

AMERICAN HISTORICAL  
== ASSOCIATION ==

# 1997 Annual Report



## 1997 Annual Report of the American Historical Association

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# **Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1996-97**

Sandria B. Freitag, Executive Director

August 14, 1997

During the second year of our designated two-year transition, we continued to focus on the heart of the Association-its member services and programmatic initiatives. We built on the initial planning discussions (described in my report in last year's annual meeting *Program*) to reposition the AHA both substantively and technologically for the future, so that we could address more effectively the amalgam of services and programs. It has been a challenging year for us: that descriptive word "challenging" refers both to triumphant conclusions for some of our planning efforts and to frustrating delays in accomplishing other goals.

## **Moving into the Association's Future**

### **1. FOLLOWING UP OUR PLANNING DISCUSSIONS: INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP SERVICES**

The 1996-97 academic year was heralded for the AHA, especially by the newsletter publication of the Council's new statement on the AHA's mission. The statement summarized for the membership the conclusions drawn by the Council at its June 1996 retreat, which was designed to serve as culmination for the year's iterative planning discussions. Entitled "Doing History in the 21st Century: A Statement of Priorities," the statement balanced the Council's "excitement about new [intellectual and technological] frontiers" with "realism, even discouragement" about the current environment. The Association, like the profession, now faces a lack of public support, downsizing, diminished funding for scholarship and publication, and the fiscal realities of trying to meet new needs while keeping operating costs close to previous levels. At the heart of the priorities established in our planning discussions was the ongoing commitment to the organizational goal "to initiate, nurture, and communicate historical knowledge." In this context, the nature of the AHA as an organization seems especially important: "More than a list of members, we are truly a scholarly community and a valuable national resource."

This analysis was followed by a list of activities and outcomes that would receive highest priority, including the need to be fiscally sound, to broaden membership to be ever more inclusive, and to undertake a development initiative to help fund special projects. Such special projects included not only new forms of scholarly communication but also activities traditionally supported by the AHA in research, teaching, and the dissemination of knowledge. A strong commitment emerged in the planning discussions to speak out forcefully in favor of our shared intellectual values and against interference with research and teaching, and to engage in the public debates where historical expertise is central. The following report illustrates ways in which the organization is moving forward to realize these priorities.

Described in more detail below, the work of the divisions and committees to implement policy goals and priorities identified by the Council takes some time to develop. Given this time lag, the vision exercised by the divisions and committees is

proving to be crucially important in ensuring that the AHA demonstrates real leadership in the field as well as beyond it. Outstanding examples of this leadership include, for instance, a conference taking place this fall on the expanding use of part-time and adjunct faculty. Under AHA aegis, 11 scholarly societies and higher education organizations joined together to explore the ramifications of this significant shift on many campuses. The hope is that this project initiated more than three years ago by the Professional Division, will extend beyond the fall conference to the creation of guidelines to be used by campus administrations and accrediting societies as well as to the development of model projects that address some of the issues raised in the conference discussions. In the course of developing this collaborative, cross discipline examination of the changing curricular and economic contexts on campuses, the prescience of the Professional Division has been validated by the increasing importance assigned to the issue by our fellow societies in the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS).

In a similar exercise of vision, more than two years ago the Council approved a plan to broaden membership through a combination of programmatic initiatives and recruitment drives addressed to key constituencies who were then underrepresented among the AHA membership—particularly area studies historians, community college faculty, and public historians. These emphases have been added to the long-standing coverage in *Perspectives* of teaching and research issues. In addition, many of the AHA's committees have contributed to this targeted effort. Looking at area studies, for example, the first committee to reflect this concern was the 1995 Program Committee, which analyzed the under-representation of regions in the annual meeting sessions and, among other things, initiated a long-term project ("Globalizing Regional Histories") designed to bring the area studies associations and the AHA together around certain research topics; this is now an ongoing project of the Research Division. Indeed, Research Division has identified area studies-related issues as one of its top emphases for the next three years. As a result, a new project exploring the relationship between area studies and the disciplines is being crafted by the ACLS societies, and we have made sure that this topic remains on the agendas of two advocacy coalitions in which the AHA participates, the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) and the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). For its part the AHA Nominating Committee analyzed a decade of previous elections and began designing election races to ensure the participation and visibility in the AHA governance structure of specialists who work on all parts of the world. And under the editorship of Michael Grossberg, the *American Historical Review* has been much more aggressive in seeking out articles and book reviews by area studies historians that are of broad, general interest to the *AHR* readership.

Over the past two or three years, parallel efforts have been under way to ensure greater attention to the issues and concerns of community college faculty. AHA headquarters has been working in concert with the Organization of American Historians (OAH) to produce a pamphlet that will include articles on teaching in the community colleges as well as a directory of history faculty responding to OAH-AHA surveys. We hope this pamphlet will serve the interests of current community college faculty and provide valuable information for graduate students to pursue this career option. In addition, the Teaching Division has proposed a project to improve the survey course that would bring together collaboratives of community college and four-year faculty in three clusters across the country. Finally, under the energetic and thoughtful direction of Council member David

Trask a number of presentations at the regional meetings of the Community College Humanities Association has brought “home” the interest of the AHA in seeking out community college faculty.

Staff analysis of membership trends at the end of the calendar year pointed the way toward other strategies pursued this year by the Council. Most important, the balance between cohorts has been shifting, with a much higher proportion of graduate students and reduced numbers at the more senior levels. Because the cost of supplying membership services to the first category is substantially subsidized, this alteration has significant financial repercussions for the Association. The Council reaffirmed its commitment to subsidizing graduate student memberships as an investment in the future, and President Joyce Appleby has spearheaded a campaign to make clear to the profession's senior members that the AHA's activities justify their support.

At the same time, the Association has been examining what else it does for the growing cohort of graduate students, working particularly through the Task Force on the Role of Graduate Students in the AHA. Created for an initial two-year period (chaired by Leslie Brown, University of Missouri at St. Louis, the graduate student elected to the Council), this task force has just been renewed for an additional two years, chaired again by the graduate student elected to the Council (Emily Hill, Yale University.). Following task force recommendations, the ad hoc committee will function under a slightly different organizational format in this second phase, but it will continue to work on annual meeting programming and other issues of central concern to graduate students and will explore the best ways to link most productively with the other entities in the AHA's governance structure. (See below for more details on the task force's work.) Special efforts have been made to link the task force to the Professional Division, which has begun exploring issues that affect graduate students, such as the need for graduate training to recognize non-teaching career options.

As these examples suggest, one outcome from the planning discussions and establishment of priorities has been renewed examination of the governance structure and the nature of historians' participation in the Association itself. At first blush, the AHA appears to have an immensely elaborate and convoluted structure. But the past three years have demonstrated that this structure successfully enables diverse representation from the field (a goal toward which both the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees work very hard), and hence the opportunity to reflect many voices and interests. The relationship of the divisions and committees to the Council and to AHA headquarters also ensures that specific constituencies are served by the programmatic initiatives designed by the committees, while the Council provides a field-wide perspective and policy-setting function. Especially important in facilitating the connections between these two sets of activities is the presence of two Council members on each division—the vice president of that division and a Council member-at-large. Ways to fine-tune these relationships are being explored, including the expansion the Council's Executive Committee to include the three presidents and to three vice presidents, thus providing another conduit for connecting the Council's policy goals with the divisions' implementation work. For example, the expanded Executive Committee is now setting the agenda for the semi-annual Council meetings.

## **2. IMPROVING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE AND "DELIVERY" OF SERVICES AND PRODUCTS**

Central to the Association's ability to do its work better and more efficiently, without greatly increasing operating costs, has been the need to vastly improve its infrastructure. As noted in last year's executive director's report, this involved significant upgrades in headquarters' technological capacity. The second stage of this process introduced new computer programs for the membership database and accounting functions during 1996-97. Always a fraught enterprise, this shift became a more prolonged trauma in part because it was accompanied by building renovation. From the perspective of completion, both projects have accomplished their purposes—we now occupy a much-improved work environment. But living through what turned out to be five months of renovation (instead of six weeks), accompanied by endless adjustments in the two new computer programs, not only served as a severe measure of the staff's extraordinary good humor and ability to accomplish tasks against all odds, but also resulted in financial complications as well (see the section on "Finances" for more information).

The Association's enhanced technological capacity is not simply a matter of the mechanics of delivery of services and publications to the field. Rather, it has a fundamental connection to the intellectual leadership to be exercised by the AHA, especially as that is expressed through its publication program. Perhaps this is nowhere more evident than in the AHA pamphlet series, a unique form of publication that occupies a niche quite distinct from journal articles, monographs, and newsletter articles. Each pamphlet provides a synthetic overview in fewer than 100 pages, written by recognized experts in the field, peer-reviewed, and offered at a remarkably low price. At least four audiences appreciate these essays—graduate students, faculty interested in teaching new topics, K-12 teachers, and overseas scholars. As more historians have become familiar with this aspect of our publishing program, demand for the already published pamphlets has grown dramatically. In addition, the divisions and committees have seen this format as an appealing way to reach their particular constituencies. Accordingly, the titles published in our pamphlet series will expand significantly over the next three years, with additional subjects in our Essays on Global and Comparative History series; a revised edition of the New American History series, including three new essays; more than thirty essays on the history of ethnic groups in the U.S. in the series *Teaching Diversity: People of Color and Women of Color*; a new series on the history of women and feminist scholarship situated in a global perspective; and focused recombinations of materials published elsewhere (especially in *Perspectives*).

In addition to introducing new subject matter, the AHA pamphlet series will also address the issues posed by changing forms of dissemination of scholarship. The new series now being published will soon be available electronically through the AHA Web site. This will enable us to explore the potential for building a collection of historical materials that can be searched and recombined by members themselves to serve diverse purposes. We will also be digitizing other popular materials produced by the Association, particularly the newsletter, the *Directory of History Departments*, and primary source materials published by the AHA earlier this century—all of which will become available either on AHA's home page or through a Web fee space, under development in the coming year. On behalf of the Council, the Research Division and the *AHR* editor are exploring the ramifications of electronic dissemination of the journal; archived back

issues are already available through the J-STOR project (spanning initial issues of the journal through volumes published up to five years ago).

The intellectual leadership exercised by the Association will be directed not only toward exploring the technological possibilities of new electronic forms of scholarly dissemination, but also to the implications of electronic publication for scholarly communication writ large. This year's experience of reaching out through our Web site has led us to significantly revise our understanding of our audience. Similarly, this summer, editors of historical journals convened in a conference organized at Bloomington under the direction of the AHA and OAH journal editors (see Michael Grossberg's report in this report). In addition, a conference jointly sponsored by the ACLS, the American Association of University Presses (AAUP), and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) on the future of the scholarly monograph (in which the AHA participated as part of the planning group and as presenter) brought together academic presses, librarians, and scholars. Building on these activities, the AHA is also exploring ways to create consensus among those who disseminate historical materials to ensure that larger "databases" of these materials can be mounted that are searchable, widely accessible, and that preserve the capacity to serve the fundamental needs of scholarly communication that is now so satisfactorily served by print publication. Because the AHA headquarters is in an old townhouse on Capitol Hill, establishing a viable connection to the Internet has been quite difficult. The AHA has been able to make great strides through the generous assistance of H-NET, who provided the AHA staff with e-mail accounts last year. Equally important, the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University has generously provided a home for the Association's World Wide Web home page.

An absolutely central component of the AHA's infrastructure is the headquarters staff, without which virtually none of the activities of elected officers and appointed committee members could be accomplished. We have assembled a truly extraordinary staff over the past three years, with a significantly higher level of training and accomplishment than has ever been possible before. In the course of new recruitments we have been able to target new and emerging areas of needed expertise, and thus we have been able to address future AHA needs through not only technology but "personpower" as well. Although the Association accomplishes an awesome range of work, it does so with a lower staff-to-membership ratio than any comparable scholarly association, and the dedication of our workforce must count as an important contribution toward this cost-effectiveness.

### **3. ADVOCACY AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF HISTORIANS TO THE PUBLIC**

The Council's approval last year of an "advocacy plan" provided a coherent framework for a set of activities and collaborations that have gained increasing importance in the wake of controversies over such exhibitions as *Enola Gay* and *Back of the House*, national debates about history standards, cuts in support for research (through the NEH and elsewhere), attacks on nonprofit organizations and intellectuals, and the like. This advocacy plan identifies a range of activities to be undertaken by the AHA when issues emerge on which we wish to "to speak out forcefully." These activities include resolutions and letters sent directly by the AHA; work with other organization in coalitions; and alerts to our membership about crucial issues emerging at the federal and

state levels. Developments of concern to historians occupy a larger and more prominent portion of the Council's agenda time and attention, and these emerge on division and committee agendas as well.

These responsibilities have become harder to fulfill, however, in a world in which such legislators as Representatives David McIntosh (R-Ind.) and Ernest Istook (R-Okla.) continue to mount attacks on nonprofits' participation in the public sphere. Last year they set new and different restrictions on nonprofit lobbying, and significantly expanded the definitions of what constitutes "lobbying." As a result, nonprofits risk a cutoff of federal grants if they exceed these limits. By contrast, no such limits were imposed on for-profit organizations that receive federal contracts. This year they are attempting to extend the limitations to activities in the states, where delineating the distinctions between local executive and legislative authority is extremely difficult. The intent is not only to prevent nonprofits from informing administrators and policymakers on the subjects in which they have expertise, but also to exercise a chilling effect on all efforts by nonprofits to connect up to policymakers by threatening their access to federal funds. Therefore, we carefully leave many of the overt lobbying actions to the coalitions in which we participate, and we direct our members' attention to the information available through these coalitions should they wish to act individually. Links to the coalitions listed below may be found on the AHA's Web site. This approach has made the coalitions in which we participate even more important than in the past.

Two key issues the AHA has pursued this year are (1) support for the creation and distribution of new knowledge (especially the funding of NEH and the inclusion of research support in Title VI [area studies] provisions of the new Higher Education Act), and (2) the range of activities focused on treatment of intellectual property in an electronic age. Support for NEH is accomplished through participation in the NHA and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC); support for reauthorization of the Higher Education Act is channeled through the work of two coalitions in which the AHA has had long-standing participation (NHA and COSSA), who in turn form part of a larger coalition focused on Title VI (area studies) concerns. Intellectual property issues, although often arcane in their legislative form, represent the most fundamental challenge facing scholars in some decades, and the AHA has been very active not only by responding to legislative language (particularly through its participation in the Digital Futures Coalition) but also through broader general discussions within the educational community that are focused on creating policy frameworks that balance fair use concerns with the need to ensure that scholarly publishing remains financially viable. These conversations have been fostered by the NHA and the National Initiative for a Networked Cultural Heritage (NINCH), a relatively new coalition of which the AHA was a founding member. Perhaps the most important contribution made by the NHA to the national educational community has been the creation and promulgation of a set of guiding principles we will all use in the future as new issues emerge and legislative language is drafted. These principles supplant and considerably extend the futile discussions that occurred over the past two years in the Commerce Department's Conference on Fair Use (CONFU). The Council approved these principles in June 1997, not only for endorsement but also as a guide for future AHA policy positions.



In addition, the AHA has responded to a range of events connected to preservation, declassification, support for documentary editions, and access to government records. The Research Division and the Council have sent letters and authorized the AHA's participation in several lawsuits relating to these concerns, working particularly through the NCC. The Teaching Division has paid significant attention to the creation of state-level standards for teaching high school history and social studies, commenting on a number of state documents and often alerting local AHA members to the concerns prompted by these guidelines. The AHA-supported coalition, the National History Education Network (NHEN), has also become a central player in these state-level discussions, and we expect NHEN to offer leadership as the focus shifts over the next year or two from standards to assessment.

### **Working through the Association's Structures**

As this discussion of advocacy suggests, one of the central strategies now being pursued by the AHA is participation in collaborations that enable the Association to have an impact beyond the capacity and skill of its own staff and elected officers. Essential in advocacy activities, these kinds of partnerships are also proving to be very important in our publishing program, our creation of a Web presence, and in several programmatic initiatives that are designed to better serve our expanded membership.

Our partnerships pursue the goals defined by the Council, and often they occur within the activities undertaken by the Association's divisions and committees. Most often, these partnerships include other scholarly associations (usually those with whom we interact within the ACLS umbrella), particularly the Modern Language Association, the American Political Science Association, the College Art Association, the ARL, and a number of area studies associations (in addition to the umbrella organization for the area studies societies). Similarly, we are working to deepen our relationships with affiliated societies through enlarged discussions on teaching, explorations with potential partners in the creation of new pamphlets, and conversations among our journal editors. We also have begun working more directly and intensely with campus-based organizations and departments on issues of concern regarding the field's future. These kinds of connections are pursued by way of our Institutional Services Program (involving more than 700 departments), annual surveys, the increasingly focused lunch discussion for department chairs at the annual meeting, and in new efforts to form regional clusters of nearby history departments from different types of post-secondary institutions.

#### **1. TEACHING DIVISION**

This year the Teaching Division has advanced Council policy goals in a number of ways. Community college initiatives, long a priority for the division, have already been described. More systematic discussions with affiliated societies who share an interest in teaching have been undertaken this year, through invitations both to an open meeting with an invited speaker at the annual meeting and to one of the division's semiannual meetings. The division continues its earlier successful strategies to keep central to members' attention the connection between teaching and research, by prompting cosponsoring a number of sessions at the annual meeting and ensuring sustained coverage in *Perspectives*.

Strengthening ties among the AHA's divisions and committees has worked quite successfully for the Teaching Division. Last year's meeting between the Teaching and the Research divisions, which led to an emphasis on the connections between teaching and research, will be replicated this fall with overlapping meetings of the Teaching and the Professional divisions. A number of shared issues have been identified for that meeting, including graduate student training (and alternative careers) and the potential for providing guidelines for "ideal" history departments. These consultations among the Association's committees help to crystallize shared priorities, strengthen the governance system, and facilitate the pursuit of policy goals identified by Council.

Publications continue to be a central interest of the division. Single pamphlet projects, under way for several years, are now reaching completion, including *Why Study History?* (by Peter Stearns, available electronically on AHA's Web site) and *Making History Matter. Strengthening History Teaching* (by Kathy Steeves, to be completed this year, also to be available on the Web site). Division members also expect to be quite active in designing recombination projects that will lead to new pamphlets in both print and electronic form. The division oversaw a project funded by the American Association of Higher Education (AAHE) to place sample teaching portfolios on the Web. This portfolio project illustrates the connections between research and teaching, and it demonstrates how this connection can be documented through the assembly of portfolio presentations for departmental evaluations.

Finally, the Teaching Division has followed the development of history standards from the national to the state levels. A significant amount of work has been accomplished by the division as states design documents directing the work of their teachers in history and social studies. Working in concert with NHEN (an AHA-supported organization of partnerships of K-12 and postsecondary faculty), the division has identified almost 30 states that are active on this front and has tried to influence the design of the standards being produced. This fall the division expects to complete a set of measures to be used to determine quality state standards. They have completed similar measures for evaluating history textbooks.

## **2. RESEARCH DIVISION**

The scale of work required by the Research Division and its vice president seems to have expanded exponentially, although the focus of the work remains much the same. Lending the weight and credibility of the AHA to issues involving access to research materials (through open collections, declassification, and funding priorities assigned to documentary editing projects) has prompted this year a large number of letters and other forms of intervention. The division also continues to exercise oversight of the journal and the Program Committee, two of the AHA's ongoing major commitments to fostering scholarly communication.

Given this increased scale of work, the division has decided to turn over to two new grant committees the deliberations for award research support from the four funds established for this purpose (the Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt funds). Members of these committees will be chosen in the same way all other prize and awards committee are selected—by the Committee on Committees—and will be responsible for awards in Western hemisphere and non-American topics. To ensure a smooth transition, each committee will be chaired for the first year by an experienced

member of the Research Division; documents on the guidelines and deliberations process have also been prepared.

Top priorities established by the Research Division for the next three years are attention to intellectual property rights and the future of area studies and its relation to history. Both issues, of course, are central to the Council's policy goals and the profession's future. (Both issues have been discussed earlier in this report.) Reporting back to the Council, the division will work its way through knotty electronic rights issues this fall, hoping to sort out the Association's needs and the complicated set of offers made by vendors for dissemination of our intellectual property. Thanks to the conference of journal editors this summer, we hope to have these discussions not only in context of the Association's own legal and intellectual interests, but also within a broader context of the need to keep a diversity of scholarly alive and circulating. In addition, elaboration of and fundraising for new programmatic initiatives (focused especially on global history) will be pursued collaboratively this next year with area studies historians and organizations. We hope the discussion within the ACLS of the relationship between area studies and the disciplines will provide the broader context there, and that the AHA's efforts may serve as a model for this larger discussion.

### **3. PROFESSIONAL DIVISION**

Central to the Professional Division's work is the review and adjudication of cases brought to the AHA. Processes that streamline the division's deliberations (particularly in terms of the initial decision regarding the capacity the division to deal with an issue) have made this work more efficient, thus freeing up some of its time to deal with the wide range of issues emerging around changes in professional life. It was not surprising, then, that many of the issues identified in the AHA planning process have been referred to this division. Sometimes the concerns also emerged from issues referred to the division through the case process. A recent example of this was the need for historians using oral interviews to see their work as falling within the purview of the human subject controls exercised by the federal government and through campus review boards. After sustained investigation with the National Institute of Health's Office for Protection from Research Risks and consultation with the Oral History Association, the division revised its "Statement on Interviewing for Historical Documentation" (part of the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*), which provides guidance to historians working in this field. The division also expressed concern that circumstances for historians working in this area, however, needed to balance the protections provided for individuals being interviewed with authors' need to resist efforts by powerholders to prevent them from situating what they learn from interviews into larger analyses that may not be popular in some quarters.

To bring the planning issues out for broader discussion, the division has begun a series of panel sessions at the annual meeting called "Doing History in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century," discussed earlier in this report. An ongoing interest in the effects of downsizing, for instance, began with a division-sponsored panel (and follow-up discussion at the Department Chairs' luncheon) at the 1997 annual meeting. At the 1998 annual meeting the focus will be tenure issues (session no. S7), and at the 1999 annual meeting the focus will be graduate training for alternative careers. Generally, such sessions are followed up first by the discussion at the Department Chairs' luncheon and then by an article in

*Perspectives*. These sessions are offered along with the division's popular session on interview training for graduate students (session no. 1). This year there is an additional session on part-time/adjunct use (session no. 85), which will serve in part to report on the progress made at the larger conference held this fall on that subject.

The Professional Division is also working with the other divisions and committees on shared issues. From this perspective, the monograph crisis is not only a concern regarding publication but also a challenge for affecting peer review without reliance on publishers: an initial session on publishing offered at the 1997 annual meeting has been followed up by the creation of a small, interdivisional committee that will be looking into the campus reward system to see what might be offered by the Association for assistance to departments and faculty authors in this arena. (This internal Association work is complemented by the aforementioned September conference on the endangered monograph.) Another area to be explored jointly with other divisions and committees is the possibility of identifying ways to measure "ideal" history departments, a project described earlier in this report.

#### **4. COMMITTEES ON WOMEN AND MINORITY HISTORIANS**

As committees that report directly to the Council, the two standing Committees on Women and Minority Historians have also become involved in these larger discussions and have identified issues of particular concern to their constituencies, which now form part of the frame for discussions on rewards for research and "ideal" departments. Both committees also continue to work on the challenge presented by current legal and social realities to the commitment to diversify the history profession, including ways to effectively monitor and encourage institutions toward this goal.

As part of the normal three-year rotation pattern, both committees welcomed new chairs this year and have begun identifying the issues they wish to focus on for the next three years. They continue to work on their publishing programs. Each also organizes a session at the annual meeting. This year the Committee on Minority Historians offers "Which Way Do the Footsteps Go? New Models for Immigration Studies" (session no. 59), an examination of issues surrounding migration and intended to address the topic of the final pamphlet in their Teaching Diversity essay series. The Committee on Women Historians has organized "Gender and Public Policy in an International Context" (session no. 140). Both committees host gatherings at the annual meeting that serve important functions for the Association; the Committee on Minority Historians will again provide a reception that serves as a highly popular gathering (Saturday, January 10, 5:30-7:30 P.M.), and the Committee on Women Historians offers its annual breakfast meeting, this year featuring as speaker Lynn Hunt (University of Pennsylvania).

The Committee on Minority Historians' pamphlet series Teaching Diversity: People of Color and Women of Color is well-launched; several pamphlets have completed the peer review stage in the process and will be published this year, and more are expected in a steady pace throughout the coming year. Committee members continue to work on a series of articles for *Perspectives* as well, articles designed to illuminate for other historians the issues facing minority faculty. To explore new directions for the committee's work, they identified in an initial discussion the intellectual changes surrounding the rubric of "ethnic studies" as a promising topic. The Committee on Minority Historians is particularly interested in the possibility of overlap in intellectual

trajectories with the “Globalizing Regional Histories” project initially conceptualized in relation to area studies.

Similarly, the Committee on Women Historians is finalizing plans for its pamphlet series that will treat in a global perspective the development of women’s history and feminist theory. This series will begin to be published as the Committee on Minority Historians’ Teaching Diversity series reaches completion. The committee is also beginning to identify the issues it would like to explore over the next three years. This initial discussion brought in feedback from the field, looking broadly at the changing conditions under which women academics do their work. The Committee on Women Historians also agreed to publish in *Perspectives* a statement on spousal-partner hiring, as the committee is particularly interested in prompting discussion of this crucial issue. Finally, considering an important moment in examining the intersection of conditions and intellectual trajectories for women historians, the programming for the Committee on Women Historians’ annual breakfast meeting also occupied significant discussion time.

## **5. TASK FORCE ON THE ROLE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE AHA**

In its initial two years the Task Force on the Role of Graduate Students in the AHA identified a range of activities it wished to undertake on behalf of graduate students (particularly programming at the annual meeting) and a number of issues to be addressed. In this first phase, the task force was composed of the graduate student members of AHA committees and representatives of each of the three divisions. The fact that all of these members served “double duty” facilitated good communication between the task force and the Association’s divisions and committees, but also made it especially difficult for the group to convene. In the alternative form of organization set up for the task force’s second phase, some members will come from the Council and the committees, others will be named by the Committee on Committees. Members will “meet” electronically and by conference call to address a prioritized set of issues and activities.

Programming for the annual meeting will continue to be an important contribution made by the task force. An ambitious five-session offering marked their first year; plans are under way for additional sessions this year and next. The taskforce now cosponsors the interviewing workshop with the Professional Division and the Coordinating Council for Women in History (CCWH), an affiliated society of the AHA. It will also offer an open forum each year for graduate students to take up issues of particular concern. One member of the task force will be identified as the liaison to *Perspectives*, so that newsletter coverage of issues important to this constituency, including the discussion at the open forum, can be covered systematically.

## **Finances**

Because of timing difficulties, the Council decided that the external auditor’s report on Association finances will no longer be included in the annual program. Rather, it will be printed later this year in *Perspectives*. Accordingly, I will comment only briefly in this report on the AHA’s financial circumstances, but I direct your attention to the report that will appear in *Perspectives*.

Fiscal year 1996-97 was the second of two planned-deficit years. The deficits paralleled the transitions necessary to reposition the AHA (although the heart of the deficits in each year reflected severance packages, not ongoing operating expenses). However, the chaos attendant on the building renovation, coupled with the switchover to the new membership database and accounting packages, had a much more prolonged effect on our finances this past year than had been planned. For instance, because construction precluded access to our mailing machine for three months rather than six weeks, the normal rhythm of sending out renewal notices was severely impaired. Although members ultimately received the usual number of notices, they did not receive or return their forms within the traditional time, and our membership revenues dipped alarmingly for the first four months of this calendar year. We have been monitoring renewals carefully, and it appears that we will return to levels very close to previous numbers during the fall, but the impact on the 1996-97 fiscal year has been serious, and our projected deficit of \$31,000 increased to \$61,000 instead. This has affected the budgets we prepared for fiscal 1997-98 as well, because we felt the need to be conservative until we can see what happens to membership numbers in the fall.

Further changes in reporting format (particularly the federally mandated use of FASB 117, a format designed to make the financial conditions of nonprofits comparable from one organization to the next) again make it difficult to gauge the financial health of the Association when placing this year's financial report next to that of the preceding year. We are trying to work with the auditor to design supplementary statements to facilitate such comparison, but it will still be difficult to measure progress and financial well-being, given all the reporting changes necessitated in the past three years.

Perhaps the most important decisions affecting the Association's financial status made this past year by the Finance Committee (and then approved by the Council) relate to the connections between the AHA's portfolio and the annual budgets. The Council has now adopted a Total Return Policy, which will assign to the annual operating budget a 5 percent return on the total value of those portions of the portfolio that are unrestricted. This figure will be calculated on a rolling average of the value of the past three years. Similarly, new methodologies have been adopted for allocation of money from the funds used to support research grants; these allocations will also be based on Total Return figures. And for the first time this past year, we implemented the recommendations from the previous year's Finance Committee that the direct and indirect costs of managing the book and teaching prizes must be deducted from the available funds before an award amount could be designated. Accordingly, prize amounts will vary from year to year, depending on the interest and dividends earned and the costs incurred in awarding the prizes.

These developments, although important for the documentation of the Association's financial health, do not speak to the heart of the operation which must continue to be focused on the amalgam of member service and programmatic initiatives described throughout this report. Historians belong to and support the AHA because it addresses their needs as members of a profession and as practitioners of a discipline. We hope to continue our activities at a visible and convincing level so that membership levels will be solidified or expand; to design programmatic innovations that will bring in external funding while offering valuable services and support to members; and to create new revenue sources that can be created from the projects and products that historians

find useful and significant. In this way, our financial health will reflect the successful accomplishment of priorities identified in “Doing History in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A Statement of Priorities.”

## **Annual Report of the Professional Division**

By Carla Rahn Phillips (University of Minnesota), Vice President of the Professional Division

One of the responsibilities of the AHA's Professional Division is to monitor the market for jobs in history. A few years ago, issues such as plagiarism and allegations of unprofessional conduct comprised most of the complaints reviewed by the division. Recently, complaints about the hiring process have become more numerous—a change that seems related to the difficulty of finding appropriate employment for PhDs in history.

The AHA staff works with the Professional Division to develop and monitor guidelines for job advertisements, convention interviews, and the hiring process in general. We recognize that any job search will disappoint nearly everyone except the successful candidate and the hiring institution, and the AHA's guidelines and *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* (available free from the AHA, or from its web site at <http://chnm.gmu.edu/aha>) cannot alter that fact. Our aim is simply to see that all parties treat one another with professional courtesy and follow high standards of professional conduct.

Most of the hundreds of job searches in history every year proceed smoothly. Inevitably, however, there are situations that generate complaints for the Professional Division's clarification or review. Under the new guidelines adopted in 1995 (a summary is in the February 1996 *Perspectives*; details are in the *Statement on Standards*), the Professional Division does not automatically accept every complaint it receives. Instead, the members weigh very carefully whether or not a complaint merits full consideration. Some complaints involve clear violations of AHA standards. Others are ambiguous or based on misunderstandings or faulty assumptions about the nature of the job market or a particular job. Still other complaints appear to be inspired by nothing more than vindictiveness on the part of unsuccessful job candidates.

When evidence exists that AHA standards were violated in the hiring process, the Professional Division accepts the case for a full review. Many of the complaints we receive, however, deal with matters that are unlikely to be proven by written evidence or that simply do not fall under the AHA's purview. The division declines to accept those complaints for a full review. What follows is a series of moral fables and cautionary tales, based loosely on complaints that were brought to the division over the past several years. The examples are composites of various cases constructed to recreate situations that regularly arise in the job market. Each example also explains the logic behind the Professional Division's decision.

