

Supplement  
to AHA  
**Perspectives**  
May 2000  
Volume 38  
Number 5

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said Association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. **Said Association shall report annually** to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe. Approved January 4, 1889.

American Historical Association  
**ANNUAL REPORT • 1999**

# The President's Preface

By Robert Darnton

Historians have enough difficulties spotting trends in the past, so they should shy away from making pronouncements about the present. Nonetheless, I think the following report documents a turning point in the history of the American Historical Association. In 1999 the AHA reversed two years of deficits and moved its finances decisively into a healthier state. After a long search for a new executive director, the Council enthusiastically elected Arnita Jones, the executive director of the Organization of American Historians (OAH), to manage the Association's affairs. She moved into office in late May and immediately set an amicable tone and a brisk pace for the business under way at the AHA headquarters. Having managed itself with remarkable effectiveness for the previous four months, the staff breathed a collective sigh of relief and settled into a more sustainable rhythm of work.

With old business dispatched and the books balanced, new projects could be undertaken. A grant from the Ford Foundation made possible a meeting of community college teachers at the Library of Congress to develop new pedagogical approaches to regional studies and world history. Teaching and Learning in the Digital Age, a program to improve introductory survey courses, was developed in three state university systems, thanks to support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. After smoothing out some rough patches in its relations with its 105 affiliated societies, the AHA adopted new policies governing their participation in the annual meeting and new modes of collaboration, including a special listserv for e-mail discussions and counseling about electronic publications. The staff redesigned the *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United States and Canada*. Although the old version provided a basic guide to the history profession as a whole, it did not mention a significant proportion of

part-time, adjunct, and independent historians and could not be used to locate individuals and discover who was working on specific subjects. A new directory, published online, provides information about 8,000 members of the AHA and the topics of their research. We now plan to publish a print version of this individual directory as an addition to the departmental directory and to use it as a way of drawing a profile of the profession at the start of the new century.

With help from a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, we launched the Gutenberg-e program. It is aimed at a critical point where problems in library budgets, scholarly publishing, and scholars' careers all converge. By organizing a prize competition for the best dissertations in fields where university presses have ceased publishing monographs, it will help beginning historians to overcome the biggest hurdle in their careers. The prizes are grants that must be used to convert the dissertations into first-rate electronic books. By helping the historians, the program will promote a new form of scholarly publication and set standards for properly edited and peer-reviewed work on the Internet. A distinguished panel of judges selected the first winners who were announced at the AHA meeting in Chicago in January, and in March the winners discussed the problems and possibilities of electronic publishing at a workshop organized by Columbia University Press, which should put out the first "e-books" at the end of the year.

Meanwhile, Michael Grossberg and the staff of the *American Historical Review* prepared to take a still greater leap forward into cyberspace. After long study and heavy bouts of skepticism, they concluded that the *AHR* would have to go online. But how? The modalities triggered even longer debates. An e-*AHR* could be designed in many ways and linked to different online organizations. In the end, Grossberg recommended that the AHA join with the OAH and two leaders in the field

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of electronic publishing, the University of Illinois Press and the National Academy Press, in a "History Cooperative," which would publish history journals from its own web site. In contrast to other such arrangements, the new site would be adapted to the needs of historians and make possible all sorts of experiments in the publication of historical work. It will create a center of scholarly gravity that will attract other journals, all of them mutually accessible and searchable, so that in a few years the members of the AHA will have the entire range of scholarly production available at their fingertips. The (electronic) e-AHR will not replace the (printed) p-AHR, but rather will supplement it. In approving the proposal, therefore, the Council did not turn its back on the traditional modes of scholarship; it faced up to new possibilities and challenges. After long negotiations, the lawyers agreed on the fine print, the History Cooperative was launched, and the first issue of the e-AHR appeared online.

Two other initiatives also stood out among the AHA's activities in 1999. The first involved a review of graduate programs in history conducted by a committee chaired by Colin Palmer and Thomas Bender. There is very little information available about educational issues that will determine the future character of the profession—about the time taken to earn a PhD, dropout rates, employment patterns, training in teaching, relations with secondary schools and noneducational institutions, and many other subjects, including the content and goals of various graduate programs. After some careful reconnoitering, the committee recommended that the AHA sponsor a full-scale examination of graduate training in history, not in order to come up with prescriptive guidelines but to make recommendations about ways of dealing with the problems facing the profession in the 21st century. It now seems that funding will be found and that this general review will soon begin.

The second initiative concerns the critical situation of many independent, part-time, and adjunct historians. Many members of the AHA do not have full-time jobs in institutions of higher learning. Many of them are happily employed in museums, state associations, or federal agencies. But many more struggle against difficult circumstances. They are underpaid and overworked, drifting from one part-time job to another as colleges "downsize" and rely increasingly on cheap labor. In this case, too, systematic information is lacking. President-elect Eric Foner led a committee to do some preliminary investigation. It came up with enough material to justify another full-scale review of the situation, which will involve survey research as well as cooperation with a similar project sponsored by the Modern Language Association.

Taken together, these two reviews should provide us with the information we need to see where the history profession is headed and how we can direct its course in the most advantageous manner.

Whatever the future may hold, the present looks propitious, at least for the AHA if not for everyone in the profession. Membership now stands at about 15,000, a healthy increase over previous years and one that is pointing toward record heights. The budget for the last fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 1999, ended with a surplus of nearly \$57,000. The surplus should be the same in this fiscal year—not enormous, considering the total operating expenditures of \$2,340,921, but a decisive reversal of a slip into the red during previous years. We are building up a capital reserve, which should soon reach our goal of \$100,000. And our investment portfolio (which includes the endowment, prize funds, and other restricted funds) increased last year by 20 percent to \$4,163,171. The healthier state of our finances makes it possible not merely to repair leaks in the headquarters building but also to expand

our pamphlet program, which has gone up from about three to ten pamphlets a year during the last decade, and to further improve *Perspectives*, which has nearly doubled in size and now enjoys a reputation as a first-rate scholarly publication in addition to its role as a professional newsletter.

In order to make these innovations and improvements, the AHA has had to adopt policies of severe austerity. The divisions and committees have been restricted to one face-to-face meeting a year and have had to transact the rest of their business by e-mail, listservs, and teleconferences. They will continue to economize in this fashion, but it can be hard. The Professional Division conducted a punishing, six-hour meeting by teleconference last year. They got the job done and did it well, but they cannot have many more meetings of that sort.

All the divisions, committees, and subcommittees met throughout the year. Their activities are detailed in the reports that follow. As the reports demonstrate, it was a year of business-as-usual as well as a year of innovation. The ordinary business of the AHA is the most important—a matter of serving its members, the profession, and the country in hundreds of ways, day in and day out. Among their many tasks, the staff of the AHR manage somehow to process 2,000 books submitted for review each year and the staff of the AHA manage to accommodate 4,500 historians at the annual meeting. No report can do justice to that labor, most of it hard work performed by the highly skilled professionals at 400 A Street and much of it voluntary service supplied by historians of all stripes throughout the country. I cannot conclude without expressing my gratitude to everyone who made 1999 such a fruitful year for the American Historical Association—a year marked by a bountiful harvest and by concerted efforts to sow seeds for the future. ♦

*Robert Darnton (Princeton Univ.) was president of the AHA for 1999.*

# Executive Director's Report

By Arnita A. Jones

**L**et me begin my first annual report by noting that the generally good news conveyed below is primarily the work of others. During the several months of transition in the executive director's office last year, both staff and elected officers of the Association shouldered unusually heavy burdens. The good health in which I now report finding the AHA is due to their efforts. Membership continues to grow, with a year-end high of 14,210 individuals and the 1998-99 fiscal year ended with a surplus of \$56,948. Although this figure represents a relatively small percentage of our \$2,340,921 total operating expenditure, it reflects the efforts of staff and volunteers who work hard at keeping costs to a minimum and increasing revenues from sources other than membership dues. Our endowment fund, invested with Fiduciary Trust International in New York, is also doing well with a market value of \$4,014,308. (see auditors' report starting on page 25). Outside support from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Ford Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Spencer Foundation has allowed us to leverage our resources to bring special services and programs to our traditional and new constituencies.

## Membership

**T**he Association's membership base grew for the third year in a row, and is now approaching the levels enjoyed in the early part of this decade. As indicated in Table 1, the membership of the Association on March 31, 1999 (the date on which we traditionally take the statistical snapshot), was 14,210, which is higher than it was in all but three years in the past two decades (Table 2).

A significant part of the improvement has come through improved retention of current members (just over 93 percent) as well as continued efforts to reach and attract new members, particularly through the World Wide Web site, which

accounted for more than 600 new members over the past year. Changes in specific categories might suggest significant losses from the "graduate student" and "over \$20,000" categories; but closer analysis shows that most of the change came from shifts into higher dues levels, perhaps thanks to improvements in the financial situation of many of our members.

In 1999 the Association added a new service: the Member Services Program, which allows members to subscribe to the other AHA publications including the pamphlets and the *Directory*. This has proven to be quite popular and received over 449 subscribers in the first seven months.

The news is not so positive in the area of institutional subscriptions, which continue to contract as libraries drop their subscriptions to the *AHR* (Table 3). The lament from librarians is that much more expensive journals for the science, technology, and medical fields are squeezing out worthy publications in the humanities and social sciences.

## Advocacy and Representation

**T**he AHA works closely with the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC), directed by Page Putnam Miller, to ensure continuing access to historical resources and the institutions that house them. This year, the NCC's most important activities included lobbying for sufficient appropriations for the National Archives and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, influencing legislation on digital copyright policies and distance learning, and pressing for declassification of federal documents. The AHA also joined in lawsuits for the release of grand jury records relating to the indictment of Alger Hiss and for the preservation of digital records in federal departments. Finally, the Association's Research Division communicates with public officials to further the interests of historians and the historical record.

The Association participates in a growing community of nonprofit associations ■■■►

that focuses on higher education and cultural issues. We are members of the National Humanities Alliance, which lobbies on behalf of the National Endowment for the Humanities and also monitors certain programs of the Department of Education and other issues. The Consortium of Social Science Associations serves as an advocate for the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies (such as the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Office of Education Research, the National Institute of Health, and the Census Bureau) that run programs of interest to scholars doing social science research.

