michigan University

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

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

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

Session attendees will be divided into small interviewee groups, each led by a college or university faculty member or a public historian who will conduct mock interviews and lead discussion of successful interview strategies.

LAW, YOUTH, AND EDUCATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by the AHA-Canadian Historical Association Joint Committee

CHAIR: Suzann Buckley, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Young Killers: Criminal Justice and Social Perceptions of Youth in Victorian Ontario. Susan E. Houston, York University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Teaching the Republican Child: Law and Education in Antebellum America. Michael Grossberg, Case Western Reserve University

Legal Education in the Civil-Law Environment of Lower Canada/Quebec: The Example of the McCord Family of Montreal. Brian Young, McGill University

COMMENT: Clark Cahow, Duke University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING

PRESIDING: Thomas C. Holt, University of Chicago

ANNOUNCEMENT OF 1993 PRIZES:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: Charters Wynn, University of Texas at Austin

George Louis Beer Prize: Christine A. White, Penn State University

Albert J. Beveridge Award: James Lockhart, University of California at Los Angeles

James Henry Breasted Prize: E. J. W. Barber, Occidental College

John H. Dunning Prize: A. G. Roeber, University of Illinois at Chicago and Daniel H. Usner, Jr.

John K. Fairbank Prize: Elizabeth Perry, University of California at Berkeley

Herbert Feis Award: Edward E. Cohen, State Bancshares, Philadelphia

Morris D. Forkosch Prize: Robert Brenner, University of California at Los Angeles

Leo Gershow Award: Jonathan Dewald, State University of New York at Buffalo

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize: Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Harvard University

Littleton-Griswold Prize: Christopher L. Tomlins, American Bar Association

Helen & Howard R. Marraro Prize: Edward Muir, Jr., Northwestern University

1993 AHA AWARDS FOR SCHOLARLY DISTINCTION: Emma Lou Thornbrough, emeritus, Butler University; Brian Tierney, emeritus, Cornell University

1993 EUGENE ASHER DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD: Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University

NANCY LYMAN ROELKER MENTORSHIP AWARD: Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College

1993 JOHN O'CONNOR FILM AWARD: *Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl*, American Social History Project, producer

1993 HONORARY FOREIGN MEMBER: Martin Njeuma, Cameroon

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *Connections*. Louise A. Tilly, New School for Social Research

BREAKFAST MEETING OF THE AHA COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

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

SPEAKER: Vicki L. Ruiz, Claremont Graduate School

**ACADEMIC LARCENY: PLAGIARISM, MISUSE, AND DERIVATION
IN HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP**

Sponsored by AHA Professional Division

CHAIR: Drew Gilpin Faust, University of Pennsylvania, and vice-president, AHA Professional Division

On the Necessity and Sufficiency of Attribution: Notes toward the Definition of Plagiarism in Scholarship. Laurin A. Wollan, Jr., Florida State University

COMMENT Paul Conkin, Vanderbilt University, and member, AHA Professional Division; Jon Kukla, The Historic New Orleans Collection; The Audience

GRADUATE RESEARCH IN BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY

Sponsored by the AHA Committee on Women Historians and the Association of Black Women Historians

CHAIR: Kevin K. Gaines, Princeton University

A Sexual Molestation Case at Tuskegee Institute. Adele Logan Alexander, Howard University

Ida B. Wells. Patricia Schecter, Princeton University

Women in the Black Panther Party, 1960s–1970s. Angela Brown, Stanford University

Fannie Lou Hamer. Channa K. Lee, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: The Audience

**TAPPING THE NATIONAL STOREHOUSES: PRIMARY SOURCES
IN THE CLASSROOM FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, AND THE SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION**

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: Robert A. Blackey, California State University, San Bernardino, and vice-president, AHA Teaching Division

Your Primary Source: National Archives Research and Teaching Materials. Wynell Schamel, Education Branch, National Archives and Records Administration

Telling the Stories the Past Tells Us: Smithsonian Institution Artifacts and Documents as Classroom Resources. Clare Cuddy, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Smithsonian Institution; Nancy McCoy, Education Division, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution

Exploring Educational Technologies: National Geographic Resources for Educators. David Beacom, National Geographic Society

COMMENT: Donald Teruo Hata, Jr., California State University, Dominguez Hills

**THE HISTORY OF READING AND THE READING OF HISTORY:
LATE ANCIENT READERS IN CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE**

CHAIR: Eugene Vance, University of Washington

Recitation and Authority: Literature, Law, and Reading in High and Late Roman Antiquity. Elizabeth Meyer, University of Virginia

Augustine Reading, Reading Augustine: The Scholarly Construction of Late Antiquity. Seth Lerer, Stanford University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Desert a Library: The Monasticism of Bible-study in Late Latin Antiquity. Mark Vessey, University of British Columbia

COMMENT: Eugene Vance

SEEING DIFFERENCE IN ETHNOHISTORY

CHAIR: Peggy Pascoe, University of Utah

Speaking to Ethnohistory: Environment and Gender in Native North America. Rebecca Bales, Arizona State University

Toward an Ethnohistory of Ethnographers. Catherine Lavender-Teliha, University of Colorado at Boulder

Hearing Chicano Voices in Environmental Ethnohistory. Kenneth Orona, Yale University

COMMENT: James Clifford, University of California, Santa Cruz

WOMEN'S REVOLUTIONS: THE WORK OF SHEILA ROWBOTHAM, A TWENTY-YEAR ASSESSMENT

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

CHAIR: Barbara Winslow, Medgar Evers College, City University of New York

Sheila Rowbotham: Addressing Twenty-five Years of Social Activism. Rosalyn Baxandall, State University College of New York at Old Westbury

Cultural Imperialism and Women's Movement in the "Third World." Vinay Bahl, University of Dubuque

Unruly Women and Political Culture. Temma Kaplan, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Sheila Rowbotham: The Political and the Accessible in the Writing of Gender History. Bryan Palmer, Queen's University

COMMENT: Sheila Rowbotham, London, England

RELIGION, LITERATURE, AND PSYCHOLOGY IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND

Joint session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley

New Historicism, Religion, and the Rhetoric of Self-Loathing. John Stachniewski, University of Manchester

The Death of Christ. Debora Shuger, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Steven Greenblatt, University of California, Berkeley

THE EARLY PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS EMPIRE

CHAIR: William D. Phillips, Jr., University of Minnesota

The Infante D. Henrique and the Failed Conquest of Tangier, 1437. Ivana Elbl, Trent University

Portuguese Military Architecture in Morocco: Borrowings, Adaptations, and Innovations. Martin Malcolm Elbl, Trent University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Punishment of Exile in the Early Modern Portuguese World. Timothy J. Coates, Brown University

COMMENT: Dauril Alden, University of Washington

WAS THERE AN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENAISSANCE?

Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Lawrence R. Poos, Catholic University of America

PANEL: James Masschaele, Rutgers University; Harry A. Miskimin, Yale University; Marci Sortor, Grinnell College

POPULAR CONSTRUCTIONS OF LIBERALISM AND CITIZENSHIP IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Eric Van Young, University of California, San Diego

Honor for a New Republic: The Negotiation of Citizenship in Early Republican Arequipa, Peru. Sarah C. Chambers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Povo and the Positivists in the New Republic: Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1889–1893. Roger A. Kittleson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Vagrancy and Political Order in Nineteenth-Century Mexico. Richard Warren, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Eric Van Young

EXPERIMENTING IN DEMOCRACY: EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

CHAIR: Tony Judt, New York University

Czechs' and Slovaks' Return to Democracy. Josef Anderle, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Civil Society and the Public Sphere in East-Central Europe. Jeffrey Goldfarb, New School for Social Research

Revolutionary Autumn: Traditions That Weigh Like Nightmares on the Brains of the Living, or: The Difficult Quest for Democratic Forms in East-Central Europe. Dirk Philipsen, Virginia Commonwealth University

COMMENT: Lawrence Goodwyn, Duke University; Tony Judt

BEYOND ENGAGEMENT: FRENCH INTELLECTUALS IN THE POSTMODERN AGE

CHAIR: H. Stuart Hughes, University of California, San Diego

Tel quel and the French Left (1968–1978). Danielle Marx-Scouras, Ohio State University
Furet, Cultural History, and Postmodernity. Mark Poster, University of California, Irvine

Political Ambiguity of Contemporary French Anti-Utilitarianism. Myriam D. Maayan, Fordham University

COMMENT: David L. Schalk, Vassar College

THE CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION OF PROSTITUTION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Maria Tatar, Harvard University

Degenerate or Degendered? Images of the Prostitute in Third Republican France. Leslie Choquette, Assumption College

"Our Streetwalkers": Depicting Prostitution in Fin-de-Siècle Montmartre. Michael Wilson, University of Texas at Dallas

Juvenile Criminality and Erotic Sentimentality: The Gendering of Victorian Prostitution. Larry Wolff, Boston College

COMMENT: James Cronin, Boston College

RACE, SEX, AND REFORM IN THE 1930S

CHAIR: William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Politics of Sex and Race in Boston's NAACP, 1920-1940. Sarah Deutsch, Clark University

The Consumers' League and the Woman's Party Look South: The Contest over Sex-based Labor Laws in the 1930s. Landon Storrs, University of Wisconsin-Madison

COMMENT: Elsa Barkley Brown, University of Michigan; Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

AMERICAN HISTORY AFTER POST-STRUCTURALISM

CHAIR: Nancy Hewitt, Duke University

Conjuring Evidence for Experience: Imagining a Post-Structuralist History. Barry Shank, University of Kansas

Discourse and the Gendering of American History. Nancy Isenberg, University of Northern Iowa

American History in a Post-modern Age? Saul Cornell, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Jonathan Arac, University of Pittsburgh

TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, CONSUMERS, AND THE HOME IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1877-1939

Joint session with the Society for the History of Technology

CHAIR: Joseph J. Corn, Stanford University

Doctors as Architects: The Systematic View of the House, 1870-1900. Annmarie Adams, McGill University

Hot Stuff: Marketing Urban Steam Systems to Mrs. Consumer. Morris Pierce, University of Rochester

The Right Shade of Clean: The Rhetoric of Color and the Selling of Household Sanitary Equipment, 1877-1939. Regina Lee Blaszczyk, Smithsonian Institution and University of Delaware

COMMENT: Mark H. Rose, Florida Atlantic University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

INTELLECTUALS ON THE PATH TO POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIR: Mary O. Furner, Northern Illinois University

Creating the Center: William H. Davis, Industrial Relations Intellectuals, and the National War Labor Board. Andrew A. Workman, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

From "Great Cities" to the "Great Society": The Ford Foundation and the Creation of Poverty Expertise in the 1950s and 1960s. Alice O'Connor, University of Chicago

Richard Titmuss and the British Welfare State. Jose Harris, Oxford University

COMMENT: Barry Supple, The Leverhulme Trust, London

POPULAR RELIGION AND THE SOCIAL ORDER IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK, 1740-1820

CHAIR: Richard L. Bushman, Columbia University

Jonathan Edwards and the Dilemmas of Popular Religion in Colonial New England. David D. Hall, Harvard University

The Paradox of Popular Religion on the Yankee Frontier. Alan Taylor, Boston University and the Huntington Library

COMMENT: Sylvia R. Frey, Tulane University; Richard L. Bushman

SEX ON THE MARGINS: CLASS, RACE, AND SEXUAL DEVIANCE IN MID-TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: John D'Emilio, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Dissenting Adults: Miscegenation, Homosexuality, and the Language of Rights in Postwar America, 1945-1960. Joanne J. Meyerowitz, University of Cincinnati

Containing Female Deviance: Sexual Crime and Women Prisoners in the United States, 1930-1950. Estelle B. Freedman, Stanford University

COMMENT: Elaine Tyler May, University of Minnesota; John D'Emilio

TECHNOLOGY, STRATEGY, AND DIPLOMACY: UNITED STATES-SOVIET NUCLEAR ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE ARMS CONTROL DEBATE, 1950-1963

CHAIR: Ernest R. May, Harvard University

PANEL: G. Allen Greb, U. S. Nuclear History Program; Yuri Smirnov, Kurchatov Institute, Moscow; Vladislav Zubock, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies; Lynn Eden, Center for International Security and Arms Control, Stanford University; Robert A. Wampler, University of Maryland, College Park

WRITING AND PUBLIC FAITH: EARLY MODERN NOTARIES IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: James B. Collins, Georgetown University

Notarial Integrity and Legal Fictions in Early Modern France. Julie Hardwick, Texas Christian University

Notarial Inscription and Artisan Collectivities in Seventeenth-Century Rome. Laurie Nussdorfer, Wesleyan University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Notarial Intervention and Indigenous Traditions in Seventeenth-Century Peru. Ann Wightman, Wesleyan University

COMMENT: Clair Dolan, Université Laval

DECONSTRUCTING AND RECONSTRUCTING THE ENLIGHTENMENT

CHAIR: Carol Blum, State University of New York at Stony Brook

PANEL: Kenneth J. Cmiel, University of Iowa; Julie C. Hays, University of Richmond; J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University; Pierre Saint-Amand, Brown University; Carol Blum

