

Annual Report
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION



FOR THE YEAR

1967

+

VOLUME 1

+

Proceedings

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

City of Washington

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Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C., 15 June 1967

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved 4 January 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1967.

Respectfully,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, Secretary

Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C., 15 June 1967

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

As provided by law, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1967. This consists of two volumes.

Volume I contains the proceedings of the Association for 1967, and the report of the secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast Branch for 1967.

Volume II will contain the Writings on American History for 1965.

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION is a nonprofit, membership corporation created in 1889 by special act of Congress for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research. Persons interested in the study of history, whether professionally or otherwise, are invited to membership. Present paid membership is about 16,000.

The Council of the Association, its executive body, meets twice a year. The work of the Association is carried on by its officers, Council, and staff, with the help of an extensive system of committees. The Association holds an annual meeting with a three-day program December 28-30 of each year, at which time many professional historical groups meet within or jointly with it. The Pacific Coast Branch of the Association holds separate annual meetings on the west coast and publishes the Pacific Historical Review.

The American Historical Review has long been recognized as the official periodical for the historical profession in America. It is published five times a year and sent to all members. In addition to the Review, the Association publishes its Annual Report, prize books, the list of doctoral dissertations in history, bibliographical and other volumes, and the AHA Newsletter. The Service Center for Teachers of History publishes a pamphlet series and sponsors conferences designed to aid history teachers. The Professional Register serves as a placement service for historians.

The Association's capital funds are managed by a Board of Trustees. Much of the income from these funds is earmarked for special purposes, so the Association must depend chiefly upon membership dues to support its broader educational purposes. Annual membership, including subscription to the American Historical Review, is \$15.00 for regular members, \$7.50 for student members (faculty signature required). Life membership is \$300.00.

Questions about any phase of Association activities may be addressed to the Executive Secretary, American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S. E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

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ACT OF INCORPORATION

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 as far as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to adopt a constitution, and make bylaws not inconsistent with law. Said Association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

The real property situated in Square 817, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as lot 23, owned, occupied, and used by the American Historical Association, is exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so owned and occupied, and not used for commercial purposes, subject to the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Act entitled, "An Act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved 24 December 1942.

[Approved, 4 January 1889, and amended 31 July 1957.]

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

The name of this society shall be the American Historical Association.

ARTICLE II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

ARTICLE III

Any person approved by the Council may become an active member of the Association. Active membership shall date from the receipt by the Treasurer of the first payment of dues, which shall be \$15.00 a year or a single payment of \$300.00 for life. Life membership is given members who have belonged to the Association for fifty years. Any student regularly registered in an institution of learning and approved by the Council may become a junior member of the Association upon the payment of \$7.50 and the certification of his status as a student by a faculty member of his institution, and after the first year may continue as such, with the approval of the Council, by paying annual dues of \$7.50 and presenting evidence of his status as a student. Annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the year to which they apply and any member whose dues are in arrears for one year may, one month after the mailing of a notice of such delinquency to his last known address, be dropped from the rolls by vote of the Council or the Executive Committee. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment of one year's dues in advance. Only active members shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the Association. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected by the Council as honorary or corresponding members, and such members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, an Executive Secretary, a Managing Editor of The American Historical Review, and, at the discretion of the Council, an Editor and an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary, under the direction of the Council, to promote historical scholarship in America through the agencies of the Association. He shall exercise general oversight over the affairs of the Association, supervise the work of its committees, formulate policies for presentation to the Council, execute its policies and perform such other duties as the Council may from time to time direct.

SECTION 3. The other officers of the Association shall have such duties and perform such functions as are customarily attached to their respective offices or as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected in the following manner: The Nominating Committee at such convenient time prior to the first of September as it may determine shall invite each member of the Association to indicate his or her nominee for each of these offices. With these suggestions in mind, it shall draw up a ballot of nominations which it shall mail to each member of the Association on or before the first of December, and which it shall distribute as the official ballot at the Annual Business Meeting. It shall present to this meeting orally any other nominations for these offices petitioned for to the Chairman of the Committee at least one day before the Business Meeting and supported by the names of twenty voting members of the Association. The election shall be made from these nominations at the Business Meeting.

SECTION 5. The Executive Secretary, the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, the Managing Editor of The American Historical Review, and the Editor shall be appointed by the Council for specified terms of office not to exceed three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

SECTION 6. If the office of President shall, through any cause, become vacant, the Vice President shall thereupon become President.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. There shall be a Council, constituted as follows:

(a) The President, the Vice President, the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Managing Editor of The American Historical Review.

(b) Elected members, eight in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI, Section 2. These members shall be elected for a term of four years; two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

(c) The former Presidents, but a former President shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as President, and no longer.

SECTION 2. The Council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the Association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the Council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The Council shall make a full report of its activities to the Annual Meeting of the Association. The Association may by vote at any Annual Meeting instruct the Council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action directing the affairs of the Association as it may deem necessary and proper.

SECTION 3. For the transaction of necessary business when the Council is not in session, the Council shall elect annually from its membership an Executive Committee of not more than six members which shall include the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer. Subject always to the general direction of the Council, the Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of Association interests and the carrying out of Association policies.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1. There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of five members, each of whom shall serve a term of two years. In the odd-numbered years, two new members shall be elected; in the even-numbered years, three; this alternation shall continue except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms. If vacancies on the Nominating Committee occur between the time of the Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct ad interim appointments.