### **Case 1**

Professor A holds a tenured position at a small college. Despite the demands of her teaching schedule and related responsibilities, she has remained active as a scholar, regularly doing research, attending conferences, and publishing. She is widely known in her subfield. Though generally happy in her current position, she has sometimes thought about moving to a research institution if the right opportunity presented itself. In the latest issue of *Perspectives*, she sees the ideal job: a major research institution where, she



knows several faculty members, senior position in her specialty, and a strong statement that the institution welcomes applications from women. The job description fits her so closely that she persuades herself that it was written with her in mind. Consequently, she writes her application as if that were the case, mobilizing support from colleagues in the profession who value her work. A few weeks after the application deadline, she receives a very unpleasant shock: a cordial and professional letter from the hiring committee saying that they had decided not to pursue her candidacy further. She feels betrayed, angry, and embarrassed, and fires off a letter to the chair of the search committee demanding to know what had happened. In reply she receives another polite, cordial, and professional letter that neglects to give details about the search committee's reasoning. Professor A then files a complaint with the Professional Division, alleging that the hiring department had violated AHA standards of civility and professional courtesy by not at least interviewing her for the job. The Professional Division declines to accept the complaint for full review. Why?

**Analysis:** On the basis of what was stated in the complaint, the hiring institution did not violate AHA standards. The search committee treated Professor A with professional courtesy. Professor A had no reason to assume that she would be a major contender for the job and made a tactical error by suggesting as much in her application. Job candidates have no right to decide who should or should not be interviewed or hired, nor do they have a right to know the internal deliberations of a search committee.

## Case 2

Job candidate B is bright, well-trained, and due to defend his dissertation in the spring. There are many job openings in his subfield this year, and he is well qualified enough to secure several on-campus interviews. One of them goes particularly well, and he is pleased, but not surprised to receive a telephone call from the chair of the department offering him the job. He accepts, and they plan a further telephone call to arrange the details of salary, class assignments, and other matters. B decides that he is in a strong bargaining position, given his qualifications and the demand for his specialty. When the chair call back, B argues forcefully for a higher salary than the dean had authorized. He also wants assurances that his wife, who is getting her PhD in English, will be favored for the first position that opens up in the English department. The chair is taken aback and is in no position to accede to candidate B's demands. Nothing is decided during that phone call, and they hang up. A few days later, the chair calls B with the devastating news that the department has decided to rescind the verbal offer of employment, preferring to deal with a candidate whom they judge to be a better potential colleague. B files a complaint with the Professional Division, alleging unfair hiring practices. The Professional Division declines to accept the complaint for a full review. Why?

**Analysis:** Job offers made and accepted verbally, unless they include specific information such as salary and term of employment, are often not enforceable by law, however firm they sound. B made a serious tactical error by assuming that his bargaining position was strong enough to support an aggressive approach before he had obtained a specific offer that included salary and terms of employment. Instead of gaining his ends, he alienated the chair and the department, who were looking forward to hiring a congenial colleague. B's tactics convinced them that he was not the candidate they

wanted. Although B assumed that the initial offer was firm, the hiring department did not violate AHA standards in rescinding a verbal offer that was contingent upon reaching agreement regarding salary and other working conditions.

**Moral:** Historians rarely receive legal training, but we often find ourselves in situations in which a rudimentary knowledge of the law is not only advisable but crucial. That applies to both sides in the hiring process. Get the best advice possible for how to conduct yourself during the hiring process. Regardless of the state of the job market, remember that the hiring department generally has a stronger bargaining position than a job candidate.

### Case 3

Candidate C is due to defend her doctoral thesis in the history of religion. She sees an advertisement in *Perspectives* for a job that seems well suited to her training: a history department at a small, religiously affiliated college, with an opening in the history of religion. Although the ad mentions the religious affiliation of the school, it says nothing about any religious requirements for job candidates. C applies for the job and is contacted to set up an interview at the AHA annual meeting. Delighted, she makes plans to attend the meeting, some thousand miles from her doctoral institution. She shows up at the interview enthusiastic and prepared to make a favorable impression. In the first few minutes, however, it becomes clear that the department can hire only someone who is an active member of the religious denomination that sponsors the school. The hiring committee tells her confidentially that they tried to get the requirement changed, but it proved impossible. Candidate C files a complaint with the Professional Division, alleging religious discrimination. The Division accepts the complaint, and finds that there was a violation of AHA standards, but it was not the violation claimed in the complaint. Why?

**Analysis:** Private, religiously affiliated schools have a legal right to restrict themselves to candidates who meet their religious standards. The AHA advertising guidelines require only that those standards be made clear in the advertisement. In the composite example cited above, the school did not violate AHA standards by its religious requirement. However, it did violate AHA standards by failing to make that requirement clear to potential candidates in its advertisement. Needless confusion, expense, and hard feelings could have been avoided by a forthright statement of preferences by the school.

### Case 4

After a 15-year career in business, D decided to pursue a doctorate in history. He finished his coursework in record time and is about to defend a distinguished dissertation. He applies for a wide variety of jobs in his subfield and makes the short list for three of them. He has interviews at the AHA annual meeting with all three schools but is not invited for any on-campus interviews. Although nothing was said explicitly, D suspects that his candidacy was not pursued because of his age. He files a complaint with the Professional Division. After careful deliberation, the division declines to accept the complaint for full review. Why?

**Analysis:** Because there was no verbal evidence, let alone a paper trail, to prove that age discrimination took place, the Professional Division had no basis to reach a

finding. The AHA does not have the resources to investigate complaints but relies solely on written evidence supplied by the complainant and the person or institution responding to the complaint. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many hiring institutions reject applicants on the basis of age, but most are careful not to do so openly or they would violate federal law. The AHA's "Statement on Age Discrimination" (*Perspectives*, December 1996, p. 23) urges hiring institutions to consider all candidates solely on the basis of their academic qualifications. Beyond moral pressure, however, there is little that the AHA can do to eliminate covert discrimination. In cases of overt discrimination, the Professional Division would not only accept the case but would urge the target of discrimination to pursue legal redress as well.

The composite cases outlined above offer several useful lessons for candidates in today's job market. The most important lesson is that candidates should be as well informed as possible about the legal and professional standards that relate to the hiring process. Without a clear violation of law or standards, and without documentation of that violation, there is no basis for the Professional Division of the AHA to accept a complaint for review.

In 1997 there was a significant decrease in the number of cases submitted to the Professional Division. By my count, they currently have 10 cases at various stages in the process, whereas in 1996 there were 18, a few of the which involved complaints against several persons at once. The decline in cases has allowed the division to spend more time discussing issues of general concern to the profession, such as the future of tenure and the status of adjunct and part-time employment, as well as the job market. Two members of the division completed their terms in 1997: William J. Cronon and Barbara Ramusack (representing Council). I will miss their sound advice and dedicated service and offer them my sincere thanks for a job well done. The division welcomes James Grossman and Marilyn Young (representing Council), who began their terms in January.

## Annual Report of the Research Division

By Stanley N. Katz (Princeton University), Vice President of the Research Division

The Research Division (RD) has had an active year doing all of the sorts of things that have customarily formed the primary responsibilities of the division.

In many ways our most important responsibility is oversight of the *American Historical Review*. This has been a pleasure, thanks to the superb management of the journal under its editor, Michael Grossberg. The RD's task is general oversight and consultation, since the *AHR* has its own editorial board to deal with the substantive side of editing. The editor consults with us on appointments to the editorial board, on occasional business matters, and on anything else that relates to the journal's relationship to the Association. This year our most important discussions have concerned the possible transition to electronic publication. It is inevitable that such a transition will take place in the not-too-distant future, although none of us can imagine termination of the print version. In all likelihood there will be simultaneous electronic and print versions of the *AHR*. But before that can take place, Mike Grossberg (and the RD) must ponder difficult questions of technology, economics, copyright law, and scholarly impact. The first step was the conference on the electronic publication of history journals that the *AHR* and the *Journal of American History* held last summer in Bloomington—a landmark event. The RD has proposed, and the Council has accepted, that an ad hoc committee on the electronic future of the *AHR* should be appointed to advise the editor and the Association on this important and complicated matter.

The RD continued to supervise the advocacy activities of the Association. In doing so we worked closely, as ever, with Page Miller of the NCC. Our concerns covered such diverse agencies as the National Archives, the National Historic Records and Publications Commission, the State Department, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. We see our role as acting to promote and defend the interests of historians in public institutions and public policies of concern to the profession. For instance, we supported the formulation of new standards for electronic records at the National Archives, and the establishment of new legal rules regarding historians' access to historic grand jury records. Alas, we seem to spend more time trying to assure that our interests are not harmed than in opening up new opportunities.

The RD is the division with oversight responsibility for the program of the annual meeting of the Association. We help to nominate the Program Committee chairs, and work with them to ensure competent and representative Program Committee members. We discuss with them general plans for the meetings, and serve as a listening post for the Association when members have suggestions or criticisms of the programming. It seems clear that the annual meeting program is necessarily a work in progress, and the division will devote more time next year to consideration of the broader issues regarding the nature of the program.

Finally, the RD has supervision of certain aspects of prizes and fellowships. The division has for years actually served as the selection committee for the Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt awards. My predecessor, William Rosenberg, had suggested that the RD delegate this responsibility to independent committees, and the Council accepted our recommendation to do that. This will free us to spend more time in deliberating on the issues of general research policy, which should be our dominant

concern. We are also responsible for recommending general policy with respect to book prizes, and this year the Council accepted our suggestion that potential donors of new prizes consider dedicating these prizes to the subvention of publications, rather than monetary awards to individual authors. We hope that a successful program of this sort will enable the Association to be of substantial assistance in assisting the publication of worthy manuscripts.

I have made it my commitment as vice president for research to focus the energies of the division on the problems and opportunities of the impact of information technology on research in history. Clearly the potential conversion of the *AHR* to online electronic publication is the most important of these. But there are many related problems, such as the use of information technology in teaching history, in monograph publication, in communication among historians around the world, in access to library and archival material, and many more. But none of these problems is so urgent as the ongoing transformation of intellectual property law (primarily the law of copyright). Information technology is forcing a worldwide as well as domestic debate on the property rights of the creators of literary (and other) works, on the problems of new forms of transmission of and access to these works, and the like. The danger is that the political and economic forces driving the debate will produce international treaties and domestic legislation for the electronic era that will destroy the careful balance between the rights of creators and the rights of users (especially the concept of “fair use”) that have been established in the current print environment. In my judgment, this is the most important policy issue facing us as a profession of teachers and authors, a profession responsible for the preservation of culture and the transmission of culture to democratic society. The division will continue to devote as much time as possible to these issues over the next two years, and will bring recommendations for action to the Council.

Our plate is quite full.

## **Annual Report of the Teaching Division**

By Peter N. Stearns (Carnegie Mellon University), Vice President of Teaching Division

The state of the Teaching Division not surprisingly mirrors the state of history teaching in the United States today, embracing solid achievements and exciting new developments and experiencing an array of impediments and threats.

The division continues to appreciate the surge of history-relevant sessions at the annual meetings, some evolving from Teaching Division initiatives, others from initiatives by affiliated societies and other members. This aspect is flourishing. It would be good to regularize Association sessions at other relevant gatherings, such as the National Council for Social Studies (NCSS). Some progress, particularly through the National History Education Network (NHEN), can be reported, but systematic initiatives have not yet been achieved.

Relations with affiliated societies are excellent, which allows collaboration and exchange of information with the Association as fulcrum. The division continues to advocate constructive collaboration with groups as diverse as NCSS and the National Council for History Education, despite some differences in goals or viewpoints.

Existing initiatives for new publications are essentially complete, with forthcoming offerings on teaching future history teachers and training graduate students to teach. The division is now focusing on republication and recombination possibilities, in categories of interest to teachers, particularly drawing from past *Perspectives* articles with careful editorial selection and new overviews. It is also hoping to develop a series of pamphlets supplementary to textbooks in U.S. and World history for use by high school students; this project depends on a commercial collaboration.

The division is pleased at the reception accorded the statements of criteria for history standards and guidelines for history textbooks, which Council approved. More than 600 Connecticut social studies teachers received copies of the criteria. It is proposed that the textbook standards effort be amplified by textbook prize competitions, a proposal now before Council.

The division continues to emphasize the importance of fruitful, interactive contacts with history teachers at the two-year college and K-12 levels. Existing relationships are welcome, but many more can be achieved over time, including more extensive collaborations and discussions of updating history education. A disappointment remains the lack of serious discussion, under Association sponsorship, of the growing attempt to teach history in the grade schools and middle schools without providing adequate training. There are important opportunities for assessment and for training initiatives. Efforts to improve initial teacher training in history, through discussions with education departments and accrediting agencies, are also desirable, though obviously complex and ambitious.

Evaluations of state history/social studies standards proposals and of NCSS standards models have demanded considerable attention, eased by the issuance of Association-approved criteria. The Association has had an effect on some state efforts, often in collaboration with other groups; but the variety and varying adequacy of statements remain daunting. The standards movement continues to demand watchfulness, but it is now shifting toward implementation and, above all, assessment. The division urges maximum possible involvement, publicity, and collaboration with NHEN,

particularly in turning assessment vehicles away from straight factual recall. Opportunities for participation in assessment development may emerge and should be taken seriously.

Relations with the other divisions and standing committees are fruitful. The division is delighted at the prospect of periodic *AHR* forums discussing research and teaching syntheses, such as U.S. history in a global perspective. Collaboration with the Professional Division highlights mutual interests in defining adequate environments for history teaching, the use of adjuncts, and improvements in graduate training in light of diverse teaching levels and also nonteaching opportunities. The latter is also of special interest to the AHA task force on the role of graduate students.

A number of special projects are still brewing. Discussions about teaching-relevant television production continues, though not swiftly. Proposals for collaboratives around redefinitions of the survey course and for development of a world history CD-ROM remain interesting, depending on funding. The division is proceeding with a first conference on the teaching implications of research on history learning, and hopes that this will blossom into wider initiatives. It also participates in ongoing, interdisciplinary discussions of teaching portfolios funded by the American Association for Higher Education.

The division remains interested in teaching technology, in two senses. It has been active, through *Perspectives* columns and annual meeting sessions, in discussing the uses of new communications and multimedia technology, and it believes that the discipline must redouble its activities in this area lest opportunities be lost and lest history needlessly appear outmoded (however unfairly). The discipline will suffer if it seems laggard. Indeed, history courses can provide models of how to use, but also to sort through and evaluate, new information source—an important goal for history, and beyond. At the same time and without contradiction, the division hopes to provide leadership in sensible technology use, particularly in advocating that historians have firm pedagogical goals before rushing into technology use and that they insist on serious assessments of experiments in light of these goals.

At the end of an invigorating term of office, I offer two concluding remarks. The Association is a vital force in defining and promoting history teaching, and it deserves membership support and appropriate financing at a challenging point for the discipline. The Association is well served by devoted staff and representatives. It has been my pleasure to work with immensely stimulating and constructive colleagues in the division; I particularly salute Evelyn Hu-DeHart and David Trask, who exit the division with me, as well as Teo Ruiz and Ron Briley, the two members who remain. I can only express my deep gratitude to Sandria Freitag, Sharon Tune, Robert Townsend, Cedra Eaton, and other staff members for their assistance over the past three years. Noralee Frankel, the division's principal staff representative and effective mentor, has been a delight to work with, conscientious and imaginative, devoted to the cause of good history teaching. I leave with regret but with confidence in the principal directions the division is pursuing.

## **Annual Report of the Editor, *American Historical Review*, 1996-97**

By: Michael Grossberg, Editor  
August 1, 1997

I have completed my second year as editor of the *American Historical Review*. I am pleased to report that under my stewardship the journal continues to be produced in a timely manner and, I hope, continues to speak to the interests of the members of this Association and other historians. Two goals dominate my approach to the editorship of the *AHR*: (1) maintaining the journal's tradition of rigorous editorial and production standards, and (2) fulfilling the journal's distinctive mandate to publish significant scholarship that engages the common concerns of all historians. During the past year the *AHR* staff and I have tried to achieve these goals in a number of ways. We have used them to evaluate the daily operation of the journal, the need for policy changes, and the development of specific initiatives.

In terms of policy, we have continued our efforts to enhance our coverage of contemporary historical scholarship by actively soliciting article manuscripts and books for review in underrepresented fields of study. And we have inaugurated a series of review essays with the intent of publishing at least one such essay in each issue. In our ongoing attempt to raise issues that we think are of particular importance to historians, a number of *AHR* Forums have also been organized. In addition, "Film Reviewing in the *AHR*," the first formal statement of our guidelines for film reviews, appeared in the February 1997 issue. This statement completes the project begun in February 1996 with the publication of new guidelines for articles and book reviews. The guidelines and other basic information about the journal can be found on our new Web page: <http://www.indiana.edu/amhrev>. The February issue also marked the beginning of a new journal policy of printing film reviews in each issue rather than once a year.

Over the course of the past year, we have pursued a number of specific initiatives, and two of these are worth noting in this report. First, in the fall of 1996 we conducted a readership survey. The response was significant both in terms of numbers and useful comments. A few of the results are illustrative. For instance, as in previous surveys, book reviews elicited the highest number of readers and *AHR* Forums also garnered strong support. Conversely, readers split rather evenly over the attractiveness of dedicated theme issues and the utility of film reviews. And readers overwhelmingly opposed putting the journal online. We are continuing to analyze the surveys and incorporate the findings into our discussions about journal policy. Second, during the first week of August the *AHR* jointly with the AHA, the *Journal of American History*, and the Organization of American Historians (OAH) convened the conference "History Journals and the Electronic Future" on the Indiana University campus. The conference, funded by the Mellon Foundation, brought together the editors of 25 history journals and a variety of experts on various facets of electronic publication. The intent of the conference was to begin a discussion among history editors and other historians about the challenges that new digital technologies pose for the construction and dissemination of historical scholarship. The conference succeeded in launching that discussion, and in giving the editors a clearer understanding of the general and discipline-specific implications of electronic publication for their own and other history journals. The editors attending the



conference also formed a coalition of history journal editors. The coalition will disseminate the information and conclusions reached at the conference and provide a forum for the discussion of electronic publication among history journal editors.

It has been possible to publish the journal in a timely and skillful fashion and to pursue these other various activities because of the skill of the *AHR* staff and Board of Editors and the support of the AHA. The members of the *AHR* staff in particular have been impressive in their commitment to producing the journal with the highest standards and most compelling contents. Inevitably, though, there have also been several staff changes over the past year. In January, Jeffrey Wasserstrom became Associate Editor, replacing Peter Guardino, who served a two and a half year term with distinction. Last summer, Thomas Prasch, currently a Contributing Editor on the journal, left the *AHR* office to accept a tenure-track position at Washburn University. Tom has served the journal long and well in many roles, and I am pleased that he will continue to oversee the film review section. Sheryl Smith, the journal's office coordinator, departed to accept a position teaching Spanish at an Indiana high school. We have been fortunate to hire a skilled replacement, Beverly Sample. Finally, two graduate student Editorial Assistants also left the staff. After several years of valuable service, Martha Taysom completed her term of office and will now complete her dissertation. And after a shorter but equally distinguished term of service as an Editorial Assistant, Gregory Schroeder completed his dissertation and joined the history faculty of the College of St. Benedict-St. John's University as a tenure-track assistant professor. Raymund Canoy and G. William Van Arragon have joined the staff as new Editorial Assistants.

I have also been fortunate to work with a distinguished and dedicated group of historians who serve on the journal's Board of Editors. Time and again I have turned to them individually and collectively for advice on manuscripts and journal policy. They have always responded with thoughtful and useful advice. Four of the Board members completed their terms of office in May: Prasenjit Duara, Daniel Scott Smith, Reba N. Soffer, and Gabrielle Spiegel. Each of them made major contributions to the journal and survived the transition to a new editor with resulting changes in their duties with skill and good humor. Joining the Board are Mary Elizabeth Berry (Asia), John Gillis (Modern Europe), William C. Jordan (Medieval), and Karen Ordahl Kupperman (Early America).

I would also like to thank the members of the AHA Council, Research Division, and the Washington staff for their assistance over the past years. In particular, I have been the beneficiary of support and advice from Executive Director Sandra Freitag and Vice President of the Research Division, Stanley Katz. As the same time, I would like to express my great appreciation to the countless historians who have aided the *American Historical Review* by evaluating manuscripts and reviewing books, and offering us their ideas about the journal. Without their assistance, the *AHR* not only could not operate but it would be a greatly diminished enterprise.

## Report of the 1997 Program Committee

By: Margaret Strobel (University of Illinois at Chicago), Chair,  
and Michael James Galgano (James Madison University), Cochair

The 1997 annual meeting attracted record crowds (4,500) to the New York City site. The large attendance contributed to 18 of the 154 numbered sessions reporting standing room only. The Program Committee received reports from approximately one-third of the sessions; these remarked overall on the high quality of individual presentations and coherence of the various panels, in addition to stuffed rooms and the occasional too-large room assignment. More than one person commented on the notable diversity of presenters, balanced between junior and senior members of the profession, and between men and women, as well as the variety of subfields and comparative sessions represented.

The theme of the meeting, human rights, was covered in many of the panels as well in the plenary. Chaired by outgoing AHA president John Coatsworth, the plenary examined the particular relationship of history and historians to human rights issues: debates over universality (Ann Elizabeth Mayer, University of Pennsylvania); the ways in which history is interpreted and manipulated to justify genocide (Alison Des Forges, speaking about Rwanda); struggles between scholars interested in human archaeological remains and cultural objects as historical data, and American Indian communities that demand repatriation of such objects (Roger Echo-Hawk, Denver Art Museum and Colorado Historical Society).

The 1997 Program Committee introduced various innovations, which we believe contributed to the strength of the proposals submitted. In an attempt to make clearer the criteria typically applied by the Program Committee in making their selections, we published in *Perspectives* an article written by Patrick Manning (Northeastern University), himself a veteran of several program committees. As a result, we received proposals for panels and individual presentations that were satisfyingly complete and fully argued and documented. This enhanced quality made the selection process more difficult, because fewer proposals could be rejected on the basis of inadequate presentation of relevant information. The competition for space on the program was high compared to recent years. Our 266 full panel proposals compared with 210 for 1995 and 185 for 1996. The proposals have to be accommodated in sessions whose number cannot change from year to year, and that must accommodate as well the official sessions organized by the Teaching, Research, and Professional Divisions, and the Committee on Women Historians and on Minority Historians. Also active in the 1997 program were the new Task Force on the Role of Graduate Students in the AHA (five sessions) and a cosponsored session from the Globalizing Regional Histories Project of the AHA.

A second innovation was the inclusion of poster sessions. This format for presenting individual research is borrowed from the sciences and has been adopted by other social science professional meetings in recent years. The eight poster presentations, all of which were adopted by the Teaching Division because of their relevance for teaching, were featured in the popular Saturday 9:30 A.M. slot. They attracted an estimated 200 visitors.

Other adaptations in process helped the Program Committee do its work efficiently. The committee meets in the fall, when it makes provisional evaluations of the proposals it has received (typically about one-third of the final number). These provisional judgments are then compared with judgments made on the two-thirds of the proposals that arrive at the spring deadline. The cochairs developed guidelines for committee members to facilitate the application of comparable criteria, so that committee members would look for the same kinds of information (a discussion of methodology, sources, and historiography, for example, and the potential interest to an AHA audience, as opposed to specialists who might not be at the AHA) and spread their “grades”—must have; strong; maybe; no—in over the full range of possible ranks.

We also introduced more bureaucracy—a cover sheet to accompany proposals—that had the benefit of assuring that session organizers knew what information they needed to provide. The cover sheet also reiterated the rule that persons who appeared in any capacity in a numbered session in the previous AHA meeting, apart from being on officially organized sessions, could not appear in a second, consecutive meeting or in two panels at the same meeting. This rule is intended to open the AHA conference to a greater number of presenters. (The rule does not penalize people who appear on an official session organized by an AHA committee.)

The hard work of the AHA staff complemented that of the Program Committee members. As in the past years, Sandria Freitag provided able leadership for the organization as a whole, and Sharon Tune and the AHA staff made both the work of the Program Committee and the annual meeting itself a pleasure. The Program Committee worked smoothly and with good humor over four long days of deliberation together. In addition, they spent hours evaluating proposals and helping strengthen some or encourage other underrepresented fields. Our thanks go to members Marjorie Wall Bingham (Emerita, St. Louis Park Public Schools, Minnesota), Colin Gordon Calloway (Dartmouth College), Julia A. Clancy-Smith (University of Arizona), Susan Deans-Smith (University of Texas, Austin), Paul H. Freedman (Yale University), Oliver W Holmes (Wesleyan University), Albert L. Hurtado (Arizona State University), and Sara M. Evans and Ann Waltner, both of the University Minnesota, and chair and cochair, respectively, of the 1998 Program Committee.

# Report of the AHA 1997 Nominating Committee

by: Arthur Zilversmit (Lake Forest College), Chair, 1997 AHA Nominating Committee

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to report the results of the 1997 election for AHA offices. Elected candidates are indicated with an asterisk. Total ballots cast: 3,292.

## President (one-year term)

**\*Joseph C. Miller**, University of Virginia (Africa, world, history of slavery and the slave trade, social/economic) 2,421

## President-Elect (one-year term)

**\*Robert Darnton**, Princeton University (early modern Europe, 18th-century France, history of the book) 1,864

**Joan Wallach Scott**, Institute for Advanced Study (modern Europe, modern France, history of women and feminism, feminist theory) 1,341

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

**\*Leon Fink**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (U.S. and comparative labor, Gilded Age and Progressive Era, American political culture, occupational folklore, history of intellectuals) 1,652

**Maris A. Vinovskis**, University of Michigan (U.S. social, education, family, demography) 1,298

## Council Members (three-year terms)

### *Place 1:*

**\*Nadine Ishitani Hata**, El Camino College (Asia Pacific, Asian-Pacific American, U.S. social, historic preservation in California) 1,382

**Evelyn Edson**, Piedmont Virginia Community College (Europe, Western civilization, interdisciplinary humanities) 1,288

### *Place 2:*

**\*Marilyn B. Young**, New York University (U.S.-East Asian relations, modern China, Third World women) 1,595

**Michael P. Adas**, Rutgers University (comparative colonial, global, modern South and Southeast Asia, history of technology, cultural history of colonialism) 1,269

**Division Members** (three-year terms)

*Professional*

**\*James Grossman**, Newberry Library (United States since the Civil War) 1,579

**Richard V. W. Buel Jr.**, Wesleyan University (early America, revolutionary, early Republic, America through the Civil War) 1,189

*Research*

**\*Gale Stokes**, Rice University (19th- and 20th-century East European political) 1,760

**Cemal Kafadar**, Harvard University (social and cultural history of the Middle East and the Balkans, 1300-1800) 897

*Teaching*

**\*Nupur Chaudhuri**, Kansas State University (British colonial, British women, India) 1,425

**Stephen J. Kneeshaw**, College of the Ozarks (American diplomatic, 20th-century United States, history education) 1,235

**Committee on Committees** (three-year term):

**\*Madeleine Zelin**, Columbia University (modern Chinese history, social and social movements, economic, legal and comparative legal, modern Chinese literature and translation) 1,448

**Gail Hershatter**, University of California at Santa Cruz (modern China, labor, women, history of sexuality) 1,160

**Nominating Committee** (three-year terms):

*Place 1:*

**\*Philip D. Morgan**, Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, College of William and Mary (early America, early Caribbean, African American, Atlantic) 1,669

**Gary Y. Okihiro**, Cornell University (Asian American, southern Africa) 1,070

*Place 2:*

**\*Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz**, Smith College (U.S. cultural, women, higher education, landscape) 1,431

**Sarah J. Deutsch**, Clark University (U.S. social, women, race relations, West) 1,320

*Place 3:*

**\*Michael Les Benedict**, Ohio State University (American legal and constitutional, Civil War and Reconstruction, Gilded Age) 1,399

**David J. Weber**, Southern Methodist University (Latin America, Spanish Borderlands, American Southwest, Mexican American) 1,385

The total number of ballots cast was 3,292. Eighty-one 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 20 ballots needed to be hand counted. Some voters registered their opinions about candidates, and the committee will review these criticisms and comments at its next meeting in February 1998.

The committee met, as usual, in Washington, D.C., February 1-3, for what turned out to be a most productive and congenial meeting. In a break from tradition, we began our meeting on a Saturday. We had planned to meet until Tuesday, February 4, but found that we had finished our work by Monday morning. All of us thought that the new pattern for the meeting—beginning on Saturday—was a highly successful innovation and we recommend that it continue. The new schedule, however, makes it very important to have as much information about potential candidates as possible. The committee, therefore, recommends that members of the next Nominating Committee be informed as soon as possible of the slots that will be open and they be urged to accumulate and bring c.v.'s to the meeting. The committee also recommends that the AHA's membership list be available electronically in the meeting room for the committee's use.

Participation in the election this year was higher than last year, with 3,292 votes cast as opposed to the 2,730 cast the year before. In general, however, participation rates have been disappointingly low considering the size of the AHA. Because last year's committee expressed concern about this, we were asked by the AHA Council to look at the candidate biography booklet that accompanies the election ballot. Sharon K. Tune of the AHA staff provided us with samples of candidate information used by other learned societies.

In our discussions, we unanimously agreed that radical change is needed to make the booklet more attractive and user-friendly. The present format carries a lot of useful

information but it is filled with abbreviations and it looks too much like a sea of type. We believe that it would be preferable to present less total information but to present the central information in a truly readable form. This is a case of “less is more,” because our effort to make a great deal of information available means that *none* was actually being communicated.

We recommend that the new booklet be primarily narrative in format. A narrative would give the candidates some choice as to how to present themselves to the membership, and they would have the opportunity to advance some interesting ideas. The new format would still include information about major publications, awards, and service.

Specifically, we recommend that the individual candidate’s narrative begin with his or her name, affiliation, job title, and fields of interest. This would be followed by a statement of a limited number of words, and with limited entries in a number of categories. These categories (as modified by the AHA Council) presented in the narrative, not a list, would include:

1. Major publications (we would want to provide some guidelines as to what constitutes major publications).
2. Major awards and service.
3. Other contributions (a category that would allow public historians to list their accomplishments).

We also thought that the AHA should explore the possibility of using individual pictures. (The Council rejected this proposal.) We also recommend that the AHA explore the use of a typographic consultant on graphics and layout. Several committee members thought that such advice might be available at low cost, perhaps through the use of a friend of the organization or a graduate student in the field of design.

We also thought that candidates should have the option of placing their c.v.’s on the AHA’s web site.

All of us felt strongly that the final vote should not be published in the newsletter; it would still be available, of course, in the AHA’s *Annual Report* and reported to the business meeting.

Several committee members suggested revisions in the Manual of Policies and Procedures developed last year. The chair of the committee will submit revisions to the AHA office.

Executive director Sandria B. Freitag gave us valuable advice, and all of us appreciated the many ways in which assistant director Sharon K. Tune helped us to perform our tasks. I would also like to thank the eight other members of the committee, and the members of the previous Nominating Committees I served with who, while keeping their focus on our duties, also kept their sense of humor and made our meetings congenial as well as highly effective.

## Minutes of the Council Meeting, January 2, 1997

The Council met in Room 540 of the New York Hilton and Towers in New York City, on Thursday, January 2, 1997. Present were: Caroline Walker Bynum, president; Joyce Appleby, president-elect; John H. Coatsworth, immediate past president; vice presidents William G. Rosenberg (Research Division), Peter N. Stearns (Teaching Division), and Carla Rahn Phillips (Professional Division); Council members Leslie Brown, Douglas Greenberg, Walter LaFeber, Cheryl Martin, Barbara Ramusack, and David Trask; Sandria B. Freitag, executive director; Michael Grossberg, editor, *AHR*; Sharon K. Tune, assistant director, administration; Noralee Frankel, assistant director on women, minorities, and teaching; Randy Norell, controller; Robert Townsend, manager, information systems and communications; and Albert J. Beveridge III, legal counsel of the Association. Attending as observers were incoming president-elect Joseph C. Miller; vice president-elect for research Stanley N. Katz; and Council member-elect Emily Hill.