THE PRESS IN LATE IMPERIAL AND EARLY SOVIET RUSSIA

CHAIR: Daniel Brower, University of California, Davis

Capitalist Communications? The Socialist Agenda of the Pre-Revolutionary Commercial Press. Louise McReynolds, University of Hawaii, Manoa

The Russian Press during NEP: The Transformation of a Soviet Institution. Julie Kay Mueller, Colby College

Rural Correspondents as Amateur Reporters: Local Power Struggles in the NEP Village, 1924–1928. Steven Coé, University of Michigan

COMMENT: Daniel Brower

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN THE LONG SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: THE CASE OF THE CORPORATE TOWN

CHAIR: Paul Seaver, Stanford University

The Crown and the Corporations: Borough Government and the Early Stuart State. Catherine Patterson, Harvard University

Restoration Symbols: Religious Conflict in Northern Gloucestershire, 1649–1665. Dan Beaver, Pennsylvania State University

Partisan Conflict and Political Stability in the Corporations, 1660–1727. Paul Halliday, Bowdoin College

COMMENT: Paul Seaver

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF THE BOOK *BRITISH IMPERIALISM (1993)* BY P. J. CAIN AND A. G. HOPKINS

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Raymond Dumett, Purdue University

The British Economy and Overseas Expansion. Lance Davis, California Institute of Technology

Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Robert Kubicek, University of British Columbia
Politics, Social Structure, and Imperial Policy. Dorothy O. Helly, Hunter College-City University of New York

Informal Empire, the Navy, and Latin America. Barry Gough, Wilfrid Laurier University
The British Presence in the Middle East. William Roger Louis, University of Texas at Austin

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Tropical Colonies. Martin Klein, University of Toronto

COMMENT: P. J. Cain, University of Birmingham; A. G. Hopkins, University of Geneva

WEIMAR SOCIAL DEMOCRATS BETWEEN INTER-NATIONALISM AND NATIONALISM

CHAIR: Henry Ashby Turner, Yale University

The Response of Czech and Polish Social Democrats to the "German Question" in the Socialist International, 1918–1933. William Lee Blackwood, Yale University

"The New Right" in the Weimar SPD: German Nationalists or Neo-Jacobins? Donna Harsch, Carnegie Mellon University

The Concept of the People and the Politics of National Identity in German and Swedish Social Democracy, 1918–1933. Lars Tragardh, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: William Sheridan Allen, State University of New York at Buffalo; Vernon L. Lidtke, Johns Hopkins University

Luncheons

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

Cosponsored by the AHA Teaching Division and the Educational Testing Service

PRESIDING: Despina O. Danos, Educational Testing Service

The Other Europe: Reflections on Teaching Advanced Placement History after the Fall of Communism. Paul W. Knoll, University of Southern California

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Elisabeth Gregorich Gleason, University of San Francisco

Images of Bodily Resurrection in the Theology of Late Antiquity. Caroline Walker Bynum, Columbia University

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Eric Van Young, University of California, San Diego

Gender History in Latin America. Donna J. Guy, University of Arizona

HISTORY DEPARTMENT CHAIRS

Cosponsored by the AHA Institutional Services Program and the Organization of American Historians Council of Chairs

PRESIDING: Arnita Jones, Organization of American Historians

Faculty Roles, Past, Present, and Future: Implications for Academic Historians. Clara Lovett, Director, Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards, American Association for Higher Education

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Melvyn Leffler, University of Virginia

Novus Ordo Seclorum Redux: Twentieth-Century Visions of the New World Order. Warren Kimball, Rutgers University-Newark

WRITING FROM WITHIN: SCHOLARS ON THEIR COMMUNITIES

CHAIR: Timothy Meagher, National Endowment for the Humanities

PANEL: Deena J. Gonzalez, Pomona College; Dean L. May, University of Utah; James O'Toole, University of Massachusetts at Boston; Phyllis Rogers, Colby College

MATTERS OF CONTENT: INNOVATIVE PARADIGMS FOR TEACHING THE WORLD HISTORY SURVEY COURSE

Joint session with the World History Association

CHAIR: Timothy C. Connell, Laurel School, Shaker Heights, OH

The Drama of History. Jean Johnson, Friends School, New York City

From the Axial Age to the New Age: Religion as an Agent of Continuity and Change in World History. Carlton Tucker, Princeton Day School, New Jersey

Gender at the Base of World History. Sarah Hughes, Shippensburg University

Cross-Cultural Trade as a Framework for Organizing the World History Course. Stephen Gosch, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

COMMENT: The Audience

HEARING VOICES, SPEAKING TONGUES: VOICES FROM THE BEYOND AND FEMALE AGENCY IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Barbara B. Diefendorf, Boston University

PANEL: Cynthia Cupples, Princeton University; Anne Jacobson Schutte, University of Virginia; Moshe Sluhovsky, California Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Nancy Caciola, University of Michigan; Barbara B. Diefendorf

JUSTICE, DEVIANCE, AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN EARLY MODERN ITALY

Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: James Grubb, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

The Language of Violence in Early Modern Tuscany. John Brackett, University of Cincinnati

The Police and the Prostitutes in Rome, c. 1600. Elizabeth Cohen, York University

Local Justice, Village Women, and Peasant Society: Pentidattilo, 1710. Tommaso Astarita, Georgetown University

COMMENT: Edward Muir, Northwestern University

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE BRAZILIAN ECONOMY, 1850–1930

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Stephen Haber, Stanford University

Banking and Economic Growth during the Coffee Boom: São Paulo, 1850–1905. Anne Hanley, California State University, Hayward

Capital Markets and Banks, Brazil: 1906–1930. Gail Triner-Besosa, Michigan State University

Profits and British-Owned Railways in Brazil before 1913. William Summerhill, Stanford University

COMMENT: Herbert Klein, Columbia University; Richard J. Salvucci, Trinity University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

COLLABORATION AND RESISTANCE IN WARTIME SHANGHAI

CHAIR: Wen-Hsing Yeh, University of California, Berkeley

Chinese Capitalists and the Japanese: Collaboration and Resistance in the Shanghai Area, 1937–1945. Parks Coble, University of Nebraska

Struggle to Entertain: The Ideological Ambivalence of the Wartime Shanghai Film Industry, 1942–1945. Poshek Fu, Colgate University

European Resisters and Collaborators in Shanghai during World War II: The Ambiguities of Occupation. Bernard Wasserstein, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Wen-Hsing Yeh

RETHINKING POLITICS IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Ann Hughes, University of Manchester

Honour and Patriarchy in Early Stuart Politics. Richard Cust, University of Birmingham