SECTION 2. Elective members of the Council and members of the Nominating Committee shall be chosen as follows: The Nominating Committee shall present for each vacant membership on the Council and on the Nominating Committee two or more names, including the name of any person who may be nominated by a petition carrying the signatures of twenty or more voting members of the Association. Nominations by petition must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee by November first. The Nominating Committee shall present these nominations to the members of the Association in the ballot distributed by mail as described above. The members of the Association shall take their choice from among these nominations and return their ballots for counting not later than the 20th of December at 6 p.m. No vote received after that time shall be valid. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the Washington office of the Association, where they shall be kept for at least a year. The results of the election shall be announced at the Annual Business Meeting. In the case of a tie, choice shall be made at the Annual Business Meeting from among the candidates receiving the highest equal vote.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the Association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest; neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries and the liabilities of the individual members of the Board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by a majority vote of any regular business session of the Association or by a majority vote of the Council and may be adopted by a majority vote of the next regular business session, provided always that the proposed amendment and an explanation thereof shall have been circulated to the membership of the Association not less than twenty days preceding the date of the business session at which the final vote is to be taken. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary to arrange for the distribution of all such proposed amendments among the members of the Association.

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American Historical Association

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1967 Officers' Reports

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The year 1967, for the Association's staff and committees, has been more a year of laying groundwork than a year of completions. Many of the efforts will deserve public report only when closer to fruition. But the following deserves mention as part of an overview of the year.

The one happy exception was the outcome of the *Frick v. Stevens* case, and so the winding up of the work of the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment. A Friday morning session has been arranged to distill from the Joint Committee's experience some lessons for future times of challenge. The countersuit instituted in federal courts, the wide newspaper publicity, the generous response by members to the appeal for funds, and the firm language of Judge Clinton Weidner's decision last May, all these and much else have helped make the three-year ordeal by Dr. Stevens into a lesson that will deter unfounded suits at law against future historical publications.

As contrast to this task completed, I give first place to the work of the new Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History. The October Newsletter carried its statement of standards for such programs. By Council action last spring the Committee has twelve months in which to move toward a list of approved programs in specific institutions. Its aim is to clarify appropriate standards and thereby to encourage countrywide improvement. This is a large job, deserving the best efforts of your staff.

A number of specific scholarly projects have been moving ahead. At the time of this present meeting the report of last spring's meeting of the Joint Bibliographical Committee is appearing in print as a book entitled Bibliography and the Historian, edited by Dr. Dagmar Perman; and hopefully within the next two months a foundation grant will allow commissioning a historian to plan and explore in detail the application of radically new bibliographical techniques to the needs of our profession.

Two other projects made possible initially by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities have been proceeding well. The Committee on Quantitative Data has held two working conferences this fall on comparative historical statistics, with Jacob Price as staff director. During the summer a team of law students, under the direction of Neal Allen, searched the colonial court records in several eastern states for cases to illustrate freedom under law.

On Labor Day a new Committee on American-East Asian Relations met for the first time to complete the formulation of a project that subsequently has been discussed with foundations. This will attempt to bring to bear the expertise of both American diplomatic historians and Far Eastern specialists on the complex cultural frontier between Americans and East Asians in recent times, as a subject that has heretofore fallen between the two specialties. Your Secretary is also talking to possible donors about a project for special fellowships in Greek and Roman history, for which the prospects seem good.

A number of plans for federal government action have importance for historians as scholars. The Congress early this year turned to the Pennsylvania Avenue

Commission to formulate plans for a Center for Scholars, to be located just north of the present Archives, as part of a memorial to Woodrow Willson. Word is that the plans are taking shape substantially along the lines of the proposal set out in Julian Boyd's presidential address of 1965, although the focus will be less upon historians than upon the full range of disciplines exemplified in Woodrow Wilson's career. Legislation to make possible this memorial can perhaps not be expected until after the elections of next November.

The position of the National Archives in the federal government has been the subject of careful study by the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives, appointed a year ago. Financial assistance has generously been provided by the Council on Library Resources, to allow preparing an adequate report, and we all hope that the coming weeks will see favorable developments in consequence. The Association through its staff and committees has at the same time lent support to the proposal in the Senate to establish a National Social Science Foundation, but like so many other generous and important projects this has been held up by the stringencies arising from the current war. The long-awaited revision of the copyright law also has been subject of AHA study and representations to the Senate, and this legislation similarly has been held up, though in this case the cause is a need to explore further the implications of new technology.

The various programs of federal aid to education have continued to absorb a considerable fraction of the time of our professional staff. Your Secretary in weeks past has served as consultant on a major effort by the Office of Education to enlist and encourage cooperation of education faculties and arts and science faculties and school leadership--all three elements--in improving teacher training at the highest level. The Consortium of Professional Associations for Special Studies of Teacher Improvement Programs, chaired this year by John Thompson as the Association's delegate, has reorganized and promises to be much more effective in bringing the best standards of scholars and specialists to bear on various Office of Education projects.

A most interesting effort to explore and clarify the usefulness of motion pictures for history teaching has developed this year out of a project launched under a small grant from the Office of Education's Bureau of Research. The Service Center, by preparing a special pamphlet and a sample new sound track for a documentary film, hopes now to point the way toward the better use of films in secondary school teaching. A special ad hoc committee, acting for the Committee on University and College Teaching, is engaged on a project to create, for use as assignments in college courses, "packages" rather like books of readings, each consisting of a cartridge of selected footage from a major feature film accompanied by a selection of readings to match and balance. This project seems a promising way to make plainer the role of discipline in the stimulation and guidance of historical imagination.