Ms. Bynum called the meeting to order at 9 a.m. She welcomed the four new members of Council, and noted modifications to the day's agenda. She stated that the expanded Executive Committee, composed of the three presidents and three vice presidents, had consulted via conference call in late fall to draft an agenda structured around intellectual issues.

1. **Approval of the minutes of the June 1-2, 1996 meeting:** Upon motion by Mr. Greenberg and second by Mr. Coatsworth, the minutes were unanimously approved as submitted.
2. **Consent calendar:** Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth and second by Mr. Trask, the following items were unanimously approved under the consent calendar: A. *J-STOR contract*: Confirming Executive Committee approval of the contract between the AHA and the Mellon Foundation's J-STOR project to create a digitized archive of the *American Historical Review* published five years prior to the most recent date of publication. B. *AHA Statement of Priorities*: Endorsing the priority statement developed following the June 1996 Council meeting and published in the December 1996 newsletter. See Attachment 1. C. *Request to waive registration fee*: Confirming Executive Committee's decision to decline to waive the Annual Meeting registration fee



for an emeritus historian. D. *NEH proposal*: Assenting to AHA participation in a joint project with regional clusters of four- and two-year colleges in California, North Carolina, and Wisconsin entitled “Students as Historians” to reconceptualize the nature and purposes of the introductory history survey course. In the first year faculty members will rework the way the survey courses are taught, and in the second year they will teach these courses and evaluate their own efforts and student learning. The AHA will disseminate project results to faculty and students in a variety of humanities disciplines. E. *Approval of Committee on Committee appointments*. Affirming the Committee on Committees' recommendations for filling vacancies on appointive committees for 1997.

Upon motion by Ms. Appleby, the *AHR* by-law amendment was moved for discussion elsewhere in the agenda. Pending additional feedback from the donor's family, Council tabled consideration of a proposed John B. Wolf bequest to endow a prize for the best *AHR* article by a graduate student.

**3. Report of the Finance Committee:** A. *General report on Finance Committee decisions at December 6, 1996 meeting with Board of Trustees*: Ms. Bynum provided a brief oral account to supplement the written report regarding the annual meeting of the Finance Committee with the Board of Trustees. Members noted that quarterly financial reports will be introduced in the 1997-98 fiscal year to augment the semi-annual reports currently provided at Council's biannual meetings. Members discussed the Finance Committee's recommendation to solicit member feedback through the newsletter of the committee's proposal to publish the auditor's annual report in *Perspectives* rather than in the Annual Meeting *Program*. Mr. Stearns expressed concern that publication of “housekeeping” reports in the newsletter would reduce its readability. Upon motion by Mr. Coastworth and second by Ms. Ramusack, Council agreed to publish the auditors' report in *Perspectives* by a vote of eleven ayes and one nay. Staff was asked to include a call for members to indicate their preference on the location of this annual report. Council will evaluate responses to determine whether the report should continue to be printed in the newsletter.

In the 1997-98 fiscal year, the auditor's report will take the form of FASB 117, which does not detail cost centers or other measures of fiscal health of the operating budget in ways comparable to reports currently provided by staff. This information will

still be provided, however, in reports staff will design. Staff has also been asked to develop a plan to incorporate a budget line into the annual operating budget that provides a set-aside each year for maintenance for headquarters and the *AHR*. In addition, a subcommittee of Mr. Greenberg, Mr. Miller, and Ms. Freitag will draft new guidelines and approval process to authorize large expenses and travel budgets not now approved by others in supervisory positions; for example, travel expenses for the executive director and the *AHR* editor. This subcommittee may also consider the separate issue of special expense funds for presidents and presidents-elect which do not currently exist.

The Finance Committee has also asked staff to consult with other nonprofits on their financial practices, and to draft a proposal for the spring meeting that would return to the operating budget a percentage (probably between 4.5% and 5%) of the total value of certain parts of the portfolio. The amount will be determined each year by averaging the three previous years. Until exact details are proposed and approved by the Finance Committee and Council, staff was directed to use 4.5% (averaged over three years) to build the 1997-98 budget proposal. Staff was also directed to prepare both an operating budget and capital expenditure budget for consideration at the spring meeting. Staff had developed a plan to distribute prize monies that included an assessment of administrative (indirect costs) fee, and will prepare a second plan containing inflationary protection for consideration at the spring Finance Committee meeting. The Finance Committee will review both proposals and select one to govern future prize awards.

*B. New processes for Finance Committee deliberations:* Members also noted that as part of the auditor's report review, the Finance Committee will meet briefly with the auditor during its annual meeting with the Board of Trustees, without the executive director or the controller being present. The purpose will be generally to review the financial performance of the Association, and to seek from the auditor any advice s/he may have on improving procedures and practices within the AHA.

*C. First two quarters 1996-97 report on actual operating costs and revenues:* Staff distributed a financial report on actual operating costs and revenues for the first two quarters of fiscal year 1996-97. Ms. Freitag stated that staff anticipated a slightly higher deficit than projected, with an increase from \$26,000 to \$37,000. Higher costs were attributed to the purchase of additional licenses to use iMIS, the Association's

membership and accounting software. Mr. Greenberg asked that the financial reports also compare anticipated revenue and expenses with actual to-date revenue and expenses, with the same information provided for each cost centers. He stated that this kind of report would provide a “snapshot” of the AHA’s current financial status.

*D. Plan for paying for \$210,000 building renovation costs already approved by Council:* At its May 1995 meeting, Council approved the renovation of the AHA headquarters office. At the December 6, 1996 Finance Committee meeting with the Board of Trustees, staff was asked to submit a plan to Council at the January 5 meeting to pay for projected renovation costs of \$210,850. Ms. Freitag stated that Council had two options to pay for these costs. It could established a \$200,000 line of credit with portfolio manager Fiduciary Trust International, or it could draw directly from the portfolio itself. She reported that John Trainer of Fiduciary had noted that the Association currently has \$200,000 in cash reserves in a taxable money market fund earning 5% interest, and that interest for use of the line of credit would be 8.5%. Given the AHA’s tax status, he had stated that the AHA would gain no benefits from borrowing, that there was no reason the AHA could not to take the money directly from the portfolio, and that it would cost less and would not harm the investment strategy of maximizing total return.

Upon motion by Ms. Ramusack and second by Mr. Coatsworth, Council unanimously approved the staff’s plan to withdraw \$200,000-\$210,000 from Fiduciary early in January and to make payments as follows: Contractor deposit of \$15,000 on December 23, 1996; electrical, plumbing, etc. costs of \$55,000 on January 20, 1997; cabinetry, patch and repair costs of \$75,000 on February 15, 1997; contractor’s final bill of \$50,000 on March 1, 1997; and architect’s final bill of \$10,000 on March 3, 1997. (This latter amount does not include earlier fees to the architect of \$14,000.) Council expressed its thanks to Ms. Freitag and the AHA staff for the speed with which the information and the plan had been prepared.

**4. Priorities and Issues:** *A. Intellectual issues that cross divisions:* Members discussed the following topics within the context of three questions: (i) is a new guideline or policy needed? if so, to which group should it be directed? (ii) is there an existing guideline or policy that should be publicized? (iii) does desired AHA action call

for advocacy/lobbying activity? if so, with which of our consortia and lobbyists should we work?

(1) *Multi-level contacts: Teaching Outreach to K-12 and Community Colleges:* Mr. Stearns discussed the need for increased contact between history teachers at all educational levels. He noted that during NEH's "heyday," the profession had an overly confident belief that a wide variety of collaborations could be developed between K-12 and postsecondary institutions. Although these collaborations were never formally evaluated, historians had a sense that a satisfactory framework existed. In recent years, however, both NEH and foundation funding has declined enormously. Mr. Stearns noted that as a result, there were relatively few ongoing collaborations at present. He urged Council to identify new means for the profession to communicate among all levels of teaching, noting that two-year college teachers had too often been excluded from previous efforts. Mr. Stearns asked Council to keep history vigorous and active, and to confront these issues now. Ms. Appleby noted that outreach to all teachers is linked with the AHA's concern about the overuse and misuse of part-time and adjunct faculty.

Given the "local" nature of K-12 policies, Mr. Greenberg pointed out that the AHA is not as well situated to initiate outreach efforts, but that it is able to work with and assist in development of collaborations and their efforts to locate funding. As an example, Ms. Appleby reported that the Organization of American Historians had been successful in sponsoring weekend conferences. Council members agreed that the AHA could offer this support and that the National History Education Network (NHEN) was the logical focus for the AHA's efforts. Ms. Frankel agreed, and stated that NHEN could utilize its existing networks to follow up on Council's discussion.

Following additional discussion, and upon motion by Mr. Greenberg and second by Ms. Martin, Council unanimously confirmed its commitment to collaborations among teachers at all educational levels and its importance in the AHA's development plans.

(2) *Standards for evaluating faculty in an age of downsizing, demands of new assessments, and changing forms of publishing:* Members discussed downsizing and elimination of departments confronting many colleges and universities, and the increasing difficulty that historians face in publishing monographs. Upon query by Mr. Coatsworth of evidence that was more than anecdotal, Ms. Ramusack stated that area

studies departments had been disproportionately affected. Although some specializations, such as U.S. history and women's studies, have not been affected to any great degree, others, such as area studies, have seen significant decreases. Mr. Rosenberg agreed that historians in area studies also have problems in publishing, particularly the monograph. He argued, however, that the remedy was not self-evident, and expressed concern about assumptions that carry the profession forward. He queried, for example, whether it might be better for the AHA to encourage acceptance of tighter, more focused books than are currently being published, rather than to endorse the notion that electronic media as the "solution."

Ms. Appleby also agreed with Ms. Ramusack's assessment, noting that it was apparent from her work with the University of California Press that there is a declining commitment on the part of publishers. She also pointed out that historians should be aware that not only were smaller or area studies fields affected, but also what is often identified as traditional, building-block scholarship. Ms. Appleby argued that historians, not presses, should define "good" scholarship, and urged response on a number of fronts. Mr. Katz stated that the bottom line should be what the profession requires by way of evaluations, and that departments must make clear that there are standards that exist and must be met.

Mr. Stearns argued against a formal resolution, stating other avenues would be more useful to departments. For example, the AHA could sponsor an Annual Meeting session that would allow successful departments to describe how they have "held the line." In addition, he suggested that the Research Division be asked to review how peer review is affected in the new publication formats.

Mr. Trask pointed out that Council's entire discussion was predicated on historians' ability to obtain tenure. Mr. Rosenberg agreed, but pointed out that college and universities often do not trust the peer review process of individual departments. He recommended that each division designate one member to think through the issues relevant to his/her division and to prepare a report. They could address, for example, the problem of the monograph, mentoring of students, dissemination of new scholarship, and evaluation of faculty scholarly performances. Upon motion by Mr. Stearns and second by Ms. Ramusack, members unanimously agreed that the three divisions, the Committee

on Minority Historians, and the Committee on Women Historians should discuss the following issues in light of downsizing and changes in university presses: (1) exploration of new methods to review faculty scholarly performance related to and independent of tenure, and (2) implications for journals and identify issues relevant to their concerns. After reviewing responses, Council will determine whether a subcommittee should be appointed to continue the dialogue.

(3) To begin to address some of the areas in which guidelines are needed for new types of publication, Ms. Freitag recommended three proposals for AHA involvement:

(a.) ARL/AHA Monograph Project Proposal on “The Endangered Monograph”--a team of institutions representing historians, publishers, and librarians will define, operate, and evaluate electronic publishing of monographic literature in historical studies. The goal is to create an electronic repository (database) that supports the dissemination and use of scholarly publications. Mr. Grossberg stated that it was critical to bring journal editors into these discussions. Ms. Freitag agreed, noting the document had not yet been revised to reflect their participation. Mr. Rosenberg agreed, noting that Ms. Freitag would work with the Research Division on the project. Mr. Greenberg concurred, stating that it was important for AHA to be involved in these conversations. Upon motion by Ms. Bynum and second by Mr. Coatsworth, Council voted unanimously to participate in the project.

(b.) AAUP/ARL/ACLS Conference on the “Future of the Scholarly Monograph”: Ms. Freitag reported on the planned two-day conference to invite 250-300 participants, with a mix of directed invitations and open registration. The conference is scheduled for mid-September 1997, and organizers hope to attract faculty and administrators. Topics include an overview of the current system, what scholars need to use for their own teaching and research, and information on current experiments now underway in scholarly publishing. Panels include economics of the short-run monograph, pipeline issues, case studies from different disciplines, and alternative models for communicating content. Following additional discussion, and upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth and second by Mr. Greenberg, Council unanimously approved Association participation in the conference.

(c.) Proposal to Mellon on “Electronic Amendments to Text: Creating Intellectual and Technological Consensus”: Ms. Freitag reported on a proposal to fund a one-year

project to create consensus among historians, librarians, publishers, and technological consultants on how to prepare historical materials for use in electronic formats. She noted that one of the goals was to ensure that the intellectual needs of historians shape the technological solutions that are developed. Ms. Freitag also noted that the project was designed to coordinate with the “Endangered Monograph” project.

Mr. Grossberg reported on a separate proposal to the Mellon Foundation to fund a conference on “History Journals and the Electronic Future.” Sponsored by the AHA and the OAH, the goal is to begin a dialogue among history editors about the possibilities and problems posed for history journals by electronic publication. He queried whether the Association should submit both proposals during the same funding cycle since they might be perceived to be in direct competition. Following discussion and upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth, Council approved tabling further discussion.

4. Conditions of research and teaching in a world of downsizing, the adjunct/part-time issue: Ms. Ramusack provided an oral report on planning for the part-time/adjunct conference scheduled for late September 1997. She noted that participating organizations had met four times, and that five umbrella organizations and five disciplinary organizations were involved. At the group’s most recent planning meeting in November, participants had agreed to a smaller conference of 60 to 75 invited participants. She stated that each professional association would be asked to fund costs for five representatives and to contribute to a pool for common expenses, such as stipends and meals. Ms. Ramusack asked Council to approve an expenditure up to \$3,000 for the general expenses, and up to \$4,000 for participant costs.

Mr. Greenberg queried budget implications of the request, and stated he would not feel comfortable voting on the request until this was addressed. Members agreed, noting the request served as a reminder to Council and staff to anticipate appropriations and to include information in the budget review held at the start of each Council meeting. Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth and second by Ms. Brown, Council voted unanimously to approve the appropriation in principle and to consider the request with other appropriation requests at the Sunday session.

5. Graduate student concerns--recruitment, especially of underrepresented minorities and environment (e.g. conditions of graduate student employment, including

unionization, preparation as professional historians): As chair of the Task Force on the Role of Graduate Students in the AHA (TFROGS), Ms. Brown reported on the task force's discussions. She stated that members had been divided about whether to recommend continuation as a permanent, standing committee of the Association. She noted that many issues before the task force were long-term, and could become cyclical.

Ms. Phillips remarked that she had been concerned that graduate students have a "voice" before the Professional Division. She noted that the individuals who get involved are interested and motivated, but are also the most overcommitted. She invited Ms. Hill to participate in that part of Professional Division's meeting that did not deal with cases. She noted that this might serve as a model for all the divisions. Ms. Frankel stated that Council could establish a separate committee, or that the graduate student representatives to the divisions, the CMH, and the CWH could "meet" by conference call. Ms. Martin asked if there was a mechanism for the graduate student representatives on the Council, divisions, and committees to tap into the larger pool of graduate students. Ms. Brown reported that H-NET had a list serve called H-GRAD, but that issues of particular interest to the AHA were not addressed. Ms. Brown concluded by noting that addressing graduate student issues would require sustained commitment for the long term.

*B. Membership and Development: 1. Membership:* Staff provided members with a written report that included a description of member interactions with headquarters, and the implications of that relationship for revenues and costs, as well as the grounds for determining recruitment strategies; a follow-up report to the marketing plan presented at presidential request in 1996; and the annual Membership Report, giving current numbers under a range of identifiers, and analyzing changes in trend patterns. Mr. Townsend reported that projections were on target with regard to membership. He noted that the Membership Department will begin sending more attractive membership cards in February with new renewal forms. Although the mailing to nonmembers in the *Directory of History Departments* generated revenue that more than covered costs of the mailing, the percentage of responses (1.5%) was down from the previous mailing (3%). Pamphlets and other publications have been selling well, and the "sale" on life memberships before a rate increase had netted several new life members.



Council members considered the following policy issues: (1) Staff reported that the long-term trends in membership levels related to dues changes suggested a sudden change of some magnitude that almost always resulted in dips that took some years to recover, particularly when joined with a change in the membership categories. Should the AHA experiment instead with regular dues increases every two years? Mr. Coatsworth remarked that the data indicated that Council had made a mistake in the highest dues-paying category, and that it should not be increased. Members agreed that a small increase every two years, such as \$5 per category, might be preferable. Although staff presented no specific recommendation to raise dues at this time, Council asked that the next proposal include such incremental increases. (2) Council approved a campaign to urge members to report accurately their salary level when paying dues. An appeal will be included in renewal mailings, and will urge members to double-check dues category to ensure changes in income are reflected.

(3) Given the rapidly expanding cohort of graduate student members (and the relating higher costs of serving such members), staff also suggested that Council might review its policy of subsidizing membership for this cohort (\$30 dues category). (4) Staff also noted that the part-time/adjunct category (\$35 for salaries under \$20,000) is subsidized, and made the same query regarding Council preference to continue this subsidy. (5) Since new members recruited at discounted rates through the *Directory* nonmember mailing have joined at higher, less discounted rates, staff queried whether Council wanted to prioritize subsidies in points 3 and 4 and the fee reductions in the *Directory* mailing. Mr. Coatsworth disagreed with staff's analysis, arguing that the Association did not lose money on the graduate student and part-time/adjunct categories. Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth and second by Ms. Appleby, Council unanimously agreed to direct staff to discontinue discounted rates in the 1997 nonmember *Directory* mailing, to compare the results with previous *Directory* mailings, and to report to Council at the January 1998 meeting. At that time, Council will determine whether it should prioritize subsidies and fee reductions. Mr. Greenberg asked staff to track data carefully, and to prepare a new handout updating the costs-per-member calculations presented in this analysis.

(6) Staff also noted that it will work more aggressively to make known pamphlets and other publications given the high response rate in the *Directory* mailing. (7) Staff asked if Council wished to establish a timeline and list of priorities for targeting cohorts among constituencies, so that the work falls within the staff and resource limitations available, perhaps by planning efforts over a three- or four-year period. No instructions emerged from the discussion. (8) Council left to staff to determine staffing levels of the Membership Department. (9) Council also gave staff leeway to develop assumptions about the best time and type of members to count for reporting purposes. (10) Upon motion of Ms. Ramusack and second by Mr. Greenberg, Council unanimously approved staff's recommendation to move submission of the Membership Report to the spring rather than the January meeting. (11) Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth and second by Mr. Rosenberg, Council confirmed that a survey of members should be conducted in 1997. With Mr. LaFeber absent for the later portion of the meeting due to illness, the vote was five ayes, four nays, and two abstentions. Staff was asked to prepare a draft survey instrument for review at the spring Council meeting. Staff should keep in mind that the goal is to gauge what members want from the AHA, and not just to measure interest in a membership directory.

Members tabled discussion of the status of the Membership Committee until the Sunday Council session.

2. *Development*: Ms. Freitag gave a brief report on the development dinner hosted in fall 1995 at the Capitol, noting that Robert Remini had given a lecture and attendees had toured the Capitol the first evening. The following morning several members heard about AHA plans and concerns, and advised on several approaches the AHA might take. At that second meeting, the AHA had been advised to plan before proceeding with fundraising activities. Although no one staff member had been designated to work on development, Linn Shapiro has now been hired as manager of new project development and grantwriter, with assistance from administrative assistant Laura Graves to support work in fundraising. At its spring 1996 meeting, Council developed a statement of priorities. Thus, several pieces of the work to be done by the AHA have now fallen into place.

a. *Structural and prioritizing issues*: Mr. Coatsworth stated that the notion of creating an Advisory Committee had arisen from the fact that the AHA has spent over one-half million dollars to prepare for the future, and it now needs to replenish funds. He also remarked that individuals could advise the Association when history or historians were under attack, citing an earlier example of the controversy over the Enola Gay display at the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Grossberg commented on the journal's relationship to the development activities. He noted that it is written for the professional historian, and not as an outreach activity, and stated that it should not be changed to appeal to the general public. Ms. Bynum agreed, but noted that if the proposed article prize is funded by the Wolf bequest, then the AHA would need to raise funds for a similar prize for articles in non-European fields.

Ms. Appleby noted that it is difficult for historians to convey to the general public what it is that they do, noting the cumulative negative effect of the succession of controversies which have called into question what historians do. She suggested producing a 20-minute video to illustrate the "knowledge chain" of historians' work, and estimated its cost at \$50,000. Mr. Beveridge urged members to proceed cautiously, noting they should identify the audience they wanted to reach. He pointed out that influencing legislators and identifying potential donors were two separate and competing audiences. Mr. Katz stated that producing a video would cost several times the \$50,000 estimate, and noted that Council should not conflate the separate goals of reaching donors and educating the public.

Mr. Stearns urged members to think in terms of building an operational base for fundraising, and to discuss how Council and staff could develop the necessary expertise. He noted that if Council decided this was to be a significant AHA activity, then meaningful time should be devoted by the president and staff. Mr. Greenberg agreed, noting the AHA would have to identify specific issues or projects to raise money, and could not base its appeals on the betterment of profession. Mr. Beveridge noted it was important to stress that the AHA is a financially viable organization to address the issues it proposed, and urged members not to proceed beyond "idea" stage without developing a budget. Mr. Coatsworth stated that Council should think beyond funding for specific

projects to annual giving and major gift programs. Mr. Stearns concurred, stating an additional category were gifts given by those who wished to participate.

b. *New publications or forms of dissemination: recombinations of backlist materials*: Mr. Grossberg pointed out that articles in the journal had been analyzed for scholarship, not marketability, and questioned whether the Association needed advice in making decisions. Ms. Bynum agreed, noting it prompted her to think about the AHA's publications policy. She stated that in the not too distant future the Association would need a publications advisory policy and board. Ms. Ramusack agreed, noting issues were broader than journal and should include newsletter. Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that recombinations of articles should be a scholarly and intellectual effort, not a marketing decision. He stated that the quality of the reader would determine its marketability. Mr. Grossberg concurred, noting that the goal was to increase revenue but that the selection process would be critical. Upon motion by Mr. Stearns, Council unanimously agreed to proceed as follows: (1) The three divisions, the CMH, and the CWH should be asked to discuss what it thinks would work, and (2) A group composed of Ms. Appleby, Ms. Bynum, Mr. Miller, and Ms. Freitag should develop a proposal for a Publications Advisory Board for Council review. Upon query by Ms. Freitag, members agreed this was a transitional strategy, as ultimately all materials produced by the Association would be available in digital form, and then individual members could re-combine them to fit their own needs and preferences.

**5. Lunch with the Development Advisory Committee:** Council and staff lunched with several members of the Development Advisory Committee: Mr. Beveridge; Mary Maples Dunn, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College; Roger Liddell, Ingalls and Snyder, New York; Robert Remini, Wilmette, IL; Dorothy Rosenberg, Washington, D.C.; Walter L. Sparks, Dean Witter, Decatur, IL; and C. Evan Stewart, The Nikko Securities Company, New York.

**6. Follow-up to Development Discussion:** Members agreed that the fall 1995 dinner in Washington had been effective and that it should be replicated. At Mr. Beveridge's urging, members discussed asking Council and Advisory Committee members to identify three individuals who would be willing to commit \$1,000 (or some other amount) for each of three years. Ms. Freitag stated that this giving could provide

the “upfront” money needed to conduct a professional appeal. Mr. Coatsworth noted the importance of building a relationship with donors over time. Ms. Bynum questioned whether each of Council members would participate, but pointing out that the individuals who run the organization should do so and urged some a commitment with 100 percent participation. Some members questioned their ability to identify three individuals who could sustain this level of giving over a three-year period, and Mr. Coatsworth urged them to identify at least one person. Mr. Rosenberg noted that members of the Advisory Committee should also be asked to make a similar commitment. Mr. Coatsworth suggested that Ms. Bynum, Ms. Appleby, and Ms. Freitag should select a date for a second dinner and then recruit a speaker who is recognizable to the general public, such as David McCulloch. Upon motion by Mr. Coatsworth and second by Mr. Greenberg, Council unanimously agreed that a date in fall 1997 and a speaker should be identified, and this information conveyed to Council by the end of January. Ms. Bynum stated, and members agreed, that the proposal should not proceed unless donations covered costs.

Mr. Greenberg urged members not to discount the possibility of soliciting contributions from AHA members. Ms. Bynum agreed, noting members should be urged to “top off” membership dues. Mr. Rosenberg also recommended contacting publishers, and identifying corporate sponsors for the dinner.

**7. Report of the Research Division:** Mr. Rosenberg reported on a possible anomaly in governance documents as they relate to the method members of the Board of Editors of the *Review* are nominated to Council for appointment. The bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7 of the AHA constitution reads: “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.” However, “The Organization, Jurisdiction, and Operation of Association Divisions and Committees” document approved by Council in 1993 states that the Board of Editors is “Established by the constitution and appointed by Council on nomination by the editor in consultation with the Research Division”. Mr. Rosenberg proposed a change to the

bylaw to bring it into conformance with practice and the “Organization, Jurisdiction” document. He also recommended expanding the Board to twelve members.

Mr. Greenberg queried Research Division discussion on the recommendation. Mr. Rosenberg reported that the vote had not been unanimous and stated that two of the five members believed that the executive director should be an *ex officio* member. Ms. Bynum read a statement from Mr. LaFeber, who did not attend the afternoon Council session, in which he stated that he favored inclusivity over exclusivity, and argued against further compartmentalization. Following additional discussion, Council unanimously approved the division’s recommendation to expand the Board of Editors to twelve members. Upon motion by Mr. Ramusack and second by Mr. Greenberg, Council agreed to table further discussion of the bylaw modification.

**8. Task Force on the Role of Graduate Students in the AHA (TFROGS):** Ms. Brown presented her final report on her work with the task force. She reflected that at the first Council meeting she attended, no one had mentioned graduate education until they discussed a dues increase. She urged Council to begin a dialogue within the profession about the purpose of graduate education in history and to take the lead in the discussion. She concluded her remarks by noting that providing a graduate student voice on Council, in the divisions and committees, and addressing the pressing issues of graduate student education were two of the Association’s most important accomplishments.

**9. Adjournment:** On behalf of the Council, Ms. Bynum thanked Mr. Coatsworth, outgoing immediate past president; Mr. Rosenberg, outgoing vice president for research, and Council members Brown and LaFaber for exemplary service during their terms of office. She thanked Mr. Coatsworth especially for his service and presented a plaque marking his presidential year.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m. and members went into executive session.

## **Minutes of the Council Meeting, January 5, 1997**

The Council met in Room 540 of the New York Hilton and Towers in New York City, on Sunday, January 5, 1997. Present were: Joyce Appleby, president; Joseph C. Miller, president-elect; Caroline Walker Bynum, immediate past president; vice presidents Peter N. Stearns (Teaching Division), Carla Rahn Phillips (Professional Division); and Stanley N. Katz, (Research Division); Council members Douglas Greenberg, Emily Hill, Cheryl Martin, Colin Palmer, Barbara Ramusack, and David Trask; Sandria B. Freitag, executive director; Michael Grossberg, editor, *AHR*; Noralee Frankel, assistant director on women, minorities, and teaching; Randy Norell, controller; Robert Townsend, manager, information systems and communications; and Ermelinda Carvajal, administrative/convention assistant. Ms. Appleby called the meeting to order at 9 a.m.

1. **NHEN and AHA work on state history standards:** Loretta Lobes, director of the History Teaching Alliance/National History Education Network, joined the meeting to discuss with Mr. Stearns, Mr. Greenberg, and Ms. Frankel development of state history standards. Ms. Lobes identified three advocacy areas: (1.) review of state standards documents--the content of national and state history and social studies education addressed at the state level; outcomes vary from state to state. (2.) accreditation review of schools--the National Study for School Evaluation is developing materials to accredit approximately 28,000 schools. (3.) accreditation review of teachers--the National Council for Social Studies has asked the National Council for Teacher Certification to assist it in creating a methodology to review the accreditation of history and social studies teachers. She noted that the Council of Chief State Officers supports the effort, although professional associations have not been involved in the process.

Ms. Lobes reported that the state of Virginia has collaboratives linking teachers at different education levels. She noted NHEN is involved in similar partnerships, and is also developing its own collaboratives. Ms. Lobes further noted that the Society for

History Teachers' *History Teacher* has joined NHEN's efforts. She also reported that a history of technology grant will be sought to fund a planned collaborative.

Ms. Frankel reported on the Teaching Division's response to the drafts of state standards, noting the shift to development of history standards from the national to the state level. She briefly reported on the process of division review. NHEN forwards copies of state standards to Mr. Stearns and the AHA office. Mr. Stearns reviews the documents and forwards his comments to Ms. Frankel. She prepares a response that is first vetted by Mr. Stearns and then by the Teaching Division. Once a consensus is reached, a letter is prepared and sent to the state. She also reported on a Washington metro area school in Fairfax County, Virginia that has a committee appointed by the School Board, on which she served, designed to integrate Virginia state standards into the county curriculum. Ms. Frankel pointed out that local committees often operate in politically sensitive environments. She also detailed the focus of assessment in Virginia schools: fifth graders will be assessed in Virginia history, eighth graders in American history, and eleventh graders in world history.

Mr. Stearns stated the importance of utilizing NHEN and *Perspectives* to keep historians informed about the development of state history standards. He also advocated preparation of a list of states currently developing standards so historians can track progress and provide input when appropriate. Mr. Stearns also noted that the National Council for History Education and National Council for Social Studies are working with NHEN.

Mr. Greenberg reported on the development of standards in Illinois, noting that academics and historians had not been involved in the process. Teachers in that state have supported complaints against the newly developed standards, and the final outcome is not yet clear. Mr. Greenberg stated this exclusion of individuals who are directly involved in teaching the subject has not happened in other disciplines, such as math, where academics have been a part of the process. Council agreed with this assessment, noting that historians' expertise has not been acknowledged or incorporated. Several members stated that the AHA should work to persuade the public at large that historians should be involved. Members agreed that the AHA should write to governors and chief state school officers and offer the Association's assistance and expertise. The letter



should urge states to develop effective standards, and indicate the AHA's willingness to collaborate with state governments. Mr. Stearns agreed to draft the letter to be prepared and mailed by AHA staff.

Mr. Stearns also suggested that Mr. Trask solicit an article for the newsletter's "Teaching" column on teachers' experiences in developing state standards. Ms. Ramusack agreed, noting standards should be reviewed through an evaluation process. Mr. Katz reported that several states now have laws mandating outcome assessment for post-secondary education.

**2. Update on the National Endowment for the Humanities:** Ms. Freitag reported that a congressional subcommittee had not been chosen and thus it was premature to consider legislative strategies or possible outcomes. Staff will forward additional information as it becomes available in late February or early March.

**3. Update on new copyright issues:** The National Humanities Alliance, on behalf of its eighty-five member organizations, prepared a letter expressing concern about draft treaties considered at the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Diplomatic Conference. Among other topics, the draft treaties proposed to regulate the use of databases and other electronic items in the world market. NHA's letter expressed concern that the United States was negotiating issues that have not been resolved in society at large. Members agreed that the issue should be framed to build consensus, and should be conceptualized with historians' interests in mind. Further discussion will be postponed until Council members are asked to take specific action.

Within the U.S., many of the same policy leaders involved in creating a supportive atmosphere for electronic dissemination of scholarship are also working to build agreements that are likely to have broader and more effective support than documents being drafted by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) which was established and is monitored by the U.S. Commerce Department and has made relatively little progress during two and one-half years work. The former group, however, includes many individuals working to support scholarly communication, such as associations, libraries, museums, and academic publishers. This group is drafting a general statement of principles to guide stances on proposed legislation. This statement will be

supplemented later with additional statements in the “voice” of various participants: creators, users, publishers, and information managers (libraries, archives, and museums).