Kings, Peers, and Monsters: Was the Castlehaven Case Political? Cynthia Herrup, Duke University

"Underground" Political Verse and the Transformation of Early Stuart Political Culture. Tom Cogswell, University of Kentucky

COMMENT: Rachel Weil, Cornell University

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZING AMONG WOMEN: THE FIRST WAVE

CHAIR: Ian Tyrrell, University of New South Wales

International Women's Conferences and the Debate over Protective Labor Legislation, 1878–1914. Ulla Wikander, Uppsala Universitet

International Women's Organizations and the Question of Nationalism, 1888–1945. Leila J. Rupp, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Mineke Bosch, Erasmus Universiteit; Ian Tyrrell

RUSSIAN NATIONAL CHARACTER

CHAIR: Terence Emmons, Stanford University

Masochism and the Collective in Russia. Daniel Rancour-Laferriere, University of California, Davis

Some Problems of Literary Nationalism: Russia and Ireland. Sidney Monas, University of Texas at Austin

Like a Virgin: Alexander Herzen and Russian National Character. Lois Becker, Portland State University

COMMENT: Joanna Hubbs, Hampshire College

SEXUAL ORDER AND FAMILY POLITICS: MAKING AND REMAKING THE WELFARE STATE IN GERMANY

CHAIR: Roger Chickering, Georgetown University

Recasting the Social Question in Germany, 1875–1900. Kathleen Canning, University of Michigan

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Politics of Sexuality, Abortion, and Rape in the Immediate Aftermath of National Socialism and World War II. Atina Grossmann, Columbia University

Disciplining the Family in Imperial Germany: Factory Paternalism and the Labor Regime in the Saar. Dennis Sweeney, Trenton State College

COMMENT: David Crew, University of Texas at Austin

GENDER AND THE LANGUAGE OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN LABOR PROTEST AND REFORM

CHAIR: Mary Blewett, University of Massachusetts at Lowell

Labor's True Man: Organized Working Men and the Language of Manliness, 1827–1877. Greg Kaster, Gustavus Adolphus College

The Limits of "Labor Republicanism": Gender Ideology, Citizenship, and the Language of the Late Nineteenth-Century Labor Movement. Andrew Neather, Duke University

Class Dynamics and the Labor Reform Movement in Nineteenth-Century America. David Zonderman, North Carolina State University

COMMENT: Mary Blewett

CRUCIAL CHOICES: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ASIA DURING THE 1960s

CHAIR: Diane B. Kunz, Yale University

America and Japan: Becoming Equals. Michael Schaller, University of Arizona

Vietnam: The Crux of a Dilemma. Robert Schulzinger, University of Colorado at Boulder

From Non-Existent to Almost Normal: American Relations with the Peoples' Republic of China. Arthur Waldron, Naval War College

COMMENT: William Becker, George Washington University

THE MEXICAN AMERICAN BORDER AND THE FORMATION OF IDENTITY

CHAIR: Vicki L. Ruiz, Claremont Graduate School

Border Violence during the Mexican Revolution: The Formation of Anglo Attitudes toward Mexicans. Arturo Rosales, Arizona State University

Between Cultures, Ambos Nogales, and the Dynamics of Early Border Interaction, 1880–1920. Miguel Tinker Salas, Pomona College

Tijuana's Black Legend: Anglo Attitudes about Mexican Women, 1915–1945. Vincent de Baca, Metropolitan State College of Denver

COMMENT: Kimberly Welch, Scripps College

GUNNAR MYRDAL'S AN AMERICAN DILEMMA: FIFTY YEARS LATER

CHAIR: August Meier, Kent State University

Gunnar Myrdal's Social Democratic Critique of American Racial Inequality. Walter A. Jackson, North Carolina State University

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

An American Dilemma Revisited: Where Myrdal Went Wrong—and Right. David W. Southern, Westminster College (Fulton, Missouri)

COMMENT: Anthony M. Platt, California State University, Sacramento; Francille Rusan Wilson, University of Maryland, College Park

WITCHHUNTING IN EARLY AMERICA: MULTICULTURAL DIMENSIONS

CHAIR: John D. Krugler, Marquette University

Witches in Bermuda, 1651–1655. Virginia P. Bernhard, University of St. Thomas

Tituba's Confession: Fueling the Fantasies of Her Accusers. Elaine G. Breslaw, Morgan State University

Native American Witchhunting: Three Case Studies. Alfred A. Cave, University of Toledo

COMMENT: Richard Godbeer, University of California, Riverside

CROSSING THE COLOR LINE: SEXUALITY AND RACE IN THE COLONIAL AND ANTEBELLUM SOUTH

CHAIR: Peter W. Bardaglio, Goucher College

The Toleration of Sex between White Women and Black Men in the Antebellum South. Martha Hodes, University of California, Santa Cruz

Contesting the Boundaries: Servant Women and Sexual Regulation in Colonial North Carolina. Kirsten Fischer, Duke University

COMMENT: Victoria E. Bynum, Southwest Texas State University; Cornelia Hughes Dayton, University of California, Irvine

CHANGING PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Louise Buenger Robbert, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Old Beer, New Beer, and the Brewing Boom of the Fifteenth Century. Richard W. Unger, University of British Columbia

Meat, War, Fashion, and the Demand for Leather in Late Medieval England. Maryanne Kowaleski, Fordham University

Assessing Consumption Patterns in Late Medieval Mediterranean City States. Susan Mosher Stuard, Haverford College

COMMENT: Scott L. Waugh, University of California, Los Angeles

THE HISTORIAN'S VOICE: THE ACADEMIC JOURNAL

CHAIR: J. H. Hexter, Washington University in St. Louis

Annales. Natalie Zemon Davis, Princeton University.