The AHA is also an active member of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). This consortium, which dates back to 1919, offers both a vehicle for sharing information among professional associations similar to our own and programs that are frequently of particular interest to historians. I have attended two meetings related to the ACLS's current initiative on electronic monographs—the HistorE Book Project, a series of original monographs that will be published first in digital form. Electronic publication of a backlist of complementary published works is also a part of this project.

I have also represented the Association at several meetings dealing with programs for data collection on human and material resources in the humanities. These include the American Academy of Arts and Sciences' "Initiative for the Humanities and Culture," which aims to promote research on the humanities and to encourage a wider discussion of the role of the humanities in American life; the new Washington Center for Arts and Culture, which explores humanities policy issues; and Imagining America, an official partner of the White House Millennium Council that seeks to create a new national consortium of universities and cultural institutions dedicated to supporting public work in the arts and humanities.

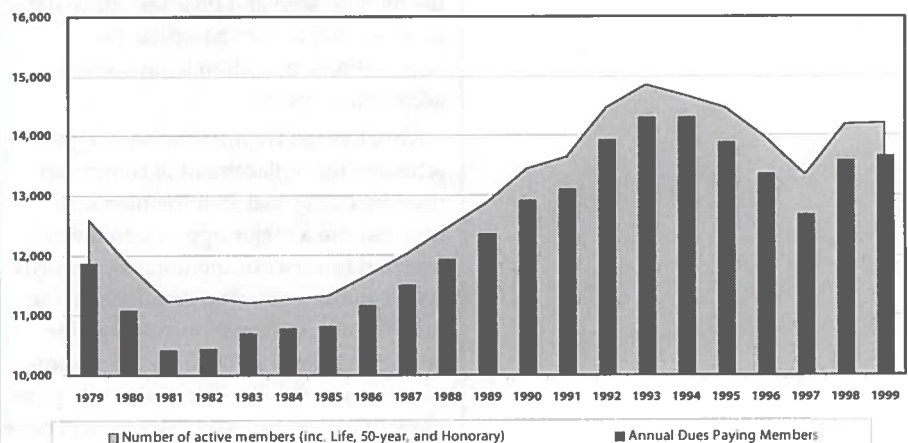
Participation in the Coalition on the Academic Workforce, a group of

## Table 1. Membership status report

(as of March 31, 1999)

Membership Type	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Contributing</b>				27
Over \$70,000	876	845	982	1,122
Over \$55,000	944	929	1,102	1,144
Over \$45,000	1,048	1,013	1,105	1,169
Over \$35,000	1,835	1,746	1,958	2,010
Over \$20,000	1,689	1,582	1,664	1,565
Under \$20,000	1,398	1,795	2,311	2,329
<b>Students</b>	4,233	3,543	3,108	2,906
<b>K-12 Members</b>	155	116	154	160
<b>K-12 Members with Review</b>	162	154	181	228
<b>Associate Members</b>	798	771	807	782
<b>Joint Spouse/Partner</b>	226	177	208	213
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,364</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>13,580</b>	<b>13,655</b>
<b>Life Member</b>	464	484	457	418
<b>Fifty Year</b>	98	149	132	109
<b>Honorary</b>	21	21	15	16
<b>Trustee</b>	5	1	1	
<b>Other Members</b>	14	14	6	12
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>555</b>
<b>Total Paying &amp; Non-Paying Members</b>	<b>13,966</b>	<b>13,340</b>	<b>14,191</b>	<b>14,210</b>
<b>Delinquent Members</b>	753	2292	1045	912
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,719</b>	<b>15,632</b>	<b>15,236</b>	<b>15,122</b>

## Table 2. Twenty-year trend: Active and Dues-paying members, 1979–99







AHA's headquarters building on Capitol Hill, at 400 A Street in Southeast Washington, D.C.

professional and higher education-related organizations that addresses the problems of part-time and off-ladder employment, has been a particular priority for the AHA.

In addition to stimulating a joint survey that has been funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the coalition has begun working with regional accrediting associations to determine whether their current practice in higher education conforms with accrediting associations' goals and whether those goals can be strengthened.

### Property and Infrastructure

Because the AHA owns outright a double townhouse just one block east of the Library of Congress, it enjoys rent-free headquarters space in an enviable location. The building has recently undergone an extensive interior renovation. However, substantial work—such as window replacement, repainting of brickwork on at least two exterior walls, repairs to the heating/cooling system and exterior painting—still needs to be done to maintain this 19th-century building in sound condition. Over the course of the summer and fall we made emergency repairs to the exterior walls and have installed a security system which, in case of fire, will directly alert the local fire department.

We have partially implemented and are continuing to test new software that links the membership and business office databases so that we can complete the Association's transition to an accrual accounting system.

Also, though we are now on a regular schedule for replacement of computers used by individual staff members, we may require a major upgrade to the system that houses our membership records. As we make increasing demands on our membership information system—the online membership database, for example, that seems to be extraordinarily popular—the need for extra “space” will have to be addressed. We also anticipate having to devote additional resources to our web site.

### Publications

Our major publication remains the *American Historical Review* (see page 15 for editor Michael Grossberg's annual report on the *AHR*). By year's end we had largely completed contract negotiations with the University of Illinois Press, the National Academy Press, and the OAH's *Journal of American History* for a new History Cooperative that has begun to publish an electronic version of the *AHR*. The *AHR*'s future as an online publication, however, has serious implications for the future of the Association, raising issues of intellectual property as well as of membership stability. Accordingly, the *AHR* has occupied a considerable amount of time of the Washington staff, and also of a special committee of the AHA.

In accordance with its responsibility to review the performance of the *American Historical Review* editor every five years, the Research Division conducted a review of current editor Michael Grossberg. A special committee found Grossberg's work exemplary and unanimously recommended renewal of his contract. The committee noted that the journal was flourishing under Grossberg's direction and that his managerial policies and vision for the journal were superlative.

*Perspectives* has grown substantially in recent years to meet members' needs for information on professional, advocacy, and other issues. A new column was launched this year to serve the needs of graduate students in history. Publishing some components of *Perspectives* on our web site—job ads, for example, and some articles—has proven attractive to a number of readers and we continue to consider what is the best mixture of print/online publication. During 1999 the AHA's web site expanded to include job listings updated weekly, an online membership directory, listings of doctoral dissertations in progress, and a wide variety of other resources for teachers and graduate students.

The rest of the publications program enjoyed similar growth, with 11 new titles published over the past 12 months, including five new pamphlets in the

Essays on Global and Comparative History series (*Nomads and Sedentary Societies in Medieval Eurasia* by Peter B. Golden, *The Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Interactions in Eurasia* by Xinru Liu, *The Peoples and Civilizations of the Americas before Contact* by John E. Kicza, *Women in Ancient Civilizations* by Sarah Shaver Hughes and Brady Hughes, and *Finding Buddhists in Global History* by Jonathan S. Walters); two new pamphlets in the Teaching Diversity series (*Teaching Immigration of People of Color to the United States* by David Reimers and *Teaching U.S. Puerto Rican History* by Virginia Sanchez-Korrol); and three collections of popular essays from *Perspectives* (*Perspectives on Audiovisuals and the Teaching of History*, *Perspectives on Teaching Innovations: Teaching to Think Historically*, and *Perspectives on Teaching Innovations: World and Global History*).

The AHA now has some 75 pamphlets in print, sales of which brought in \$87,546 during the last fiscal year. More than 30 new and revised editions have been commissioned or are in various stages of production, a substantial commitment of both staff time and the largely volunteer work of our members, especially members of the Committees on Women and on Minority Historians, as well as the Teaching Division.

The Association has had great success in publishing and supporting new sources of information about the historical profession. Last year's *Directory of History Departments and Organizations* included more than 800 departments and historical organizations. The AHA has also collaborated with several of its affiliated societies to publish additional directories of information, including *Community College Historians in the United States* with the OAH and the Community College Humanities Association, and the *Directory of Federal Historical Programs* with the Society for History in the Federal Government.

## Annual Meeting

The program put together under the leadership of co-chairs John Voll of

Georgetown University and Gary Kulik of the Winterthur Museum attracted approximately 4,500 registrants for the 1999 annual meeting in Washington, D.C. which emphasized the theme of "Migrations and Diasporas in History." Taking advantage of the many institutions in the city of interest to historians, the Program Committee also arranged a number of off-site sessions and targeted a number of sessions toward teaching and professional issues. As always, the annual meeting also served as a location for interviews relating to professional positions for historians. At the 1999 annual meeting 690 historians signed up for the Job Register, down from 777 in 1998, while employers interviewed for 243 positions, the largest number recorded in 10 years.

## Prizes, Fellowships, and Grants

The Research Division administers the AHA's many fellowships, research grants, and prizes. The Association sponsors two research fellowships, the Jameson Fellowship in American History with the Library of Congress, and the NASA Fellowship in Aerospace History funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Jameson Fellowship for 1998-99 was awarded to Patrick J. Rael, an assistant professor at Bowdoin College. Professor Rael used his fellowship at the Library of Congress to research a book-length study of black public speech in the northern states from the 1820s to the start of the Civil War. Hugh R. Slotten, who earned his doctorate in the history of science from the

## Table 3. Institutional Subscriptions and Memberships

(as of March 31, 1999)

### Institutional Subscriptions

Class	1997	1998	1999
Class I	375	122	132
Class I (Agency)	2,650	2,553	2,601
<b>Subtotal Class I</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>2,733</b>
Class II	93	62	63
Class II (Agency)	596	820	610
<b>Subtotal Class II</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>673</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,406</b>

Class I: Receives the Review only

Class II: Receives the Review, Perspectives, and Program

### Institutional Services Program (ISP) Memberships

	1997	1998	1999
<b>Category I</b> (PhD program with 21 or more faculty)	95	90	88
<b>Category II</b> (PhD program with less than 21 faculty)	44	45	50
<b>Category III</b> (MA program)	137	140	139
<b>Category IV</b> (Undergraduate program only)	252	250	252
<b>Category V</b> (Two-year college program only)	5	10	11
<b>Category VI</b> (Libraries, Historical offices/societies, research institutions)	75	74	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>612</b>

University of Wisconsin in 1991, received the NASA fellowship. The fellowship will support Slotten's research on the introduction of international satellite technology resulting from the Satellite Act of 1962 and the development of cable television in the 1970s and 1980s. The Association also continues its active program of awarding small research grants in a variety of areas (see page 23).