**4. Federal support for work of American scholars overseas (CAORC; Title VI; support in this country for work on other regions):** Members made note of a national policy conference at UCLA that will bring together individuals to discuss issues of reauthorization for Title VI of the Higher Education Act. As money for research trips has decreased, access to archival materials overseas has declined. Research support is especially critical in area studies, with funds generally divided between the disciplines and area studies centers. Mr. Katz stated that Title VI broadens this discussion, and suggested that area studies and humanities are equally threatened. Within the Fulbright arena, for example, research grants are in competition with faculty grants. He noted there is also a focus away from the graduate student, and toward the undergraduate student. Other than a few strong area studies centers, it is often extremely difficult to locate funding for research travel abroad. The Consortium of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) is the primary support for Americans doing research abroad. It seeks to create a substantive infrastructure for American research overseas, and to distribute USIA funds.

**5. History News Service:** Ms. Appleby stated that the History News Service prepares op-ed pieces placing contemporary issues in historical perspective. The service also uses H-Net to disseminate information. She noted that over 200 individuals are involved. The service will maintain its own identity separate from the AHA so that it can offer varying and different opinions. She noted that the goal for 1997 is to place forty-five op-ed pieces. Several individuals have also suggested that HNS should participate in broadcast programs. For example, Gerald Zalbi, SUNY at Albany, is working with a local radio station on a one-half hour program. It will be pre-recorded and distributed to various radio stations and will include five-minute segments on history news. The program will place the news in historical perspective.

Ms. Appleby stated that the History News Service welcomes AHA members as participants. It is interested in achieving global membership through announcements on H-NET and in *Perspectives*. Ms. Phillips suggested that HNS work with NHEN on development of state standards. Ms. Appleby noted that the service would like to

collaborate with the AHA by offering intellectual expertise and resources although it is not seeking funding. Ms. Freitag noted that the AHA pays for a subscription to PROFNET that enables HNS to keep in touch with reporters with the service utilizing three of five user slots.

**6. National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History:** Page Putnam Miller, NCC director, joined the meeting. She described successful methods that NCC has utilized to accomplish change. She reported that lawsuits have been effective, and reported on a suit pending against the IRS concerning declassification of records. The lawsuit began as a petition from Tax Analysts, the AHA, and the OAH, asking the IRS to comply with the Federal Records Act and the regulations established by the National Archives. IRS Commissioner Margaret Milner Richardson has not yet answered the petition. Ms. Miller reported joining the lawsuit would not require financial resources. Upon motion by Ms. Ramusack and second by Ms. Bynum, Council unanimously agreed to join the petition against the IRS.

Council asked Ms. Miller to prepare a list of lawsuits in which the Association is participating. Members noted that it is important to track each case individually since each will progress differently.

Ms. Miller also reported on a petition to the Supreme Court about the records of the National Security Council and the President that the AHA has also supported. The petition asks that NSC records be made available to the public. There will be a hearing at the U.S. Supreme Court in early February. Ms. Miller also reported on a lawsuit filed by Public Citizen against John Carlin, Archivist of the U.S., regarding the general records schedule and electronic records. Lastly, Ms. Miller recommended that the AHA add its name to an amicus brief that requests the court to unseal grand jury records.

Ms. Miller next commented on the regulations and guidelines of the National Park Services' Professional Standards and Qualifications and the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU). She noted that the Society of American Archivists and the American Library Association plan to oppose the guidelines set forth by CONFU. The AHA has stated that it will not support the current guidelines, and is working instead on general statements. (See page 3, Section 3.)

Ms. Miller also noted two additional advocacy methods: support of official advisory committees to the federal agencies, such as the State Department's National Advisory Committee, and ongoing conversations with agency heads, such as the U.S. Archivist. Ms. Miller reported on the Presidential libraries project, noting that the NCC, the AHA, and the OAH are working together to establish small working groups on Presidential libraries and to encourage dialogue among the groups.

**7. Pacific Coast Branch:** James N. Gregory, University of Washington, joined the meeting to provide the annual report from the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA. The PCB's eighty-ninth Annual Meeting was held August 8-11, 1996 at San Francisco State University. Seventy-two sessions were scheduled with more than 200 participants. Newly elected officers are Joan Jensen, University of New Mexico, President; John Niven, Claremont Graduate School, Vice President; and W. David Baird, Pepperdine University, Secretary-Treasurer. The University of California Press continues to publish the *Pacific Historical Review*, with Norris Hundley, Jr. serving as Managing Editor. The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award was awarded to Michael Black for his article "Tragic Remedies: A Century of Failed Fishery Policy on California's Sacramento River." The Pacific Coast Branch Award for the best book was given to Robert Tracy McKenzie, University of Washington, for his monograph, *One South or Many? Plantation Belt and Upcountry in Civil War-Era Tennessee*. The W. Turrentine Jackson Prize, an annual prize for an outstanding essay by a graduate student, was awarded to Ann Gilbert Coleman. Ms. Coleman's essay is forthcoming in the *PHR*. The W. Turrentine Jackson Award for the most outstanding dissertation was not awarded in 1996. Mr. Gregory stated that the ninetieth Annual Meeting will be held in Portland, Oregon from August 8 to 11, 1997. Programs for the meeting will be mailed in the spring. Ms. Freitag reported that the AHA and PCB are beginning to explore ways to inform members of the benefits of joining the AHA, which guarantees membership for West Coast members in the PCB. Council agreed that the PCB should provide a written report for its next annual report to Council.

**8. 1999 Program Committee:** John Voll, Georgetown University and 1999 Program Committee chair, joined the meeting to discuss appointments to the 1997 committee. Mr. Voll noted that the Research Division would identify at its spring

meeting the chair and co-chair of the 2000 Program Committee who will serve on the 1999 committee. Once these slots are filled, it will be easier for Mr. Voll to identify the remaining nine members of the 1999 committee. To clarify the process for Council members and Mr. Voll, Ms. Freitag described the process involved in identifying the committee chair and co-chair. She noted that Mr. Voll will present clusters of names and identify fields and specializations to the Research Division, which will provide suggestions and recommendations, and Mr. Voll will finalize the committee list in time for approval by the Research Division for recommendation to Council.

The Program Committee consists of nine members plus the chair and co-chair for the current and next Annual Meetings (for a total of thirteen). Mr. Voll noted the importance of the secondary school and public history representatives. Ms. Frankel recommended appointing a Washington, D.C.-area secondary school teacher. Mr. Voll stated that he was recommending appointment of individuals who have served previously to provide additional confidence and continuity to the committee's work. Ms. Phillips stated that it was imperative to consider individuals who had not previously served, and urged consultation with previous chairs for recommendations. Ms. Ramusack and other Council members concurred.

Mr. Voll discussed openings for U.S. and Latin Americanist historians, noting the importance of members serving "double duty" in field representation. Ms. Phillips commented on the need to include an Europeanist for balance and diversity. Mr. Grossberg explained the recruitment process for the *AHR*'s Board of Editors, especially how staff identified individuals from smaller, more specialized fields. Mr. Palmer urged the chair to identify an individual of distinction in Diaspora studies. Ms. Bynum asked that Council members forward suggestions of specialists in area fields to Mr. Voll.

**9. Progress report on Expanded Executive Committee:** Ms. Bynum described the experiment currently in progress to work with an expanded Executive Committee. The AHA's constitution stipulates the committee is composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting member of the Council elected annually by the Council. At the spring 1996 Council meeting, members had agreed to appoint, in addition to the president and president-elect, the three vice presidents. The immediate past president will serve *ex-officio* with the executive director. This

rearrangement was designed to facilitate better communication among the presidents and the divisions. The Executive Committee was charged with developing the agenda for the January meetings, with the president conducting preliminary conversations with the vice presidents. The president and executive director then developed a draft agenda which was discussed during a conference of the expanded Executive Committee. The expanded committee will be evaluated after one year to determine whether the AHA's constitution should be modified.

**10. Staff/Council Communication:** a) Quarterly reports from President and Executive Director and integrating Council members at large: Ms. Freitag described the difficulty in keeping all twelve Council members “in the loop,” and she noted a helpful suggestion to circulate quarterly reports. As an experiment, intermittent mailings have been sent to the expanded Executive Committee, but this has meant that the six at-large members were not as fully informed. Mr. Greenberg discussed the difference between providing information and governance of the organization, and suggested that all informational material should be forwarded to all Council members. Following additional discussion, members asked that quarterly reports should be mailed to all Council members.

Members noted that the Finance Committee had approved circulation of quarterly financial reports. Ms. Bynum spoke about the need for funds to support presidential work, and noted the importance of institutional support during the presidential year. Members discussed developing a set of guidelines for individuals nominated for the AHA presidency. These guidelines could assist the nominee in obtaining the appropriate level of support from his/her institution. Ms. Bynum agreed to draft guidelines to be forwarded to the Nominating Committee.

**11. Oversight Issues:** A. *Nominating Committee:* Ms. Phillips stated that guidelines for the operation of the Nominating Committee were clear, but wondered about identifying specific slots in the bylaws. Members noted that the committee must have flexibility in formulating the elective slate. Staff reported that the committee will consider a redesign of the candidate biography information at its February meeting with recommendations brought to Council at the spring meeting. Ms. Appleby expressed concern about including too many procedural details on the ballot, which may

inadvertently supply even more grounds to objecting to nominees. The Nominating Committee will provide an interim report on suggested revisions to the candidate biography booklet. Upon Ms. Appleby's suggestion, Council agreed to review the Nominating Committee's redraft of the ballot materials and asked that these materials then be circulated to the three divisions, the CMH, and the CWH.

B. *Perspectives*: Ms. Appleby recommended establishing a committee to review the newsletter under the chairmanship of Vice President Stearns. Issues to be reviewed, for example, include appointment of contributing editors and by whom, possible reconfiguration of areas/fields of contributing editors. Members noted that the possible creation of a Publications Advisory Board will be discussed as well at the spring meeting. Council members were asked to forward any suggestions and recommendations of newsletter issues by letter or e-mail to Mr. Stearns.

**12. Ongoing Business:** A. *Headquarters report*: Members discussed several issues relating to functioning of the headquarters office. Ms. Freitag suggested that the AHA staff may need to experiment with mailings from Northern Virginia postal facilities to avoid the problems with the Washington, D.C. mail. She also reported that attendance at the 1997 Annual Meeting had reached 4,500, the largest figure in more than two decades.

(1) *Possible charge to institutions for Job Register*: Mr. Greenberg noted that he supported assessing a fee to institutions that utilize the Job Register, but would urge caution in implementation. He suggested conducting "market research" of the institutions utilizing the facility. Mr. Townsend reported that staff has already made these inquiries, and noted that other organizations charge for use of the job registers but that they also have more expensive set-ups. He noted that the AHA staff does not have more time to devote to the register, since the individuals who serve as managers are editor and assistant editor of the newsletter and are working on fall issues up to the Annual Meeting. Although institutions may express dislike for the Job Register, they use it because its services are free to the institution and the interviewees. Mr. Townsend stated that most of the objections concern the physical set-up of the facility. Mr. Katz recommended no changes in the Job Register or the policy that interviewers and interviewees must register for the meeting. Ms. Phillips concurred, but suggested that

staff inform departments about the costs related to the Job Register. Ms. Bynum encouraged Council members to visit the Job Register and to talk with applicants.

(2) *Possible increase in graduate student dues*: Ms. Phillips urged Council not to increase graduate student dues, but to inform students about subsidized costs of this membership category. Ms. Freitag questioned whether this information should be publicized, since members paying in higher dues categories might question pricing. Ms. Bynum noted that the subsidy pays for others who could not otherwise afford to join. Ms. Appleby stated that she would consult with Ms. Freitag to develop a president's column on this subject for *Perspectives*. Mr. Miller pointed out that individual membership benefits could be highlighted. Ms. Frankel noted that the column could talk about the subsidy without giving actual figures.

(3) *Status of the Membership Committee*: Members discussed continuation of the Membership Committee. Ms. Appleby recommended abolishing the committee and reassigning its advisory functions to the Finance Committee since the latter is more active and more directly concerned in this area. Members recommended allowing current committee members' terms to expire and making no new appointments. Council members discussed considering at the spring meeting whether it should establish a membership development committee to encourage members to become more active. Mr. Katz suggested that the Professional or Research Divisions should examine and recommend whether a committee was needed. Following additional discussion, Council voted to abolish the Membership Committee, by a vote of eleven ayes and one abstention.

B. *Professional Division report*: The Professional Division brought two recommendations for modification to the *Statement on Standards for Professional Conduct* "Addendum on Policies and Procedures:" (1) that a complainant has ninety days in which to submit documentation after being notified that a complaint has been accepted. If this period expires without the submission of supporting documents, the complainant must refile the complaint for consideration; and (2) that the complaint(s) and the respondent(s) should each have the opportunity, and thirty days, in which to submit a second response. Following comments by Ms. Phillips, Council members unanimously approved the modifications to the Addendum. See Attachment 1 for a revised version of the Addendum.



C. *Teaching Division report*: Mr. Stearns and Ms. Frankel remarked on increasing interest in history teaching at all educational levels. Mr. Stearns reported on the sessions sponsored during the Annual Meeting. Council unanimously approved the Teaching Division's recommendation that the AHA serve as contact and test developer for a NAEP assessment project in world history. The test is not scheduled for development for another two years, but AHA staff will explore possible partnerships for the competitive bidding, talking especially to the chief state school officers' organization.

D. *American Historical Review report*: Mr. Grossberg asked Council for feedback regarding the type of report that will be most useful to members. He reported that information from an *AHR* readership survey will be compiled for the spring meeting. This survey information has been supplemented by his visits to departments to discuss the role of scholarly journals. Mr. Grossberg reported that *AHR* staff had sent solicitation letters to publishers for books on Latin American history.

Mr. Grossberg asked Council about the status of the proposed graduate student essay prize to be funded by the Wolf bequest. He noted that he received authorization to proceed with the prize from the Research Division, and that the division had proposed the prize to Council for endorsement. Mr. Grossberg recommended authorization of the prize, even if it would be unfunded in the short term. Ms. Bynum suggested that the Wolf bequest could fund an article in European history, and that Council could look elsewhere for additional funding for prizes in other areas. Council members asked Mr. Grossberg to provide a cost proposal at the spring meeting.

Mr. Grossberg reported on the need to update the *Review* technologically. He noted that the *AHR* has developed a new approach to include computers as a permanent part of its infrastructure. However, costs for this include maintenance, upgrades, etc. Mr. Grossberg noted funds would be needed in the 1997-98 fiscal year. The actual costs identified were placed later on the agenda with other budget items, to be discussed together. (See section 15, page 11.)

Members also discussed the two proposals for Mellon funding. Mr. Katz urged that discussions proceed cautiously with the foundation, and agreed to further explore with Mellon the programmatic possibilities. Ms. Ramusack suggested that further discussion be held at the spring June meeting.

**13. NHPRC issue from Business Meeting:** As required by the AHA constitution, the resolution adopted by the January 4 Business Meeting was brought to Council for consideration. A resolution on funding at the National Historical Publications and Records Commission was discussed. Members noted that the NHPRC commission voted at its late fall meeting to adopt a strategic plan that omits historical documentary edition projects in the first level of funding priorities. Mr. Katz urged the AHA to be proactive and approve the resolution. Ms. Freitag noted that she, along with the executive directors of the OAH, SAA, and NCC, had visited John Carlin, U.S. Archivist, and discussed the issue of priority-setting. Upon motion by Mr. Trask, members voted unanimously to accept the resolution adopted by the Business Meeting. After consulting with Ms. Freitag and Ms. Appleby, Mr. Katz will send a letter conveying the resolution to the NHPRC. See Attachment 2 for the text of the resolution.

**14. Division and committee appointments:** Ms. Appleby stated that new Council members will be appointed to committees and divisions after one year of service. She noted the following appointments: Ms. Martin will serve on the Research Division; Ms. Phillips on the Finance Committee, and Mr. Palmer on the Committee on Affiliated Societies.

**15. Votes on expenditures:** A. Members discussed the following appropriations requests: \$7,000 for the part-time/adjunct conference and \$17,500 for *AHR* computer upgrades. Members approved \$3,000 from the 1997-98 operating budget for the part-time/adjunct conference and \$17,500 from the 1997-98 capital budget for *AHR* computer upgrades.

B. *Development Advisory Committee:* (1) Members agreed to set a goal for the fall 1997 advisory committee dinner, with a mix of a “nostalgic” history presentation/entertainment in the evening and substantive discussions the following day; (2) Each Advisory Committee member will be asked to identify three people to give \$1,000 each year for three years to cover costs of professional staffing; (3) Council members to contribute a modest contribution (less than \$1,000), with exception of graduate students, and to identify three people to give \$1,000 each year for three years.

**17. Dates for spring meeting:** Members agreed to schedule the spring meeting the first or second weekend in June. All members were asked to e-mail Ms. Freitag with

their availability for these two weekends. June 7-8 was designated as the first choice, with June 14-15 as back-up.

**18. Adjournment:** There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

**Statement of Priorities**

The Association's top priority is to continue its present activities in support of research, teaching, and the dissemination of knowledge, all the while assuring that these activities are on a sound fiscal basis. These activities are to be led by the Association's elected representatives on the Council and in the three divisions (Professional, Research, and Teaching); the agenda for the Association is to be set by the president and vice presidents working closely together. In support of this priority, the Association must

- ensure financial stability by expanding membership and developing new revenues through corporate and individual donors, grants, and projects;
- maintain staffing levels at headquarters so that work can be efficiently completed and projects that have already been undertaken can be realized;
- maintain the excellence and visibility of the American Historical Review;
- continue current programs in broadening inclusivity both in membership and in the subjects of historical research;
- increase contacts with other scholarly and professional associations, with historian-colleagues beyond the borders of the United States, with history teachers in settings beyond the traditional core constituency of college and university teaching, and with the general public; and defend the profession through forceful and effective advocacy--such defense to include protecting access to historical sources and research opportunities, defending jobs for historians, resisting current pressures toward overreliance on temporary faculty and ever more crowded classrooms, asserting the importance of both new areas and traditional fields of new scholarship when either threatens to squeeze the other out, and working to increase the funds available to support historical research.

Unanimously approved by the AHA Council, January 2, 1997.

**Resolution on Funding for the  
National Historical Publications & Records Commission**

WHEREAS, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) since its founding in 1934 has had a mandate to foster a *national* program of publishing historical documentary editions; and

WHEREAS, Congress in 1974 expanded the commission's mandate to support the collection and preservation of *nationally* significant records; and

WHEREAS, historical documentary editions provide the American people with a lasting legacy and physical and intellectual access to a broad range of its fundamental historical documents; and

WHEREAS, the commission members of the NHPRC voted at their November 1996 meeting by a narrow margin to adopt a strategic plan that places no historical documentary edition projects or nationally significant records projects in its first level of funding priorities,

THEREFORE, the Council of the American Historical Association asks the executive director of the NHRPC to provide time at a future commission meeting to reconsider the strategic plan, thus giving to constituent groups an opportunity to examine the issues its adoption raises, and to comment to the commission on their funding at that meeting.

Approved by the AHA Council, January 5, 1997.

## **Minutes of the Council Meeting, June 7-8, 1997**

The Council met in the Presidential and Caucus Boardrooms of One Washington Circle Hotel in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, June 7, and Sunday, June 8, 1997.

Present were: Joyce Appleby, president; Joseph C. Miller, president-elect; Caroline Walker Bynum, immediate past president; vice presidents Peter N. Stearns (Teaching Division), Carla Rahn Phillips (Professional Division); and Stanley N. Katz, (Research Division); Council members Douglas Greenberg, Emily Hill, Cheryl Martin, Colin Palmer, Barbara Ramusack, and David Trask; Sandria B. Freitag, executive director; Michael Grossberg, editor, *AHR*; Randy Norell, controller; Sharon K. Tune, Assistant Director, Administration; Noralee Frankel, assistant director on women, minorities, and teaching; and Robert Townsend, manager, information systems and communications. AHA Counsel Albert J. Beveridge also attended a portion of the meeting.

Ms. Appleby called the meeting to order at 2 p.m. on June 7, welcoming members and staff.

**1. Approval of the Minutes of January 2 and 5, 1997:** Upon motion by Mr. Trask and second by Ms. Ramusack, the minutes were unanimously approved as submitted.

**2. Consent calendar:** Prior to consideration of the consent calendar, members discussed consent calendar procedures and agreed that staff should e-mail members reminding them to contact staff if they wanted to remove items for separate discussion and vote.

Upon motion by Mr. Greenberg and second by Mr. Katz, the following items were unanimously approved under the consent calendar: A. *Honorary Foreign Members, 1997 and 1998:* Confirming the Research Division's selection of David Ayalon of Israel as the 1997 honorary foreign member and Manuel R. Moreno Fragnals of Cuba as the 1998 honorary foreign member. Staff was asked to inform the 1999 Program Committee about Dr. Fragnals' selection in the event it can include him on the 1999 program.

B. *1999 Program Committee:* Confirming the Research Division's recommendation for appointments to the 1999 committee: Jeffrey M. Diefendorf,

University of New Hampshire (modern Germany, urban); Prasenjit Duara, University of Chicago (East, Southeast, and South Asia); Linda M. Heywood, Howard University (Africa); Michael F. Jiménez, University of Pittsburgh (Latin America, economic); David R. Kobrin, Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, Rockville, MD (modern U.S., teaching); Martha G. Newman, University of Texas, Austin (medieval intellectual, economic); and Jacqueline A. Rouse, Georgia State University (U.S. African-American, women's). John Voll, Georgetown University (Middle East and world) will serve as chair, and Gary Kulik, Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library (early U.S. and public) will serve as co-chair. The 2000 chair, Claire Moses, University of Maryland at College Park (modern France, women's) and the 2000 co-chair (to be appointed, U.S.) also serve on the 1999 committee.

Members were also provided with an exchange between 1998 Program Committee member Joan Cadden, University of California, Davis, writing on behalf of the committee, and Mr. Katz regarding the resignation of 1999 committee co-chair Roslyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University.

C. *American Historical Review Board of Editors*: Confirming the Research Division's recommendations for appointments to the *AHR* Board of Editors: Mary Elizabeth Berry, University of California, Berkeley (premodern Japan); John R. Gillis, Rutgers University (modern European social and political); William Chester Jordan, Princeton University (medieval, English constitutional); and Karen Ordahl Kupperman, New York University (early America).

D. *Letter written on behalf of Peter Boag, Idaho State University*: Assenting to Ms. Appleby's letter to the Idaho State Board of Education calling for reconsideration of the Board's refusal to fund a project by Peter Boag, Idaho State University. Mr. Boag's grant application was reviewed by the Higher Education Research Council in accordance with the Board's guidelines, and had received one of the Council's highest ratings. The Board subsequently declined to fund Mr. Boag's grant request, basing its decision upon its disapproval of the subject matter. Members were also provided with a copy of an AHA press release issued on May 28.

E. *Guidelines for the Preparation, Evaluation, and Selection of History Textbooks*: Confirming the Teaching Division's recommendations to approve the

guidelines as an AHA policy statement and to forward copies to publishers, state superintendents of social studies, and textbook adoption committees.

F. *Application for affiliation from the Society for Austrian and Hapsburg History:* Confirming the Committee on Affiliated Society's recommendation to approve an application for affiliation from the Society for Austrian and Hapsburg History.

G. *Correction of a typographical error in Bylaw 1:* Approving a recommendation from AHA Parliamentarian Michael Les Benedict, Ohio State University, to amend Bylaw 1 by striking the phrase "Bylaw (3), Article VIII, Section 2," and substituting in its place "Bylaw 10(3), pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2." The corrected bylaw reads:

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 10(3), pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2.

H. *Revisions of governance document to reflect previous Council actions:* Approving revision of "The Organization, Jurisdiction, and Operation of Association Divisions and Committees" document to bring into conformance with previous action by Council or by other sponsoring organizations. The modifications are: (1) increasing *AHR* Board of Editors membership to twelve members (approved January 2, 1997); (2) abolishing the Membership Committee (approved January 5, 1997) and the Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archivists (OAH and SAA withdrew); and (3) modifying the reporting status of the Committees on Minority and Women Historians (approved January 5, 1995).

Consideration of the *Award(s) for Scholarly Distinction* was removed from the Consent Calendar since the nominating board had not yet completed its work. Staff will forward materials to Council for mail vote during the summer months and will prepare letters of notification for Ms. Appleby's signature.

3. **Executive Director's Report:** A. *Headquarters:* Ms. Freitag provided a written report on headquarters activities since the January Council meetings. B. *Establishing an*



*infrastructure of history department clusters:* Ms. Freitag followed up previous discussions with Council and the divisions regarding development of an infrastructure of cooperating “clusters” of departments working on emerging professional issues such as graduate preparation, assessment, and departmental evaluations. As projects are developed and funded, they could be “layered” in different configurations of cooperating faculty and departments. Ms. Freitag cited two projects fostered through this approach, the NEH survey course project and a FIPSE proposal to broaden graduate education. Taken together, the two projects provide the AHA with seven clusters distributed around the country. Ms. Freitag noted that these projects could serve as the foundation of a broader infrastructure to enable the AHA to work directly with forty to fifty departments.

*C. Connecting programmatic initiatives:* Ms. Freitag also reported on other initiatives, including: (1) globalizing regional histories project--to encourage scholarly communication across the institutional boundaries created by participation in particular associations, particularly area studies; (2) electronic world history project--to assemble new research and primary source materials from which faculty could select combinations to serve their teaching purposes; (3) pamphlet series--to expand the AHA’s publishing program over the next three years to include series on teaching diversity, women and gender history in global perspective; and (4) modes of dissemination--to address the challenges and implications for scholarship emerging from mixed modes of communication. She noted that all of the projects had been or were being developed with Council approval under AHA committee and division aegis. Ms. Freitag recommended linking these separate projects and initiatives into a larger plan organized around the rubric of global and comparative history which could then serve as the basis for grant proposals and development work.

Ms. Freitag’s report prompted a general discussion of the presentation of status reports on AHA projects and initiatives. Commenting on the usefulness of her report, Mr. Greenberg suggested adding a chart that lists projects underway and funded; projects developed but not yet funded, and projects still in planning stages. He remarked that members could then ascertain each project’s status and this, in turn, would assist Council in management, with both staffing and financial resources. Mr. Katz also suggested integrating staffing requirements in the chart, noting the number and identity of staff

involved, and incorporating a work timeline. Ms. Appleby recommended including the individual, committee, or division originating the project. Several members agreed that a chart would assist Council in “mapping the universe,” and also expressed concern that projects under development exceeded the AHA’s limited human resources.

Bringing up a broader issue, Mr. Greenberg queried how projects and initiatives are proposed, how they are adopted, and how the whole is brought to Council for approval. Ms. Freitag explained that the divisions and committees develop and recommend specific initiatives for Council approval. Ms. Ramusack remarked that the one-third rotation of Council membership each year contributed to the perception of discontinuity. Mr. Miller agreed, noting that one year Council could be quite concerned about a specific issue, but by the time a plan has been implemented to address that concern, two thirds or all of the Council membership could have changed.

Ms. Bynum remarked that the oversight Council practiced at its last January meetings had been effective, noting that projects had not been approved by members until budget implications had been addressed. She urged members to continue to envision the AHA’s programs as an aggregate and to develop an awareness of how each fit into the whole. Ms. Freitag noted a potential awkwardness with the example of the part-time/adjunct conference developed by the Professional Division. She pointed out that with each status report to Council, members stated explicitly that the conference was a top priority, but that at Council’s January meeting, support had lessened. Such changes in Council’s priorities could, she noted, prove embarrassing to the AHA with organizations that serve as the AHA’s partners on these projects.

Mr. Stearns suggested that each division and committee should prepare an annual evaluation to determine priorities. Mr. Katz concurred, noting that an essential element is the continuity between vice presidents as one ends and another begins a three-year term. He proposed that the “retiring” vice president draft a document summing up division activity and describing priorities. Ms. Ramusack agreed, characterizing the summary as a “handing over” document rather than an “exit” report. Upon query by Mr. Miller whether Council should plan the year’s agenda at its Sunday session during the Annual Meeting, Mr. Stearns pointed out that the most recently elected vice president would not yet be familiar enough to comment. Following additional discussion, members agreed

that the vice presidents should implement this process beginning with Mr. Stearns as the senior vice president rotating off in January 1998. Ms. Tune was asked to remind staff and the vice presidents to place on the appropriate division agenda each year.

In reviewing the projects under development, Ms. Freitag noted more were in progress than would receive funding, and that the goal is to work on interconnected ideas. Mr. Katz queried whether the AHA could approach a foundation for funding to support its infrastructure. He remarked that the Carnegie or Spencer Foundations, for example, are interested in the infrastructure of education and might be approached for support of a staff person to attend to cluster formation and functioning. Mr. Miller stated that a proposal should outline how the individual would interconnect the executive director, staff, divisions, Council, and projects in development. Mr. Stearns commented that this new capacity at the AHA would also enable it to create clusters where they do not now exist, an important advance over current reliance on pre-existing connections among institutions. Following additional discussion, members agreed that Ms. Freitag should work with Mr. Katz to define further, and then to consult with the Executive Committee as needed.

Discussion continued on the AHA's role as an association. Mr. Miller remarked that as the AHA works toward synthesis, it should also discuss whether it should serve as a facilitator, rather than originator, of projects and initiatives. Mr. Palmer concurred, noting that he, like others in the first year of Council service, was still in the process of learning about the Association. He suggested appointing a working group to define where the AHA should be positioned in ten years. Ms. Ramusack reported on the Council/staff retreat during the spring 1996 meeting and the mission statement that was developed. Ms. Bynum remarked that members were discussing two separate and distinct issues: how new members are brought "up to speed" and how the AHA determines program initiatives. Members pointed out a third issue in Mr. Miller's query on the AHA's role in developing or facilitating projects. Ms. Phillips noted that Council's discussion also intersects with membership issues, observing that members may have a perception that the AHA does what the Council, not the membership, wants.

Mr. Greenberg queried whether the Council should develop a more comprehensive set of strategic objectives not only for the divisions but also for the

Council. Members agreed, noting the tendency to try to find a way to take on new projects, and not to sort through all the issues. Some members expressed concern that the divisions don't perceive the organization as a whole. Mr. Katz remarked that members should keep two points in mind when assessing an organization like the AHA: (1) being responsive to members and achieving a defined set of tasks for their benefit, and (2) doing more and having the capacity to respond to opportunities. He stated that the latter goal was the most important to the Association, and that the AHA should define a national agenda. Ms. Appleby concurred, noting there were aspects about the profession that are misunderstood, citing as an example copyright issues. Following additional discussion, members supported Ms. Appleby's recommendation to appoint a subcommittee of Ms. Bynum, Mr. Katz, and Mr. Palmer, who will chair, to examine the constantly moving "wall" of priorities and to address the degree that the AHA should originate and/or facilitate projects and initiatives. The subcommittee should also assess how the AHA should set priorities and how these priorities would relate to the membership. Ms. Appleby will draft a letter outlining the committee's task. Members commented about the benefits of the committee's work in briefing newly elected members.

Members also briefly discussed orientation materials for elected officers, particularly Council members. They suggested assembling useful documents in a "briefing book" to include, for example, a brief description of each division and summary of the AHA's recent history. Mr. Grossberg also suggested an oral briefing by sitting Council members for new ones following the model of another board on which he sits. This briefing could precede the first meeting attended by new Council members.

*C. Pursuing private funding support:* Ms. Appleby summarized fundraising efforts, beginning with the establishment of the Development Advisory Committee (DAC) during John Coatsworth's presidency. The first event was held in Washington, D.C. during the fall of 1995, and included a dinner at the Capitol and follow up discussions at the AHA headquarters office. Ms. Appleby discussed subsequent efforts, including the DAC/Council luncheon during the 1997 Annual Meeting in New York. She reported that prospective members had been contacted, and that one goal was to raise "seed" money for future development. She also noted that several individuals had made

commitments to donate \$1,000 a year for three years. A second Washington dinner is planned for the fall, with tentative dates of September 18-19. Ms. Appleby asked Council members for program initiatives appealing to donors.