Past and Present. A. L. Beier, Illinois State University

The Journal of Negro History. Jacqueline Goggin, Harvard University

Feminist Studies. Claire Moses, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: The Audience

FASCISM: A FIFTY-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Margherita Repetto-Alaia, Columbia University

Defining Fascism after Communism. Borden W. Painter, Jr., Trinity College

Reassessing Fascist Diplomacy and Military Policy. James J. Sadkovich, University of Southern Mississippi

Fascism and Catholicism: A Reconsideration. Frank J. Coppa, St. John's University

COMMENT: Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN ENGLAND, 1851–1951

Joint session with the North American Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Reba N. Soffer, California State University, Northridge

Defining the Nation: The Great Exhibition of 1851 and British National Identity. Jeffrey A. Auerbach, Yale University

The Japan-British Exhibition, London 1910. Peter Stansky, Stanford University

"A Tonic to the Nation": The Festival of Britain, 1951. Fred M. Leventhal, Boston University

COMMENT: Burton Benedict, University of California, Berkeley

GOVERNMENTS, THE PRESS, AND THE MANIPULATION OF DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC OPINION IN WAR AND PEACE, 1919–1945

CHAIR: Jon Jacobson, University of California, Irvine

Publicity and Appeasement: A. L. Kennedy, the Times, and British Foreign Policy. Gordon Martel, Royal Roads Military College

"What They Saw in Central Europe": French Foreign Editors and the German Problem, 1920–1940. Maarten Pereboom, Georgetown University

The Taming of the News: U. S. War Reporting and British Propaganda during World War II. Susan Brewer, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

COMMENT: Carole K. Fink, Ohio State University; Jon Jacobson

CREATING A COMMON MEMORY OF THE PAST: HISTORY WRITING AND NATION BUILDING IN MODERN CHINA

CHAIR: Don C. Price, University of California, Davis

Chinese Debates over the Proper Approach to Writing History: One Era or All Eras? Joshua A. Fogel, University of California, Santa Barbara

Discontinuous Continuity: The New Synthesis of "General History" in Twentieth-Century China. Mary G. Mazur, University of Chicago

Unity of Diversity: Gu Jiegang's (1893–1980) Vision of New China in His Studies of Ancient Texts. Tze-ki Hon, Hanover College

COMMENT: Guy S. Alitto, University of Chicago; Don C. Price

BEYOND THE PRINTED PAGE: WRITING AND TEACHING HISTORY IN A DIGITAL ERA

CHAIR: Nancy Fitch, California State University, Fullerton

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Writing an Electronic Book: Who Built America? Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason University; Stephen Brier, Hunter College, City University of New York

A History with the Archives Attached. Edward Ayers, University of Virginia

COMMENT: The Audience

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTARIES OF AMERICAN DIVERSITY

Sponsored by AHA Committee on Minority Historians

CHAIR: Antonio Rios-Bustamante, University of Arizona

PANEL: Mike Fraga, Illinois Math and Science Academy; Christine Marin, Arizona State University; Antonio Rios-Bustamante

The session focused on the following films:

Columbus Didn't Discover Us: The Native People's Perspective on the Columbus Quincentennial. Directed by Robbie Leppzer, produced by Wil Echevarria. 1992.

Adelante, Mujeres. Produced by National Women's History Project. 1992.

Images of Mexican Los Angeles. Produced and directed by Antonio Rios-Bustamante, Mexican-American Regional and Family Program.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING

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

Report of the Executive Director. Samuel R. Gammon

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

Report of the Nominating Committee. Nancy Hewitt, Duke University

Report of the Vice-Presidents.

Research Division. Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College of Criminal Justice-City University of New York

Teaching Division. Robert A. Blackey, California State University, San Bernardino

Professional Division. Drew Gilpin Faust, University of Pennsylvania

Other Business.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University

COMMITTEE ON MINORITY HISTORIANS RECEPTION

The Committee on Minority Historians invited minority scholars, graduate students, and others attending the 1994 annual meeting to a cash-bar reception.

BOOK REVIEWING AND SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

Sponsored by the AHA Research Division and the Conference of Historical Journals

CHAIR: Michael J. Moore, Appalachian State University

PANEL: William V. Bishel, *American Historical Review*; Casey N. Blake, *Journal of American History*; Christopher Johnson, Oxford University Press; Clara Lovett, American Association for Higher Education; Helen MacLam, *Choice* magazine; Michael J. Moore

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND STANDARDS IN HISTORY:
PERSPECTIVES ON THE CONTROVERSY**

Cosponsored by the AHA Teaching Division and the Association of American Colleges

CHAIR: Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina at Wilmington

National Standards and Assessment: What Is at Stake for Teachers of History? Terrie Epstein, University of Michigan

Diversity and the Role of Historians in National Standards and Assessment. Pedro Castillo, University of California, Santa Cruz

COMMENT: Carol Berkin, Baruch College-City University of New York; Julia Stewart Werner, Nicolet High School, Glendale, WI

**"WHAT FORM REFLECTIONS TOOK": MEMORY AND INTERDIS-
CIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES**

CHAIR: Linda Popofsky, University of California, Berkeley

Sleeping Softer? Reflections on the Economy in Holinshed's Chronicles. Annabel Patterson, Duke University

Memorializing the Local in Early Modern English Drama. Richard Helgerson, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Daniel J. Woolf, Dalhousie University

**WARRIORS, CITIZENS, AND PRIESTS: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONS
OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD**

Joint session with the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History

CHAIR: Page DuBois, University of California, San Diego

An Army of Lovers: The Sacred Band of Thebes. Louis Crompton, University of Nebraska

The Concept of "Stuprum": The Social Regulation of Sexuality in Ancient Rome. Craig Williams, Brooklyn College-City University of New York

Priests of the Goddess: Gender Transgression in the Ancient World. Will Roscoe, Stanford University

COMMENT: Daniel Selden, Stanford University; Page DuBois

THE BIBLE AND THE ASCENDING THEORY OF GOVERNMENT

CHAIR: Gerard Caspary, University of California, Berkeley

Embarrassed by Success: Imperial Christianity and the Millennium. Paula Fredriksen, Boston University

"Who was then the Gentleman?" The Commoner's Bible and Social Revolution. Richard Landes, Boston University

Peter the Chanter and His Circle: Natural Equality and the Ascending Theory of Government and Popular Preaching. Philippe Buc, Stanford University

COMMENT: Gerard Caspary

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

UNITED STATES CORPORATIONS AND LABOR RECRUITMENT IN THE PERIPHERY: GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, AND PUERTO RICO IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Aviva Chomsky, Bates College

Labor Recruitment and Class Formation on the Banana Plantations of the United Fruit Co. and the Standard Fruit Co. in Honduras: 1910s–1930s. Darío A. Euraque, Trinity College

Stirring Up the Fields: Sugarcane Workers and American Colonial Capitalism in Guayama, Puerto Rico, 1898–1923. Luis A. Figueroa, University of Connecticut

"The Macondo of Guatemala": Rural Labor Organizing among United Fruit Co. Workers in Tiquisate, Guatemala, during the October Revolution. Cindy Forster, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Aviva Chomsky

RE-CONSTRUCTING THE PAST: HISTORY AND MEMORY IN POST-1945 GERMANY

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

"We were all victims": Selective Memory in the Civil Service, Medical Profession, and Business Leadership. Michael Hayse, Miami University

Dachau and Buchenwald: Landscapes of German Public Memory. Claudia Koonz, Duke University

East German Communists and the Jewish Question: The Case of Paul Merker. Jeffrey Herf, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.