The Service Center's regular work has gone forward with its usual quiet effectiveness. Its quality was particularly underlined this fall by the simultaneous publication of three pamphlets--on the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and recent Imperialism, the first of which is a summary of scholarship that can hearten us all as we look forward to the wave of indiscriminating interest that is certain to accompany the American Revolution Bicentennial in the years just ahead.

This range of activities, and the continued growth of the Association, have increased the need to rethink the role of the Association under the new conditions of scholarly work in our country. The Review has shifted this fall to five issues a year to meet pressing needs, and under Henry Winkler's able editorship has maintained its distinction and high degree of usefulness. A special evening panel at the meeting this year is reviewing critically the role of our Annual Meeting. A 70 per cent response to the directory questionnaire sent out to members last spring has been entered on IBM cards, so that we may draw from it some statistical information on the composition of the Association.

In all these matters the priorities, and the satisfactions for the members of your staff, have centered in helping make clearer the role history should play in the thinking and activities of today. I am grateful for the quality of understanding and cooperativeness that again this year has so consistently characterized the work of the Association's committees, officers, and office staff. My particular gratitude goes to Henry Winkler, upon his forthcoming resignation as Managing Editor, for the unflinching good judgment and good teamwork with which he has responded to my needs for advice and assistance in learning to serve the Association during these past two and more years of its adjusting to new situations and challenges.

Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary

REPORT OF THE MANAGING EDITOR

This will be my last annual report as editor of the American Historical Review. I have informed the Board of Editors and the officers of the Association that I have accepted the post of Dean of the Faculty of Liberal Arts at my university, Rutgers, and that I will remain as editor until a successor can be appointed, at the latest by 1 July 1968. Whether I have served the profession well is for the members of the Association to judge; that my experience as editor has been an enriching one is to me unquestionable, I leave the editorship with real regret, not the least because I have had the privilege of working with a dedicated and efficient staff at the Review. Patricia Fox, Rita Howe, Betsy Johnston, and John Appleby in Washington have been largely responsible for the care and the expertise with which the Review has been produced, and Jane Burks in New Brunswick has made it possible for a largely absentee editor to function with the minimum possible waste of energy and time. It has been rewarding, too, to work with officers as devoted to the scholarly and pedagogical interests of our profession as are Paul Ward, Elmer Kayser, and Robert Zangrando. And I have been genuinely honored to be permitted to learn as much as I have from the distinguished scholars on the Board of Editors who are largely responsible for ensuring that my judgments are sound and my sense of proportion reasonably balanced.

The details of the past year's operations can be quickly summarized, Volume LXXII (October 1966-July 1967) contained 1635 pages, some 20 pages more than the previous volume. Aside from the advertising matter that is highly useful to readers and that constantly seems likely to crowd out the articles and reviews, the volume contained almost exactly the same number of reviews as in the previous year, 967 as compared with 966. There were eighteen articles and one symposium in addition to Roy F. Nichols' presidential address "History in a Self-Governing Culture." Seven of the articles were on modern European history, eight on United States history, one on medieval history, and two on ancient history, a relatively standard mixture the content of which is much more important than its distribution. Contrary to editorial predictions, some fifty fewer articles were submitted than last year. In part, the reduction appears to reflect some growth in the understanding that the Review is seeking articles of genuinely broad treatment and appeal, however narrow or specialized the subject matter. In part, it seems to be a matter of timing, since the number of articles submitted since 1 September 1967, has once again gone up in comparison to earlier periods.

Figures, however, hardly begin to indicate that Volume LXXII was a memorable one in the history of the Review. It was the last volume of the quarterly publication of our journal. Beginning with the October 1967 issue the Review has gone on a five-times-a-year schedule, a major change in format that should make it possible, as I urged in earlier reports, to solicit reviews of more books, to give space once again to some longer and more wide-ranging reviews of major new works, to publish an occasional unconventional article, and to seek out informed discussions of general issues of interest to the entire profession, for example on methodological or philosophical or bibliographical questions. I flatter myself that with the help

of many colleagues I have moved the Review in a modest way along the road described in the October issue.

The Board of Editors believes that the Review should continue its traditional course, publishing articles that reflect the most important original work that is being done in various fields. The Board also feels, however, that the Review should seek to attract manuscripts that interest a wide segment of its subscribers. The Review will hope to publish, therefore, articles that may be read with profit by the specialist for their intrinsic interest or by the nonspecialist for the insights into methodological problems they offer, for the fruitful comparisons they suggest, or for the speculative generalizations they may stimulate.

But I have no illusions. It will be my successor who will have the task of employing the five issues in ways that will make the Review even more useful to members of the American Historical Association and to other readers. Increasingly I am coming to feel that the present format of all our journals is likely to undergo major changes within the next couple of decades. The technological changes that already have been recognized as opportunities rather than annoyances by chemists and medical scholars, by psychologists and linguists, by musicologists and sociologists, are going to have to be coped with by historians. It may well be that journals in the future will contain an article or two of very general interest, or particularly elegantly written, or of overriding historical significance, but then a relatively large number of brief author-prepared abstracts. The abstracts could point the way to easily duplicated copies of articles that can be furnished to those who order them for a minimal fee. A number of editors of historical journals have been reflecting on such possibilities, and I am convinced that their attention is focused on a real issue. The enormous flood of print with which scholars have to cope is clearly going to have to be controlled in more manageable form than is the current practice.