Mr. Beveridge urged Council to identify projects with broad appeal to donors. He stated that the Council should (1) define the organization and structure of the group, deciding, for example, type of organization and method of operation (an independent body? advisory? a separate mission statement?); (2) develop a comprehensive statement that would address purpose and goals but also why outside funds are sought to support these activities; (3) establish priorities; (4) explain and distinguish benefits not only for the AHA but also for donors; and (5) ensure continuity. Mr. Beveridge noted that he realized the latter point ran counter to the organizational structure of the Association, but emphasized the importance of retaining a group of supporters who would be committed to the effort. He urged Council to have in place some of these elements before it proceeded with further discussions, and to appoint a smaller group so that some elements were in place by the September dinner and meeting.

In discussing Mr. Beveridge's remarks, Mr. Palmer expressed concern that the profession did not serve the public as it should. Mr. Beveridge pointed out that many of the AHA's teaching projects have appeal to outside audiences. Members agreed that the September event could be utilized to identify projects to further broaden the AHA's appeal. Ms. Hill stated that it might be useful to point out that the Association is a custodian of historical culture. Mr. Greenberg suggested, however, that the AHA should emphasize the importance and significance of its projects, not the Association. He also remarked that the current most compelling topic to the public is history education, and that the AHA should stress an educational mission for the DAC. Ms. Bynum agreed, pointing out that the AHA could relate teaching "success stories" and highlight its efforts to improve teaching at every level. Ms. Ramusack noted that the AHA could also make the point that research advances education.

**4. Finance Committee's Report:** Ms. Appleby presented the report of the Finance Committee, which met 9 a.m. to 12 noon on June 7, and made the following recommendations: (A) That Council would be asked to approve by mail a balanced budget for 1997-98. Although staff presented a balanced operating budget, the Finance

Committee had asked staff to add a new line for capital expenditures, which would create a \$33,000 shortfall. Mr. Greenberg noted that the AHA had operated with three successive years of deficits and that, regardless of the difficulty, the Association must operate within a balanced budget in the future. Ms. Appleby stated that staff had been asked to revise the budget and forward to Finance Committee members by June 16. Following committee approval, the budget will then be referred to the full Council by/on June 23. Ms. Appleby asked Council members to respond by June 30. Both Ms. Appleby and Mr. Miller noted that the committee had been encouraged with the staff efforts and commended them for producing excellent information.

Ms. Appleby also reported on a decline in membership beginning with the third quarter that the committee had attributed to disruption caused by the renovation of the AHA's headquarters building during the winter and early spring. She indicated that staff should know by the end of July if membership numbers would return to the level of late December.

In the future, staff was asked to include summary budget material in the Council agenda book for all members, rather than to include it only in the separate agenda book for Finance Committee members. Mr. Beveridge noted that it would aid Council to frame discussions by including budget information immediately following the minutes.

B. At the December 1996 meeting of the Board of Trustees and the January 2, 1997 Council meeting, staff had been asked to consult with other nonprofits regarding financial practices and to draft a proposal to return to the operating budget a percentage of the total value of specific parts of the portfolio. Until the exact percentage was approved, staff had been directed to utilize 4.5% (averaged over three years) to build the 1997-98 budget proposal.

Following discussion, Council unanimously approved the Finance Committee's recommendation to return 5% of the total value of specific portions of the portfolio to the operating budget each year. The percentages of total return are to be calculated based on a rolling three-year average of the change in market value, plus the distribution of interest and dividends for the endowment and the Beveridge, Matteson, Schmitt, and Littleton-Griswold funds.

C. Council unanimously approved the Finance Committee's recommendation regarding the funds to be made available for research grant awards from the Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt endowments. Two and one-half percent of each fund's total return will be made available for the annual awards of each grant. The percentages of total return are to be calculated based on a rolling three-year average of the change in market value, plus the distribution of interest and dividends for the respective funds among the Beveridge, Kraus, Littleton-Griswold, and Schmitt funds. Up to an additional .5% can be used to cover direct and indirect administrative costs. Calculations will be made by the auditor before each grant committee meets, and the executive director will communicate amounts available for each grant competition.

D. Ms. Appleby also reported that the Finance Committee had carefully considered but declined a request from the American Society for Church History (ASCH) to pay a single lump sum for badges for ASCH members to enter the exhibit hall. Ms. Appleby will inform ASCH.

E. *Results of polling of Council on the 1997-98 budget:* Council approved by mail ballot both the 1997-98 operating and capital budgets.

**5. Policy Issues:** A. *Advocacy Issues:* Ms. Freitag reported that the Association can maintain an active advocacy presence because the AHA is a member of various coalitions. While there is some degree of important overlap, she noted that the coalitions had been effective in different contexts. (1) *National Humanities Alliance "Basic Principles for Managing Intellectual Property in the Digital Environment" document:* Ms. Freitag reported on the work of an NHA committee of creators, copyright holders, and users to prepare a "Basic Principles" document to build consensus within the educational community on the uses of copyrighted works in the digital environment. She noted that the committee had proceeded on the assumption that each groups' interests were complementary, and that each should be taken into account. Following discussion, and upon motion by Mr. Katz and second by Ms. Ramusack, Council unanimously endorsed the "Basic Principles" document and approved it as AHA policy guidelines.

Members also noted a letter from Mr. Katz on behalf of the Research Division indicating that the AHA would not to endorse the proposed guidelines developed by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU). Mr. Katz wrote that the detailed nature of the

guidelines made them more restrictive than necessary, and that the speed with which technology is changing in the area of scholarly use of electronic environment made the situation too fluid to try to write guidelines. Council also received a copy of an American Council of Learned Societies' (ACLS) press release/statement on CONFU. Although ACLS participated in the work of CONFU and, in general, had supported the development of guidelines, it also chose not to endorse two of the three guidelines and indicated it was troubled that no guidelines were developed for interlibrary loan or document delivery.

2. *Higher Education Act reauthorization*: Members were provided a written report from the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) on reauthorization of Title VI of the Higher Education Act regarding international education programs.

3. *National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC)* : At its January 5, 1997 meeting, Council unanimously approved a resolution asking the NHPRC to reconsider a strategic plan approved November 1996 that placed no historical documentary edition projects or nationally significant records projects in its first level of funding priorities. Ms. Appleby noted that NHPRC sought to address the needs of three groups: documentary editions, records/archives management, and state regrants. She and Mr. Katz briefed members on activity since the January meeting.

Responding to a request from the NHPRC executive director for comments, Mr. Katz wrote to urge the Commission to observe its mandate of supporting projects of national, rather than of state and local, importance. He noted that the new strategic plan removed the documentary editions from their historic priority for the first time, and that the AHA believed this removal was a violation of congressional intent. He also noted that the AHA believed all four areas identified by the plan were appropriate areas of concern for NHPRC, and that the real problem was not to identify priorities among the categories, but within them. Ms. Appleby reported on the "open letter" to the President and members of Congress which appeared as a half page ad in the May 8 *Washington Times*. More than 100 historians added their names to the letter calling on Congress and the President to act. She reported that, in response, the U.S. Archivist had issued a press release stating that "Historians protested, and we listened." The release also noted that the Commission had agreed to concentrate its efforts and resources on three strategic



goals: completing the Founding Fathers' projects, solving electronic records problems, and collaborating with state historical records advisory boards. The NHPRC has agreed to commit up to 60 percent of its appropriated funds each year to projects of value in reaching these goals, with the remaining 40 percent for other projects eligible for support within the Commission's statutory mission. Ms. Appleby stated that the full Commission would consider the Executive Committee's substitute strategic plan at its next meeting on June 19 and 20.

Members were also provided with a report on the National Endowment for the Humanities' (NEH) budget proposal to implement an "American Legacy Editions" programming effort to ensure the continuation of the papers and works of approximately fifty important historical and literary figures. With this program, projects could receive a combination of matching and outright grants to support operating costs and to speed the projects to completion, and endowment-building Challenge Grants to generate future operating income. This special program will be funded if Congress increases NEH's appropriation by at least \$5 million above its current appropriation of \$110 million.

4. *National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) report:* Page Putnam Miller, NCC director, joined the meeting to summarize NCC activities. Although the President has requested an increased appropriation for NEH, Ms. Miller reported that the agency had yet to receive a "protective rule" in the House of Representatives which would allow it to be funded even though it lacks authorizing legislation. Although the Senate is more agreeably inclined, Ms. Miller noted a favorable reauthorization bill was not expected from the House. She stated that one proposal called for merger of the NEH and the National Endowment for the Art (NEA), retention of current funding levels through the year 2000, and establishment of an endowment fund to eliminate federal support. Mr. Katz noted that the humanities community had also been urged to support the NEA. Ms. Freitag was asked to circulate a letter written by NHA director John Hammer regarding this matter. Members also discussed NEH director Sheldon Hackney's resignation and the need to identify qualified candidates.

Ms. Miller also reported that the President had proposed a 5 percent increase in operating expenses for the National Archives and the NHPRC, but that the Administration had recommended a 20 percent funding cut for the NHPRC grants

program. She noted that NCC member organizations are supporting an NHPRC appropriation of \$6 million, with at least 50 percent set aside for documentary history projects. Ms. Miller was asked to draft a letter for Ms. Appleby's signature to the House and Senate Appropriations committees supporting this legislation. Ms. Miller also noted that the President had requested \$197.7 million for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA)'s Educational and Exchange Programs that included a significant reduction for its Fulbright Scholarly Exchange Program. The Department of Education's Fulbright-Hays Program has been designated to receive \$5.77 million, a \$500,000 increase. Mr. Katz reported that entire Fulbright program is under review, and that the faculty grant program has been the focus of particular animosity.

Ms. Miller also reported on the introduction in March of the "Government Secrecy Act of 1997." The proposed legislation includes a balancing test weighting the benefit of public disclosure of information against the need for initial or continued protection of information. Ms. Miller also noted that enactment of a law, rather than continuation of Executive Orders, should provide the oversight needed for a comprehensive national security information policy. Mr. Katz agreed to write letters to the four sponsors of the legislation thanking them for introducing the bill and bringing visibility to the problems of overclassification, and commenting on areas that need additional specificity.

Ms. Miller also noted the considerable concern among members of the U.S. State Department's Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation about declassification problems in the *Foreign Relations of the U.S.* volumes slated for publication in 1998. The most troubling, unresolved problems confronting publication of accurate and comprehensive accounts of U.S. foreign policy continues to be lack of access by State Department historians to CIA files and declassification of CIA operational records. Council discussed the importance of resolving the distortions, and noted that if the CIA does not provide access, the Advisory Committee may need to recommend that the volumes should not be published.

Ms. Miller also provided a written update on the lawsuits in which the Association is participating or is interested: deciding whether the National Security Council Records are agency or presidential records; challenging policies that allow

destruction of electronic records; unsealing Grand Jury records; and challenging the IRS's compliance with the Federal Records Act and the National Archives' oversight and enforcement of those laws. Ms. Miller also noted that Public Citizen had asked for letters in support of a lawsuit filed against the National Archives. She agreed to draft a letter for Mr. Katz's signature expressing concern about the records disposition policy issues raised in the case.

Ms. Miller also reported on the status of the draft proposals for fair use guidelines for digital images, distance learning, and educational multimedia drafted by the participants in the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU). An interim report had been issued in December, with request for comments. She noted that it was clear from the responses that the guidelines failed to achieve wide-spread support and that the drafting process was at a standstill. Ms. Miller also noted that the Center for Military History was again threatened with relocation in the chain of command and with loss of up to 30 percent of its funding. She shared a newly developed briefing sheet with Ms. Appleby who planned to meet with a Congressman who has taken an interest in the CMH during previous difficulties.

Upon motion by Mr. Katz and second by Ms. Phillips, members unanimously agreed that Ms. Miller would work with Ms. Appleby and Mr. Katz to draft letters as indicated. In closing, Ms. Miller expressed appreciation to the AHA for in-kind and financial support, noting that the NCC faced a \$10,000 deficit during its current fiscal year. Ms. Phillips urged members to encourage other associations in which they participate to support the NCC. Ms. Appleby expressed Council's appreciation for Ms. Miller's advocacy work and for the electronic version of "Washington Updates."

5. *Creative America*: Members had previously received a copy of *Creative America: A Report to the President* released by the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities concerning current support for cultural life in the United States. Prepared in response to a Presidential request, it reports on the value of the arts and humanities and provides a description of the "cultural sector" and its contributions to American life. Members discussed a proposal to endorse the document under the AHA's Policy on Endorsement, Participation, and Recognition of Historical Projects. Ms. Appleby remarked that endorsement could serve as a "handle" for the AHA to become

involved in a broader public debate and to reach a wider audience. Ms. Stearns noted, however, that the overall document did not address AHA policies and concerns.

Upon motion by Mr. Greenberg and second by Mr. Katz, members voted unanimously to endorse the document. Following additional discussion, and upon motion to rescind the vote to endorse the document, the motion carried by a vote of seven ayes, three nays, and one abstention. Upon motion, members voted unanimously to characterize AHA approval as “supporting the sentiments of the *Creative America* document.”

Following up discussion to reach a wider audience, members also discussed hosting a luncheon during the January 1998 Annual Meeting in Seattle. Ms. Appleby stated that Council should invite one of the U.S. Senators from Washington, Slade Gorton, and encourage support for NEH. Rather than a single speaker, Ms. Appleby suggested three brief presentations emphasizing the importance of NEH, and asked members for possible speakers. Members suggested contacting Richard McCormick, a historian and president of the University of Washington. Members also recommended inviting five or ten teachers who have attended NEH summer teacher institutes.

In a broader context, Ms. Appleby also encouraged members to invite Senators and Representatives for campus visits to discuss the importance of NEH. Mr. Greenberg noted that Illinois institutions have already begun to do this. Mr. Katz also noted that the AHA might want to include an appeal for the proposed “American Legacy” program and summer teacher institutes. Ms. Ramusack concurred, reporting her experience teaching at institutes at the National Humanities Center.

6. *Recognition of National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS), Social Studies-History Standards for National Board Certification:* Under the AHA’s “Policy on Endorsement, Participation, and Recognition,” the Teaching Division brought for recognition the NBPTS’s Social Studies-History Standards for National Board Certification. Mr. Stearns noted that the division had concluded that the historical substance of the standards, emphasizing broad coverage in U.S. and world history and also analytical goals, deserved support. In addition, the standards process could also promote the AHA’s role in the teaching. Following additional discussion and upon motion by Mr. Stearns and second by Mr. Trask, members agreed to recognize the

document by a vote of nine ayes, one nay, and one abstention. In conveying the AHA's support, language should indicate approval, but not participation.

B. *Publishing issues:* 1. *Report by subcommittee to review Perspectives:* As chair, Mr. Stearns presented the report of the subcommittee to review the newsletter. Separate comments from committee members Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, and John E. Talbott, University of California at Santa Barbara, as well as data from the *Perspectives* readership survey, were also provided. In his remarks, Mr. Stearns noted four points: (1) that the newsletter clearly had become an important and successful publication of the AHA, and that it worked quite well. (2) that the committee and respondents to the readership survey expressed a widely shared concern regarding the current format. (3) that the committee suggested addition of a "Point of View" feature to provide a more general expression of viewpoint within the discipline. Coincidentally, Mr. Stearns noted the impression that *Perspectives* worked least well on a consistent basis with university historians. (4) that a consulting editorial committee should be developed through an extension of the present system of contributing editors. Mr. Stearns noted this latter point could be discussed under the broader issues raised by the possible creation of a Publications Review Board. Mr. Stearns stated that the one specific recommendation he would suggest at this time was the addition of a "POV" column.

Mr. Townsend noted that the departure of the newsletter editor in February and the committee's report had prompted him to consider restructuring the newsletter. New staff members Pilarisetti Sudhir and Susan Gillespie will be in charge of day-to-day administration, while Mr. Townsend will resume the editorship. He also noted that he planned a meeting of the contributing editors at the Seattle Annual Meeting. Mr. Greenberg stated that he had chaired the OAH newsletter editorial advisory board and that one of its recommendations had been to switch from tabloid style to a style like *Perspectives*. Mr. Trask noted that during division meetings, members often recommended articles and other material for the newsletter and queried if these pieces would still be published. Upon Ms. Appleby's query whether Council should act on the *Perspectives* report, Mr. Stearns stated he would recommend postponing further consideration until Council's January meetings to ensure that efforts were not duplicated

vis-à-vis the Publications Advisory Board proposal. Members concurred, and staff was asked to include the *Perspectives* report in the January agenda books. Upon query by Mr. Townsend, Council members agreed that the report should not be published in the newsletter.

2. *Policy paper on Publications Advisory Board (PAB)*: Mr. Miller discussed the draft policy paper outlining a potential PAB, noting he had been asked to examine this issue during the January Council meetings. In addition to noting the important membership function served by AHA publications, Council also discussed the changing publications environment and development of outreach efforts and the role publications play in that context. Mr. Miller noted that his “charge” was to explore the possibility of a PAB, its context, and structure. He stated he prepared the report with comments from Ms. Appleby, Ms. Bynum, and Ms. Freitag. In discussing the draft, Mr. Miller noted that he would not bring any formal recommendations at this time, but would ask for initial feedback and if it was ready to be forwarded to editors, divisions, and committees for comment.

Mr. Grossberg stated that, as an editor, his initial reaction was to think there was a logic for a review board, but that he would resist reporting to yet another body. He remarked that he believed *AHR* editors were already held to a high degree of accountability, noting the term appointment for editors, semi-annual reports to Council and Research Division, and annual reports to the *AHR* Board of Editors. He noted that he would also be concerned about editorial independence and intellectual autonomy. In addition, Mr. Grossberg noted that he was a faculty member at Indiana University, and in that capacity supervised graduate students and served on several faculty committees. He stated that adding more reporting to the editorship would make it less attractive to him and future editors. Mr. Grossberg observed that through historical developments, the journal has had one range of responsibilities and the newsletter has had another, and that these don’t lend themselves to abstract accountability in the way suggested in the draft. Ms. Freitag suggested incorporating the complementarity Mr. Grossberg described. Mr. Miller noted that while he did not intend to speak specifically to the report, the points Mr. Grossberg raised had been considered. Although the draft does reflect inherent tensions, Mr. Miller emphasized that he did not want to imply that the editor’s reporting duties

would increase or that the editor's autonomy would be threatened. Ms. Bynum remarked that she also did not believe the intent was to regard the *AHR* as just another publication, but that if a PAB is created, to ensure that the *AHR*'s concerns are represented and addressed.

Ms. Ramusack raised financial considerations, noting that a final decision about TFROGS's future had been postponed because of the financial repercussions. She questioned whether the Council should establish another board and create yet another draw on AHA resources. In noting the proposed board composition, with three of the seven members to be "retiring" members of Council, Ms. Ramusack also questioned whether the high proportion of retiring Council members on such a board might be unproductive if those Council members did not have extensive expertise with publications. She noted that e-mail rather than face-to-face meetings would also be more cost efficient. Mr. Stearns stated that he would recommend a trial or experimental period, and encouraged putting into place the elements of an advisory group without making all appointments and establishing a large budget. Mr. Katz remarked that the PAB's purpose was less clearly defined for him, and noted a tension between purpose and mechanism, stating that the latter seemed cumbersome and expensive. He agreed with Mr. Stearns that many of the ideas were useful, but that he would also recommend phasing in elements, and with Ms. Ramusack that the board needed expertise which might not be currently available among the Council's membership. Mr. Katz also stated that he thought it was less important for the AHA to have a "unified" publications program unless Council thought that the Association was wasteful or was missing opportunities. Mr. Trask remarked that he thought the goal was to sort out AHA publications, and that the external relations or marketing aspect was not included.

After hearing members' general remarks, Mr. Miller queried whether the report should be forwarded to the divisions and committees in its current form or whether it should be revised. Ms. Phillips remarked that she would like a clear statement on what the divisions would be asked to comment upon. Mr. Stearns concurred, remarking that another possibility was to provide more than one option. Mr. Trask suggested inverting the process outlined in the draft and beginning with a referral to divisions of "what are the issues?" and following up with options to achieve. Ms. Bynum noted that the dual

basis of Council's discussions had been the "recombination" publication project and how best to proceed, and the related issue of "carry-through," of who builds upon Council's ideas between its twice yearly meetings. Ms. Bynum recommended referring these elements to the divisions and committees for comment.

Ms. Appleby summarized discussions by noting that the sense of Council was that Mr. Miller should redraft and resubmit the document, and add a list of specific issues to be addressed by the divisions and committees. Mr. Stearns observed that Council has had the recombination project under discussion for a year, and worried about additional delay. Ms. Freitag suggested connecting the recombination project to Mr. Stearn's earlier proposal to put into place an advisory group during a trial period. Ms. Appleby queried, however, if Council should not move to a decision at the January Council meetings. Ms. Phillips supported Ms. Freitag's proposal, and asked whether a prospective list was available. Ms. Freitag indicated staff had developed indexes that the divisions and committees could work from. The resulting suggestions could be reviewed by the trial advisory group. Ms. Bynum proposed identifying two or three Council members to serve as "point" people for the advisory group. Upon query by Ms. Appleby, Mr. Stearns suggested himself, Mr. Katz, and Mr. Grossberg. Ms. Freitag asked if these three could serve as a core group, around whom other "enthusiasts" and "doubters" could be arrayed, so that staff could seek practical advice from this larger trial advisory group. Council concurred, and asked staff to create a list serve for the group, as well as to forward the information to all Council members.

Mr. Katz also queried the status of an electronic version of *Guide to Historical Literature*. Ms. Freitag reported that publisher Oxford University Press has now indicated it will not publish an electronic version, and that staff is pursuing the right to place on AHA's web space since an e-*Guide* would be a real moneymaker for the Association. Mr. Katz encouraged staff to continue discussions, emphasizing the importance of gaining this permission since a *Guide* would be a real moneymaker for the Association. Ms. Freitag concurred, and reported that the Modern Language Association generates over \$11 million annually from its publishing program, \$6 million of that from electronic reference works. She also noted that in the print side, the single item *MLA's Guide to Undergraduates*, supports all other items published in print. Mr. Miller



commented that that was a model to be emulated. Mr. Grossberg remarked that he would be interested to learn which articles and sections from the *Review* were most requested. Ms. Freitag agreed, noting an intern could perform this research.

*C. Definitions/guidelines for aspects of an “ideal history department”:* Members were provided an excerpt from the minutes of the spring meeting of the Professional Division prompted by a request for guidelines to evaluate history departments. Division members had reviewed potential roles the Association might play, working with other divisions and committees to coordinate projects now under way, and developing a questionnaire for departments to aid in characterizing a well-functioning department of history. Mr. Greenberg remarked that he would not recommend pursuing the proposal since an “ideal” department does not exist and since the AHA is not an accrediting organization. Mr. Katz agreed, but noted the AHA should keep these issues in mind. For example, he noted that post-tenure review is becoming more an issue in departments, and that the AHA should address the professional responsibility of historians.

Mr. Palmer remarked that he had served on the task force that had produced the 1991 report “Liberal Learning and the History Major,” a national review of arts and sciences initiated by the Association of American Colleges. He remarked that the AHA has an obligation to discuss these issues, especially since it provides an entrée to a debate that has enormous resonance with teachers. Mr. Trask concurred, noting that if the disciplines do not address these issues, state legislators will step in. Ms. Ramusack, noting that she did not like the term “ideal,” recommended instead identifying appropriate questions and issues. Ms. Appleby agreed, noting the AHA could deal in “component parts,” thereby taking into account the variety among departments. Mr. Stearns agreed, noting there were some statements the AHA should make; for example, urging regular access to research. Ms. Appleby noted these discussions also provide the AHA an opportunity to address the issue of overuse of part-time/adjunct teachers. Members agreed that the AHA should continue discussions, and referred to the divisions and committees for comments and recommendations.

*2. Progress report on Part-time/Adjunct Conference:* Ms. Ramusack provided members with an oral report on the planning for this conference scheduled for September 26-28. She noted that Jules Lapidus of the Council of Graduate Schools would give the

keynote address the first evening, and that participants would meet as a group and in smaller workgroups throughout the conference. She reported that eleven organizations have agreed to contribute funds for the common expenses, and that each has been invited to send five representatives. Approximately twelve background papers will be prepared and circulated in advance, with topics ranging from the statistical framework to views of part-time faculty and graduate students. The last evening of the meeting will be devoted to developing a document for consideration during the final session that reports on shared understandings, develops action agendas for different players, and proposes guidelines for employment of adjunct faculty. Ms. Ramusack and Ms. Freitag noted that one goal of the conference is to recognize the wide range of opinion on the issue, noting participants would include administrators and others who will serve as “reality checks.” Mr. Palmer recommended adding a paper on appropriate compensation and benefits. In concluding remarks, Ms. Freitag noted that when the AHA began discussing this issue two years ago, it received a modest response from ACLS. At the most recent CAO meeting this spring, however, the overuse of part-time/adjunct faculty was chosen as a primary focus.

D. *Evaluating scholarship.* In light of the growing concern about downsizing of departments, the decline in publishing of monographs, and the need to create appropriate methods of evaluating departments, at its January meetings Council had asked the committees and divisions to discuss these issues at their spring meetings and to consider appointing a workgroup drawn from all divisions and committees. Members reviewed the divisions and committees responses. The Teaching Division named Teofilo Ruiz, the Research Division will appoint either Cheryl Martin or Stan Katz, and the Professional Division appointment is pending. Ms. Bynum remarked that the Association should not take action until all divisions and committees have had an opportunity to respond. She urged the divisions to provide general feedback when called upon, and noted that their views cannot be considered if they have not responded. Mr. Katz responded that his division had discussed these issues, but had assumed a separate committee would more fully address the issues. He also noted that the division felt constrained by the lack of a written request or specific “charge” of work to be done.

Mr. Grossberg queried the role of the *AHR* in light of discussions about the decline in publishing monographs in some areas. Noting that the publications issues were

interconnected, he questioned whether one of the responsibilities of the *Review* should be to publish more articles in some fields and few in others. Ms. Freitag commented that this point seemed to be connected to the issue raised by the Committee on Minority Historians, that the other way article-length scholarship was disseminated was through collections of essays, which are not always rewarded by departments as they should be. Mr. Palmer also noted that one of the principle issues to be addressed was how new fields and methodologies are to be evaluated.

Ms. Phillips remarked that while she saw great value in discussing these issues in Council, she questioned what Council hoped to achieve as the “end product.” Ms. Appleby remarked that to refine the issues that would engage the membership, Council should work through the division and committee structure. Ms. Bynum stated that she thought Council’s request was to conduct a brief discussion in each division and committee of the three issues in order to assist Council in deciding whether the AHA should take an advocacy position, whether specific issues should be referred back to division(s) and/or committee(s) with a request for action. She noted that from this process of referring to the divisions and committees, Council could ensure that issues crossing divisional lines were addressed and that the AHA’s structure would not prevent Council from taking action.

In summarizing Council’s discussion, Ms. Appleby suggested referring Council’s request to the divisions and committees again, and including an excerpt from the Council minutes to provide the context for discussions. Mr. Stearns remarked that the Professional Division should help to frame the discussion on post-tenure review. Members agreed, and referred this specific issue to the Professional Division.

2. “*Endangered monograph*” project: ACLS/AAUP/ARL conference: Ms. Freitag gave an oral report on the September 11-12 conference which will be held in Washington, D.C. She noted that the keynote speaker on behalf of scholars is Steve Humphreys of the University of California at Santa Barbara, who chaired UCSB’s faculty committee and sat on the (financial) Board of Control for the University of California Press. The conference will address the issues characterizing monograph publishing that are important to scholars and librarians as well as the shift by university presses to

“bookstore” books. Ms. Freitag invited Council members or others in their networks to attend and asked interested individuals to be in touch with her.

E. *Task Force on the Role of Graduate Students in the AHA (TFROGS)*: Members were provided a copy of the “exit” report from outgoing chair Leslie Brown, University of Missouri-St. Louis. Ms. Hill, as incoming graduate student member on Council, became chair of the task force in January, and reported on its recent teleconference meeting. Since TFROGS was established as an ad hoc committee in May 1995 for a two-year term, members discussed whether the task force should be reauthorized and, if so, whether the committee membership should be altered. Following review of proposals from Ms. Brown and the Professional Division, Ms. Hill recommended that Council renew the Task Force for an additional two-year term and that it “meet” by conference call or e-mail. She defined TFROG’s “job” to maintain a relationship with the divisions and committees, although a representative would not have to attend semi-annual meetings, and to submit relevant panels to the Program Committee.

In addition, Ms. Hill recommended modifying appointments to the task force. Although the Council graduate student member would continue as chair and the CMH and CWH graduate student representatives would continue as task force members, Ms. Hill recommended adding two new at-large members appointed by the AHA’s Committee on Committees. This would substitute for the current representatives from each of the three divisions. Ms. Hill also recommended adding a sixth member, a faculty member from the Professional Division. Upon motion by Ms. Hill and second by Katz, Council unanimously approved an additional two-year term for the task force and modified its membership as discussed.

Ms. Hill remarked that TFROGS planned an “Open Forum” at the 1998 Annual Meeting and a follow up report in *Perspectives*. The Task Force will identify someone to take notes at the Forum for review at the next TFROGS meeting.

Members also discussed Ms. Brown’s comments regarding graduate education and the importance of professionalization for graduate students. Ms. Phillips noted that the urgency Ms. Brown cited was quite real, and that the “Preparing Future Faculty” project addresses this issue. She suggested that Council may wish to postpone action until after a conference scheduled at the University of Minnesota in November. Mr.

Stearns remarked that the Teaching Division would also address this issue, and planned a discussion at its fall meeting.

**6. Report of the AHR Editor:** Mr. Grossberg gave a report on the status of the *Review*, noting that it continued to be produced on time and had received approximately 100 new or revised manuscripts and 1,100 books for review since the January Council meetings. He remarked that the staff believed it had some measure of success in overcoming the impression that the *AHR* is a journal primarily for historians of modern Western Europe and North American, citing as an example the significant increase in accepted essays in Asian history. With publication of the first formal guidelines for film reviews in the February 1997 issue, the project to revise film review and article guidelines had been completed. Mr. Grossberg reported that film reviews are now published in each issue.

Mr. Grossberg also noted personnel changes. Jeffrey Wasserstrom was named associate editor in January replacing Peter Guardino, who had served for a two and a half years. Two graduate students also departed as well as Thomas Prasch, who has served the *Review* in a number of capacities, most recently as part-time copy editor. Mr. Grossberg outlined a recent staff reorganization to make the most effective use of staff time, skills, and fiscal resources. He noted that one position of part-time copy editor had been eliminated for budgetary reasons. Mr. Grossberg reported that the *AHR* had generally managed to operate within its budgetary allocation for the 1996-97 fiscal year, and discussed the *Review*'s budget proposal for 1997-98. He noted that the AHA's capital budget included an increased appropriation for computer purchases. He remarked that the biggest challenge facing the staff during the next fiscal year would be the negotiations with printers since it was the third year of a three-year contract with Cadmus.

Mr. Grossberg also discussed the results of the *AHR* readership survey. He noted that tabulated results were provided in Council's agenda books, and that staff would complete analysis during the summer months and prepare a final report for the Research Division, Council, and membership. He stated that comments were generally positive and pointed out that *AHR* guidelines closely paralleled readers' expectations. In

particular, Mr. Grossberg noted massive opposition to putting the *AHR* online. He remarked that the staff would be informed, not directed, by the results of the survey.