COMMENT: David C. Large, Montana State University

GENDER AND MASS CULTURE IN FRANCE: 1880–1930

CHAIR: Mark Traugott, University of California, Santa Cruz

"La Fronde" and the Culture of Female Journalism in Fin-de-Siècle France. Mary Louise Roberts, Stanford University

Mass Culture and the "Flâneuse": Or, Were the Only Women in the Streets Street-walkers? Vanessa R. Schwartz, American University

Imagining an Audience: Gender, Film, and the Physiology of Perception in France, 1900–1930. Marjorie A. Beale, University of California, Irvine

COMMENT: Jo Burr Margadant, Santa Clara University

IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES AND STATE POWER: CONTROLLING ETHNIC MINORITIES

CHAIR: David Reimers, New York University

Foreign Migrants and the French State, 1880–1980. Leslie Page Moch, University of Michigan-Flint

Chinese Immigrants and the United States, 1875–1943. K. Scott Wong, Williams College

COMMENT: James Jackson, Point Loma College; David Reimers

**UNITED STATES INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS DURING
WORLD WAR II**

CHAIR: Donna Gabaccia, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The Internment of Germans. Jörg Nagler, University of Kiel

The Internment of Italians. George Pozzetta, University of Florida

The Internment of Japanese Nationals. Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

COMMENT: Sandra C. Taylor, University of Utah; Donna Gabaccia

WOMEN, RACE, AND POLITICS IN POSTWAR AMERICA

CHAIR: Alexander Bloom, Wheaton College

Eslanda Goode Robeson and the Blacklist. Andrew Bun, Boston College

McCarthyism and Southern Progressivism: Virginia Durr and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement. Patricia Sullivan, University of Virginia

Crossing Barriers: Wednesdays in Mississippi. Carol Hurd Green, Boston College

COMMENT: Alexander Bloom

THE PAPERS OF WOODROW WILSON: AN APPRAISAL

CHAIR: Betty Miller Unterberger, Texas A&M University

Editing The Papers of Woodrow Wilson. Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University

The Papers and the Interpretation of the Wilson Era. Kendrick A. Clements, University of South Carolina

The Papers and International Relations during the Wilson Years. Reinhard R. Doerries, Universitaet Erlangen-Nuernberg

COMMENT: Charles E. Neu, Brown University

REINTERPRETATIONS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH BEFORE 1900

CHAIR: Alexander Field, University of Santa Clara

England in the Industrial Revolution: New Puzzles, Renewed Pessimism. Gregory Clark, University of California, Davis

Revolution or Revolution Manquée: Cliometrics in France. George Grantham, McGill University

The American Economic Miracle of the Nineteenth Century. Thomas Weiss, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Naomi Lamoreaux, Brown University; Alexander Field

**CONSTRUCTING THE BOUNDARIES OF DIFFERENCE: RACIAL
IDENTITY, INSTITUTIONS, AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE IN THE
URBAN NORTH, 1940-1990**

CHAIR: Jo Ann Argersinger, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Crabgrassroots Politics: White Resistance to Neighborhood Change in Detroit, 1940-1960. Thomas J. Sugrue, University of Pennsylvania

Exodus and Stability: Institutions and Neighborhood Change in Boston, 1948-1973. Gerald Gamm, University of Rochester

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Parochial Transformations: American Catholics and Neighborhood Change in the Postwar Urban North. John McGreevy, Harvard University

COMMENT: Arnold R. Hirsch, University of New Orleans; Jo Ann Argersinger

THE RISE OF "UNCLE SAM": MASCULINITY AND NATIONALISM IN LATE NINETEENTH- AND EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Michael Rogin, University of California, Berkeley

Masculinity and the National Question in Gilded Age America. Nina Silber, Boston University

Ben Hur: A New Man for a New Empire. Amy Kaplan, Mount Holyoke College

"Looking" for America: Masculine Iconography and National Identity in Early Film. Sharon Ullman, Bryn Mawr College

COMMENT: Thomas Laqueur, University of California, Berkeley

GENDERED SYMBOLS AND REVOLUTIONARY POLITICAL CULTURE IN FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND CHINA

CHAIR: William Sewell, Jr., University of Chicago

From Women's Days to Women's Day in the Russian Revolution. Choi Chatterjee, Indiana University

Was There a "Family Romance" of the Chinese Revolution? Jeffrey Wasserstrom, Indiana University

COMMENT: Elizabeth Colwill, San Diego State University; Laura Mason, University of Georgia

WINDING DOWN THE VIETNAM WAR: NIXON, FORD, AND THE VIETNAMESE

Joint session with the Council on Peace Research in History

CHAIR: Geoffrey Smith, Queen's University

Nixon, the Media, and the Movement: November 1969. Melvin Small, Wayne State University

Patterns of Cease-fire: Nixon, Hanoi, and the 1973 Agreement. Jeffrey Kimball, Miami University

Binding the Wounds of the Nation? President Gerald R. Ford's Clemency Board. Charles Morrissey, Bowling Green State University; Sharon Rudy, Queen's University

COMMENT: Mitchell Hall, Central Michigan University

LAW, LEGALITY, AND THE STATE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Richard Graham, University of Texas at Austin

Property, Illegitimacy, and Estate: Reconstructing the Rules of Heirship in Post-Colonial Brazil. Linda Lewin, University of California, Berkeley

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Training "Mandarins": Legal Education and State-building in Nueva Granada, 1780–1850. Victor M. Uribe, Florida International University

Constitutional Discourses in Nineteenth-Century Argentina. Jeremy Adelman, Princeton University

COMMENT: Richard Graham

TEACHING HISTORY IN COLLABORATION WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS: TWO CASE STUDIES IN SPANISH

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

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

Modern Spain. Carla Rahn Phillips, University of Minnesota; Carol Klee, University of Minnesota

Latin America. Gwen Barnes, St. Olaf College; Jeanne Delaney, St. Olaf College

COMMENT: The Audience

SEX AND LOVE IN EARLY MODERN SPAIN

Joint session with the Society for Spanish and Portuguese Historical Studies

CHAIR: J. B. Owens, Idaho State University

Families, Flirts, and Fornicators: Testimony from the Confessors' Manual. Lu Ann Homza, College of William and Mary

"It Is not a Sin!" Making Love According to Spaniards in Early Modern Times. Alain Saint-Saëns, Oklahoma State University

When Love Goes Wrong: Getting Out of Marriage in Seventeenth-Century Spain. Allyson Poska, Mary Washington College

COMMENT: Renato Barahona, University of Illinois at Chicago

"FAILED" PATRONAGE IN THE RENAISSANCE: INSTITUTION, CLIENT, AND PATRON

Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Anne Reynolds, University of Sydney