Ours is a conservative discipline, and we have lagged behind others in seeing the possibilities inherent in the tools and machines of our contemporary technology. To illustrate, the time is long overdue when the provision of bibliographical materials should be placed on a much more systematic basis than is our current practice. Historians will have to cooperate at the very least with social scientists and humanists in working out not only coordinated but fiscally achievable systems of computer-controlled distribution of bibliographical materials. In such a task the scholarly associations will have to be fully involved, and within those associations the editors of journals will have to play key roles. The task of a new editor, then, will be, in my judgment, more extensive and more difficult than was that of my predecessors or myself. But his opportunity to serve the profession will by that token be comparatively greater.

I must not go on at length, since this is a report and not a funeral oration over an expiring editor. But I do not want to conclude without expressing my gratitude to the two members of the Board of Editors who are finishing their terms at this meeting. Joseph R. Strayer and C. Bradford Welles have given freely and wisely of their time to the business of the Review, and it would be superfluous for me to do more than thank them. I can only go back to what I said at the beginning of this report. I have learned enormously from scholars such as they, and I will leave the Review deeply indebted to the Council of the Association for the chance to have worked so closely with so many first-rate historians and first-rate human beings. I hope and believe that I will leave the Review to my successor in good condition. And I hope that his experience will be as rich and satisfying a one as mine has been.

Henry R. Winkler, Managing Editor

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967

The American Historical Association headquarters and its equipment are valued at \$147,294.66. On 31 August 1967, the Association had \$67,587.69 in cash for general purposes. Temporary investments of unrestricted funds amounted to \$48,577.15; \$1,065.65 was in receivables. Funds, unrestricted as to use of income and in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York under the direction of the Board of Trustees, amount to \$394,542.88. These items (headquarters building and equipment, cash, receivables, and invested funds) constitute assets of \$659,071.03 available for general purposes of the Association.

Securities in the portfolio of the Matteson Fund amount to \$91,784.94; those in other specific restricted Association funds amount to \$350,158.62. The various restricted funds total \$441,943.56.

Funds, restricted and unrestricted, composing the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,101,014.59 if the book value of permanent investments is used, if market values, according to 31 August 1967, appraisal, are used, the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,262,363. There is a decrease of \$31,311.15 in value of Association funds if book value is used. A decrease of \$55,858.14 in value of Association funds if market value is used reflects the past year's downward trend in value of stocks and bonds within the overall national economy.

The tables on the pages which follow give a condensed account of the Association's financial operations during the past fiscal year. All financial accounts have been audited by Main, Lafrentz & Company, Certified Public Accountants, whose report is on file at the Association's headquarters, where it is available for inspection by interested members. Filed also at headquarters and available for examination is the report of the Fiduciary Trust Company, approved by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on the securities held in its custody.

Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer

OFFICERS' REPORTS

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

31 AUGUST 1967 and 1966

ASSETS

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
General Fund:		
Cash.....	\$ 67,587.69	\$ 42,894.43
Due from employees.....	643.65	306.52
Due from Macmillan Company.....		31,674.48
Deposit.....	425.00	
Advance to NDEA Evaluation Study.....		10,000.00
Temporary investments, at cost (market value - \$47,835.79 and \$76,107.46).....	48,577.15	77,081.94
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value - \$570,916.08 and \$497,634.73).....	<u>394,542.88</u>	<u>356,173.83</u>
Total general fund.....	<u>511,776.37</u>	<u>518,131.20</u>
Special Funds and Grants:		
Cash.....	120,912.14	114,510.01
Due from General Fund.....		1,702.62
Temporary investments, at cost (market value - \$55,037.23 and \$129,422.61).....	55,890.20	131,079.76
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value - \$250,852.03 and \$242,210.54).....	173,356.28	173,356.28
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value - \$121,086.15 and \$115,899.91).....	<u>91,784.94</u>	<u>92,209.23</u>
Total special funds and grants.....	<u>441,943.56</u>	<u>512,857.90</u>
Plant Fund:		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost.....	178,208.20	128,069.89
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	<u>30,913.54</u>	<u>26,733.25</u>
Total plant fund.....	<u>147,294.66</u>	<u>101,336.64</u>
Totals.....	<u>\$1,101,014.59</u>	<u>\$1,132,325.74</u>

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue as noted.

LIABILITIES

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
General Fund:		
Unremitted payroll taxes.....	552.89	401.79
Special escrow funds.....	600.00	600.00
Due to Special Funds and Grants.....		1,702.62
Fund balance.....	<u>510,623.48</u>	<u>515,426.79</u>
Total general fund.....	<u>511,776.37</u>	<u>518,131.20</u>
Special Funds and Grants:		
Fund balance.....	<u>441,943.56</u>	<u>512,857.90</u>
Total special funds and grants.....	<u>441,943.56</u>	<u>512,857.90</u>
Plant Fund:		
Fund balance.....	<u>147,294.66</u>	<u>101,336.64</u>
Total plant fund.....	<u>147,294.66</u>	<u>101,336.64</u>
Totals.....	<u>\$1,101,014.59</u>	<u>\$1,132,325.74</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES - GENERAL FUND
YEARS ENDED 31 AUGUST 1967 AND 1966