The AHA, which already supports a total of 21 book prizes in various fields, is pleased to announce the institution of two new book prizes. The AHA Prize in Atlantic History, funded by a generous donation by James A. Rawley (Carl Adolph Happold Professor of History Emeritus, Univ. of Nebraska), was offered for the first time in 1999. The prize will reward outstanding historical

writing that explores aspects of the integration of Atlantic worlds before the 20th century. Second, the George L. Mosse Prize was awarded for the first time at the 2000 annual meeting. This prize, endowed by former students, colleagues, and friends of the late George L. Mosse, will be awarded to a major work in the intellectual and cultural history of Europe since the Renaissance.

On the initiative of President Robert Darnton, a major prize program was launched by the AHA in 1999 to help transform dissertations (in select fields) into electronic monographs. Under this program, six Gutenberg-e Prizes will be awarded each year for a period initially of three years. The program is supported by a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and with the collaboration of Columbia University Press. The first six winners were announced at the 2000 annual meeting of the Association.

## The Divisions

The three divisions of the Association—Professional, Research, and Teaching—have been active as ever, helping to shape and implement AHA policies. The vice presidents describe the details of their divisions' work in their annual reports. I will briefly touch upon some of the items and issues.

The **Research Division** produced a document outlining "best practices" in historical research across a range of academic institutions. The document emphasizes the centrality of research in the teaching of history. In May, the AHA Council approved the document, and we look forward to publishing it soon in *Perspectives* and online. We hope the document will provoke discussion of the role of research in the historical profession.

The Research Division continued its efforts to bring the Association into collaboration with other organizations. In conjunction with the Library of Congress and the Community College Humanities Association, the AHA is par-

ticipating in a project titled "Globalizing Regional Studies." This initiative, funded by the Ford Foundation, seeks to bring together community college teachers to discuss the world history curriculum. In summer 1999 teachers from across the country assembled in Washington, D.C., for a three-week seminar at the Library of Congress and then followed up in the fall semester with various dissemination activities at their campuses. The evaluation process for the Phase I effort has begun, along with planning for a major international conference to be held in the spring of 2001.

The work of the **Teaching Division** during the past year focused on the development of several print and electronic publications as well as collaborative efforts with several other associations, foundations, and institutions. Three pamphlets based on previous *Perspectives* articles relating to "Teaching Innovations: Teaching World History," "Thinking Historically," and "Teaching Media and Images" have been initiated.

The division has also given serious attention to maintaining its close working relationship with the *Perspectives* contributing editor for teaching, which has served the Association so well during the term of David Trask. The teaching division has made specific recommendations to the Council to that end.

The division continued to sponsor sessions focused on teaching for the annual meeting. In 1999 workshops, "Teaching United States History: Politics and Culture of the 1930s" and "Teaching World History: Ibn Battuta and the 14th Century" were held.

A conference funded by the Spencer Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on "Teaching, Learning, and Knowing History" was the product of a joint effort between Carnegie Mellon University and the Teaching Division. Bringing together history education specialists from the United States and abroad, the conference

focused on new research on how students learn history and considered models for changes that might benefit history teaching. New York University Press is publishing the proceedings of the conference.

The Association's role in financial and other support of the work of the National History Education Network (NHEN) is also overseen by the Teaching Division. During the past year NHEN Director Loretta Lobes worked closely with the U.S. Department of Education on the Comprehensive Social Studies Assessment Project to review and edit history assessment items for this cooperative effort of 22 states, the Council of Chief State School Officers, and American College Testing. Lobes also worked with member organizations of the network to develop 13 history content panels for the National Council for the Social Studies meeting in Orlando, Florida, in November 1999, as well as sessions on history teaching at annual meetings of other member organizations.

The **Professional Division** continues to actively deal with policy issues impinging upon the historical profession as well as specific problems and complaints that may have been referred to the division. In 1999, the division concerned itself especially with the problems of part-time teachers and with hiring procedures. The division also deliberated on several complaints brought to the Association under the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*.

In conclusion, the year in review has been eventful, marked as it was with several transitions and the many significant new ventures on which the AHA has embarked. We enter 2000 with a sense of optimism that the AHA is well positioned to address the many challenges and opportunities that the coming years will present. ♦

Arnita Jones is the executive director of the AHA.



# Report of the Research Division

By Stanley N. Katz

This is my third and last report as vice president of the Research Division. I want to take this opportunity to say what an interesting challenge the office has been. It has taken much more time than I had imagined, and I encourage friends to beware when the Nominating Committee calls. These jobs are not merely honorific. The past three years have been difficult ones at times, during which the Council and officers have had to make hard decisions. Some of them were distinctly not fun. But these have been years during which we renovated the headquarters building and began a number of new projects that I believe will be significant in moving the work of the Association forward. I thank the membership for the opportunity to participate in this way.


Undoubtedly the most significant development this year for the Research Division has been our progress on the *e-AHR*. As I reported last year, the RD has been working with editor Michael Grossberg for some time on the decision to begin simultaneous publication of the *Review* online. We had an excellent ad hoc committee to advise the division in this matter, but mainly it has been Mike Grossberg's good judgment and hard work that have carried the process forward. From the outset, Mike was determined to achieve several objectives—to maintain the same high quality online as in the analog journal, to create a historically rich and usable database, to preserve access for all members of the Association, and to serve the interests of the entire historical community. This led us to begin working with the OAH and the *Journal of American History*, which had also decided to go online, so that we could be sure that we were building a database that contained at least the two U.S. historical journals with the largest circulation.

As I write, we are (I hope!) on the verge of completing a negotiation with a major academic publisher to create a collective of historical journals (in this country and abroad) online. The basic principle is that all the journals that join should have an equal role with the *AHR* and the *JAH* in setting technical policies for the presentation of online historical journals, and for access to them. If we succeed (and we will, now or later) we will have created a resource for historical research and teaching that is unparalleled in its promise for the profession. Initially there will be little difference between the analog and online editions, but the hyperlinking and multimedia possibilities of the digital medium will soon produce articles with links, images, sound, and perhaps even video that are

simply not possible to produce in print. I, for one, think this will produce a revolution in historical presentation in coming generations, though I am sure that the revolution will not occur overnight.

The digital environment was very much at the core of other RD activities as well. The most important of these is the e-dissertation prizes project (Gutenberg-e) conceived and pioneered by our past president, Bob Darnton—and you have read much about this in the pages of *Perspectives*. Bob and I, along with the executive directors, also served as AHA representatives to the ambitious e-monograph project of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). This effort, also funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, consists of the ACLS in consortium with five member historical associations to produce as many as 80 new, and 300 backlisted, historical monographs online. We hope that many of these will be written by senior historians in order to help legitimize the electronic monograph (and in that way to support the Gutenberg-e effort). But the main point, from my perspective, is that both the journals and monograph projects will very quickly produce a relatively huge database of historical literature, which (along with JSTOR) will enable searching of a kind historians have never before been able to do.

The process should be helped along by a conceptual project the AHA has joined in collaboration with the National Initiative for a Networked Cultural Heritage (NINCH). We hope that this project, which encompasses several different working groups in diverse fields of the humanities and social sciences, will help to think through the implications of the transition to the digital environment. We will be part of a NINCH history working group. All of these efforts will help us inaugurate a new age of historical research and teaching.

The RD continued its more traditional work as well. We are responsible for oversight of the crucial work of the Program Committee in planning the annual meeting. I want specially to thank Claire Moses and James Henretta for their work on the 2000 meeting in Chicago. Michael Bernstein and Barbara Hanawalt for the excellent work they are already doing for the 2001 Boston meeting, whose theme will be "Practices of Historical Narrative." Phillipa Levine and Paul Ropp will chair the 2002 Program Committee. The RD recommended and the Council accepted several changes in the conduct of the Annual Meeting, the most important of which were to increase opportunities for informal exchange and to increase participation by more senior members of the profession. 

The RD also recommended changes that the Council has approved for the nomination of honorary foreign members. The division was concerned to secure more nominations, and to evaluate nominees in a more appropriate fashion. We are pleased to note that this year's winner, Hans-Ulrich Wehler (Universität Bielefeld), addressed the plenary session of the 2000 annual meeting.

The division has also been much concerned with the question of AHA book prizes. We are gratified that the list of prizes continues to expand, but we have had some concerns.

One has been the length of the presentation period at the Friday evening session preceding the presidential address. The program has been shortened a little by discontinuing the practice of reading aloud all the book prize citations (which continue to appear in the General Meeting Booklet). But Council and the division are grappling with ways of further shortening this part of the program.

We have also been desirous of encouraging potential donors to support the work of younger scholars by means of funds for publication subvention, and to ensure that unnecessarily duplicative prizes are not established. One way to do this is to try to make sure that each prize will generate a sufficiently large nomination pool to guarantee the distinction of winners. To this end, we proposed and Council approved changes in the guidelines for book prizes.

The RD continues to work with other scholarly associations on a number of important issues. Perhaps the best example of this is our work with the American Association of University Professors on the impact of Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) on historical research. IRBs are the organizations established by statute at research institutions of higher education to monitor human subject experimentation for compliance with federal regulatory norms. Many historians do not realize that historical interviewing comes under the guidelines, and that historians proposing to do such interviewing must subject themselves to approval by their IRB. Luckily, one of the RD members (and also a Council member), Linda Shopes, is a former president of the Oral History Association. The RD had worked with her and the OHA even before she was elected to the Council, and this year she performed yeoman service not only in advising the division, but also in representing the division and the Association at a national meeting aimed at clarifying the role of historical interviewing with an aim to encourage IRBs to treat history in a more understanding manner.