The Failure of the Greek Academy, Rome 1503–1527. Ingrid D. Rowland, University of Chicago

The Crisis of Clementine Patronage: Pietro Alcionio and the Sack of Rome, 1527. Kenneth Gouwens, University of South Carolina

When Maecenas was Broke: The "Spiritual" Patronage of Cardinal Pole. Thomas F. Mayer, Augustana College

COMMENT: Paula Findlen, University of California, Davis

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY IN THE ERA OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Martin Jay, University of California, Berkeley

Seized Letters as Legal Evidence in the Paris Revolutionary Tribunal, 1793–1794. Carla Hesse, University of California, Berkeley

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Epistemology of the Sentence and the Construction of German Identity. Harold Mah, Queen's University

COMMENT: Dominick LaCapra, Cornell University; Martin Jay

RE-FORMING THE HISTORY MAJOR: FASHIONING STRATEGIES TO EXTEND THE AHA/AAC PROJECT ON LIBERAL LEARNING AND THE HISTORY MAJOR

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: Joanna Zangrando, Skidmore College

PANEL: Edward Anson, University of Arkansas, Little Rock; David R. Applebaum, Rowan College of New Jersey; Linda Borish, Western Michigan University; Amy McCandless, College of Charleston

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES UNDER THE BOLSHEVIKS

CHAIR: Catherine Frierson, University of New Hampshire

"Bolshevichki" in the Civil War: Tales of Two Generations. Barbara Evans Clements, University of Akron

Russian Women Face the Civil War: Bolshevik Policy to Women. Vladimir Brovkin, Harvard University

Bringing Modern Mothering to the People: The Bolshevik "Civilizing" Mission. David Ransel, Indiana University

COMMENT: Isabel A. Tirado, William Paterson College

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES FOR THE HISTORIAN USING INTERNET

Joint session with the Association for the Bibliography of History

CHAIR: John Bell Henneman, Jr., Princeton University

The Wired Historian: Electronic Sources for European History. Erwin K. Welsch, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Oh Total History! We are in Kansas! Richard R. Ring, University of Kansas

H-Net: History On-Line. Wendy Plotkin, University of Illinois at Chicago

COMMENT: The Audience

THE TEACHING PORTFOLIO

Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

CHAIR: Anthony O. Edmonds, Ball State University

The Teaching Portfolio: Historical and National Perspectives. Patricia Ann Hutchings, American Association for Higher Education

Presenting the Scholarship of Teaching: Portfolio Based Peer Review. Joseph H. Cartwright, Murray State University

Teaching Portfolios and Faculty Development. Thomas A. Askew, Gordon College

COMMENT: Michael J. Galgano, James Madison University

THE HEBREW CHRONICLES OF THE FIRST CRUSADE: QUESTIONS OF FACT, FICTION, AND FANTASY IN MEDIEVAL HISTORIOGRAPHY

Joint session with the Medieval Academy of America

CHAIR: Jo Ann McNamara, Hunter College, City University of New York

The Hebrew First Crusade Narratives: Goals, Styles, and Facticity. Robert Chazan, New York University

Text, History, and Memory: The 1096 Hebrew Narratives. Ivan G. Marcus, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

The Hebrew Crusade Chronicles in Their Twelfth-Century Cultural Context. Jeremy Cohen, Ohio State University and Tel Aviv University

COMMENT: Gabrielle M. Spiegel, Johns Hopkins University

RECONSIDERING INDIAN-CREOLE RELATIONS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY SOUTH AMERICA

Joint session with the Conference on Latin American History

CHAIR: Michael J. Gonzales, Northern Illinois University

Indian-Creole Relations on the Frontier: An Ethnohistorical Approach to the Nineteenth-Century Bolivian Expeditions into the Gran Chaco. Erick D. Langer, Carnegie Mellon University

A Permanent and Silent Struggle: Indians and Settlers in Southern Bahia in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries. B. J. Barickman, University of Arizona

Indian-Creole Commercial Relations along the Southern Frontier of Chile and Argentina during the Nineteenth Century. Kristine L. Jones, University of Maryland, College Park

COMMENT: Michael J. Gonzales

EPISODES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHINA: MISSIONARIES, MANDARINS, IMPERIALISTS, SINOLOGISTS, AND THEIR TEXTS

CHAIR: Tani E. Barlow, San Francisco State University

Reality, Religion, and Representation: The Jesuit Scriptural Tradition among the Chinese, 1587-1687. Lionel M. Jensen, University of Colorado at Denver

Turning History against the Natives: Thomas F. Wade on Negotiating with Chinese Officials. James L. Hevia, North Carolina A&T University

Dai Zhen: Rational Skeptic or Classical Fundamentalist? Canonical Text as Paradigmatic Construct in Qing Evidential Scholarship. John W. Ewell, University of Colorado at Boulder

Categorical Cages: The Problem of Religious Definition in Chinese History and Historiography. Edward L. Davis, University of Hawaii, Manoa

COMMENT: John B. Henderson, Louisiana State University

REASSESSING JEAN BODIN

CHAIR: Donald Kelley, Rutgers University

The Role of Natural Philosophy in Jean Bodin's Thought. Ann Blair, University of California, Irvine

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

The Garden of the Soul: Philo's Influence on Jean Bodin. Maryanne Cline Horowitz, Occidental College and University of California, Los Angeles

Jean Bodin and the Neo-Bartolist Conception of the Past. Zachary Schiffman, Northeastern Illinois University

COMMENT: Donald Kelley

SPECTACLES OF POVERTY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: Michael Katz, University of Pennsylvania

The Maison maternelle of Louise Koppe in Late Nineteenth-Century Paris. Anne Cova, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and Stanford University

Philanthropic Tourists in the Slums of Victorian and Edwardian London. Seth Koven, Villanova University

Theaters of Charity: Child Welfare Institutions in Late Nineteenth-Century America. Sonya Michel, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Ellen Ross, Ramapo College of New Jersey

AESTHETICISM AS POLITICS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History

CHAIR: Fritz Ringer, University of Pittsburgh

The Painter of Modern Life in Central Europe: Modernism, Popular Culture, and the Primitive. Mary Gluck, Brown University

Imagined Restorations: Leo Strauss and Ernst Kantorowicz in Weimar Intellectual Life. Michael P. Steinberg, Cornell University

Intimate Enmity: Radical Modernists and Radical Conservatives in the Interwar Years. John McCole, Harvard University

COMMENT: Jerrold Seigel, New York University

HARRY S. TRUMAN AND HIS PRESIDENCY: POST-LIBERAL AND POST-COLD WAR ASSESSMENTS

CHAIR: Anna Kasten Nelson, American University

Truman as Politician. Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University

Truman as Diplomat. Arnold A. Offner, Lafayette College

COMMENT: Melvyn Leffler, University of Virginia; Nelson Polsby, University of California, Berkeley; Anna Kasten Nelson

LAW IN THE SERVICE OF ORDER: THE STATE VERSUS DISSENT, 1900-1940

CHAIR: Jeffrey Lustig, California State University, Sacramento

The Politics of "Judge Made Law": Organized Labor, Progressives, and the Injunction Issue in California, 1909-1919. Thomas Clark, University of California, Los Angeles

The State and the People: Californians versus the Industrial Workers of the World during the First World War. Diane M. T. North, University of California, Davis

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Department of Labor, the INS, and Efforts to Deport Harry Bridges, 1934-1940.