Revenue:	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Dues.....	\$209,474.00	\$140,562.25
<u>American Historical Review</u>	53,569.37	34,470.79
Annual Meeting.....	40,015.15	32,884.43
Investment income.....	31,094.26	23,995.65
Royalties, publications and misc.	8,367.69	5,310.10
Gain on sale of investments.....	<u>41,298.05</u>	<u>60,921.33</u>
Total revenue.....	383,818.52	298,144.55
 Expenses:		
Salaries.....	66,934.72	96,560.89
Annuities - retirement.....	3,567.67	3,710.49
Retirement pay.....	758.29	641.63
Travel.....	4,471.85	13,443.69
Payroll taxes.....	4,837.19	2,788.20
Employees' insurance.....	1,530.92	891.24
General insurance.....	1,304.45	
Office expense.....	14,008.06	13,113.26
House operating expense.....	3,149.13	4,741.36
Office furniture and equipment.....	6,698.57	5,506.00
Auditing and legal expense.....	35,040.50	13,068.43
 <u>American Historical Review:</u>		
Salaries.....	45,722.03	
Notes and articles.....	3,487.50	3,134.25
Publication, printing and distribution.....	69,858.97	65,286.05
Office expense.....	16,259.68	
<u>Newsletter</u>	14,536.38	9,014.67
Annual subvention - Pacific Coast Branch.....	700.00	300.00
Council and committees.....	10,199.99	9,080.46
Special projects committees.....	635.40	21.19
Annual Meeting.....	24,759.51	10,552.15
Data processing supplies.....	11,354.07	
Dues.....	740.95	400.00
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.....	300.00	
Building maintenance and repair.....		588.49
Investment management fee.....	3,019.00	3,047.00
Contingent and miscellaneous.....	<u>1,077.50</u>	<u>1,771.30</u>
Total expenses.....	\$344,952.33	\$257,660.75
Excess of revenue over expenses.....	<u>38,866.19</u>	<u>40,483.80</u>

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue as noted.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES - GENERAL FUND
COMPARED WITH ANNUAL BUDGET
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 1967

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Over or (Under) Budget</u>
Revenue:			
Dues.....	209,474.00	210,000.00	(526.00)
<u>American Historical Review</u>	53,569.37	31,000.00	22,569.37
Annual meeting.....	40,015.15	28,000.00	12,015.15
Investment income.....	31,094.26	24,000.00	7,094.26
Royalties, publications and misc.....	8,367.69	7,000.00	1,367.69
Gain on sale of investments.....	41,298.05		41,298.05
Total revenue.....	<u>383,818.52</u>	<u>300,000.00</u>	<u>83,818.52</u>
Expenses:			
Salaries.....	66,934.72	66,000.00	934.72
Annuities - retirement.....	3,567.67	3,600.00	(32.33)
Retirement pay.....	758.29	760.00	(1.71)
Travel.....	4,471.85	10,000.00	(5,528.15)
Payroll taxes.....	4,837.19	3,000.00	1,837.19
Employees' insurance.....	1,530.92	2,200.00	(669.08)
General insurance.....	1,304.45		1,304.45
Office expense.....	14,008.06	9,000.00	5,008.06
House operating expense.....	3,149.13	6,000.00	(2,850.87)
Office furniture and equipment.....	6,698.57	4,000.00	2,698.57
Auditing and legal expense.....	35,040.50	12,000.00	23,040.50
<u>American Historical Review:</u>			
Salaries.....	45,722.03	44,000.00	1,722.03
Notes and articles.....	3,487.50	3,200.00	287.50
Publication, printing and distribution.....	69,858.97	66,000.00	3,858.97
Office expense.....	16,259.68	4,000.00	12,259.68
<u>Newsletter:</u>			
Annual subvention - Pacific Coast Branch.....	700.00	500.00	200.00
Council and Committees.....	10,199.99	10,000.00	199.99
Special projects committees.....	635.40		635.40
Annual Meeting.....	24,759.51	8,000.00	16,759.51
Data Processing.....	11,354.07	9,000.00	2,354.07
Dues.....	740.95	600.00	140.95
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.....	300.00		300.00
Building maintenance and repair.....		2,500.00	(2,500.00)
Investment management fee.....	3,019.00	3,500.00	(481.00)
Contingent and miscellaneous.....	1,077.50	2,500.00	(1,422.50)
Total expenses.....	<u>344,952.33</u>	<u>285,360.00</u>	<u>59,592.33</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses.....	<u>\$ 38,866.19</u>	<u>\$ 14,640.00</u>	<u>\$ 24,226.19</u>

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue as noted.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ON A CASH BASIS)