The RD is also responsible for the oversight of the AHA's advocacy efforts. In this arena we have always worked hand-in-hand with the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), whose first director was in fact the AHA's new executive director, Arnita Jones. But for nearly 20 years Page Putnam Miller has led the NCC with skill, courage, and a keen diplomatic sense. Page Miller's work has been so outstanding, and so valuable to the Association that the RD recommended her to the Professional Division last year for the Troyer Steele Anderson Prize for outstanding contributions to the AHA. We are enormously gratified that she is the co-winner of that prize. We have worked with Page closely on a variety of issues. Perhaps the most recurrent and important has been monitoring activities of the National Archives, particularly with reference to the handling of the electronic records of the federal government. We have also worked on issues such as the declassification of federal records, the disposition of the Nixon presidential papers, and on matters of copyright legislation. I cannot exaggerate the quality and amount of work that Page (a one-person organization) has accomplished over the years. Alas, Page is retiring this year. Her successor, Bruce Craig, is highly qualified for the job. But it will take many years for him to match her experience, contacts, and judgment. I will personally miss my own association with her at NCC, which goes back to the time she started in the job. I would be remiss, though, if I did not also acknowledge the terrific work done by the executive director of the National Humanities Alliance, John Hammer. The AHA has been a key member of NHA from its start in 1980, and the Alliance has always been key to our relations with NEH and with humanities-related legislation.

Finally, let me bid adieu to Barbara Maloney and Linn Shapiro. Barbara has been one of the most active and committed members of the RD throughout her term. And Linn was our devoted, efficient and conscientious staff person for a couple of years before her recent appointment as executive director of the D.C. Council for the Humanities. She did many wonderful things for the division, most particularly drafting the "best practices" document on research in history which the Council has approved, and which will be released this year. I am personally beholden to her for her help and friendship.

And so, dear colleagues, I bid you adieu and return to mere membership in an Association I have valued for nearly 40 years. ♦

*Stanley N. Katz (Princeton Univ.) was the vice president of the AHA's Research Division from 1997 to 2000.*

# Report of the Teaching Division

By Leon Fink

It has been a pleasure to preside over the multiple activities of the Teaching Division during the second year of my three-year term. Overall, the division has deepened its involvement in the area of K-12 collaboration—or, as we now prefer to say, in the K-16 continuum of history education—even as it has attended to several other important matters.

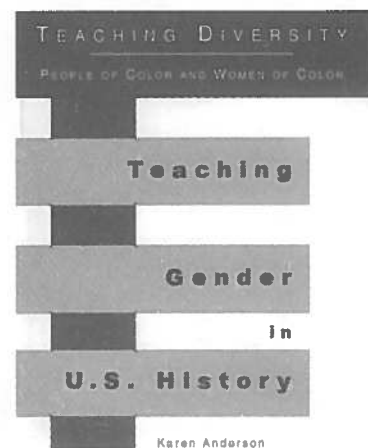
In response to the perceived crisis in public education, we set out two years ago to explore and highlight the interconnections of academic historians and the schools. In the interim we have learned much about the current lay of the land and begun to connect heretofore isolated efforts into a more coordinated and better recognized initiative. In the first place, we now have a web site up and running on current collaborative enterprises involving teacher education. As a recent article in *Perspectives* by William Weber makes clear, these initiatives generally divide between institutionalized degree-oriented programs coordinated through history departments, and professional development projects for in-service teachers coordinated variously by universities, two-year colleges, or public history institutions such as museums and government agencies. Two sessions at the 2000 annual meeting touch on the twin faces of creative collaboration: a session on new approaches to training social studies teachers organized by the National Council for History Education (NCHE) and a roundtable drawing on three creative examples of professional development activity. These sessions, together with a rich mixture of other teaching-related activities, supplement the division's experiment in presenting master teachers at work. Following on last year's teaching workshops led by Peter Filene and Ross Dunn (assisted in each case by secondary-school teachers from their home districts), the Chicago meeting featured workshops on urban history with Janice Reiff and comparative consumerism with former Teaching Division Vice President Peter Stearns. Joint sponsorship

of the teaching workshops by the AHA Task Force on Graduate Education, the Coordinating Council for Women in History, and the National History Education Network (NHEN) as well as the division testifies to the importance we place on spreading the gospel of creative teaching—based on solid scholarship—to as broad an audience as possible. To further highlight such efforts, the TD, acting through NHEN, has submitted a proposal to the NEH for a National History Project—a multisite effort at professional development for teachers coordinated initially around the theme of "Revolutions in History." From such efforts, we hope to make the AHA a beacon for a professional community of history teachers that spans traditional boundaries.

There are, in fact, several other ways that we are trying to use our professional presence to good effect in the schools. With the aim of bringing larger resources to bear on a common problem, we have cordially invited both the NCHE and the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) to become AHA affiliates. Meanwhile, we have already positively responded to an overture from the NCSS to arrange several sessions at their annual meeting, and TD member Nupur Chaudhuri (working in concert with NHEN director Loretta Lobes) will help to coordinate a larger overture to the NCSS. Recognizing that more and more trained historians are finding their way into the secondary schools—both public and private—we have authorized fellow TD-er Ron Briley to edit a pamphlet on K-12 teaching as a career option for graduate students.

We are convinced that our directed energies can have a positive impact on the standards of instruction within our nation's classrooms. For example, we believe that secondary-school history textbooks—likely the most widely disseminated materials of formal instruction in the discipline—should come more directly under the critical purview of professional historians. To that end, the TD has proposed that the Association experiment with a variety of review venues for high school textbooks in U.S. and world

*One of the many teaching-oriented pamphlets that the AHA publishes.*



AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
WASHINGTON, DC



history. We are also using the good offices of the Association to publicize the need for graduate student as well as faculty graders for Advanced Placement exams—particularly for the U.S. field. Likewise, we stand ready to assist the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)—whose subject-based assessments are often referred to as “the nation’s report card”—in the creation of the first NAEP world history framework. Finally, the TD has remained vigilant in “encouraging” (some matters require diplomatic niceties) individual states not to weaken history instruction while devising new cross-disciplinary social studies standards.

While the above matters—all to some extent focused on the “great continuum” from K–12 through higher history education and teaching—have attracted much effort from the TD in the past year, they have hardly monopolized our attention. Other projects, however, I shall mention only briefly. To encourage higher standards in graduate teaching, we welcome the forthcoming publication of Terry Seip’s pamphlet, “We Shall Gladly Teach.” The division takes keen interest in the efforts of the Association’s two ad-hoc committees: to this end we have assigned Nadine Hata as our liaison to the Committee on Graduate Education and Maxine Lurie as our representative to the Committee on Adjunct and Part-time Historians.

We are also currently connected to three foundation-related projects: the NEH-funded project on the survey course in the digital age; Shaping the Preparation of Future Humanities and Social Science Faculty with the Council for Graduate Schools and the Association of American Colleges and Universities; and the PEW-funded Quality of Undergraduate Education with the Education Trust. In addition a seed grant from the American Association for Higher Education aided the division in completing several of its projects during the past year.

Two new ideas, each with potentially larger programmatic implications for the Association, have also received recent vetting in division discussions. The first concerns an initiative towards faculty in

two-year institutions, effectively the sleeping giant of American higher education. Beginning at the Chicago annual meeting, Nadine Hata organized a focus group to study community college issues. A special web page for community college matters is also under consideration. To make sure that these issues remain on the front burner, the division has endorsed the need for a permanent community college slot on the TD. The other idea, still in its earliest stage of gestation, concerns the possibility of the AHA acting as an agent of certification for history departments. Such an enhanced role, it has been argued, might make it possible to set professional standards in such areas as the hiring of part-time teachers, conventions of distance learning, or even the number of courses or students assigned to an instructor per semester load. At this point, the division wants simply to raise the issue of accreditation within the wider councils of the Association.

Penultimately, the division has a recommendation to improve the decision-making structure of the Association. It is obvious that even as the president and president-elect of the AHA play crucial leadership roles for the profession, much of the creative activity of the AHA takes place within its three federated branches, or divisions. Connection between the business of the divisions and the Council, we believe, would be vitally enhanced by the presence of the president-elect at at least one divisional meeting per year.

Finally, the division wishes to pay special tribute to K–12 representative, Ron Briley, for a most distinguished three-year service to the Association. Ron has brought practical wisdom, limitless energy, and gentle humor to our deliberations for which we are most grateful. I cannot close without also honoring the consistently superlative efforts rendered the division by AHA staff Noralee Frankel and Frances Lilly—the staff is truly the invisible hand guiding this enterprise. ♦

*Leon Fink (Harvard Univ.) is vice president of the AHA's Teaching Division.*

# Report of the Professional Division

By Barbara D. Metcalf

**T**he constitution of the Association charges the Professional Division with responsibility for collecting and disseminating information about employment opportunities and helping to ensure equal opportunities for all historians, regardless of individual membership in the Association.

Implementing these directives, the division oversees the rights and responsibilities of historians, including the review of complaints brought to the Association under the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*; the job market, including the Employment Information section of *Perspectives* and the Job Register at the Annual Meeting; the status of women and minorities in the profession; the collection and analysis of data on the profession; membership recruitment and retention; and prizes for professional service. The divisions provided for in the AHA constitution are the major units for the development of recommendations of policy to the governing Council, and are designed to provide the Council with information, advice, and proposals in connection with subjects or areas of concern assigned to them by the Council.

During 1999 the division included, in addition to myself, Leila Fawaz (Tufts Univ.), who has now concluded her term; James Grossman (Newberry Library); Marilyn Young (New York Univ.); and Charles Zappia (San Diego Mesa Community Coll.). Allen Isaacman (Univ. of Minnesota) is the division's newly elected member. Division members bring a variety of experiences to their responsibilities and are currently based in private and public universities, a community college, and a research library. Sharon K. Tune, assistant director, administration, serves as staff to the division, providing historical memory, skills as an attorney, and steady good judgment. The division also benefits greatly from the guidance of Albert J. Beveridge III, legal counsel of the Association.