Thanks to timely intervention by Mr. Katz, Mr. Grossberg noted that the conference on “History Journals and the Electronic Future” was funded and scheduled for August 3-8 in Bloomington. The basic goal of the conference is to begin a dialogue among history editors about the possibilities and problems posed for history journals by electronic publication. He reported that the *AHR* staff was finalizing speakers, selecting participants, and preparing reading material. Mr. Grossberg stated that he planned to disseminate reading material more broadly and, upon Mr. Greenberg’s request, agreed to send this material to Council members. Mr. Grossberg also reported that he had hired a graduate student for a nine-month period following the conference to write a conference report and do other follow-up.

In general remarks following his report, Mr. Grossberg stated, and members agreed, that the newsletter was the most appropriate publication to report business of the Association. Mr. Grossberg also invited Council to hold its spring 1998 meeting in Bloomington, and Ms. Tune agreed to compare meeting costs. Mr. Katz remarked that Council was impressed with Mr. Grossberg’s oversight, and Mr. Greenberg remarked that the chart comparing printing costs was helpful. He queried where savings been realized, and Mr. Grossberg responded in addition to declining paper costs, staff had taken advantage of discounts for prompt payment of bills and was also exploring prepayment to reduce costs further.

Ms. Appleby will write letters thanking Board of Editors members rotating off this spring: Prasenjit Duara, University of Chicago; Daniel Scott Smith, University of Illinois at Chicago; Reba N. Soffer, California State University at Northridge; and Gabrielle Spiegel, Johns Hopkins University.

**7. Annual meeting:** A. *Update on Seattle arrangements:* Ms. Tune provided a brief oral report on the AHA’s 113th Annual Meeting, scheduled for January 8-11, 1998 in Seattle, Washington. The meeting will be held at the Washington State Convention Center with housing in six nearby hotels. Single and double rates at the hotels will be less than \$100 and will include a \$4 rebate to pay convention center rental costs. To recoup these charges, the Association must sell a total of 2,000 hotel rooms each of the

three nights of the meeting; as a comparison, Ms. Tune reported that the AHA had sold 2,770 rooms on peak night at the 1997 meeting. Ms. Tune also noted that June 1 was the deadline for submission of the program from the Program Committee and space requests from affiliated societies. The committee has accepted 155 sessions, and affiliates will participate in high proportion. Suzanne Wilson Barnett, University of Puget Sound, and Jere Bacharach, University of Washington, will serve as co-chairs of the Local Arrangements Committee, and plan tours and meeting materials to attract AHA members to attend. She reported that AHA staff member Vernon Horn also planned to post information on the AHA's website.

B. *Sites for future Annual Meetings:* Ms. Tune noted that at its January 4, 1996 meeting, Council approved the tentative rotational pattern of an East Coast site in 2001; a West Coast site in 2002; and a Midwest site in 2003. To acquaint new Council members with the policies, procedures, and background related to the Annual Meeting, she provided copies of the following material: Annual Meeting Policy and Guidelines for Implementation; Annual Meeting Site Selection Procedures; Phase I letters to convention bureaus; Phase II letters to hotels and convention centers; sample Contract Addendum relating to the AHA's meeting policy; Annual Meeting Specifications sent to interested hotels, bureaus, and other vendors; a list of previous locations of AHA Annual Meetings; and a calendar of dates for the 1998-2004 Annual Meetings.

After discussing Council's decision not to meet in California until the resolution of issues surrounding Proposition 187 and the generally higher rates in cities with warmer January climates, Council had asked staff to explore availability in the following cities for 2001: Boston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Juan, and Toronto. Ms. Tune discussed sites for the 2001 Annual Meeting as well as sites for 2002, 2003, and 2004. As called for in the Site Selection Procedures, Ms. Tune provided an evaluation form for each site with date availability and brought copies of documentation provided by the bureaus, hotels, and/or convention centers to support the information summarized on the forms. Ms. Tune remarked that Council had delegated to staff the authority to negotiate with hotels and that after it vetted the material, staff would conclude negotiations and sign contracts.

Ms. Tune reported that for the January 4-7, 2001 (East Coast site) meeting, four cities have indicated availability and therefore were contenders for this meeting: Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Toronto. She noted that Miami, New Orleans, and San Juan did not have these dates available, and also expressed concern that larger hotels were distanced, that shuttles would be necessary in Miami, and that San Juan lacked larger facilities needed to schedule sessions, the job register, and exhibits. Following review, Council members agreed that the information provided on these four cities met the requirements of the AHA's site selection policies and approved continued negotiations. Members provided a ranked order preference of Toronto, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City, and directed staff to select the site with the most favorable rates and concessions.

For the January 3-6, 2002 (West Coast) meeting, Ms. Tune reported that Seattle has expressed interest and was currently preparing a proposal that would offer rates very close to those for the 1998 Annual Meeting. She also asked Council to review the policy it adopted with regard to meetings in California after voter approval of Proposition 187. Members were provided with excerpts from Council's January 5 and 8, 1995 meetings; a letter from Leon F. Litwack, University of California at Berkeley; and information from the San Francisco convention bureau. Ms. Tune stated that a Federal Appeals Court judge had found a majority of the proposition unconstitutional, and that the bureau had reported that most of the groups deciding not to meet in California after the November 1994 vote, were now considering meeting in the state, especially San Francisco. The bureau also reported that several educational groups had recently signed contracts, including the American Economic Association, the Latin American Studies Association, the Modern Language Association, and the National Education Association.

Ms. Tune queried if staff should continue to exclude from consideration California sites for the 2002 meeting, or if staff could negotiate with cities that have indicated they would not enforce what remains of the law. In addition, she asked that if California was to be excluded, could staff proceed to negotiate with Seattle, or should they consider additional cities. Ms. Tune also asked Council to approve a timeline for concluding negotiations for the 2002 meeting site. In discussion, Council agreed that staff could explore availability of San Francisco for the meeting, and expressed its



preference to postpone a final decision on the meeting site until the January Council meetings. However, if Seattle or San Francisco indicate that negotiations should proceed earlier due to interest in these meeting dates from other organizations, Council also approved staff circulating evaluation forms for an earlier decision.

Ms. Tune noted that Council had planned initially to consider New Orleans in 2001. Because it is not available at that time, but is available for the January 2-5, 2003 meeting dates, Ms. Tune brought it for consideration at this time. She noted that staff routinely negotiates contracts approximately five years in advance, and would not normally begin working on the 2003 meeting until next spring. Ms. Tune reported that the preferred New Orleans meeting sites, the Sheraton and the Marriott, have both indicated availability for the January 2003 dates. Following discussion, Council agreed that staff could alter the rotational pattern discussed at the January 1996 meeting, and negotiate with New Orleans for the 2003 meeting. Ms. Tune will collect the required information from the bureau and hotels and forward to Council members by mail during summer months so that negotiations could be concluded as soon as possible.

Should Ms. Tune be unable to negotiate favorable terms with the New Orleans hotels, Council will identify Midwestern cities during its January 1998 meetings, such as Chicago and Cincinnati. Between the January and spring Council 1998 meetings, staff would verify availability and collect information from bureaus and hotels. In addition, if Ms. Tune does not contract with New Orleans, Council will discuss whether the 2003 meeting should be scheduled the following weekend, January 9-12. Ms. Tune reported that the AHA had incurred substantial costs in meeting January 2-5 in New York City, noting additional expenses to set up the exhibit hall on New Year's Day and to pay additional hotel nights for staff and Council to arrive earlier.

Ms. Tune also discussed the 2004 Annual Meeting, noting that the Association has always returned to its headquarters city every four or five years without regard to the usual East-West-Midwest rotation. She reported that when the AHA moved its meeting dates from late December to early January, she had encountered a dilemma at the usual meeting hotels, the Sheraton Washington and the Omni Shoreham. Another organization has a renewable ten-year contract with these hotels for the first weekend in January. The hotels' sales personnel are aware of the AHA's new meeting dates and have alerted Ms.

Tune when the other group's meeting dates do not coincide with the AHA's. She reported that the hotels have advised her that they are available for the AHA's January 8-11, 2004 meeting. Ms. Tune noted that except for 2009, this year would probably be the only year in the next ten that the AHA could return to Washington and meet at the preferred hotels. Following discussion, members approved adjusting the Annual Meeting rotational pattern so that staff could contract with Washington, D.C. in 2004, and vetted the information provided according to the AHA's site selection procedures.

**8. Continuing business and follow-up to January agenda items:** A. *Text to assist negotiations between AHA presidential nominees and their campuses:* Members noted the letter prepared by Ms. Bynum for the February 1-3, 1997 Nominating Committee meeting. If possible, the candidate's home institution should provide the president with release time from teaching one course each semester or quarter during the presidential year. In addition, the home institution should provide the president-elect during the second half of his/her term and for the president the entire presidential year about six hours per week of work study time or secretarial support, and should also provide during the presidential year \$100 in phone allowance and \$100 in mailing allowance above what is the normal for senior faculty allowance.

B. *Report on development activities:* Ms. Appleby reported that, following Mr. Beveridge's suggestions and in preparation for the fall DAC dinner/meeting, a broad statement of AHA goals would be developed. Members were encouraged to e-mail Ms. Appleby with comments or questions and to send the letter she had drafted for potential DAC members with her or their signature. She reported on discussions with Arthur Schlesinger to serve as dinner speaker, but stated he had declined. Members suggested Ms. Appleby consider: Steven Ambrose, Alan Brinkley, Jill Conway, Natalie Zemon Davis, Doris Kearns Goodwin, James McPherson, and Simon Schama. Mr. Katz remarked that he knew Mr. Ambrose and would be pleased to speak with him if Ms. Appleby wished. Following additional discussion, members encouraged Ms. Appleby to proceed with plans as outlined.

**9. Standing Reports:** A. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Mr. Stearns presented the report of the Teaching Division, and noted the following interests: developing and encouraging teaching-related sessions at the Annual Meeting; maintaining and improving

relationships with teaching-related affiliated societies; and monitoring state teaching standards efforts. He reported that the division was also continuing discussions with public television to sponsor a series on working history. Upon query by Mr. Katz if the division had considered working with the History Channel, Mr. Stearns noted that discussions with the HC had not been as productive, especially considering its current focus on military history. Responding to Ms. Appleby's query if all states were developing history standards, Mr. Stearns stated that the division did not have accurate information since historians were often excluded and some states were developing standards in a closed process. Noting that the division had voted to join the National Council for History Education (NCHE) Partnership as a cooperating organization as long as the OAH and NHEN were also listed, Mr. Katz and Mr. Greenberg queried what the division hoped to contribute. Members expressed concerns about the conservative, exclusionist, and top-down view of history. Mr. Stearns replied he thought keeping communication open had merit, so long as it did not compromise values AHA thought important. At present, he noted, the relationship has succeeded in this respect.

B. *Report of the Professional Division:* Ms. Phillips presented the report of the Professional Division, noting members had restructured the meeting agenda to consider cases initially. She noted that the 1997 edition of the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* was now available, and that members would review the document as an aggregate during the fall meeting. She also reported briefly on cases before the division and responded to questions about the division's policies and procedures.

Ms. Phillips brought the division's recommendation to add a paragraph to the "Statement on Interviewing for Historical Documentation." She noted that the issue had arisen through correspondence to the division. Ms. Phillips noted the intent was to encourage historians to check with their institutions' Institutional Review Boards. Upon motion by Mr. Stearns and second by Mr. Katz, Council unanimously approved the following addition as the next to the last paragraph of the statement:

Certain interview research may be governed by the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (codified at 45 CFR 46). Such research may require prospective review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) as well as written informed consent of the interviewee. Additionally, institutions engaged in biomedical or behavioral research are likely to have internal policies that also pertain to interview research. Historians should be cognizant of and comply

with all laws, regulations, and institutional policies applicable to their research activities. Before beginning any research that may include oral history interviewing, historians should contact their IRB for policies and regulations governing the use of human subjects in research projects. They will also find it useful to read and follow the Oral History Association *Principles and Standards of the Oral History Association* and *Evaluation Guidelines of the Oral History Association*.

Staff was asked to publish the revised statement with an explanatory headnote in *Perspectives*.

Ms. Phillips also reported on the division's ongoing initiatives. She noted it had sponsored a well-attended and well-received session on downsizing at the 1997 Annual Meeting. Gail Savage, a division member and *Perspectives* contributing editor for professional issues, has contacted session participants and other individuals for follow-up articles and would like to establish a "chat room" for exchange of ideas. Ms. Phillips remarked that the future of tenure appears to be the next major topic of concern and discussion at research universities. The division will sponsor a session on tenure and hopes to inspire similar follow-up, including discussion at the department chairs' luncheon. Ms. Appleby queried if the division had considered addressing alternative careers as a division issue. Ms. Phillips noted that the division will work with TFROGS since it has indicated an interest in sponsoring a second session on this topic following a very successful panel at the 1997 Annual Meeting.

Ms. Phillips also discussed the interview workshop sponsored by the division for several years, and invited Council's suggestions to increase participation of faculty members and public historians. Members recommended appealing to local colleges and universities. For individuals who have participated before and are considering dropping out, Ms. Bynum suggested adding an appeal that individuals are especially valuable if they have experience. Ms. Phillips noted that she would meet with faculty one-half hour before the session begins to assist in smooth operation of the workshop. Ms. Tune will advise Ms. Phillips the date of the second mailing to meeting participants so that Ms. Phillips can include a request for participation. Ms. Phillips also invited Council members to participate unless they were committed to another session in the Friday morning timeslot.

Ms. Freitag requested discussion of the arrangements for the department chairs luncheon at the Seattle meeting, following on Ms. Phillips' reference. She noted that it was certainly possible to follow the successful 1997 model, which continued the division-sponsored session discussions on downsizing from the session to the luncheon. Ms. Freitag noted she had previously worked with OAH to select the luncheon topic, and that the pattern had been to invite a special speaker, but that the 1997 format had worked especially well. If Ms. Phillips' proposal was approved, it only remained for Ms. Freitag to consult with the OAH on the topic. Ms. Tune will schedule the division's two sessions and the department luncheon on Saturday.

*C. Report of the Research Division:* Mr. Katz presented the report of the Research Division, and brought the following recommendations for approval: (1) to create a Committee on Research Grant Awards (CRGA) to administer the four grants sponsored by the AHA: the Beveridge Grants for research in any area of the Western hemisphere, Kraus Grant in American colonial history, Littleton-Griswold Grant in U.S. legal history and in the general field of law and society, and the Schmitt Grants for research in the history of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The division recommended that the CRGA review the applications, select finalists, and determine monetary awards. Six members would serve on the committee, three of whom would award the three grants in U.S./Western hemisphere history and three would award the Schmitt grant. To ensure continuity of selection practices, the division recommended that a Research Division member serve on each subcommittee for the first year, functioning as chair. Thereafter, chairs would be appointed on the basis of seniority. Four additional members would be appointed by the Committee on Committees to staggered two- and three-year terms. Following these initial appointments, all CRGA members would serve three-year terms. The 1997 Committee on Committees would make appointments during its fall 1997 meeting so that the CRGA could begin work on spring 1997 grants competitions.

Following discussion, and upon Mr. Katz's motion, Council unanimously approved the creation of the Committee on Research Grant Awards and the "Experience, Customs, and Lore" document defining CRGA policies and procedures.

(2) to modify Program Committee guideline 6.c. and to delete guideline 7. Council discussed the recommendations separately, first considering guideline 6.c.'s

limitations on the number of “appearances” on an Annual Meeting program. Current guidelines defines an “appearance” as presentation of a paper, comment on a session, or chairship of a session, and prohibits anyone from appearing in more than one of these capacities except under extraordinary circumstances. The division recommended deleting presentation of a comment and chairing a session from this definition. Following additional discussion, Council agreed to delete chairing a session from the definition. Since members did not delete presenting a comment, the phrase “and no one should appear in more than one of these capacities” should be retained; however, Council agreed that Mr. Katz could review the modified section to ensure that Council’s intent was clear.

Revised guideline 6.c. would read as follows, with deletions noted in ~~striketrough~~ and additions in **boldface**:

6. The Program Committee has autonomy in the selection of programs and participants, subject to the following limitations:...
- c. Except under extraordinary circumstances, participants in any annual meeting program should be limited to one appearance. Presentation of a paper; **or** comment on a session, ~~or chairship of a session~~ shall constitute an appearance, and no one should appear in more than one of these capacities.

Members next considered the division’s recommendation to delete guideline 7 which states that “Commentators in all sessions should address the implications of papers being given not only for research but also for teaching.” Following discussion, and upon motion by Mr. Katz, Council declined to delete guideline 7 by a vote of five ayes and six nays. Members agreed that additional steps should be taken to inform session participants about this guideline, and asked Ms. Tune to work with Mr. Katz to include a notice in materials mailed to all session participants during the summer.

(3) to notify University Microfilms International (UMI) that the AHA/UMI electronic distribution agreement due to expire July 1, 1997 will not be renewed preparatory to negotiating newer, more favorable terms. Mr. Katz reported that the division planned a lengthy discussion at its fall meeting to discuss the impact of information technology as it relates to research and to invite experts to participate. Mr. Katz noted that the contract would be renewed automatically if the AHA did not indicate that it wished to withdraw. He reported that UMI appeared willing to discuss higher royalties

as well as a brief “embargo” prior to placing issues on line, although indicated that their timeline was closer to ninety days rather than the five-year “wall” negotiated with J-STOR.

Upon motion by Mr. Katz, members unanimously approved the division’s recommendation electing not to renew the electronic agreement with UMI. The Association’s attorney for electronic copyright will be directed to inform UMI. The letter will initiate a two-month negotiation period and during this time, the attorney may prepare a new version of the contract(s) that are acceptable to the AHA.

D. *Report of the 1997 Nominating Committee*: Members noted the report from the AHA Nominating Committee listing candidates for 1997 elective office. Council agreed that the committee’s recommendations to modify the candidate biography material should be forwarded to the divisions and committees for comment. The committee proposed modifying the booklet to make it more “reader friendly,” and suggested a narrative format, beginning each entry with the candidate’s name, affiliation, job title, and fields of interest. Additional information would include a statement of a limited number of words, lists of service and awards, and a list of major publications (with limited entries in a number of categories). Council recommended adding “and other contributions” to the list of major publications since public historians and others do other types of work that should be recognized. Although the committee recommended including photographs, Council did not agree. Members supported the committee’s recommendations that staff should consult a graphics/layout consultant and post full c.v.s on the AHA’s web site. Council also approved the committee’s recommendation not to publish vote tallies in *Perspectives*, but to continue reporting them in the *Annual Report*. Staff was asked to refer the Nominating Committee’s recommendations as modified by Council to the CMH, CWH, and three divisions for comment, and to include responses in Council’s January agenda book for discussion and resolution.

E. *Report of the Committee on Minority Historians and the Report of the Committee on Women Historians*: Members received and noted interim reports from the CMH and CWH.

F. *Exit reports from past Council members*: Council members noted exit reports from individuals rotating off Council in January 1997: Leslie Brown, University of

Missouri at St. Louis; John Coatsworth, Harvard University; Walter LaFeber, Cornell University; and William Rosenberg, University of Michigan.

**10. New Business:** *A. Association's relationship to prominent historians who do not have Ph.D.'s in history:* Mr. Katz recounted a recent conversation with a student who had stated that Barbara Tuchman and other "popular" historical writers were not "historians." He stated their discussions prompted him to consider how the profession relates to prominent historians who do not have a Ph.D. in history. Although Mr. Katz stated, and members agreed, that anyone who writes history is a historian, he queried what the Association could do to appeal to this constituency and to "bring it into the fold." Mr. Katz noted this subject was most often raised in the context of fundraising. Mr. Grossberg stated that he could organize a forum of these writers to explain how they were able to reach a wider audience. Mr. Katz stated that he was reluctant to propose another prize, but indicated that he did not believe the Feis Award for public historians and independent scholars addressed this type of writing. Following additional discussion, members referred the matter to the Research Division for additional discussion and recommendations for action.

*B. Paper reduction for Council agenda books:* Council discussed ways that staff could decrease the amount of material included in agenda books, and suggested the following: including charts to summarize information wherever possible; omitting c.v.s from agenda books and bringing copies to meetings; and numbering in a more understandable way. Council also agreed books could be mailed to reach members one week prior to the meetings, thereby decreasing the need to send by express mail service. Council also agreed that staff need not duplicate material front-to-back. Members urged staff to consider other ways to decrease the quantity of agenda materials and suggested that the Executive Committee could assist in decision-making.

*C. Program Committee:* Members referred to its discussion earlier in the meeting regarding the relationship of Program Committee to initiatives developed by Council, committees, divisions, and the staff. Ms. Freitag outlined problems encountered with the 1997 committee, and reported that staff planned to meet with the 1998 and 1999 chairs this summer since both are "local." She asked Council to indicate other areas of concern that should be raised. Ms. Ramusack would urge the committee to have greater



flexibility with regard to division and committee mandated sessions. Members also discussed the concern to bring the older generation of historians back to the meeting, and cited repeated complaints from these historians that they felt excluded. Following additional discussion, Council agreed upon two reports at its Sunday session during the Annual Meeting: from the committee chair or co-chair for the meeting one year out, a progress report to include the committee's first meeting during the fall. From the committee chair or co-chair for the meeting two years out, a discussion with Council to highlight the current concerns of Council, divisions, and committees.

D. *General discussion on membership*: Ms. Freitag noted that membership issues and reports recurred over the last several years. Because one-third of the Council has rotated off each year, many current members seem to feel that little staff effort or reflection have gone into the subject. Rather three separate conversations have taken place, in June 1995, June 1996, and January 1997. The priorities approved by Council when considering the "marketing plan" requested by President Coatsworth (June 1995) continues to guide staff initiatives and efforts, i.e., targeting especially area studies members, community college faculty, and core members at non-elite institutions. Since the Finance Committee made it clear that it still considered membership a priority, she asked for suggestions for a mechanism to solicit and to crystallize Council comment. Following discussion, members agreed that staff should start a membership-focused list serve and place membership on the January meetings' agenda.

**11. Executive Session:** Council members met in executive session on Saturday and Sunday. For the minutes, Ms. Appleby reported unanimous approval of the following resolution: The executive director reports to the Council, which has delegated to the president the responsibility to prepare a written evaluation of the executive director annually in consultation with the past immediate president and the president-elect. The president will communicate the evaluation to the executive director.

In discussion of this mechanism with the executive director, Council agreed that the letter of evaluation would be circulated to all Council members. Should the executive director feel the need to provide more information in writing, this response would also be circulated to all Council members.

12. **Adjournment:** The meeting adjourned on Sunday, June 8, at 2:50 p.m.

Recorded by  
Sharon K. Tune

# 1997 Membership Report

## AHA Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

Member by Status				Variance 1996-97	Number Delinq	Number Paid & Delinquent
	1995	1996	1997			
CODE 10: OVER \$70,000	956	876	845	(31)	72	948
CODE 11: OVER \$55,000	895	944	929	(15)	110	1,054
CODE 12: OVER \$45,000	1,167	1,048	1,013	(35)	136	1,184
CODE 13: OVER \$35,000	1,940	1,835	1,746	(89)	283	2,118
CODE 14: OVER \$20,000	1,769	1,689	1,582	(107)	294	1,983
CODE 15: UNDER \$20,000	2,425	1,398	1,795	397	278	1,676
CODE 17: STUDENT	3,289	4,233	3,543	(690)	881	5,114
CODE 18: K-12 MEMBERS	159	155	116	(39)	42	197
CODE 19: K-12 W/REVIEW	171	162	154	(8)	30	192
CODE 20: ASSOCIATE MEMBER	922	798	771	(27)	123	921
CODE 03: JOINT SPOUSE/PARTNER	<u>200</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>269</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>13,893</b>	<b>13,364</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>(693)</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>15,656</b>
<b>Non-Paying Members</b>						
CODE 05 Life Member	424	464	484	20		
CODE 06 Fifty Year	108	98	149	51		
CODE 07 Honorary	21	21	21	0		
CODE 08 Trustee	5	5	1	(4)		
Other Members	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>67</b>		
<b>Total Paying &amp; Non-Paying Members</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>13,966</b>	<b>13,340</b>	<b>(626)</b>		
<b>Delinquent Members</b>	<u>654</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>1,539</u>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>14,719</b>	<b>15,632</b>	<b>913</b>		

**Membership by Gender**

Male	2,537
Female	1,401
Unidentified	<u>9,402</u>
Total Members	<u>13,340</u>

**Membership by Race**

African American	21
Native American	6
Asian American	41
Latino	32
White	1,274
Other	29
Unidentified/Blank	<u>11,937</u>
Total Members	<u>13,340</u>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 10: Over \$70,000

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1995</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1996</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1997</u>
ADMINISTRATOR	97	85	70
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	2	3	2
ARCHIVIST	0	1	0
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	5	0	7
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	28	25	22
BUSINESSPERSON	13	9	4
DIPLOMAT	1	1	0
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	19	17	13
FULL PROFESSOR	653	604	551
GOVERNMENT STAFF	24	17	13
GRADUATE STUDENT	5	5	5
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	9	11	7
LAWYER	3	3	1
LECTURER	2	2	3
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	15	9	8
MILITARY HISTORIAN	1	0	1
PART-TIME	0	0	1
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	3	3	1
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	6	5	0
RESEARCHER	3	1	2
RETIRED HISTORIAN	38	28	27
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	5	3	5
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	1	0	0
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	1	1	1
OTHER/BLANK	<u>50</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>101</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>845</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1995</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1996</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1997</u>
BACHELOR OF ARTS	6	3	2
BACHELOR OF LAW	1	1	0
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	2	2	2
DOCTOR OF LAW	15	13	1
DOCTOR OF LETTERS	2	1	0
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	820	738	661
MASTER OF ARTS	29	25	34
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMIN.	1	1	1
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	3	4	2
OTHER/BLANK	<u>105</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>142</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>845</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## Code 11: Income over \$55,000

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	32	40	31
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	1	1	1
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	14	14	18
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	120	130	147
BIBLIOGRAPHERS	1	1	2
BUSINESSPERSON	4	5	3
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	12	11	12
FULL PROFESSOR	584	585	525
GOVERNMENT STAFF	24	20	16
GRADUATE STUDENT	2	4	3
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	6	4	7
INSTRUCTOR	1	1	2
LAWYER	1	0	0
LECTURER	1	1	6
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	12	14	11
MILITARY HISTORIAN	0	1	0
MINISTER	1	1	1
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	2	1	0
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	7	7	6
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	6	5	0
RESEARCHER	1	3	1
RETIRED HISTORIAN	29	31	18
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	24	25	19
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	1	1	1
OTHER/BLANK	<u>39</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>99</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>929</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	3	4	3
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	1	1	0
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	1	1	2
MASTER OF ARTS	3	3	1
MASTER OF ARTS	50	46	40
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	781	806	751
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	2	1	1
MASTER OF SCIENCE	1	0	0
OTHER/BLANK	<u>83</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>131</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>929</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## Code 12: Income over \$45,000

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	34	29	20
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	1	1	2
ARCHIVIST	3	1	4
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	59	50	71
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	328	309	316
BIBLIOGRAPHERS	2	2	1
BUSINESSPERSON	7	4	3
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	13	9	9
FULL PROFESSOR	498	413	323
GOVERNMENT STAFF	31	18	19
GRADUATE STUDENT	2	4	6
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	11	9	4
INSTRUCTOR	7	4	2
LAWYER	2	1	0
LECTURER	6	6	10
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	14	11	6
MILITARY HISTORIAN	1	0	0
MINISTER	1	0	0
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	1	4	5
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	28	24	13
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	1	2	0
RESEARCHER	6	3	4
RETIRED HISTORIAN	53	41	38
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	48	36	28
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	0	1	1
OTHER/BLANK	<u>60</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>128</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,013</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	4	3	1
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	3	3	1
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	2	2	2
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE	1	1	1
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	1,003	844	765
MASTER ARTS IN TEACHING	1	1	0
MASTER OF ARTS	69	58	56
MASTER OF DIVINITY	1	0	0
MASTER OF EDUCATION	1	2	2
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE	1	1	1
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	5	2	0
MASTER OF SCIENCE	2	1	2
OTHER/BLANK	<u>124</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>182</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,013</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## Code 13: Income over \$35,000

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	43	25	17
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	4	6	10
ARCHIVIST	11	15	10
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	553	501	464
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	579	520	386
BUSINESSPERSON	5	5	3
ECONOMIST	1	0	0
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	31	25	27
FULL PROFESSOR	328	270	228
GOVERNMENT STAFF	20	21	8
GRADUATE STUDENT	17	49	76
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	12	12	7
INSTRUCTOR	26	20	23
LAWYER	1	0	0
LECTURER	24	19	24
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	27	28	26
MILITARY HISTORIAN	1	0	0
MINISTER	1	1	1
PART-TIME FACULTY	3	14	23
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	53	44	34
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	7	5	0
RESEARCHER	18	16	20
RETIRED HISTORIAN	100	91	78
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	48	40	30
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	1	0	0
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	7	7	12
OTHER/BLANK	<u>119</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>239</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,746</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	15	12	14
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	1	0	0
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	2	3	3
DOCTOR OF LAW	6	6	1
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	1,503	1,327	1,173
MASTER ARTS IN TEACHING	0	1	1
MASTER OF ARTS	187	174	152
MASTER OF EDUCATION	2	2	1
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE	1	1	0
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	21	18	18
MASTER OF SCIENCE	6	5	3
OTHER/BLANK	<u>296</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>380</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,746</b>



# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## Code 14: Income over \$20,000

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	30	19	16
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	6	4	12
ARCHIVIST	11	10	8
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	719	621	448
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	172	135	107
BIBLIOGRAPHERS	3	1	0
BUSINESSPERSON	15	14	10
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	44	41	42
FULL PROFESSOR	109	103	68
GOVERNMENT STAFF	6	5	5
GRADUATE STUDENT	49	135	178
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	30	23	26
INSTRUCTOR	67	54	44
LECTURER	72	68	69
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	31	23	16
MILITARY HISTORIAN	2	0	0
MINISTER	1	1	1
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	15	45	64
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	49	37	26
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	17	15	0
RESEARCHER	30	31	24
RETIRED HISTORIAN	118	100	86
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	53	44	30
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	3	2	0
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	10	23	20
OTHER/BLANK	<u>176</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>282</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,582</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	25	32	30
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	2	2	0
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	2	2	1
DOCTOR OF LAW	8	8	1
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	1,122	974	826
MASTER ARTS IN TEACHING	3	2	2
MASTER OF ARTS	266	268	247
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMIN.	1	1	0
MASTER OF LETTERS	2	2	0
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE	2	1	1
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	25	24	19
MASTER OF SCIENCE	3	6	5
OTHER/BLANK	<u>377</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>450</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,582</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## Code 15: Income Below \$20,000

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1995</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1996</u>	<u>Number of Members, 1997</u>
ADMINISTRATOR	25	15	17
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	18	15	28
ARCHIVIST	19	16	14
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	90	77	94
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	46	45	56
BANK CLERK	1	0	0
BIBLIOGRAPHERS	1	2	1
BUSINESSPERSON	18	13	11
ECONOMIST	0	1	0
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	70	60	59
FULL PROFESSOR	43	48	46
GOVERNMENT STAFF	13	8	5
GRADUATE STUDENT	920	207	273
HOMEMAKER	1	1	1
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	111	94	71
INSTRUCTOR	86	38	40
LAWYER	1	1	1
LECTURER	86	55	89
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	30	21	10
MILITARY HISTORIAN	1	1	0
MINISTER	4	3	3
MUSEUM/ADM/REGISTRAR	1	1	0
PART-TIME FACULTY	81	66	149
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	40	29	22
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	11	11	0
RESEARCHER	73	46	62
RETIRED HISTORIAN	200	162	126
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	9	10	8
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	34	5	5
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	215	123	135
OTHER/BLANK	<u>476</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>469</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,795</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## Code 15: Income Below \$20,000