Robert W. Cherny, San Francisco State University

COMMENT: James N. Gregory, University of Washington

OTHER VOICES: NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF JAPANESE AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Franklin Odo, University of Hawaii, Manoa

Ethnic Identity among the Pre-World War II Okinawan Immigrants to the United States Mainland. Ben Kobashigawa, San Francisco State University

Not Just the Quiet People: The Nisei Underclass. Paul R. Spickard, Brigham Young University

The National Council for Japanese-American Redress and Representations of Patriotism during World War II. Alice Yang Murray, University of California, Santa Cruz

COMMENT: Franklin Odo

ETHNIC LANGUAGE PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES: ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Joint session with the Immigration History Society

CHAIR: Brian Gratton, Arizona State University

The Politics of Language: Fascism and Italian-American Ethnic Identity in the 1920s and 1930s. Madeline J. Goodman, Carnegie Mellon University

German-American Bilingualism: cui malo? Mother Tongue and Socioeconomic Status among the Second Generation in 1940. Walter D. Kamphoefner, Texas A&M University

Language Loyalty in the United States: Descendents of Mexican, French-Canadian, and European Immigrants in the Twentieth Century. Joel Perlmann, Harvard University

COMMENT: Marilyn B. Halter, Boston University; Brian Gratton

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY IN THE UPPER SOUTH: A NEW FRONTIER FOR SLAVERY NEGOTIATION

CHAIR: Randall Miller, St. Joseph's University

Lives of the Slaves: The Ironworkers of Buffalo Forge. Charles Dew, Williams College

The Dismal Swamp Slaves: Marronage, Slave-hiring, and the Making of a Black Working Class. Suzanne Schnittman, State University College of New York at Brockport

Slavery Reconfigured: Manumission and Self-Purchase in the Crafts and Industry in Baltimore. T. Stephen Whitman, Gettysburg College

COMMENT: Randall Miller

WAR FINANCE, EXPENDITURE, AND PUBLIC OPINION IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Robert Cuff, York University

Wars, Debt, and Taxation in Twentieth-Century America. Michael Edelstein, Queens College-City University of New York

American Cold War Defense and Public Opinion. Robert Higgs, Seattle University

COMMENT: Martha Olney, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Robert Cuff

TEACHING WORLD HISTORY IN THE SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

CHAIR: Kenneth Wilburn, East Carolina University

Integrating India in World History. Tara Sethia, California State Polytechnic University at Pomona

The Middle East and World History. Gladys Frantz-Murphy, Regis University

Latin America in World History. Manzar Foroohar, California State Polytechnic University at San Luis Obispo

Africa and the World. Roger Beck, Eastern Illinois University

COMMENT: The Audience

TECHNOLOGY IN THE AMERICAN HOME: NEW PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Michael L. Smith, University of California, Davis

American Plumbing Technology and the Culture of Science, 1870–1900. Maureen Ogle, University of South Alabama

Technology and Gender: Indoor Plumbing and Household Conflict in Rural New York, 1890–1940. Kathleen Babbitt, Binghamton University

Patterns of Adoption of Farm Home Conveniences in the Susquehanna Valley, 1924–1927. Carol Lee, Bucknell University

COMMENT: Howard Segal, University of Maine

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY IN THE RIVER PLATE REPUBLICS, 1860–1916

CHAIR: Richard Walter, Washington University in St. Louis

The Political Development of Argentina, 1860–1916: Some Comparative Insights. David Rock, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Constituents of Political Change in Late Nineteenth-Century Uruguay. Fernando Lopez-Alves, University of California, Santa Barbara

Channeling Social Change: Beneficence in Buenos Aires at the Turn of the Century. Karen Mead, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Donna J. Guy, University of Arizona

NEW VIEWS OF THE EUROPEAN EAST

CHAIR: Richard Hoffmann, York University

Law and Community in Medieval Poland, 1100–1400. Piotr Górecki, University of California, Riverside

European Conciliar Thought in Fifteen-Century Poland. Paul Knoll, University of Southern California

Old and New Views on Modern Poland in Anglo-American History Texts and Scholarly Books. Anna M. Cienciala, University of Kansas

COMMENT: Richard Hoffmann

THE POLITICS OF RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE UNDER THE EARLY STUARTS

CHAIR: David Cressy, California State University, Long Beach

The Body Politic Kneels at Communion: Religion and Rhetoric at the Court of James I. Lori Anne Ferrell, Claremont Graduate School

"The Powder Poison": Edward Coke, Anti-Popery, and a Jacobean Court Scandal. Alastair Bellany, Princeton University

Robert Skinner, John Prideaux, and the Rhetoric of Moderation at the Caroline Court. Peter Lake, Princeton University

COMMENT: Constance Jordan, Claremont Graduate School

THE CHAOS OF HISTORY: THE SCIENCE OF CHAOS AND THE NATURE OF HISTORY

CHAIR: Michael Shermer, Occidental College

The Chaos of History: On a Chaotic Model that Represents the Role of Contingency and Necessity in Historical Sequences. Michael Shermer

Is History Chaotic? George Reisch, Illinois Institute of Technology

Complexity in Historical Narration. Donald N. McCloskey, University of Iowa

If Historical Explanation Is the Problem, Can Chaos Theory Be the Answer? Paul A. Roth, University of Missouri-St. Louis; Thomas Ryckman, Northwestern University

COMMENT: The Audience

BLACK WOMEN CREATING THEIR OWN WORLD

CHAIR: Gerald Charles Horne, University of California, Santa Barbara

Women in the Nation of Islam. Ula Yvette Taylor, University of California, Berkeley

Abyssinian Rocks in a Weary Urban Land. Martia Graham Goodson, Baruch College-City University of New York

Creating Visibility: African-American Women, AT&T, and the EEOC. Venus Green, City College-City University of New York

COMMENT: Susan Porter Benson, University of Connecticut