As has been the case since its development in 1987, the Professional Division devoted considerable time and energy to hearing complaints and providing informal advice under the policies and procedures in the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. In so doing, we try to provide a service to our colleagues with specific problems, but we also believe that the issues brought to us provide insight into issues of professional concern that we then are able to publicize, raise for general discussion in sessions of the annual meeting, and, as appropriate, bring to the AHA Council for consideration. During this past year the division reached findings in four cases (two of which involved multiple parties). A striking three of the four cases involved allegations of plagiarism. In addition, the division at its fall meeting accepted for full review three additional cases (and declined a fourth), all involving plagiarism or related misuse of another's scholarly work. Two additional cases of alleged plagiarism were addressed as informal complaints. Members of the division are pondering the frequency and number of plagiarism complaints this past year, and plan to pay close attention to possible explanations for its apparent increased incidence. Meanwhile, a forthcoming article in the "Professional Issues" column in *Perspectives* is intended to call attention to the problem and to the responsibilities of scholars, publishers, and reviewers in combating it.

The fourth complaint brought to the division and concluded this year involved multiple failures on the part of an institution to follow its own policies and procedures related to tenure, a concern that also surfaced in another case handled informally. Several informal complaints involved hiring practices related to apparent age discrimination, hiring outside the parameters of the advertised job description, and requests for inappropriate information as part of the application process. In relation to the last, the division wrote letters to a range of officials on two campuses, one of

which has now withdrawn what appeared to be an objectionable form. In part as a result of these complaints, the division plans to sponsor panels on age discrimination and on post-tenure review at the 2001 annual meeting.

The division developed a list of recommended terms for presenting the status of publications for use in a curriculum vitae or resume. The statement was approved by the AHA Council and will be included in the next edition of *Becoming a Historian: A Survival Manual for Women and Men*.

The division also recommended to Council a modification of the language related to open searches in the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* in order to recognize the reality of targeted or opportunity hires. The division plans to continue working with the Committee on Women Historians, which has taken the lead in preparing a "best practices" statement for spousal and other such nonsearched hires.

The division has had an ongoing concern with the growth of part-time or "adjunct" employment at the cost of regular tenure-track positions, a concern shared by the Association as a whole and by the scholarly profession generally. It has actively supported the multi-association Coalition on the Academic Workforce, a follow-up to the conference on part-time and temporary faculty cosponsored by the AHA in September 1997. At the spring meeting, the Council approved the statement on "Guidelines for Employment of Part-time and Adjunct Faculty" recommended by the Professional Division in 1998. Charles Zappia, on behalf of the division, has participated in the planning of a new Task Force on Part-time Teaching, chaired by Maxine Lurie (Seton Hall Univ.). The division works closely with staff member Robert Townsend in preparing and analyzing the annual survey of Departments of History, a survey that is now intended to elicit more information on part-time employment and that will be supple-

mented by an additional AHA survey as well as by a survey by the coalition.

Finally, the division secured Council approval for changes in the "AHA Professional Division: Guidelines for the Hiring Process," which is published each year in the December issue of *Perspectives*. The guidelines, worked out in consultation with the Committee on Women Historians, now urge that interviewing committees include both men and women. They also recognize that the annual meeting hotels cannot provide suites for all interviews and therefore set out appropriate practices for conducting interviews in regular hotel rooms. This change has the further advantage of making it possible to keep more centralized information about the location of interview rooms at the annual meeting. As usual, the division took primary responsibility, along with the Coordinating Council for Women Historians, for the "mock interview" session for job candidates at the annual meeting. There was an excellent turnout of "volunteers" to lead small discussion groups. Several of them commented on how little preparation for interviewing seems to be offered to graduate students on their home campuses and urged that chairs and others make efforts in this regard. We would appreciate any feedback you may have on the Job Register and on interviewing at the annual meeting generally, directed to the Professional Division or to Robert Townsend at the AHA.

In concluding my first report as vice president of the division, I want to invite members to write to me in care of the AHA office on topics raised in this report or others they feel the division should address. Members of the division would welcome your input regarding the issues of import to the profession as we enter the 21st century. ♦

Barbara D. Metcalf (University of California at Davis) is vice president of the AHA's Professional Division.

*Perspectives*, published September through May, keeps AHA members informed about the Association and the profession.





# Report of the Editor of the *American Historical Review*

By Michael Grossberg

I will complete my fifth year as editor of the *American Historical Review* in July 2000. I am pleased to report that 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. I am also pleased to report that three recent *AHR* articles have won prizes. Elizabeth Cohen's October 1996 essay, "From Town Center to Shopping Center: The Reconfiguration of Community Marketplaces in Postwar America," received its second prize, the 1999 ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award. The award is given every two years "to recognize and encourage scholarship in American history in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics." Julia Thomas's December 1998 article, "Photography, National Identity, and the 'Cataract of Times': Wartime Images and the Case of Japan," won the article prize of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians. And Padraic Kenney's April 1999 article, "The Gender of Resistance in Communist Poland," won the 1999 Heldt Prize for the Best Article in Slavic/Eurasian Women's Studies.

I should note also that I have accepted a second five-year term as editor of the *AHR*. It has been an honor and a privilege to edit the journal. During my tenure I have tried to maintain the journal's tradition of rigorous editorial and production standards and to fulfill the journal's distinctive mandate to publish significant scholarship that engages the common concerns of all historians. Toward those ends I have revised the *AHR*'s basic editorial policies, initiated a number of editorial innovations, and reclassified the book review section. The result, I hope, is a clearer articulation and execution of the journal's fundamental mission. However, I think that much more can be done to

enhance the journal's role as a distinctive forum for timely and significant debates about our discipline and the pasts that historians recover and recount. Thus I welcome comments about my stewardship of the *AHR*.

In that regard, I would like to highlight two editorial initiatives. First, we continue to use *AHR Forums* to raise critical substantive and methodological issues. The December 1999 issue included a *Forum* on the millennium, the February 2000 issue contained a *Forum* on revolutions in the Americas, and the April 2000 issue included a *Forum* on slavery across borders. Each *Forum* attempted to address the subject in a way that fulfilled the journal's mission of speaking across time and space and that continued our efforts at democratizing the contents of the journal by inviting instead of commissioning submissions. We are also continuing our other major democratizing effort: *Forum Essays*. We publish these essays in the June issue, then solicit comments and publish the most compelling along with a response from the author in the October issue. Thus far we have published two *Forum Essays* and several are in production. Both of these initiatives are aimed at enhancing and enlarging the contents of the journal.

Second, we continue to explore electronic publication. In February 2000, we published our first fully developed electronic article: Robert Darnton's presidential address. The address appeared in the print version of the journal and on our web site, along with additional features such as primary sources, collateral essays, and an interactive discussion. The *AHR* web site can be found at <http://www.indiana.edu/~ahr/>. Our intent is to explore the new medium as a means of the disseminating historical scholarship. At the same time, we began production of an electronic version of the *AHR* in April 2000 as part of the newly created History Cooperative. The Cooperative is an electronic



publishing initiative created by the AHA, the Organization of American Historians, the University of Illinois Press, and the National Academy Press. Current and past issues can be found at <http://www.historycooperative.org>. In taking the journal online we have had four primary goals: developing ways to take advantage of the new electronic medium as a way of publishing and reviewing historical scholarship; maintaining the *AHR*'s tradition of high production standards in the new medium; collaborating with other journals to share information and to use our fiscal resources and stature in the most advantageous manner for the discipline as a whole; and controlling costs as much as possible. We think that the Cooperative is an innovative and effective mechanism for producing an e-*AHR* that achieves each of these goals. And I would like to thank the members of the e-*AHR* subcommittee for their invaluable advice and assistance: Stanley Katz, Douglas Greenberg, Robert Sherrill, Gail Ross, and Arnita Jones.

It has been possible to publish the journal in a timely and skillful manner and to pursue these other activities because of the skill and dedication of the *AHR* staff and Board of Editors and the support of the officers of the AHA. Beyond the consistently high level of their daily work, Assistant Editors Moureen Coulter and Allyn Roberts continue to make major contributions to the development of journal initiatives. And Associate Editor Jeffrey Wasserstrom's dedication, enthusiasm, and insight has enabled us to achieve many of our goals for the journal. There has also been one staff change over the last year among the journal's graduate student editorial assistants. Fenglan Yu completed her term with distinction and will now complete her dissertation. Justin Nordstrom has replaced her.

I have also been very fortunate to work with a distinguished and dedicated group of historians on the journal's

Board of Editors. Time and again over the last year I have turned to them individually and collectively for assistance on manuscripts and journal policies. They have always responded with thoughtful and useful advice. In May 1999, four members of the Board of Editors completed their terms of office: Emilia Viotti da Costa, Sarah Hanley, Allen Isaacman, and Earl Lewis. They have each made major contributions to the journal and I have greatly appreciated their advice. The AHA Council approved four new board members to take their places: Iris Berger (Africa), Edward W. Muir Jr. (early modern Europe), Brooke Larson (Latin America), and Michael Hogan (modern United States, diplomatic).

I would also like to thank the members of the AHA Council, Research Division, and Washington staff for their invaluable assistance and support over the last year. In particular I would like to acknowledge once again the critical contributions of Robert Townsend of the AHA staff, who helps ensure the timely production and distribution of the journal as well as its financial support. And as his term of office ended in January 2000, I would like to thank Vice President for Research Stanley Katz for his steadfast support of the journal and his thoughtful leadership in helping chart its electronic future. And I would like to thank the Association's new executive director, Arnita Jones, for her advice and support. Most important, I would like to express my gratitude to the countless historians who helped produce the *AHR* over the last year by evaluating manuscripts, reviewing books, and offering us their ideas about the journal. Without their assistance, the journal could not be published nor could its editors aspire to achieve its mission. ♦

*Michael Grossberg has been the editor of the AHR since 1995. He teaches at Indiana University.*



*The AHA's flagship publication, the American Historical Review, is noted for its scholarly excellence and breadth of coverage.*

# AHA Council, Divisions, and Committees for 1999

*Note: The AHA's executive director is an ex officio member of the Council, the divisions, and all the committees. The following is a list of the officers, elected Council members, and the approved committee structure for 1999.*

## Council

**Council:** Robert Darnton (Princeton Univ.), president; Eric Foner (Columbia Univ.), president-elect; Joseph C. Miller (Univ. of Virginia), immediate past president; Stanley N. Katz (Princeton Univ.), vice president, Research Division; Leon Fink (Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), vice president, Teaching Division; Barbara Metcalf (Univ. of California at Davis), vice president, Professional Division; Nadine Ishitani Hata (El Camino Coll.); Emily Hill (Yale Univ.); Colin Palmer (Graduate Sch. and Univ. Center, CUNY); Marilyn B. Young (New York Univ.); Linda Shopes (Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission); Vicki L. Ruiz (Arizona State Univ.); Michael Grossberg (AHR), ex officio.