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ASSOCIATE OF ARTS	0	0	1
BACHELOR OF ARTS	157	57	58
BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY	157	1	1
BACHELOR OF LAW	0	0	1
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	16	6	3
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	3	1	3
DOCTOR OF LAW	19	7	1
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE	1	1	1
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	784	638	771
LICENTIATE OF SACRED THEO.	1	0	0
MASTER ARTS IN TEACHING	3	0	0
MASTER OF ARTS	660	301	348
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMIN	2	1	1
MASTER OF DIVINITY	3	1	1
MASTER OF EDUCATION	3	2	0
MASTER OF LETTERS	1	0	0
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE	5	3	4
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	48	26	20
MASTER OF SCIENCE	5	2	1
OTHER/BLANK	<u>1,013</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>580</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,795</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 17: Students

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	11	16	6
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	4	4	6
ARCHIVIST	6	3	6
MILITARY HISTORIAN	0	2	3
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	32	44	35
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	9	14	12
BIBLIOGRAPHERS	0	2	0
BUSINESSPERSON	5	8	6
EDITOR/PUBLISHER WRITER	22	24	13
FULL PROFESSOR	12	19	10
GOVERNMENT STAFF	1	4	7
GRADUATE STUDENT	2,268	2,281	1533
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	14	20	8
INSTRUCTOR	55	62	38
LECTURER	71	81	45
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	4	7	6
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	436	409	3
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	11	10	8
RESEARCHER	16	21	19
RETIRED HISTORIAN	36	46	22
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	9	12	3
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	31	38	28
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	53	89	50
OTHER/BLANK	<u>399</u>	<u>1315</u>	<u>1,476</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>3,343</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 17: Students

### Highest Degree

	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ASSOCIATE IN ARTS	1	1	3
BACHELOR OF ARTS	242	262	197
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	21	20	11
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	3	4	0
DOCTOR OF LAW	16	22	3
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE	1	1	1
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	472	512	270
MASTER OF DIVINITY	7	8	3
MASTER OF ARTS	965	1,012	819
MASTER OF ARTS IN TEACHING	3	3	3
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMIN.	2	1	1
MASTER OF EDUCATION	1	2	1
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE	2	3	1
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	69	65	31
MASTER OF SCIENCE	5	4	3
OTHER/BLANK	<u>1,695</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>1,996</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>3,343</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 18 - K-12 Teacher

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	2	4	3
ARCHIVIST	1	0	0
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	2	5	3
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	1	1	1
BUSINESSPERSON	1	0	0
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	2	2	0
FULL PROFESSOR	0	2	1
GRADUATE STUDENT	5	3	3
INSTRUCTOR	1	2	0
LECTURER	1	1	1
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	1	4	1
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	132	107	66
RETIRED HISTORIAN	1	4	2
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	1	1	0
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	1	1	0
OTHER/BLANK	<u>14</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>116</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	10	11	7
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	1	0	0
DOCTOR OF LAW	1	1	0
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	24	29	17
MASTER OF ARTS	42	47	41
MASTER OF ARTS IN TEACHING	2	2	3
MASTER OF EDUCATION	2	2	2
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	4	3	0
MASTER OF SCIENCE	2	1	1
OTHER/BLANK	<u>78</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>45</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>116</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 19: K-12 Teacher w. REVIEW

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	0	1	5
ARCHIVIST	1	0	0
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	1	1	2
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	0	1	1
FULL PROFESSOR	2	3	1
GOVERNMENT STAFF	0	1	1
GRADUATE STUDENT	2	2	6
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	1	1	1
INSTRUCTOR	3	2	2
LECTURER	0	0	4
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	1	0	2
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	151	117	83
RETIRED HISTORIAN	1	1	1
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	2	2	2
OTHER/BLANK	<u>15</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>43</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>154</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	8	8	13
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	0	1	2
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	37	30	32
JURIS DOCTOR	0	1	0
MASTER OF ARTS	57	53	47
MASTER OF ARTS IN TEACHING	2	2	1
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	0	1	1
MASTER OF SCIENCE	1	1	1
OTHER/BLANK	<u>76</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>57</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>154</b>

# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 03: Joint Spouse/Partner

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	9	7	6
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	2	2	2
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	31	34	19
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	35	35	33
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	3	2	1
FULL PROFESSOR	55	50	35
GOVERNMENT STAFF	1	2	1
GRADUATE STUDENT	7	7	8
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	4	6	4
INSTRUCTOR	2	2	3
LECTURER	4	3	5
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	1	4	1
PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBER	6	5	1
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	4	3	2
RESEARCHER	5	2	1
RETIRED HISTORIAN	8	7	4
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	3	3	3
OTHER/BLANK	<u>23</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>48</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>177</b>

<u>Highest Degree</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
BACHELOR OF ARTS	3	4	2
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	1	1	2
DOCTOR OF LAW	1	1	1
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	140	135	103
MASTER OF ARTS	12	12	11
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCI.	1	1	0
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	2	0	0
OTHER/BLANK	<u>44</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>58</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>177</b>



# 1997 Membership Status Report by Category

March 31, 1997

## CODE 20: Associate Member

<u>Occupation</u>	Number of Members, 1995	Number of Members, 1996	Number of Members, 1997
ADMINISTRATOR	51	40	40
AMATEUR HISTORIAN	39	28	26
ARCHIVIST	31	25	19
MILITARY HISTORIAN	4	2	2
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	36	32	31
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	39	32	34
BIBLIOGRAPHER	8	6	5
BOOK SELLER	1	0	0
BUSINESSPERSON	54	45	39
CLERK	1	0	0
CURATOR	1	1	1
DATA PROCESSOR	0	1	0
EDITOR/PUBLISHER/WRITER	45	39	46
FULL PROFESSOR	85	70	64
GOVERNMENT STAFF	31	23	22
GRADUATE STUDENT	16	17	21
INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN	21	20	26
INSTRUCTOR	11	6	4
LAWYER	8	5	10
LECTURER	6	5	8
LIBRARY/MUSEUM STAFF	50	47	40
MINISTER	3	2	3
PHYSICIAN	1	1	2
PRIMARY/SECONDARY TEACH.	12	11	6
PSYCHOLOGIST	1	0	0
PUBLIC HISTORIAN, GENERAL	6	3	0
RESEARCHER	16	16	22
RETIRED HISTORIAN	73	59	42
SUBSTITUTE TEACHER	3	4	0
TWO-YEAR COLLEGE PROF.	4	4	3
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT	2	1	2
UNEMPLOYED HISTORIAN	13	10	7
OTHER/BLANK	<u>305</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>246</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>771</b>

# **1997 Membership Status Report by Category**

March 31, 1997

**CODE 20: Associate Member**

<b><u>Highest Degree</u></b>	<b>Number of Members, 1995</b>	<b>Number of Members, 1996</b>	<b>Number of Members, 1997</b>
BACHELOR OF ARTS	55	41	46
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	11	9	4
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY	1	1	1
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION	9	7	6
DOCTOR OF LAW	39	29	8
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE	1	2	6
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	368	317	285
MASTER OF ARTS	148	127	138
MASTER OF DIVINITY	1	1	1
MASTER OF EDUCATION	1	1	1
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE	8	5	4
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY	10	8	7
MASTER OF SCIENCE	7	6	6
OTHER/BLANK	<u>318</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>258</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>771</b>

# **Institutional Services Program (ISP)**

**April 1, 1996 - March 31, 1997**

<b>ISP Category</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subscribers</b>	<b>Total Cash</b>
<b>Category I</b> <i>(PhD program with 21 or more faculty)</i>	\$290	63	\$18,270
<b>Category II</b> <i>(PhD program with less than 21 faculty)</i>	\$220	26	\$5,720
<b>Category III</b> <i>(MA program)</i>	\$180	85	\$15,300
<b>Category IV</b> <i>(Undergraduate program only)</i>	\$160	139	\$22,240
<b>Category V</b> <i>(Two-year college program only)</i>	\$140	5	\$700
<b>Category VI</b> <i>(Libraries, Historical offices/societies, research institutions)</i>	\$145	<u>49</u>	\$7,105
<b>Subtotal ISP subscribers</b>		<b>367</b>	<b>\$69,335</b>
<b>Category VIII</b> <i>(Directory listing only)</i>	\$140	235	\$32,900
			<u>\$102,235</u>
<b><u>Other ISP Components</u></b>			
<b>Directory Listing Fee</b> <i>(for ISP subscribers)</i>	\$70	295	\$20,650
<b>Subtotal Listing Fees</b>		<b>897</b>	<b>\$20,650</b>
<b>Total all ISP-related fees</b>			<b><u>\$122,885</u></b>

# **Institutional Subscriptions Payment**

## **CLASSES I, II**

**APRIL 1, 1996 - MARCH 31, 1997**

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>RATE</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>\$ RECEIVED</b>
CLASS I	\$85.00		2,650	\$225,250.00
CLASS I (AGENCY)	\$76.50		375	\$28,687.50
<b>Subtotal CLASS I</b>		<b>2,634</b>	<b>3,025</b>	
CLASS II	\$105.00		93	\$9,765.00
CLASS II (AGENCY)	\$94.50		596	\$56,322.00
<b>Subtotal CLASS II</b>		<b>632</b>	<b>689</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,714</b>	<b>\$320,024.50</b>

*CLASS I: Receives the Review only*

*CLASS II: Receives the Review, Perspectives, Program, and Annual Report.*

## 1997 AHA Committee Structure

*The following is a list of the officers, elected Council members, and the approved committee structure for 1997.*

**Council:** Joyce Appleby (University of California at Los Angeles), *president*; Joseph C. Miller (University of Virginia), *president-elect*; Caroline Walker Bynum (Columbia University), *immediate past president*; Carla Rahn Phillips (University of Minnesota), *vice president, Professional Division*; Peter N. Stearns (Carnegie Mellon University), *vice president, Teaching Division*; Stanley N. Katz (American Council of Learned Societies/Princeton University), *vice president, Research Division*; Douglas Greenberg (Chicago Historical Society); Emily Hill (Yale University); Cheryl E. Martin (University of Texas at El Paso); Colin Palmer (Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York); Barbara N. Ramusack (University of Cincinnati); David S. Trask (Guilford Technical Community College); Sandria B. Freitag (AHA), *ex officio*; Michael Grossberg (AHR), *ex officio*.

**Professional Division:** Carla Rahn Phillips, *vice president*; Barbara Ramusack, *Council member*; William J. Cronon (University of Wisconsin at Madison); Leila Fawaz (Tufts University); Gail Savage (St. Mary's College of Maryland); Sandria B. Freitag, *ex officio*.

**Research Division:** Stanley N. Katz, *vice president*; Cheryl Martin, *Council member*; Donna J. Guy (University of Arizona); Jacqueline Jones (Brandeis University); Barbara Molony (Santa Clara University); Sandria B. Freitag, *ex officio*.

**Teaching Division:** Peter N. Stearns, *vice president*; David S. Trask, *Council member*; Ron Briley (Sandia Preparatory School); Evelyn Hu-DeHart (University of Colorado at Boulder); Teofilo Ruiz (Brooklyn College, City University of New York); Sandria B. Freitag, *ex officio*.

**Nominating Committee:** Arthur Zilversmit (Lake Forest College), *chair*; Mary Elizabeth Berry (University of California at Berkeley); Gordon Chang (Stanford University); Lillie Johnson Edwards (Drew University); Jan E. Goldstein (University of Chicago); Linda B. Hall (University of New Mexico); Karen Ordahl Kupperman (New York University); Leo Spitzer (Dartmouth College); Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks (University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee).

**Committee on Committees:** Joseph C. Miller, *chair*; Jacquelyn D. Hall (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); Edward Muir (Northwestern University); Bonnie G. Smith (Rutgers University); Eric Van Young (University of California, San Diego).

**Committee on Affiliated Societies:** Joseph C. Miller, *Councilor*; Colin Palmer (Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York) *Councilor*; Robert Schnucker (Truman State University); George M. Wilson (Indiana University).

### Standing Committees

**Committee on the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship in American History:** Eric Foner (Columbia University), *chair*; Robert Dallek (University of California at Los Angeles);

David M. Kennedy (Stanford University); Joyce Appleby, *president*; Joseph C. Miller, *president elect*.

**Committee on International Historical Activities:** Renate Bridenthal (Brooklyn College, City University of New York), *chair*; Jeremy Adams (Southern Methodist University); Charles D. Smith (University of Arizona); Richard L. Kagan (Johns Hopkins University); Stefan Tanaka (University of California at San Diego).

**Committee on Minority Historians:** Clara Sue Kidwell (University of Oklahoma), *chair*; Cynthia Blair (Harvard University); Neil Foley (University of Texas at Austin); Yvette Huginnie (University of California at Santa Cruz); Tera Hunter (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); Gary Okihiro (Cornell University); Zaragosa Vargas (Ohio State University).

**Committee on Women Historians:** Carla A. Hesse (University of California at Berkeley), *chair*; Stanley Chojnacki (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); Linda Shopes (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission); Glenna Matthews (University of California at Berkeley); Marcia Wright (Columbia University); Jennifer Brier (Rutgers University).

#### **Prize and Fellowship Committees**

**Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize:** Kathryn L. Reyerson (University of Minnesota), *chair*; Holger Herwig (University of Calgary); Ronnie Po-Chia Hsia (New York University); Sabine MacCormack (University of Michigan); Allan Megill (University of Virginia).

**Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize:** William B. Cohen (Indiana University); Phillip G. Nord (Princeton University); Stanley Payne (University of Wisconsin at Madison); Pamela Radcliff (University of California at San Diego); Anson Rabinbach (Princeton University).

**Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize:** Helena M. Wall (Pomona College), *chair*; Toby Ditz (Johns Hopkins University); Gregory Kealey (Memorial University of Newfoundland); John F. Schwaller (University of Montana); Stanley Engerman (University of Rochester).

**Committee on the James Henry Breasted Prize:** Janet Johnson (University of Chicago), *chair*; Ronald Mellor (University of California at Los Angeles); Sarah B. Pomeroy (Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York).

**Committee on the John K. Fairbank Prize:** Stefan Tanaka (University of California at San Diego) *chair*; Pamela Crossley (Dartmouth College); Hoyt Cleveland Tillman (Arizona State University); Jeffrey Wasserstrom (Indiana University); Fred Notehelfer (University of California at Los Angeles).

**Committee on the Herbert Feis Award:** Elizabeth Faue (Wayne State University); John Le Donne (Cambridge, Mass.); Kenneth Maxwell (Council on Foreign Relations); Francisco

Scarano (University of Wisconsin at Madison); Fredika Teute (Institute of Early American and Culture).

**Committee on the Morris D. Forkosch Prize:** Dane Kennedy (University of Nebraska), *chair*; Roger Buckley (University of Connecticut at Storrs); Raymond Dumett (Purdue University); Margot Finn (Emory University); one member to be appointed.

**Committee on the Leo Gershoy Award:** Helen Nader (University of Arizona), *chair*; Martha Howell (Columbia University); Harry Liebersohn (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign); Jo Ann Hoepfner Moran (Cruz) (Georgetown University); Pamela Smith (Pomona College).

**Committee on the Joan Kelly Memorial Prize:** Anne Scott (Duke University), *chair*; Isabel Hull (Cornell University); Dennis Romano (Syracuse University); Ann Twinam (University of Cincinnati); Stephanie McCurry (University of California at San Diego).

**Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Prize:** Stanley Kutler (University of Wisconsin at Madison), *chair*; Cornelia Dayton (University of California at Irvine); Sarah Barringer Gordon (University of Pennsylvania); Leonard W. Levy (Ashland, Ore.); David T. Konig (Washington University in St. Louis).

**Committee on the Helen & Howard R. Marraro Prizes:** Alexander J. Grab (University of Maine at Orono), *chair*; Alice Kelikian (Brandeis University); John E. Monfasani (State University of New York at Albany).

**Committee on the Wesley-Logan Prize:** Gwendolyn Hall (Rutgers University), Stuart Schwartz (Yale University); one member to be appointed.

**Committee on the John O'Connor Film Award:** Theodore Rabb (Princeton University), *chair*; Victoria de Grazia (Columbia University); Steven Ross (University of Southern California).

**Committee on the Nancy Roelker Mentorship Award:** Gloria Miranda (El Camino College), *chair*; Susan Glenn (University of Washington); Jill Watts (California State University at San Marcos); William Paquette (Tidewater Community College); Heidi Ropp (Aspen [CO.] Public Schools).

**Committee on Teaching Prizes:** Thomas Arnold (Yale University); Susan Porter Benson (University of Connecticut at Storrs); Simeon Crowther (California State University at Long Beach); Diego Gonzalez-Grande (Benjamin Franklin High School, New Orleans); James E. Adomanis (Maryland Center for the Study of History and Civic Education).

**Committee on the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship:** James O. Horton (George Washington University), *chair*; Paula Bake (University of Pittsburgh); Richard D. Brown (University of Connecticut at Storrs); Kathleen N. Conzen (University of Chicago); Rachel Klein (University of California at San Diego).

**Committee on the NASA Fellowship:** Lillian Hoddeson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *chair*; Glenn E. Bugos (The Prologue Group); John F. Guilmartin (Ohio State University); Joel Mokyr (Northwestern University); Michael Neufeld (National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution).

### **Special, Joint, and Ad Hoc Committees**

**Joint AHA-Canadian Historical Association Committee:** Gordon T. Stewart (Michigan State University), *chair*; Peter Way (University of Sussex); Henry Yu (University of California at Los Angeles).

**Program Committee for 1998:** Sara Evans (University of Minnesota), *chair*; Ann Waltner (University of Minnesota), *co-chair*; Charles Ambler (University of Texas at El Paso); Lonnie Bunch (National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution); Joan Cadden (University of California at Davis); John Chasteen (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); Paula Findlen (Stanford University); Eric Rothschild (Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, NY); John Voll (Georgetown University); Eric Weitz (St. Olaf College); one member to be appointed.

### **Delegates**

**Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation:** Warren F. Kimball (Rutgers University).

**American Assn. for the Advancement of Slavic Studies:** Melissa Bokovoy (University of New Mexico).

**American Council of Learned Societies:** Thomas Holt (University of Chicago).

**International Committee of Historical Sciences:** Renate Bridental (Brooklyn College, City University of New York).

**National Historical Publications and Records Commission:** Constance B. Schulz (University of South Carolina).

**Social Science Research Council:** Iris Berger (University of Albany).

**Friends of the German Historical Institute:** to be appointed.

*Note: Sandra B. Freitag, the AHA's executive director, is an ex officio member of all committees.*



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## 1997 Awards for Scholarly Distinction

In 1984 the Council of the AHA established the American Historical Association Award for Scholarly Distinction. Each year a nominating jury recommends to the Council up to three names for the award. The Council then selects up to three names from the list presented. Nominees are senior historians of the highest distinction in the historical profession who have spent the bulk of their professional careers in the United States. Previous awards have gone to Nettie Lee Benson, Woodrow Borah, Angie Debo, Helen G. Edmonds, Felix Gilbert, John W. Hall, H. Stuart Hughes, Margaret Atwood Judson, George F. Kerman, Paul Oskar Kristeller, Gerhart B. Ladner, Gerda Lerner, Edmund Morgan, George L. Mosse, H. Leon Prather Sr., Benjamin Quarles, Edwin O. Reischauer, Nicholas V Riasanovsky, Caroline Robbins, Carl E. Schorske, Kenneth M. Setton, Kenneth M. Stamp, Chester E. Starr, Barbara and Staidey Stein, Lawrence Stone, Merze Tate, Emma Lou Thornbrough, Brian Tierney, and George R. Woolfolk.

Joining this distinguished list are Alfred D. Chandler Jr. (Harvard University); August Meier, (Kent State University); and Benjamin I. Schwartz (Harvard University). President-elect Joseph C. Miller read the following citations at the general meeting.

**“Alfred D. Chandler Jr.,** professor emeritus at Harvard University, is the world’s foremost business historian. After graduating from Harvard in 1940, Chandler spent five years in the U.S. Navy. He earned a master’s degree at the University of North Carolina immediately after World War II, and then returned to Harvard, where he received a PhD in history in 1952. His outside field was sociology, and he was greatly influenced by Max Weber’s work on bureaucratic rationality and by the ‘structural-functional’ methodology of Talcott Parsons. Chandler was also involved in the activities of the Research Center in Entrepreneurial History that thrived at the Harvard Business School in the late 1940s and early 1950s. He taught at MIT from 1951 to 1963 and at Johns Hopkins from 1963 to 1971. The Harvard Business School appointed him Straus Professor of Business History in 1971, and Chandler held that prestigious chair until the mid-1990s.

“Over the last half century, Chandler’s numerous publications have defined the field: he is universally acknowledged as the ‘dean’ of business history. Indeed, his reputation is so great that, in some quarters, his name is virtually synonymous with the field itself. Chandler is linked to business history in much the same way that Frederick Jackson Turner led and mirrored the field of frontier history. Because of Chandler’s enormous impact on the direction of modern scholarship, the descriptive adjective ‘Chandlerian’ long ago entered the lexicon of every economic, and business historian, as well as the vocabulary of many members of related disciplines. In some intellectual circles Chandler is now ranked with Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber, and John Maynard Keynes as an original thinker and a scholar whose contributions have shaped the work of subsequent cadres of researchers.

“The first important book that Chandler published was *Strategy and Structure: Chapters in the History of the Industrial Enterprise* with MIT Press in 1962. Drawing on his knowledge of sociology, the author was able to analyze from a fresh perspective the circumstances that led managers of the nation’s largest business enterprises to alter

significantly their administrative structures. Chandler discovered a new pattern. When modern firms broadened their product lines, the organizing principles that had functioned so well in the 19<sup>th</sup> century quickly became obsolete. Beginning in the 1920s, corporate leaders like DuPont and General Motors adopted a decentralized management structure that was more in harmony with the strategy of product diversification.

“Chandler’s work shifted the direction of historical research dramatically. In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, business historians had tended to focus on competitive externalities, but Chandler, in marked contrast, probed the myriad internal factors that shaped decision-making. In his Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Visible Hand*, published in 1977, the author traced the evolution of management structures from the coming of railroads to the emergence of giant industrial enterprises. Whereas Adam Smith had emphasized the ‘invisible hand’ of outside market forces in the allocation of goods and services within the economy, Chandler argued that large business units were prone to internalize transactions in an effort to speed the processes of production and distribution. In *Scale and Scope*, published in 1988, Chandler broadened his horizon even further, providing readers with a comparative study of management systems in Great Britain, Germany, and the United States in the modern era.

“In addition to his work in business history, Chandler was engaged during his years at Johns Hopkins in editing the papers of Dwight David Eisenhower, the general who coordinated allied military strategy during World War II and was later elected president of the United States. As editor, Chandler discovered that Eisenhower’s organizational duties as supreme commander had much in common with the functions performed by modern business executives. The impressive series of documentary volumes that he launched is now approaching a conclusion, with 17 superb source books already in print.

“As a director of doctoral dissertations, Chandler supervised the work of a number of students who have gone on to successful academic careers, among them William Becker, Charles Cheape, Richard John, Harold Livesay, Edwin Perkins, Glenn Porter, David Sicilia, and Mary Yeager. He also mentored many other scholars, including Thomas Hughes and Louis Galambos. In retirement, Chandler has remained active in scholarly pursuits. His latest project, which is nearly complete, is a book manuscript tentatively entitled *Paths of Learning: The Evolution of High Technology Industries*.

“Today, as some researchers speak of business history entering a new ‘post-Chandler’ phase, we can see clearly how this remarkable scholar has both dominated and advanced the field over the past three decades. We are all indebted to him for his path breaking contributions to our discipline and to other disciplines—including economics, sociology, and political science that have been influenced by his innovative and meticulous scholarship.”

“Since the pioneering work of Carter G. Woodson and the establishment of the *Journal of Negro History* in 1915, no historian has influenced the study of African American history more broadly than **August Meier**, whose revised dissertation, *Negro Thought in America, 1880-1915*, published in 1963, reinvigorated a relatively dormant field. In subsequent books, often written in collaboration with his colleague Elliott Rudwick, Meier applied to the institutions and leaders of 20<sup>th</sup>-century America the same

rigorous social and intellectual analysis he first applied to the post-Civil War generations of black professionals and businessmen.

“If those scholarly works influenced primarily his fellow teachers and writers, Meier neglected neither students nor general readers. In 1966 his and Rudwick’s *From Plantation to Ghetto* became at once one of the two standard texts for the black history courses then proliferating in colleges and universities. Thereafter, with several collaborators, he edited various collections of primary documents to make the African American voices of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries readily accessible.

“In addition to his own publications, Meier has been a stern but immensely helpful godfather to the authors he recruited for his two series, Athenaeum’s Studies in American Negro Life and the University of Illinois Press series Blacks in the New World. While both series reprinted early classics and previously published monographs, it was Meier’s combination of demanding criticism and generous aid to the authors of books aborning that gave most abundantly to the historical profession as such. In both editing and teaching, so John Bracey, his onetime student and frequent collaborator, has observed, Meier’s bibliographic references seemed prescriptions for lifelong learning while his performance standards demanded solid command of substance and eschewed speculations and flights of fancy.

“Yet Meier existed in no ivory tower. He has been a public intellectual as well, one whose timely essays in magazines for the general reader extended his analyses of current issues well beyond a historically oriented readership. But whatever his audience and however passionate his commitment to racial equality and civil rights, his writing has steadily avoided polemical distortions and waffling conclusions. It was no mere coincidence that the Southern Historical Association, whose meetings in segregated facilities Meier successfully challenged in 1960, elected him its 1992 president.

“The American Historical Association is honored to present its Award for Scholarly Distinction to August Meier.”

“The range of **Benjamin I. Schwartz**’s interests have inspired generations of students and teachers. Currently professor emeritus at Harvard University, Schwartz began his career there with a bachelor’s degree in romance languages and literatures and a master’s in education. He became a cryptanalyst in the U.S. Signal Corps during the war and a newspaper censorship officer in occupied Japan until his discharge as captain in 1946. Only then did he begin his academic studies of the Far East, taking a PhD in history and Far Eastern languages at Harvard in 1950, and joining the faculty in the departments of history and government, where from 1975 he held the Leroy B. Williams Chair in History and Political Science.

“Benjamin Schwartz’s research and writings reflect an engagement in the issues of the present grounded in a deep sensitivity to the complexity of the past and present, West and East. In *Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao* (1951), he documented the emergence of an indigenous Chinese revolutionary strategy distinct from the Comintern’s, and in a pioneering study of Ch’en Tu-hsiu he showed how faith in a Western model of modernity was transmuted into a commitment to a Marxist path to the future. Tracing the formation of the Western model, *In Search of Wealth and Power: Yen Fu and the West* (1964) showed how the translator of Spencer, Mill, and Montesquieu could not only bend their ideas to the uses of Chinese nationalism, but also illuminate for us the Faustian spirit at work in the power of liberalism. That the Other, in the person of

Yen Fu, could teach us something about ourselves, vindicated Schwartz's abiding aversion to monolithic and simplistic dichotomizations, categorizations, and periodizations. And yet, he argued, if civilizations share common problems, they approach them with different orientations, the early stages of which he proceeded to explore in his monumental *World of Thought in Ancient China* (1985). At the same time, Schwartz has continued to illuminate the worlds of Chinese and comparative scholarship with brilliant commentary on subjects as diverse as the role of disciplines and area studies, Hannah Arendt, the Red Guards, and the prospects for post-Tiananmen China.

"His students and colleagues are deeply indebted to Benjamin Schwartz for the breadth of perspective and relentless insistence on the complexities of reality which he has brought to the expanding field of Chinese history. The Association is honored to present him with the Award for Scholarly Distinction."

#### Beveridge Family Teaching Award

Established in 1995, this prize honors the Beveridge family's longstanding commitment to the AHA and to K-12 teaching. Friends and family members endowed this award to recognize excellence and innovation in elementary, middle, and secondary school history teaching, including career contributions and specific initiatives. The honoree(s) can be recognized either for individual excellence in teaching or for an innovative initiative applicable to the entire field. It is offered on a two-cycle rotation: in even-numbered years, to an individual; in odd numbered years, to a group. The prize was first offered in 1996, and in 1997 was given to a group of teachers.

Miller announced that the second award would be given to **Marathon County History Teaching Alliance** of Wausau, Wisconsin. The Committee on Teaching Prizes cited the alliance "as an outstanding collaborative professional development program designed by local teachers and university faculty to enhance student learning by improving social studies instruction. During its 12-year history, it has created a truly regional learning community that involves 18 to 24 teachers annually in planning and presenting programs aimed at using recent scholarship to enrich secondary curriculum and instruction. The alliance brings recognized scholars in various historical fields together with secondary teachers in summer institutes and academic year seminars. The results have included significant curriculum enhancements, continuing professional development for teachers in the region, and praise from national leaders in the field of history education."

#### William Gilbert Award

Named in memory of William Gilbert, a longtime AHA member and distinguished scholar-teacher at the University of Kansas, this biennial award recognizes outstanding contributions to the teaching of history through the publication of journal and serial articles. Eligible for consideration are articles written by members of the AHA and published in the United States during the previous two years. Journals, magazines, and other serials that publish works on the teaching of history, including methodology and theory of pedagogy, are also eligible to submit nominations.



Miller announced that the recipient of the second William Gilbert Award was **Susan L. Speaker** for “Getting Started: Using the Time Machine to Teach History,” published in the August 1995 issue of *The History Teacher*.

“This intelligent and well-written article presents an excellent example of an increasingly popular (but difficult to execute) strategy for teaching social history. For her history of medicine class the author developed a series of simulations that require students to react to a variety of hypothetical historical situations. None of these exercises requires elaborate teaching aids and all focus on important issues in the history of medicine and its social context. What distinguishes her account of this technique is the clarity of its exposition, the creativity and vividness of the hypothetical constructs, and the soundness and practicality of the advice to potential users of this technique.”

#### John E. O’Connor Film Award

In recognition of his exceptional role as a pioneer in both teaching and research regarding film and history, the American Historical Association established this award in honor of John E. O’Connor of the New Jersey Institute of Technology and Rutgers University. The award seeks to recognize outstanding interpretations of history through the medium of film or video. Essential elements are stimulation of thought, imaginative use of the media effective presentation of information and ideas, sensitivity to modern scholarship and accuracy. The production should encourage viewers to ask questions about historical interpretations as well as to make a contribution to the understanding of history.

The fifth O’Connor Award was presented to *A World Inscribed*, a documentary about medieval manuscripts and the scribes and illuminators who produced them. The film was written, directed, and produced by Kathleen McDonough, San Rafael, California. Miller read the committee’s citation:

“This remarkable film about medieval manuscripts and their scribes brings to life a vital chapter of Western history. Despite the difficulty of evoking the Middle Ages on screen, the producers have succeeded in conveying—briefly, elegantly, wittily, and cogently—the human and cultural dimensions of the age of scribes and also of the transition to print. It is a film that both students and general audiences will find absorbing and illuminating.”

#### Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award

In recognition of Nancy Lyman Roelker’s role as a teacher, scholar, and committee member of the historical profession, and on the occasion of her 75<sup>th</sup> birthday, friends, colleagues, and former students established the Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award. The annual award recognizes and encourages a special quality exemplified by Professor Roelker through the human component in her teaching of history.

Mentoring should encompass not only a belief in the value of the study of history but also a commitment to and a love of teaching it to students regardless of age or career goals. Advising is an essential component, but it also combines a consistent personal commitment by the mentor to the student as a person. Offering a human alternative,

frequently in quiet and unacknowledged ways, mentors like Professor Roelker believe that the essence of history lies in its human scope. With this award, the American Historical Association attests to the special role of mentors to the future of the historical profession.

Nominations for the 1997 prize were for the K-12 level. Miller read the following citation:

"The Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award was established to honor teachers of history who taught, guided, and inspired their students in a way that changed their lives. The award is given on a three-cycle rotation to graduate, undergraduate, and secondary school teacher-mentors. Mentoring is an important part of the history discipline because it inspires students to pursue the field of history, provides them with the necessary guidance to become productive and fulfilled scholars and teachers in the field, and fosters a continuing tradition of excellence in the historical discipline.