## Divisions

**Research Division:** Stanley N. Katz, vice president; Linda Shopes, Council member; Richard L. Greaves (Florida State Univ.); Barbara Molony (Santa Clara Univ.); Gale Stokes (Rice Univ.).

**Teaching Division:** Leon Fink, vice president; Nadine Ishitani Hata, Council member; Ron Briley (Sandia Preparatory Sch.); Nupur Chaudhuri (Texas Southern Univ.); Maxine Neustadt Lurie (Seton Hall Univ.).

**Professional Division:** Barbara Metcalf, vice president; Marilyn Young, Council member; Leila Fawaz (Tufts Univ.); James Grossman (Newberry Library); Charles A. Zappia (San Diego Mesa Coll.).

## Committees

**Nominating Committee:** Leo Spitzer (Dartmouth Coll.), chair; Michael Les Benedict (Ohio State Univ.); Allison Blakely (Howard Univ.); Jan E. Goldstein (Univ. of Chicago); Linda B. Hall (Univ. of New Mexico); Donald Teruo Hata Jr.

(California State Univ. at Dominguez Hills); Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz (Smith Coll.); Philip D. Morgan (Omohundro Inst. of Early American History and Culture, Coll. of William and Mary); Sara T. Nalle (William Paterson Univ.).

**Committee on Committees:** Eric Foner, chair; Jacquelyn D. Hall (Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); Edward Muir (Northwestern Univ.); Madeleine Zelin (Columbia Univ.); William B. Taylor (Univ. of California at Berkeley).

**Committee on Affiliated Societies:** Eric Foner, chair; Colin Palmer, Council member; Patrick Geary (Notre Dame Univ.); Barbara Tennebaum (Library of Congress).

## Standing Committees

**Committee on the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship in American History:** David M. Kennedy (Stanford Univ.), chair; Ernest May (Harvard Univ.); Robert L. Middlekauff (Univ. of California at Berkeley); Robert Darnton, president; Eric Foner, president-elect.

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

**Committee on Minority Historians:** Tera Hunter (Carnegie Mellon Univ.) and Mrinalini Sinha (Southern Illinois Univ. at Carbondale), cochairs; Philip J. Deloria (Univ. of Colorado at Boulder); Kevin Gaines (Univ. Texas at Austin); Theresa Mah (Northwestern Univ.); Gloria Miranda (El Camino Coll.); Gerald Surh (North Carolina State Univ.).

**Committee on Women Historians:** Carla A. Hesse (Univ. of California at Berkeley), chair; Jennifer Brier (Rutgers Univ.); Guido Ruggiero (Penn State Univ.); Brenda Stevenson (UCLA); Sandra Treadway (Library of Virginia); Ann Waltner (Univ. of Minnesota).

## Prize and Fellowship Committees

**Committee on the AHA Prize in Atlantic History:** Colin Palmer (Graduate Sch. and University Center, City Univ. of New York), chair; Peter Coclanis (Univ. of North Carolina); Patrick Manning (Northeastern Univ.).

**Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize:** Sabine MacCormack (Univ. of Michigan), chair; Constance Berman (Univ. of Iowa); Holger Herwig (Univ. of Calgary); John Marino (Univ. of California at San Diego); Allan Megill (Univ. of Virginia).

**Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize:** William B. Cohen (Indiana Univ.), chair; Diane Shaver Clemens (Univ. of California at Berkeley); Istvan Deak (Columbia Univ.); Paul Kennedy (Yale Univ.); Anson Rabinbach (Princeton Univ.).

**Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize:** Stanley Engerman (Univ. of Rochester), chair; Elaine Abelson (New Sch. for Social Research); Joan Cashin (Ohio State Univ.); Gregory Kealey (Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland); Claudio Lomnitz (Univ. of Chicago).

**Committee on the James Henry Breasted Prize:** John Thornton (Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania), chair; Susan Kellogg (Univ. of Houston); Richard White (Stanford Univ.).

**Committee on the John K. Fairbank Prize:** Laura Hein (Northwestern Univ.), chair; Joseph Esherick (Univ. of California at San Diego); Fred Notehelfer (UCLA); Kathleen Uno (Temple Univ.); R. Bin Wong (Univ. of California at Irvine).

**Committee on the Herbert Feis Award:** Fredrika J. Teute (Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture), chair; Fred Hoxie (Newberry Library); David E. Lorey (Hewlett Foundation); Kimberley Phillips (Coll. of William and Mary); Jane Smith (Independent Scholar).



**Committee on the Morris D.**

**Forkosch Prize:** Dane Kennedy (Univ. of Nebraska), chair; Antoinette Burton (Johns Hopkins Univ.); Anna K. Clark (Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte); Brian Levack (Univ. of Texas at Austin); Robert Ritchie (The Huntington).

**Committee on the Leo Gershoy**

**Award:** James Boyden (Tulane Univ.), chair; Giovanna Benadusi (Univ. of South Florida); Jack Censer (George Mason Univ.); Caroline Hibbard (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign); Peter Reill (UCLA).

**Committee on the Gutenberg-e Prize:**

Stuart B. Schwartz (Yale Univ.) chair; Sara S. Berry (Johns Hopkins Univ.); Thomas R. Metcalf (Univ. of California at Berkeley).

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The cutoff date for this list  
and the lists on pages 20–22 is December 31, 1999.

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# Awards, Prizes, Grants, and Fellowships

## Awards and Prizes

### Awards for Scholarly Distinction

**Earl Pomeroy** (Univ. of Oregon),  
**Eugen Weber** (UCLA), and  
**Gerhard Weinberg** (Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill).

### Troyer Steele Anderson Prize

**Page Putnam Miller** (National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History), and  
**David Trask** (Guilford Technical Community College).

### Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award

**Vernon L. Lidtke** (Johns Hopkins Univ.)

### Beveridge Family Teaching Award

**The California History–Social Science Project.**

### William Gilbert Award

**Peter Seixas** (Univ. of British Columbia) for his article, "Student Teachers Thinking Historically," which appeared in *Theory and Research in Social Education* 26:3 (summer 1998), 310–41.

### John O'Connor Film Award

*Rabbit in the Moon*, produced and directed by Emiko Omori.

### Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award

**Gary Kates** (Trinity Univ., San Antonio)

### Honorary Foreign Member

**Hans-Ulrich Wehler** of Germany

### Book Prizes

**Herbert Baxter Adams Prize:** Gabrielle Hecht for *The Radiance of France: Nuclear Power and National Identity after World War II* (MIT Press)

**Atlantic History Prize:** Jeremy Adelman for *Republic of Capital: Buenos Aires and the Legal Transformation of the New World* (Stanford University Press)

**George Louis Beer Prize:** Daniel T. Rodgers for *Atlantic Crossings: Social Politics in a Progressive Age* (Belknap Press)

**Albert J. Beveridge Prize:** Friedrich Katz for *The Life & Times of Pancho Villa* (Stanford University Press)

**James Henry Breasted Prize:** David Woodward and G. Malcolm Lewis for *The History of Cartography: Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian and Pacific Societies* (University of Chicago Press)

**John H. Dunning Prize:** Marilyn Baseler for *Asylum for Mankind: America, 1607–1800* (Cornell University Press)

**John K. Fairbank Prize:** John Dower for *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II* (The New Press)

**Herbert Feis Prize:** Rachel P. Maines for *The Technology of Orgasm: 'Hysteria', the Vibrator and Women's Sexual Satisfaction* (Johns Hopkins University Press)

**Morris D. Forkosch Prize:** Kathleen Paul for *Whitewashing Britain: Race and Citizenship in the Postwar Era* (Cornell University Press)

**Leo Gershoy Prize:** Adrian Johns for *The Nature of the Book: Print and Knowledge in the Making* (University of Chicago Press)

**Joan Kelly Memorial Prize and the Littleton-Griswold Prize:** Linda K. Kerber for *No Constitutional Right to be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship* (Hill & Wang)

**Helen and Howard R. Marraro Prizes in Italian History:** Samuel L. Baily for *Immigrants in the Land of Promise: Italians in Buenos Aires and New York City, 1870–1914* (Princeton University Press)

**Wesley-Logan Prize:** Kim D. Butler for *Freedoms Given, Freedoms Won: Afro-Brazilians in Post-Abolition Sao Paulo and Salvador* (Rutgers University Press).

## Gutenberg-e Prizes

**Ignacio Gallup-Diaz** (Bryn Mawr College), "The 'Door of the Seas and the Key to the Universe': Indian Politics and Imperial Rivalry in the Darién, 1640–1750,"

**Heidi Gengenbach** (SUNY at Buffalo), "Where Women Make History: Pots, Stories, Tattoos, and Other Gendered Accounts of Community and Change in Magude District, Mozambique, c. 1800 to the Present."

**Anne Hardgrove** (University of Iowa), "Community as Public Culture in Modern India: The Marwaris of Calcutta, c. 1897–1997."

**Jacqueline Holler** (Simon Fraser University), "*Escogidas Plantas*": Nuns and *Beatas* in Mexico City, 1531–1601."

**Michael Katten** (Independent Scholar), "Category Creation and the Colonial Setting: Identity Formation in Nineteenth-Century Telugu-Speaking India."

**Helena Pohlandt-McCormick** (Carleton College), "'I Saw a Nightmare . . .':—Doing Violence to Memory: The Soweto Uprising, June 16, 1976."

## Grants and Fellowships

### J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship (1998–99)

**Patrick J. Rael** (Bowdoin Coll.), "African American Thought and Society in the Antebellum South"

### NASA Fellowship in Aerospace History (1998–99)

**Hugh R. Slotten**, "Communications, Satellites, Broadcasting, and Policy Decisionmaking in the United States"

### Albert J. Beveridge Grants

**Constance Chen** (UCLA), "From Passion to Discipline: Oriental Art, Professionalization, and the Culture of Modernity in the U.S., 1893–1944"



# AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 1999

	Unrestricted \$	Temporarily Restricted \$	Permanently Restricted \$	Total \$
<b>Revenues, gains, other support:</b>				
Membership	870,242			870,242
Annual meeting	549,147	-		549,147
Publications	486,766	-		486,766
American Historical Review	400,892	-		400,892
Interest and dividends	67,604	45,900	-	113,504
Contributions, grants and contracts	6,660	165,687	35,275	207,622
Endowment fund revenue	11,660	-		11,660
Miscellaneous	4,898	-		4,898
Realized gain on security sales	148,046	64,333	-	212,379
Unrealized gain on investments	98,889	42,937	-	141,826
Net assets released from restrictions:				
Satisfaction of program restrictions	218,647	(218,647)	-	-
<b>Total revenues, gains, and other support</b>	<b>2,863,451</b>	<b>100,210</b>	<b>35,275</b>	<b>2,998,936</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Membership	166,592	-	-	166,592
Council and committees	278,301	-	-	278,301
Annual meeting	232,359	-	-	232,359
Publications	489,988	-	-	489,988
American Historical Review	600,420	-	-	600,420
Promotion	7,688	-	-	7,688
Development	10,720	-	-	10,720
Grants	26,167	-	-	26,167
Contributions/coalitions	56,437	-	-	56,437
Administration	429,265	-	-	429,265
Management fee	16,314	-	-	16,314
Restricted fund	218,647	-	-	218,647
Prizes and related expenses				
designated funds	14,685	-	-	14,685
Depreciation	46,045	-	-	46,045
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>2,593,628</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,593,628</b>
<b>Change in net assets</b>	<b>269,823</b>	<b>100,210</b>	<b>35,275</b>	<b>405,308</b>

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year Ended June 30, 1999

<b>Net Assets:</b>				
Balances, July 1, 1998	2,658,485	712,225	409,282	3,779,992
Changes in net assets	269,823	100,210	35,275	405,308
Transfers	34,180	(34,180)		
<b>Balances, June 30, 1999</b>	<b>2,962,488</b>	<b>778,255</b>	<b>444,557</b>	<b>4,185,300</b>

See Notes to Financial Statements

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
Year Ended June 30, 1999

Cash flows from operating activities:	\$
Cash received from dues, meetings, publications, contributions, grants and contracts	3,550,812
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(2,559,926)
Interest and dividends received	95,931
Interest paid	(2,406)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,084,411
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Proceeds from sale of investments	536,239
Purchase of investments	(1,305,885)
Purchase of property and equipment	(11,670)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(781,316)
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Net borrowings (payments) from revolving credit agreements	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	303,095
Cash and cash equivalents:	
Balances, July 1, 1998	(56,685)
Balances, June 30, 1999	246,410
Reconciliation of change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Change in net assets	405,308
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Depreciation	46,045
Change in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	16,559
(Increase) decrease in contribution receivable	18,000
(Increase) decrease in grant receivable	(49,251)
(Increase) decrease in interest and dividends receivable	(17,573)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(13,931)
(Increase) decrease in deposits	(4,116)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(9,394)
Increase (decrease) in accrued vacation	2,751
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue - Exhibits	8,960
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue - ISP Subscriptions	1,556
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue - Annual Meeting	8,811
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue - Grants	1,014,441
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue - Life Membership	10,450
Gain on sales of marketable securities	(212,379)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(141,826)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,084,411

*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 non-profit membership corporation founded in 1884 and incorporated by Congress in 1889 for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of historical research.

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

#### Changes in accounting principles:

Accounting for contributions:

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, the Association 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, the Association is required to present a statement of cash flows. The Association has discontinued its use of fund accounting and, accordingly, has reclassified its financial statements to present these classes of net assets.

#### Basis of presentation:

Except for membership dues revenue and subscription revenue, which are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Net assets and revenue, 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:

The unrestricted designated net assets have been set aside by the Council (equivalent to the board of directors) of the Association for a particular purpose. The Council, at any time, can vote to change the designation of these net assets for another purpose, including to unrestricted net assets.

#### Unrestricted property, plant, and equipment:

The unrestricted property, plant, and equipment net assets reflect 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:

Temporarily restricted net assets are 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:

Permanently restricted net assets are 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 and subscriptions) 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.

#### Cash and cash equivalents:

For purposes of reporting the statement of cash flows, the Association includes all cash accounts, which are not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties, and have original term to maturity of less than three months, as cash on the accompanying balance sheet.

#### Investments:

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

#### Contribution receivable:

The Association includes all unconditional promises to give in their financial statements as a contribution receivable in accordance with SFAS No. 116. These receivables are recorded at their fair value.

#### 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. The Association capitalizes all property, plant and equipment purchases in excess of \$500.

#### Income tax status:

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

#### 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, 1999:

	Cost	Market Value	Fair Value
Temporary Investments	\$149,500	\$149,500	\$149,500
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	449,039	451,867	451,867
Corporate Bonds and Other	425,584	415,488	415,488
Common Stock	910,220	2,924,276	2,924,276
Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stock	57,090	72,929	72,929
Certificate of Deposit	734,000	752,388	752,388
Cash	252	252	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,725,685</b>	<b>4,766,700</b>	<b>4,766,700</b>

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

Property, plant, and equipment in the unrestricted designated fund consisted of the following at June 30, 1999:

Land	\$8,000
Building and improvements	365,427
Furniture and equipment	511,644
	885,071
Less accumulated depreciation	(496,184)
<b>Total</b>	<b>388,887</b>

Depreciation expense charged to the unrestricted fund during the year ended June 30, 1999, was \$46,045.

The Association's land is stated at cost.

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

The Association has a revolving 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. There were no outstanding borrowings at June 30, 1999. The interest rate at June 30, 1999 was 8.75% and the amount of interest charged to operations for the year ended June 30, 1999 was \$2,006. The line of credit expires on October 10, 1999.

### 5. Deferred revenue - Grants

Deferred revenue - Grants consisted of the following at June 30, 1999:

Mellon Foundation:	
E-Book Prize Program	\$734,000
Ford Foundation Grant:	
Community College Faculty Seminar, and World History and Area Studies Conference	280,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014,441</b>

### 6. Pension plan:

The Association has a defined contribution pension plan which is funded through the purchase of individual annuity contracts. The plan, which covers all eligible employees, allows an employee to defer at least five percent of their annual salary. Ten percent of the employee's annual salary is contributed by the Association. The Association's pension expense for the year ended June 30, 1999 was \$59,023.

### 7. Fundraising expenses:

The Association's fundraising expense for the year ended June 30, 1999 was \$10,640. The Association did not incur any

expenses that would be considered to be joint costs.

### 8. Grants and contracts:

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

### 9. Concentration of credit risk:

The Association maintains accounts in a financial institution whose combined balance exceeded the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) limits at various times throughout the year ended June 30, 1999. The balance at June 30, 1999, that exceeded the FDIC limits was \$1,041,545.

### 10. Effect of departure from generally accepted accounting principles:

As stated in Note 1, the Association normally recognizes revenue from membership dues and subscriptions on the cash basis. We estimate that the Association's net assets would decrease \$377,000 if membership dues revenue was deferred. With respect to subscriptions revenue, the effect on the Association's net assets cannot be reasonably estimated.

\* \* \* \*

## NISHI & ZIMMERMAN, P.C. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

To the Council  
American Historical Association  
Washington, DC

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information, which follows, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole.

Nishi & Zimmerman, P.C.

Rockville, Maryland

# **SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED FUNDS**

Year Ended June 30, 1999

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1998	Investment Revenue, Gain and Expense				Unrealized Gain on Investments	Expenses-@	Net Asset Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1999
		Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Management Fee-#				
<b>Prize Funds:</b>									
*Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$28,388	-	\$825	1,928	(212)	1,288	(1,149)	-	31,068
*Ancient History Prize Fund	7,415	-	450	1,052	(116)	703	(59)	-	9,445
*James H. Breasted Fund	68,118	-	1,807	4,221	(465)	2,820	(1,809)	-	74,692
*George Louis Beer Prize Fund	24,230	1,633	1,095	2,559	(282)	1,709	(2,819)	-	28,125
*Beveridge Family Prize Fund	12,961	-	567	1,326	(146)	886	(443)	-	15,151
*Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	36,527	-	1,520	3,553	(392)	2,372	(1,223)	-	42,357
*Albert Corey Prize Fund	13,456	-	599	1,401	(154)	936	(444)	-	15,794
*Premio Del Rey Prize Fund	26,727	-	710	1,659	(183)	1,108	(144)	-	29,877
*John H. Dunning Prize Fund	49,865	-	1,430	3,340	(369)	2,231	(1,734)	-	54,763
*Morris D. Forkosh Prize Fund	27,239	-	1,068	2,497	(275)	1,668	(132)	-	32,065
*Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	47,328	-	1,414	3,304	(364)	2,206	(1,706)	-	52,182
*William Gilbert Prize Fund	10,970	-	518	1,211	(133)	809	(86)	-	13,289
*Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	22,787	-	637	1,489	(164)	995	(89)	-	25,655
*Joan Kelly Prize Fund	26,207	-	1,110	2,592	(286)	1,732	(927)	-	30,428
*Michael Kraus Prize Fund	42,749	-	1,427	3,334	(367)	2,226	(969)	-	48,400
*Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	20,101	-	744	1,738	(192)	1,161	(810)	-	22,742
*James A. Rawley Award	-	-	850	2,037	(224)	1,326	(36)	-	3,953
*Nancy Roelker Award	14,702	-	808	1,888	(208)	1,261	(445)	-	18,006
Rockefeller Foundation Grant -									
Herbert Feis Prize Fund	20,072	-	496	1,159	(128)	774	(921)	-	21,452
Wesley-Logan Prize Fund	18,080	-	447	1,044	(115)	697	(812)	-	19,341
Andrew D. White Prize Fund	13,093	-	324	756	(83)	505	(55)	14,540	-
<b>Total Prize Funds</b>	<b>531,015</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>44,088</b>	<b>(4,858)</b>	<b>29,413</b>	<b>(16,812)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>603,325</b>
<b>Special projects:</b>									
American Association for Higher Education	1,000	1,200	-	-	-	-	(703)	(1,497)	-
Central European History Prize Fund	18,038	-	446	1,041	(115)	696	(400)	-	19,706
Ford Foundation Grant- Community College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faculty Seminar, and World History and	-	16,659	-	-	-	-	(13,944)	(2,715)	-
Area Studies Conference	32,043	-	792	1,850	(204)	1,236	(5,000)	-	30,717
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mellon Foundation Grant-E-Book	-	10,000	18,388	-	-	-	(3,058)	(6,942)	18,388
Prize Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Aeronautics and Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration Fellowship Program	-	41,250	-	-	-	-	(21,803)	(19,447)	-
NEH Grant—Teaching & Learning in	-	94,945	-	-	-	-	(91,800)	(3,145)	-
the Digital Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford University Press—Guide	61,491	-	1,520	3,550	(392)	2,372	-	-	68,541
to Historical Literature	41,557	-	-	-	-	-	(36,116)	(5,441)	-
Spencer Foundation	154,129	164,054	21,146	6,441	(711)	4,304	(172,824)	(39,187)	137,352
<b>Total Special Projects</b>									
<b>Funds:</b>									
*Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	7,896	-	2,666	6,230	(687)	4,161	(14,047)	-	6,219
*Littleton-Griswold Fund	-	-	618	1,443	(159)	964	(7,873)	5,007	-
*David M. Matteson Fund	19,185	-	2,624	6,131	(676)	4,095	-	-	31,359
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>27,081</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>13,804</b>	<b>(1,522)</b>	<b>9,220</b>	<b>(21,920)</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>37,578</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$712,225</b>	<b>\$165,687</b>	<b>\$45,900</b>	<b>\$64,333</b>	<b>\$7,091</b>	<b>\$42,937</b>	<b>\$(211,556)</b>	<b>\$(34,180)</b>	<b>\$778,255</b>