**"Thea G. Glicksman** of Okemos High School in Okemos, Michigan, is esteemed and respected by students, parents, and colleagues as a dynamic classroom teacher-educator and selfless mentor. As one student noted, 'to her, the kids are the most important, for they are her motivation to get up in the morning and the reason for her dedicating nearly 20 years to bettering education as a whole.' The commitment to fostering student growth and development stems from Ms. Glicksman's ability to allow her students 'access to her at any time of the day to enhance the "A" student's knowledge and understanding, or to work with the remedial student who is especially challenged.' 'She has a deep concern for all her students, and would like to see every one of them succeed not only in her class but in life also.'

"As the sixth recipient of the Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award, Thea G. Glicksman's teaching career exemplifies the tenets of mentorship including the ability to inspire, counsel, and nurture student personal and academic growth and development."

#### Honorary Foreign Member

At its second annual meeting in Saratoga in 1885, the newly appointed Committee on Nominations for Honorary Membership introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that appointed Leopold von Ranke as the first honorary foreign member. In the intervening 113 years, only 81 individuals have been so honored. Previously selected biennially, honorees are now selected annually, awarding a foreign scholar who is distinguished in his or her field and who has "notably aided the work of American historians."

Miller announced the addition of **David Ayalon**, professor emeritus of Hebrew University of Jerusalem. "David Ayalon is one of the few scholars who can be regarded as a founder of his field. He was trained as a specialist in medieval Middle East history and quickly established an expertise in the fields of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century eastern Mediterranean history. In particular, he began a lifelong study of the unusual Islamic institution of military slavery most often known by the name Mamluk. Prior to the appearance of his path breaking articles on this institution in medieval Egypt and elsewhere in the Islamic world, it was widely regarded as a peculiar phenomenon of only marginal interest. Professor Ayalon set out, literally, to examine everything available, either in print or in manuscript. He recognized quite early that no credible analysis could

be attempted until a foundation of accurate definitions had been completed. Every article or book which touches on any aspect of Mamluks refers to the scholarly contributions of David Ayalon.

“One measure of Dr. Ayalon’s value to the profession is the frequency with which scholars in other countries seek him out and find him helpful. Following his retirement in 1983 after a long and distinguished career at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, he has remained vigorously engaged in his discipline and professional community. He has frequently visited U.S. colleges and universities, generously sharing his time with faculty and students alike. In supporting Professor Ayalon’s nomination, colleagues state that he has ‘created a field’ and that ‘his work is a foundation stone for my own, and I think most Middle East historians are equally indebted to him.’ And Professor Ayalon is the doyen of Israeli scholars of the Middle East. Two generations of Israelis and many Americans have learned their craft from his teaching!”

“The American Historical Association is honored to acknowledge Professor Ayalon’s role in the international community of scholars by selecting him as the Honorary Foreign Member for 1997.”

## 1997 American Historical Association Book Awards

At the 1998 annual meeting in Seattle, the following prizes were announced. The committee's citations are recorded below.

### Herbert Baxter Adams Prize

**Pieter M. Judson** (Swarthmore College) for *Exclusive Revolutionaries: Liberal Politics, Social Experience, and National Identity in the Austrian Empire, 1848-1914* (University of Michigan Press, 1996). Pieter Judson has written a meticulously researched account of the evolution of liberal politics in the Austrian Empire from 1848 to the outbreak of World War I. Based on the extensive documentation from the Austrian State Archive and the Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv, as well as from regional and city archives, this study does for Austria what previous studies have done for Germany. The argument throughout is sophisticated and nuanced. Judson sees the liberals not as a monolithic group but rather as a polyglot collection divided by as many issues as united them. Judson situates the liberals within the empire's political process, in regard to the nationality issue and to the many attempts at social and economic reform. Judson's main argument that the process of fragmentation actually strengthened the German-speaking middle classes in maintaining their grip on power is at once original and challenging to previous scholarship and should stimulate discussion for some time to come.

### George Louis Beer Prize

**Vojtech Mastny** (Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, Essen, Germany) for *The Cold War and Soviet Insecurity: The Stalin Years* (Oxford University Press, 1996). Vojtech Mastny's impressive new work is the first major study to integrate documentation recently made available from Soviet archives with material from Western sources. A worthy sequel to the author's acclaimed earlier work, *Russia's Road to the Cold War* (1979), this book presents a balanced analysis of the complex relationship between the Soviet Union and the West following World War II. It transcends the earlier simplisms of both standard Cold War and "revisionist" accounts to provide a penetrating treatment of motivations, policies, and outcomes, greatly improving our understanding of Soviet diplomacy during Stalin's final decade.

### Albert J. Beveridge Award

**William B. Taylor** (Southern Methodist University) for *Magistrates of the Sacred: Priests and Parishioners in Eighteenth-Century Mexico* (Stanford University Press, 1996). This masterful work inaugurates a new era in the study of church-state relations in late colonial Mexico as social history. Taylor's study ranges from the details of everyday parochial life to diocesan and archdiocesan politics with an ease of conceptual vision. His work has implications far beyond late 18<sup>th</sup>-century Mexico.

### James Henry Breasted Prize

**Amelie Kuhrt** (University College, London) for *The Ancient Near East, c. 3000-330 BC.*, 2 vols. (Routledge, 1995). The enormous breadth and depth of Amelie Kuhrt's work, her ability to elucidate even the most confused periods and deftly to incorporate both source problems and scholarly disagreements in her text, and her lucid prose make this volume a pleasure to read. Her copious illustrations, both traditional visual images and translations of original ancient texts, and her extensive and up-to-date bibliography enhance the book's value for student and scholar alike. With this volume, she has expanded the parameters of the field of world history.

John H. Dunning Prize

**Kathleen M. Brown** (University of Pennsylvania) for *Good Wives, Nasty Wenches, and Anxious Patriarchs: Gender, Race, and Power in Colonial Virginia* (University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1996). In this imaginative study, Kathleen Brown rereads colonial Virginia history from the perspective of gender. She examines the role of gender in creating racial slavery and traces the intensification of patriarchal forms in gentry family life, colonial culture, law, and politics. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, Brown demonstrates, discourses of race and gender intertwined to sustain the political and social authority of the planter elite. Extensively researched and theoretically sophisticated, *Good Wives, Nasty Wenches, and Anxious Patriarchs* transforms our understanding of gender, patriarchy, race, slavery, and power in colonial Virginia.

John K. Fairbank Prize

**Paul A. Cohen** (Wellesley College) for *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth* (Columbia University Press, 1997). This work is a fine example of a study that pushes historians beyond an event as a singular object of study. It challenges us to recognize the multiple voices within an event as well as the changing meaning of historical facts. In this sense, his study has many temporalities: the synchronic time of the Boxer rebellion, the changing historicity of the event, and the times of historians. Moreover, these layers are combined in an impressive craftsmanship—judicious interweaving of analysis with data and, above all, a graceful writing style—that reminds us of an earlier goal of history as both art and science.

Herbert Feis Award

**D. Michael Quinn** (Independent Scholar, Salt Lake City, Utah) for *Same-Sex Dynamics among Nineteenth-Century Americans: A Mormon Example* (University of Illinois Press, 1996). This thoroughly documented study of same-sex interactions among 19<sup>th</sup>-century Mormons is a welcome addition to the growing literature on American attitudes toward homosexuality. Confirming for Mormons what has been claimed for other groups—that behaviors later proscribed were once tolerated—Quinn's bold and original book opens fresh vistas on the construction of sexuality in U.S. history. It also is a signal contribution to our understanding of the Mormon community.

Morris D. Forkosch Prize

**Margaret R. Hunt** (Amherst College) for *The Middling Sort: Commerce, Gender, and the Family in England, 1680-1780* (University of California Press, 1996). This important book presents a richly textured social history of the progenitors of a capitalist middle class in late 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century England. Drawing on an impressive array of archival evidence and informed by a sophisticated appreciation of theoretical and historiographical concerns, Hunt traces the ways that gender, family, commerce, and morality were woven together in the lives of the “middling sort,” creating a distinctive class identity. This is a work that manages to maintain intimate acquaintance with individual experience while addressing many of the larger questions that concern British social historians.

Leo Gershoy Award

**Timothy Tackett** (University of California at Irvine) for *Becoming a Revolutionary: The Deputies of the French National Assembly and the Emergence of a Revolutionary Culture (1789-1790)* (Princeton University Press, 1996). Timothy Tackett’s remarkable study challenges current understanding of the prior political experience and ideas of the Third Estate deputies in 1789. He casts doubt on the intellectual origins of their radicalism demonstrating that most of them arrived with traditional societal views, some anticlericalism, and few Enlightenment ideas. Most of the revolutionary proposals of that first year originated in the dynamic of the first six weeks—the ceremonial ordering by Estates, the procedural problems, the lack of royal leadership.

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize

**Gail Hershatter** (Merrill College, University of California at Santa Cruz) for *Dangerous Pleasures: Prostitution and Modernity in Twentieth-Century Shanghai* (University of California Press, 1997). This study of prostitution in Shanghai illuminates not only the various ways the institution is constructed but also the social and political history of 20<sup>th</sup>-century China. Characterized by careful research, a comparative perspective, sophisticated methodology, and lively presentation, this book shows the complex interaction between those involved, those who wrote about, and those who regulated the sex trade. Hershatter raises issues that stimulate the thinking of historians no matter what their special fields.

Littleton-Griswold Prize

**William J. Novak** (University of Chicago) for *The People’s Welfare: Law and Regulation in Nineteenth-Century America* (University of North Carolina Press, 1996). William Novak’s *The People’s Welfare* is a rich and provocative reinterpretation of the role of law and regulation in 19<sup>th</sup>-century America. Examining the wide application of the police power in five areas (health, safety, economy, morals, and public spaces), Novak

argues that a distinctive mode of governance elevated the public good and community interests over individual rights and private profit. Sure to spark controversy and to change the terms of the debate about how law was used in the quest for a “well-regulated society,” *The People’s Welfare* marks a new epoch in the historiography of law in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Helen and Howard R. Marraro Prize

**Carl Ipsen** (Indiana University) for *Dictating Demography: The Problem of Population in Fascist Italy* (Cambridge University Press, 1996). Carl Ipsen has written a careful and original study of attempts to promote pronatalism in Mussolini’s Italy. In *Dictating Demography* he combines population theory, archival documentation, and policy pronouncements to show the ways by which government statistics in the inter-war period inflected high politics and public opinion. Ipsen dissects both the data and the ideology behind the “battle” for the birth rate, and he ties the fertility decline debate to ruralism, racism, and colonization in a cogent and compelling account.

Wesley-Logan Prize

**W. Jeffrey Bolster** (University of New Hampshire) for *Black Jacks: African American Seamen in the Age of Sail* (Harvard University Press, 1997). Diasporic in reach, *Black Jacks* provides fascinating insights into the range of contacts among people of African descent in the Americas. At the center of it all are black seamen. There are some memorable moments in this book, as when Bolster turns his gaze upon the black American seamen who were imprisoned in Dartmoor during the War of 1812.

**Brenda Gayle Plummer** (University of Wisconsin at Madison) for *Rising Wind: Black Americans and U.S. Foreign Affairs, 1935-1960* (University of North Carolina Press, 1996). A book of considerable scope, depth, breadth, and quality of research, thoughtful interpretations and clarity of writing, *Rising Wind* brings to diplomatic history innovative conceptualizations that go beyond the traditionally narrow framework to include the impact of nongovernmental people and organizations upon issues of foreign policy.

*Note: By committee decision, the Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award, established in 1986 to recognize outstanding teaching and advocacy for history teaching at two-year, four-year, and graduate colleges and universities, was not awarded in 1997.*

## **AHA 1997-98 Grant and Fellowship Recipients**

*The American Historical Association is pleased to announce that the following candidates were selected from among many fine applicants to receive the AHA grants and fellowships for 1997-98.*

### **1997 Littleton-Griswold Research Grants**

Susanna Blumenthal (New York University)  
Jacob Cogan (Yale University)  
Kathleen Cummings (Brandeis University)  
Bruce Eelman (University of Maryland at College Park)  
Cheryl Deloris Hicks (Princeton University)  
Derek Krissoff (SUNY-Buffalo)  
Michael Millender (University of Florida)  
Elizabeth Rosen (Graduate School of the City University of New York)

### **1997 Michael Kraus Research Grants**

Andrew Kevin Frank (University of Florida)  
Steven J. Oatis (Emory University)  
Joshua Piker (Cornell University)

### **1997 Albert J. Beveridge Research Grants**

Frank Argote-Freyre (Rutgers University)  
Edward A. Baptist (University of Pennsylvania)  
Marc Becker (University of Kansas)  
Kathleen Ann Clark (Yale University)  
Max S. Edelson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Anne Enke (University of North Carolina at Greensboro)  
Colin Robert Fisher (University of California at Irvine)  
Bridget Ford (University of California at Davis)  
Julia Foulkes (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)  
Tami J. Friedman (Columbia University)  
Moon Ho Jung (Cornell University)  
Jennifer Keene (University of Redlands)  
DeeAnna Manning (Washington University)  
Lisa R. Mar (University of Toronto)  
Sarah-Jane Mathieu (Yale University)  
Matthew Mulcahy (University of Minnesota at Minneapolis)  
Susan Parker (University of Florida)  
Amy G. Richter (New York University)  
Lori E. Rotskoff (Yale University)  
Andrew B. Smith (University of California at Los Angeles)  
Jennifer Michel Spear (University of Minnesota at Minneapolis)  
Evelyn Sterne (Duke University)  
Caroline Waldron (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
John Edward Williams-Searle (University of Iowa).



**1996 Bernadotte E. Schmitt Research Grant**

Brian Catlos (University of Toronto)

Katherine French (SUNY-New Paltz)

Kevin Grant (University of California at Berkeley)

Dawn Marie Hayes (College of Staten Island, CUNY)

Elizabeth Lehfeldt (Cleveland State University)

Jacob Melish (University of Michigan at Ann Arbor)

Joseph Perry (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Eve M. Trout Powell (University of Georgia at Athens)

Christopher Schmidt-Nowara (Stanford University)

Mary Ann Suydam (Kenyon College)

**1996-97 Fellowship in Aerospace History**

Jill D. Snider, of Washington, DC, for her proposal, "Race, Aviation, and American Foreign Policy: An Analysis of the Rhetoric of Three Latin American Goodwill Flights."

**1997-98 Fellowship in Aerospace History**

Margaret Weitekamp, of Ithaca, NY, for her proposal, "The Right Stuff, The Wrong Sex: The Science, Politics, and Culture of Lady Astronaut Trainees, 1959-63."

**Financial Report of the American Historical Association**  
for the Year Ended June 30, 1997

NISHI, PAPAGJIKA & REGER, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CONSULTANTS

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Council  
American Historical Association  
Washington, DC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of American Historical Association as of June 30, 1997, and the related statements of activities, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year 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 audit.

We conducted our audit 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Historical Association as of June 30, 1997, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, for the year ended June 30, 1997 the Association changed its method of accounting for contributions, and its method of financial reporting and financial statement presentation.

Rockville, Maryland  
November 14, 1997

MEMBER: AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

**American Historical Association**  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
JUNE 30, 1997

**ASSETS**

Current Assets:

Cash	(\$18,935)
Investments at market value,	\$3,066,905
Accounts receivable	\$69,487
Employee receivable	\$2,526
Prepaid expenses	\$14,191
Total current assets	\$3,134,174

Property, plant and equipment at cost:

Land	\$8,000
Building and improvements	\$351,042
Furniture and equipment	\$485,011
Less accumulated depreciation	\$844,053
Total property, plant and equipment	(\$399,590)

Other asset:

Deposits	\$1,700
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Total assets	\$3,580,337
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**LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS**

Current liabilities:

Note payable - line of credit	\$96,137
Accounts receivable	\$113,553
Accrued vacation	\$65,067
Deferred revenue:	
Exhibits	\$77,325
Subscriptions	\$116,001
Total liabilities	\$468,083

Net assets:

Unrestricted:

Undesignated	(\$221,341)
Designated (Note 1)	\$1,096,235
Property, plant, and equipment (Note 1)	\$444,463
Total unrestricted	\$1,319,357

Temporarily restricted (Note 1)	\$1,483,615
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Permanently restricted (Note 1)	\$309,282
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Total net assets	\$3,112,254
------------------	-------------

Total liabilities and net assets	\$3,580,337
----------------------------------	-------------

*See Notes to Financial Statements*

# American Historical Association

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Revenues, gains, other support:				
Membership	\$812,709			\$812,709
Annual Meeting	\$483,193			\$483,193
Publications	\$388,487			\$388,487
American Historical Revue	\$394,308			\$394,308
Interest and Dividends	\$34,873	\$42,502		\$77,375
Contributions, grants and contracts		\$33,616		\$33,616
Endowment fund revenue	\$36,945			\$36,945
Grants	\$13,440			\$13,440
Development	\$1,000			\$1,000
Miscellaneous	\$10,857			\$10,857
Realized gain on security sales	\$75,685	\$92,239		\$167,924
Unrealized gain on investments	\$213,002	\$259,592		\$472,594
Net assets released from restrictions				
Satisfaction of program restrictions	\$79,417	(\$79,417)		
Total revenues, gains and other support	\$2,543,916	\$348,532	\$0	\$2,892,448
Expenses				
Membership	\$118,762			\$118,762
Council	\$218,051			\$218,051
Annual meeting	\$240,837			\$240,837
Publications	\$384,455			\$384,455
American Historical Revue	\$579,457			\$579,457
Promotion	\$15,395			\$15,395
Grants	\$38,072			\$38,072
Development	\$11,704			\$11,704
Contributions / coalitions	\$54,734			\$54,734
Administration	\$555,944			\$555,944
Management fee	\$9,470			\$9,470
Restricted fund	\$79,417			\$79,417
Prizes and related expenses - designated funds	\$5,280			\$5,280
Depreciation	\$36,779			\$36,779
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	\$1,545			\$1,545
Subtotal	\$2,349,902	\$0	\$0	\$2,349,902
Deferred compensation and severance	\$21,250			\$21,250
Total expenses	\$2,371,152	\$0	\$0	\$2,371,152
Changes in net assets	\$172,764	\$348,532	\$0	\$521,296

*See Note to Financial Statements.*

**American Historical Association**  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Net assets:				
Balances, July 1, 1996, as previously reported	\$1,104,793	\$1,135,083	\$309,282	\$2,549,158
Adjustments applicable to prior period	\$41,800			\$41,800
Balances, July 1, 1996, as restated	\$1,146,593	\$1,135,083	\$309,282	\$2,590,958
Changes in net assets	\$172,764	\$348,532		\$521,296
Balances, June 30, 1997	\$1,319,357	\$1,483,615	\$309,282	\$3,112,254

*See Note to Financial Statements.*

# American Historical Association

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Change in net assets	\$521,296
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Depreciation	\$36,779
Loss on fixed assets	\$1,545
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	\$27,801
(Increase) decrease in employee receivable	(\$2,526)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(\$2,983)
(Increase) decrease in deposits	\$8,600
(Increase) decrease in accounts payable	\$34,275
(Increase) decrease in accrued vacation	\$4,334
(Increase) decrease in deferred revenue	(\$9,034)
Gain on security sales	(\$167,924)
Unrealized gain on marketable equity securities	(\$472,594)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(\$20,431)
	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Proceeds from sale of investments	\$578,883
Purchase of investments	(\$362,616)
Purchase of property and equipment	(\$327,913)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(\$111,646)
	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Net borrowings (payments) from revolving credit agreements	\$96,137
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$96,137
	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(\$35,940)
Cash:	
Balances, July 1, 1996	\$17,005
Balances, June 30, 1997	(\$18,395)

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

#### Changes in accounting principles:

Accounting for contributions:

#### Association is as follows:

The Association adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 116, "Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made," whereby contributions received are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted, or permanently restricted support depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions. Restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets upon satisfaction of the time or purpose restrictions.

Financial reporting and financial statement presentation:

The Association adopted SFAS No. 117, "Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations." Under SFAS No. 117, NVLSP is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted, temporarily restricted, and permanently restricted. In addition, AHA is required to present a statement of cash flows. AHA has discontinued its use of fund accounting and, accordingly, has reclassified its financial statements to present these classes of net assets.

#### Basis of presentation:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Net assets and revenues, expenses, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Association and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

#### Unrestricted net assets:

Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed stipulations.

#### Unrestricted designated - 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 unrestricted undesignated net assets.

#### Temporarily restricted net assets:

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met, either by actions of the Association and/or the passage of time. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

#### Permanently restricted net assets:

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they be maintained permanently by the Association. Generally, the donors of these assets permit the Association to use all or part of the income earned on any related investments for general or specific purposes.

**Revenue recognition:**

Revenue (except membership dues) is recognized in the period in which it is earned (accrual method). By contrast, dues are recognized when received (cash method - due to difficulties in extracting the appropriate information from the membership database system). Annual meeting fees collected in advance are recorded as deferred revenue. Subscriptions are recognized on a straight-line basis over the subscription period.

**Investments:**

Marketable equity securities and marketable debt securities are carried at market value. Increase or decreases in market value are recognized in the period in which they occur, as unrealized gains or losses.

**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 n unrelated business income.



### 1. Estimates:

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenue and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were assumed in preparing the financial statements.

### 2. Investments:

The Association's investment balances consist of the following as of June 30, 1997:

	Cost Market	Value
Temporary Investments	\$109,500	\$109,500
U.S Treasury Bonds and Notes	\$449,838	\$445,252
Corporate Bonds and Other	\$25,000	\$23,675
Common Stock	\$979,371	\$2,371,137
Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stock	\$106,921	\$116,226
Cash	\$1,115	\$1,115
Total	<u>\$1,671,745</u>	<u>\$3,066,905</u>

### 3. Property, plant, and equipment:

Property, plant, and equipment in the unrestricted designated fund consisted of the following at 1997

Land	\$8,000
Building and improvements	\$351,042
Furniture and equipment	\$485,011
	<u>\$844,053</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	\$399,590
Total	\$444,463

Depreciation expense charged to the unrestricted fund during the year ended June 30, 1997, was \$36,779.

The Association renovated the building during the year-ended June 30, 1997. The cost of the building renovation was \$239,626.

The Association's land is stated at cost.

### 4. Note payable - line of credit/subsequent event:

The Association has line of credit of \$180,000. Interest is charged at the financial institution's prime rate plus 50%. Collateral consists of approximately \$200,000 of U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes. The outstanding borrowings at June 30, 1997 were \$96,137. The interest rate at June 30, 1997 was 9.0% and the amount of interest charged to operations for the year ended June 30, 1997 was \$6,412. The line of credit expired on October 10, 1997, but was subsequently renewed for one year.

### 5. Related party transactions:

The Association made advances to one its employees during the year ended June 30, 1997. The amount owed to the Association at June 30, 1997. This amount was paid subsequent to year end.

**6. Pension plan:**

The Association has a defined contribution pension plan which 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. The Association's pension expense for the year ended June 30, 1997 was \$43,676.

**7. Grants and contracts:**

The Association is a recipient of various grant and contract awards. Upon completion or general purposes of the Association are either returned or maintained for future restricted purposes.

**8. Adjustments applicable to prior period:**

The beginning fund balances were restated for accounts receivable and prepaid expenses. The Association understated accounts receivable from the prior period by \$53,050, due to the change in accounting policy (cash basis to accrual basis). In addition, the Association overstated prepaid expenses from the prior period by \$11,250. The effect of these adjustments is to increase the general fund by \$41,800.

**9. Fund balances**

The Association had classified the Endowment Fund and the Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment Fund as restricted funds for a number of years. Unless net appreciation on the Endowment Fund and Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment Fund is temporarily or permanently restricted by a donor's explicit stipulation or by a law that extends a donor's restriction to them, net appreciation on endowment funds should be reported as a change in the unrestricted fund. This activity will be reported as unrestricted-designated funds.

**American Historical Association**  
SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED-DESIGNATED FUNDS  
YEAR ENDED YEAR JUNE 30, 1997

Endowment Fund	\$561,859
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment Fund	\$534,376
Total Unrestricted - Designated Funds	<u>\$1,096,235</u>

**American Historical Association**  
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED FUNDS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1994	Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Management Fee	Unrealized Gain on Investments	Expenses	Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1995
Prize Funds:									
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$17,195	\$35	\$650	\$1,410	(\$176)	\$3,969	(\$361)		\$22,722
Ancient History Prize Fund - James H. Breasted Fund	\$1,517		\$360	\$783	(\$98)	\$2,203	(\$331)		\$4,434
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	\$42,959		\$1,404	\$3,047	(\$381)	\$8,577	(\$56)		\$55,550
Beveridge Family Prize Fund	\$8,524	\$997	\$835	\$1,813	(\$227)	\$5,101	(\$500)		\$16,543
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	\$5,126		\$443	\$961	(\$120)	\$2,705	(\$200)		\$8,915
Albert Corey Prize Fund	\$15,367		\$1,182	\$2,565	(\$321)	\$7,219	(\$500)		\$25,512
Premio del Rey Prize Fund	\$5,166		\$467	\$1,015	(\$127)	\$2,855	(\$200)		\$9,176
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	\$16,875		\$553	\$1,199	(\$150)	\$3,375	(\$56)		\$21,796
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	\$30,465		\$1,126	\$2,444	(\$306)	\$6,877	(\$631)		\$39,975
Morris D. Forkisch	\$12,282		\$828	\$1,797	(\$225)	\$5,058			\$19,740
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	\$28,101		\$1,116	\$2,421	(\$303)	\$6,814	(\$606)		\$37,543
William Gilbert Prize Fund	\$3,799		\$404	\$877	(\$110)	\$2,468	(\$45)		\$7,393
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	\$13,877		\$494	\$1,072	(\$134)	\$3,018	(\$200)		\$18,127
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	\$11,088	\$60	\$872	\$1,892	(\$237)	\$5,326	(\$491)		\$18,510
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	\$24,632		\$1,160	\$2,518	(\$315)	\$7,088	(\$1,931)		\$33,152
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	\$10,032		\$587	\$1,273	(\$159)	\$3,582	(\$321)		\$14,994
Nancy Roelker Award	\$3,833		\$639	\$1,387	(\$174)	\$3,904	(\$516)		\$9,073
Rockefeller Foundation Grant - Herbert Feis Prize Fund	\$13,594		\$398	\$864	(\$108)	\$2,431	(\$356)		\$16,823
Wesley-Logan Prize Fund	\$12,220	\$55	\$358	\$777	(\$97)	\$2,185	(\$336)		\$15,162
Andrew D. White Prize Fund	\$8,978		\$263	\$570	(\$71)	\$1,606			\$11,346
Total Prize Funds	\$285,630	\$1,147	\$14,139	\$30,685	(\$3,839)	\$86,361	(\$7,637)		\$406,486

Special projects:									
Access to Archives	\$2,958		\$87	\$188	(\$24)	\$529			\$3,738
American Association for Higher Education		\$2,700					(\$2,700)		
Central European History Prize Fund	\$11,275	\$1,000	\$330	\$716	(\$90)	\$2,016	(\$400)		\$14,847
Hispanic Archives, NEH	\$24,891		\$729	\$1,582	(\$198)	\$4,451	(\$56)		\$31,399
Guide to Historical Literature, Mellon	\$52		\$2	\$3		\$9			\$66
Image as Artifacts Videodisk	\$4,059		\$119	\$258	(\$32)	\$726			\$5,130
Image as Artifacts Tape	\$2,376		\$70	\$151	(\$19)	\$425			\$3,003
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	\$28,181		\$825	\$1,791	(\$224)	\$5,040	(\$5,064)		\$30,549
NAEP	\$445		\$13	\$28	(\$4)	\$80			\$562
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fellowship Program	(\$7,223)	\$28,769					(\$24,224)		(\$2,678)
Pro-Cite (GHL)	\$3,285		\$96	\$209	(\$26)	\$587			\$4,151
Oxford University Press - Guide to Historical Literature	\$39,867		\$1,167	\$2,533	(\$317)	\$7,130			\$50,380
World History Standards	\$17,754		\$520	\$1,128	(\$141)	\$3,175			\$22,436
Total Special Projects	\$127,920	\$32,469	\$3,958	\$8,587	(\$1,075)	\$24,168	(\$32,444)	\$0	\$163,583
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund									
Funds:									
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	\$346,529		\$10,146	\$22,020	(\$2,755)	\$61,971	(\$19,352)		\$418,559
Littleton-Griswold Fund	\$176,955		\$5,913	\$12,834	(\$1,606)	\$36,116	(\$8,443)		\$221,769
David M. Matteson Fund	\$198,049		\$8,346	\$18,113	(\$2,266)	\$50,976			\$273,218
Total Funds	\$721,533	\$0	\$24,405	\$52,967	(\$6,627)	\$149,063	(\$27,795)	\$0	\$913,546
Totals	\$1,135,083	\$33,616	\$42,502	\$92,239	(\$11,541)	\$259,592	(\$67,876)	\$0	\$1,483,615

\* 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**  
SCHEDULE OF PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED FUNDS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

Prize Funds:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$5,000
Ancient History Prize Fund - James H. Breasted Fund	\$10,800
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	\$5,000
Beveridge Family Prize Fund	\$20,000
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	\$10,000
Albert Corey Prize Fund	\$25,000
Premio del Rey Prize Fund	\$10,800
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	\$2,000
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	\$7,990
Morris D. Forkisch	\$16,000
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	\$10,000
William Gilbert Prize Fund	\$10,000
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	\$3,000
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	\$18,692
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	\$15,000
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	\$10,000
Nancy Roelker Award	\$18,000
Total Prize Funds	<u>\$197,282</u>

Funds:

Littleton-Griswold Fund	\$25,000
David M. Matteson Fund	\$87,000
Total Funds	<u>\$112,000</u>

Total Permanently Restricted Funds	<u><u>\$309,282</u></u>
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**American Historical Association**  
**SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS HELD BY**  
**FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**  
**June 30, 1997**

	Participation Percentage	Market Value
Special Funds and Grants:		
Access to Archives	0.1192	\$3,657.00
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	0.8947	\$27,439
Ancient History Prize Fund - James H. Breasted Fund	0.4965	\$15,227
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.9332	\$59,290
Beveridge Family Prize Fund	1.1498	\$35,263
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	13.9686	\$428,403
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	0.6097	\$18,700
Central European History Prize Fund	0.4545	\$13,939
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.6272	\$49,904
Premio del Rey Prize Fund	0.6436	\$19,738
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	0.7609	\$23,335
Endowment Fund	17.9493	\$550,489
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.5501	\$47,541
Morris D. Forkisch Prize Fund	1.1400	\$34,964
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	1.5358	\$47,103
William Gilbert Prize Fund	0.5562	\$17,059
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	0.6803	\$20,865
Hispanic Archives, NEH	1.0034	\$30,772
Image as Artifacts Videodisk	0.1636	\$5,018
Image as Artifacts Tape	0.0958	\$2,937
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	1.1360	\$34,839
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	1.2004	\$36,816
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	1.5976	\$48,996
Littleton-Griswold Fund	8.1408	\$249,671
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	0.8075	\$24,765
David M. Matteson Fund	11.4903	\$352,397
Mellon - Guide	0.0021	\$64
NAEP	0.0179	\$550
Oxford University Press - Guide to Historical Literature	1.6070	\$49,286
Pro-Cite (GHL)	0.1324	\$4,061
Rockefeller Foundation Grant -- Herbert Feis Prize Fund	0.5480	\$16,806
Nancy Roelker Prize	0.8801	\$26,991
Berndotte Schmitt Endowment	18.0210	\$552,685
Wesley Logan Prize	0.4926	\$15,107
Andrew D. White Prize Fund	0.3619	\$11,099
World History Standards	0.7157	\$21,949
Total Special Funds and Grants	94.4837	\$2,897,725
General Fund	5.5163	\$169,180
Total Participation in Investments Held by Fiduciary Trust Company of New York	100.0000	\$3,066,905