\* - Total balances for these funds include amounts reported on this schedule (temporarily restricted), with amounts listed on the two following schedules (permanently restricted and unrestricted - designated).

# - The management fee is levied by the portfolio management company.

@ - This column reports direct expenditures (including prize amounts) and indirect cost of AHA administration.

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 1999

Fund, Grant, or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1998	Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Revenue, Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Management Fee-#	Unrealized Gain on Investments	Expenses-@	Net Asset Transfers (to) from	Balances, June 30, 1999
<b>Designated Funds:</b>									
*Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	\$377,485	\$-	\$9,329	\$21,795	\$(2,402)	\$14,559	\$-	\$(13,766)	\$407,000
Endowment Fund	685,509	-	16,940	39,581	(4,362)	26,438	-	(21,223)	742,883
*Littleton-Griswold Fund	260,548	-	6,438	15,044	(1,658)	10,049	-	(10,924)	279,497
*David M. Matteson Fund	324,866	-	8,028	18,757	(2,067)	12,530	-	(15,209)	346,905
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment Fund	624,097	-	15,423	36,035	(3,971)	24,070	(14,685)	(23,866)	657,103
Total Unrestricted -Designated Funds	2,272,505	-	56,158	131,212	(14,460)	87,646	(14,685)	(84,988)	2,433,388
Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,900	54,900
Property, Plant and Equipment Fund	423,263	-	-	-	-	-	(46,045)	11,669	388,887
Unrestricted	(37,283)	2,369,788	-	-	-	-	(2,299,791)	52,599	85,313
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,658,485</b>	<b>2,369,788</b>	<b>56,158</b>	<b>131,212</b>	<b>(14,460)</b>	<b>87,646</b>	<b>(2,360,521)</b>	<b>34,180</b>	<b>2,962,488</b>

\* - Total balances for these funds include amounts reported on this schedule with amounts listed on the Schedule of Changes in Temporarily Restricted Funds and the Schedule of Changes in Permanently Restricted Funds.

# - The management fee is levied by the portfolio management company.

@ - For the designated funds, this column reports direct expenditures (including prize amounts) and indirect cost of AHA administration.

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 1999

	Balances, July 1, 1998	Contributions	Withdrawals	Balances, June 30, 1999
<b>Prize funds:</b>				
*Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000
*Ancient History Prize Fund - James H. Breasted Fund	10,800	-	-	10,800
*George Louis Beer Prize Fund	5,000	-	-	5,000
*Beveridge Family Prize Fund	20,000	-	-	20,000
*Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	10,000	-	-	10,000
*Albert Corey Prize Fund	25,000	-	-	25,000
*Premio Del Rey Prize Fund	10,800	-	-	10,800
*John H. Dunning Prize Fund	2,000	-	-	2,000
*John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	7,990	-	-	7,990
*Morris D. Forkosch Prize Fund	16,000	-	-	16,000
*Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	10,000	-	-	10,000
*William Gilbert Prize Fund	10,000	-	-	10,000
*Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	3,000	-	-	3,000
*Joan Kelly Prize Fund	18,692	-	-	18,692
*Michael Kraus Prize Fund	15,000	-	-	15,000
*Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	10,000	-	-	10,000
*James A. Rawley Award	-	35,275	-	35,275
*Nancy Roelker Award	18,000	-	-	18,000
<b>Total Prize Funds</b>	<b>197,282</b>	<b>35,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>232,557</b>
<b>Funds:</b>				
*Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	100,000	-	-	100,000
*Littleton-Griswold Fund	25,000	-	-	25,000
*David M. Matteson Fund	87,000	-	-	87,000
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212,000</b>
<b>Total Permanently Restricted Funds</b>	<b>\$409,282</b>	<b>\$35,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$444,557</b>

\* - Total balances for these funds include amounts reported on this schedule with amounts listed on the Schedule of Changes in Temporarily Restricted Funds and the Schedule of Changes in Unrestricted Funds.

## SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS HELD BY FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK June 30, 1999

	Participation Percentage	Market Value
<b>Special Funds and Grants:</b>		
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	.9079	\$36,447
Ancient History Prize Fund		
James H. Breasted Fund	.4953	19,884
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.9884	79,819
Beveridge Family Prize Fund	1.2052	48,382
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	13.1992	529,857
Paul Birdsall Prize Fund	.6244	25,066
Central European History Prize Fund	.4905	19,690
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.6731	67,165
Premio Del Rey Prize Fund	.6596	26,480
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	.7812	31,358
Endowment Fund	18.6414	748,322
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.5733	63,156
Morris D. Forkosch Prize Fund	1.1758	47,200
Leo Gershoy Prize Fund	1.5563	62,473
William Gilbert Prize Fund	.5702	22,891
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	.7012	28,150
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	.8714	34,979
Joan Kelly Prize Fund	1.2210	49,013
Michael Kraus Prize Fund	1.5704	63,042
Littleton-Griswold Fund	7.7650	311,713
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	.8186	32,859
David M. Matteson Fund	11.7218	470,548
Oxford Press - Guide	1.6722	67,125
Rockefeller Foundation Grant - Herbert Feis Prize Fund	.5458	21,909
James A. Rawley Award	.9350	37,532
Nancy Roelker Prize	.8893	35,700
Bernadotte Schmitt Endowment	16.9713	681,282
Wesley Logan Prize	.4917	19,737
Andrew D. White Fund	.3560	14,292
<b>Total Special Funds and Grants</b>	<b>92.0725</b>	<b>3,696,071</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>7.9275</b>	<b>318,237</b>
<b>Total Participation in Investments</b>		
<b>Held by Fiduciary Trust Company of New York</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>\$4,014,308</b>



# What does the AHA do for you?

The AHA provides the premier forums for the dissemination of historical scholarship and for the exchange of ideas and news about teaching and research.

- Publishes the *American Historical Review*, now in its 104th year as the premier journal in the field, and which is currently taking a leadership role in the electronic dissemination of history journals.
- Develops and publishes a wide array of pamphlets on historical teaching and research such as the *Essays on Global and Comparative History*, *New American History*, and *Teaching Diversity* series, as well as valuable professional pamphlets including *Careers for Students of History*, *Becoming a Historian*, and *Structuring the Past: The Use of Computing in History*.
- Publishes *Perspectives*, rapidly evolving into a substantive newsmagazine for the historical profession, with features on active learning techniques, films, computers, graduate programs, and history in the news.
- Organizes an annual meeting where more than 4,000 historians meet in nearly 240 panels to discuss and debate the latest findings in historical research.

- Offers 23 book prizes and 5 awards for distinguished teaching and scholarship.
- Awards more than 100 grants to graduate students and junior faculty members for research travel.
- Monitors state history curriculum standards and works vigorously to protest the ones that fail to adequately articulate goals aimed at achieving excellence in teaching and learning through the National History Education Network, a collaboration of postsecondary and K-12 professional groups and partnerships.
- Continues discussions with the 104 specialized historical organizations now affiliated with the AHA, seeking ways to support each other's professional interests.
- Organizes conferences such as one on the use of part-time and adjunct teachers that brought together 15 professional societies and higher education organizations, which designed and recommended standards and guidelines to ensure quality instruction and instructors' equity.
- Publishes a *Directory of History Departments and Organizations* that provides in a single source the most comprehensive information about historians at universities, colleges, and other institutions.
- Provides timely information on a wide array of topics of concern to the profession through its Institutional Services Program.

The AHA encourages history teaching and research through awards, grants, and the promotion of networks and collaborations among historians.

The AHA works to protect the interests of historians as users and producers of intellectual materials.

- Continues to help widen access to the historical record through the Freedom of Information Act and to improve the professional standards of federal employees and contractors involved in historic preservation through the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.
- Works with a wide range of actors in the world of scholarly communication to ensure both fair use and equitable cost recovery measures to enable continuing dissemination of research.

***Your dues and the AHA's small endowment pay for these activities. Join the AHA (you can now do so online at <http://www.theaha.org>) and allow us to expand the initiatives and responsibilities that the AHA has undertaken to benefit the entire profession and to ensure the prosperity of history in the United States.***