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 1967

Fund or Grant	Balances 1 Sept. 1966	Income	Expenditures	Balances 31 Aug. 1967
Adams Prize Fund.....	\$ 3.94	\$	3.94	
Asia Foundation-Travel and Memberships.....		4,500.00*	3,924.57	575.43
Beer Prize Fund.....	9,068.25	294.00		9,362.25
Beveridge Prize Fund.....	131,208.58	4,683.41	8,581.17	127,310.82
Carnegie Corporation Grants:				
Hist. of Amer. Education....	.71		.71	--
Travel to Internat'l Mtgs...	453.30		161.58	291.72
Corey Prize Fund.....	5,559.19	92.75		5,651.94
Council on Library Resources Status of Nat'l Archives....		2,500.00*	1,493.31	1,006.69
Dunning Prize Fund.....	9,713.30	73.50	300.00	9,486.80
Endowment.....	43,747.33	4,287.50**		48,034.83
Ford Foundation Grants:				
Bibliog. of Brit. Hist.....	3,123.12		2,500.00	623.12
Conf. on Latin Am. Hist. ...	76,972.05	1,653.60	59,381.00	19,244.65
Nat'l Bias in Textbooks....	2,932.13		692.80	2,239.33
Fund for the Defense, etc. ...	4,709.44	6,553.91*	5,103.90	6,159.45
Haring Prize Fund.....	3,563.07	8,089.36***	500.00	11,152.43
The Historical Center Fund....	37.00	36.00		73.00
History as a Career Fund	224.58#	531.31		306.73
J. Franklin Jameson Fund.....	5,995.71	410.09		6,405.80
Littleton-Griswold Fund.....	48,031.65	1,935.93	500.00	49,467.58
Matteson Fund.....	132,659.82	5,220.39	457.00	137,423.21
NDEA Institutes Evaluation....	7,190.50#	13,000.00*	11,032.19	3,222.69#
Nat'l Endowment for Humanities:				
Comp. Historical Statistics...		6,250.00*	1,649.70	4,600.30
Colonial Court Records.....		5,000.00*	6,078.71	1,078.71#
Survey of Biblio. Services..		20,600.00*	16,207.80	4,392.20
OE Grant-Film Criteria Study..		2,500.00*	3,297.24	797.24#
Professional Register	1,207.17	2,217.35	1,016.40	2,408.12
Fund for Repairs & Renovation	3,324.16			3,324.16
Revolving Fund for Publica- tions.....	4,302.43	174.69		4,477.12
Fund for Service Center.....	31,412.95	35,738.04	76,332.44	9,181.45#
Schuyler Prize Fund.....	465.34	16.29	100.00	381.63
Watumull Prize Fund.....	--	500.00*	500.00	--
White Prize Fund.....	1,782.34	42.00		1,824.34
	\$512,857.90	\$128,900.12	\$199,814.46	\$441,943.56

Debit balance

* Contributions and grants

** \$487.50 represents contributions and grants

*** \$8,000.00 represents contributions and grants

OFFICERS' REPORTS

DRAFT BUDGETS, 1967/68, 1968/69

	Actual 66/67	Original Proposed 67/68	Proposed Revised 67/68	Proposed 68/69
INCOME				
Dues.....	209,474	224,000	222,000	234,000
AHR.....	53,569	30,000	60,000	65,000
Annual Meeting.....	40,015	22,000	25,000	45,000
Investment Income.....	31,094	25,000	30,000	32,000
Royalties.....	8,368	6,000	8,000	8,000
	<u>\$342,520</u>	<u>\$307,000</u>	<u>\$345,000</u>	<u>\$384,000</u>
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries.....	66,935	70,700	76,700	81,300
Annuities.....	3,568	6,000	4,500	5,700
Retirement.....	758	1,000	1,000	1,000
Travel.....	4,472	10,000	5,000	5,000
Payroll taxes.....	4,837	6,000	6,000	6,000
Insurance.....	1,531	2,500	2,500	2,500
General Insurance.....	1,304			
Office expenses.....	14,008	9,000	9,000	9,000
House operating expenses.....	3,149	6,000	4,000	4,000
Furniture & Equipment.....	6,699	4,000	4,000	4,000
Auditing & Legal.....	35,040	10,000	10,000	10,000
American Historical Review**	135,329	141,300	144,300	164,300
AHA Newsletter.....	14,536	15,000	16,000	17,000
Service Center**.....		9,400	43,200	26,000
Pacific Coast Branch.....	700	500	500	500
Council & Committees.....	10,200	10,000	10,000	10,000
Special Projects.....	635			
Annual Meeting.....	24,760	8,000	10,000	12,000
Data processing.....	11,354	9,000	9,000	9,000
Dues.....	741	600	600	2,000
Blg. maintenance & repair.....	--	5,000	2,500	2,500
Investment Mgt. Fee.....	3,019	3,500	3,500	3,500
Contingent & Misc.	741	2,500	2,500	2,500
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.....	300			300
	<u>\$344,816</u>	<u>\$330,000</u>	<u>\$364,800</u>	<u>\$377,800</u>

*See below for analysis of the American Historical Review.

**See below for analysis of the Service Center.

****ANALYSIS OF SERVICE CENTER BUDGET**

	Actual 66/67	Original Proposed 67/68	Proposed Revised 67/68	Proposed 68/69
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries.....	19,856.08	21,400	24,700	27,000
Office expenses.....	23,698.08	6,000	11,000	11,000
Mailing cost.....	3,917.77	3,500	4,000	4,500
Travel.....	328.10	1,500	1,500	1,500
Fees & Prod. Costs.....	23,537.03	25,000	35,000	35,000
Conferences.....	3,893.38	5,000	5,000	5,000
Project Development.....	1,102.00	2,000	2,000	2,000
	<u>\$76,332.44</u>	<u>\$64,000</u>	<u>\$83,200</u>	<u>\$86,000</u>
Less:				
Sales.....	35,738.04	55,000	40,000	60,000
	<u>40,594.40</u>			
Revolving Fund.....	31,412.95			
To general accounts.....	<u>\$9,181.45</u>	<u>\$ 9,400</u>	<u>\$43,200</u>	<u>\$26,000</u>

***ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW BUDGET**

	Actual 66/67	Original Proposed 67/68	Proposed Revised 67/68	Proposed 68/69
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries.....	45,722	49,300	52,300	72,300
Notes & Articles.....	3,488	4,000	4,000	4,000
Printing & Distribution.....	69,859	84,000	84,000	84,000
Office expenses.....	16,260	4,000	4,000	4,000
	<u>\$135,329</u>	<u>\$141,300</u>	<u>\$144,300</u>	<u>\$164,300</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF 1 DECEMBER 1967

I. GENERAL

	15 Dec. 1966	15 Dec. 1967
Total Membership:		
Honorary.....	17	19
Life.....	399	408
Annual.....	15,014	15,269
Trustees.....	5	5
Fifty-year members.....	35	31
	<u>15,470</u>	<u>15,732</u>
Total paid membership, including life members.....	15,413	15,677
Delinquent members.....	1,380	2,162
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	16,793	17,839
Gains:		
Life members.....	45	13
Annual members.....	2,783	2,513
	<u>2,828</u>	<u>2,526</u>
Losses:		
Deaths - Honorary members.....	3	2
Life members.....	8	4
Fifty-year members.....	3	4
Annual members.....	40	35
	<u>54</u>	<u>45</u>
Resignations.....	169	117
Drops.....	851	1,318
	<u>1,074</u>	<u>1,480</u>
Net Gain.....	1,754	1,046
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	16,793	17,839

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	15 Dec. 1966	15 Dec. 1967		15 Dec. 1966	15 Dec. 1967
Alabama.....	93	110	New Hampshire.....	88	96
Alaska.....	10	18	New Jersey.....	543	604
Arizona.....	74	83	New Mexico.....	55	53
Arkansas.....	41	47	New York.....	2,293	2,440
California.....	1,423	1,547	North Carolina.....	345	391
Colorado.....	165	180	North Dakota.....	22	26
Connecticut.....	390	476	Ohio.....	635	726
Delaware.....	56	63	Oklahoma.....	77	96
D. C.	472	440	Oregon.....	136	151
Florida.....	169	197	Pennsylvania.....	882	1,023
Georgia.....	143	181	Puerto Rico.....	13	11
Guam.....	1	3	Rhode Island.....	93	119
Hawaii.....	35	38	South Carolina.....	98	107
Idaho.....	24	20	South Dakota.....	26	34
Illinois.....	820	956	Tennessee.....	163	186
Indiana.....	370	401	Texas.....	427	472
Iowa.....	173	209	Utah.....	55	62
Kansas.....	146	154	Vermont.....	55	68
Kentucky.....	136	151	Virgin Islands.....	1	1
Louisiana.....	125	144	Virginia.....	502	571
Maine.....	71	87	Washington.....	200	218
Maryland.....	474	533	West Virginia.....	72	82
Massachusetts.....	859	963	Wisconsin.....	362	416
Michigan.....	563	656	Wyoming.....	8	8
Minnesota.....	227	261			
Mississippi.....	34	45	Canada.....	350	401
Missouri.....	290	302	Other Countries.....	409	445
Montana.....	34	35		<u>15,435</u>	<u>17,232</u>
Nebraska.....	91	104	Address unknown.....	35	607
Nevada.....	16	19		<u>15,470</u>	<u>17,839</u>

OFFICERS' REPORTS

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III. MEMBERSHIP BY REGIONS

	15 Dec. 1966	15 Dec. 1967
<u>New England:</u> Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.....	1,556	1,809
<u>North Atlantic:</u> New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.....	4,720	5,103
<u>South Atlantic:</u> Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.....	1,237	1,447
<u>North Central:</u> Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.....	2,750	3,157
<u>South Central:</u> Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia.....	498	574
<u>West Central:</u> Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.....	1,645	1,849
<u>Pacific Coast:</u> Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska.....	2,235	2,432
<u>Territories and Dependencies:</u> Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam.....	15	15
<u>Canada</u>	350	401
<u>Other Countries</u>	409	445
<u>Address Unknown</u>	35	607
<u>Total</u>	15,470	17,839

IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE 15 DECEMBER 1966

<u>Honorary Members:</u>		
Pieter Geyl, Utrecht, Netherlands.....	(31 December	1966)
Gerhard Ritter, Freiburg, Germany.....	(1 July	1967)
<u>Life Members:</u>		
John C. Andressohn, Bloomington, Ind.	(12 January	1963)
D. L. Chambers, Indianapolis, Ind.	(29 August	1967)
Sidney B. Fay, Cambridge, Mass.		
Lena C. Van Bibber, Elkridge, Md.		
<u>Fifty-Year Members:</u>		
Mrs. C. W. Blegen, Athens, Greece.....	(21 September	1966)
Oliver M. Dickerson, San Diego, Cal.	(26 November	1966)
Hent Roberts Greenfield, Baltimore, Md.	(25 July	1967)
Alfred F. W. Schmidt, Annapolis, Md.		
Mabel O. Weeks, Dallas, Tex.		
<u>Annual Members:</u>		
F. Lee Bennis, Rensselaer, Ind.	(16 May	1967)
Brother M. Alphonsus, New York, N.Y.	(2 June	1967)
M. E. Carpenter, Monticello, Iowa.	(January	1967)
Alice M. Christansen, San Antonio, Tex.	(23 December	1966)
Edwin B. Coddington, Easton, Pa.	(10 October	1967)
Victor M. Cooper, Alexandria, Va.	(3 November	1966)
Frank J. Dixon, Brooklyn, N.Y.	(3 November	1966)
Klaus Epstein, Providence, R.I.	(23 June	1967)
Fred J. Ericson, Ypsilanti, Mich.	(21 December	1966)
John Gulicky Elizabeth, Maine.....	(3 March	1967)
Kathryn A. Hanna, Winter Park, Fla.	(16 April	1967)
Edward T. Heald, Canton, Ohio.....	(20 October	1967)
Rosemary A. Higgins, Westbury, N.Y.	(29 March	1967)
C. T. Jones, West Chester, Pa.	(8 September	1967)
Einar Joranson, Omaha, Neb.	(29 December	1966)
Julian I. Lindsay, Burlington, Vt.	(23 February	1967)
Beverly McAnear, Fulton, Mo.	(15 May	1967)
John F. McCrystal, Sandusky, Ohio.....		
Col. Samuel McKee, Jr., Alexandria, Va.	(30 June	1967)
Edwin C. McReynolds, Norman, Okla.	(9 February	1967)
Philip M. Marston, Durham, N. H.	(29 May	1967)
Barton Martin, Jr., Syracuse, N.Y.	(27 March	1967)
Harry C. Martin, West Monroe, La.		
Richard K. Martin, Turkio, Mo.	(5 August	1967)
E. T. Parks, Riverside, Cal.	(30 June	1966)
Bohdan F. Pawlowicz, Silver Spring, Md.	(28 May	1967)
Victor E. Pinkham, Northfield, Minn.	(13 September	1967)
William R. Reynolds, Hicksville, N.Y.	(28 December	1966)
John A. Riggs, Cambridge, Mass.	(23 June	1967)
Carl Sandburg, Flat Rock, N.C.	(22 July	1967)
Hartley Simpson, Franklin, N. H.		
James J. Vulfson, Washington, D.C.	(17 March	1967)
Paul A. W. Wallace, Jenkintown, Pa.	(8 March	1967)
Richard G. Wood, Randolph, N. H.	(25 December	1966)
Stanley J. Zyniewski, Lexington, Ky.	(6 April	1967)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
13 May 1967

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, AHA President Hajo Holborn. Present were: Mr. Holborn; John K. Fairbank, Vice-President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Henry R. Winkler, Managing Editor of the American Historical Review; Council members Thomas C. Cochran, Philip D. Curtin, Wallace Ferguson, and John L. Snell, Jr.; voting former presidents Frederic C. Lane and Roy F. Nichols; and Assistant Executive Secretary Robert L. Zangrando, Council members Julian P. Boyd, Richard Hofstadter, Carl E. Schorske, and William B. Willcox were unable to attend.

The minutes of the meeting of 27 December 1966 were approved, together with the supplementary action by post card ballot initiated 6 January 1966, appointing Mr. Fairbank to the vacancy on the Executive Committee and approving the reappointment of Percy Ebbott to the Board of Trustees.

The Council secondly approved Executive Committee actions 1) expanding the American Historical Review from four to five issues, upon recommendation of the Board of Editors, and 2) revising the membership of the Committee to Collect the Quantitative Data of History to reflect the Council's engagement of the committee's scope at the meeting of 27 December 1966.

The next agenda item was appointment of a delegate to the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), Mr. Ward referred the Council to the delegate's report for 1966 by Charles Sellers.

On Mr. Ward's recommendation, the Council named Henry Cord Meyer to serve as the delegate to NCATE to serve from November 1967 to November 1969; provided he consents.

The next agenda item was the nomination of an AHA representative to the National Research Council. Mr. Ward explained that he and the other officers had deemed it in line with established policy to ask for formal affiliation with the Division of Behavioral Sciences of the National Research Council, upon being invited to do so. This invitation was only one of a number of recent developments in line with the argument of the Higham article in the Review of October 1966. Upon Mr. Ward's recommendation, C. Vann Woodward was appointed, if he will consent.

Mr. Ward then reported on the Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs (CONPASS). AHA delegates to CONPASS are Mr. Ward and John M. Thompson. Mr. Thompson's term expires this spring, but he is willing to continue to serve and indeed is accepting election as chairman of CONPASS. The ACLS, the American Economic Association, and the American Political Science Association have joined CONPASS recently, and it has reorganized in order to be better able to advise and influence the Office of Education in connection with teacher improvement programs. The Council appointed Mr. Thompson as delegate to CONPASS through 30 June 1969.

The Council then turned to a series of committee matters.

Mr. Ward, as Secretary of the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment, requested appropriation of \$3,000, from the corresponding AHA fund, to the treasurer of the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee had voted to appropriate \$1,000 to apply for a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court to finish the Stevens v. Frick case, and had also voted to contribute \$4,000 toward legal expenses incurred in connection with the Frick v. Stevens case still pending in the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, court. The Organization of American Historians had accordingly sent \$2,000 and the Association \$3,000, as an advance, to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Cochran asked whether it would be appropriate for the Council to authorize a second appeal to AHA members for funds in case such funds should be needed before the December meeting. The Council agreed that if, for example, the Judge in Pennsylvania were to rule for Mr. Stevens and Miss Frick then appealed, the Association should be ready to act to emphasize the constitutional issue on the appellate level. The Council accordingly voted to authorize the Treasurer to expend at his discretion all of the money in the Fund for the Defense of the Rights of Historians and to authorize the Executive Secretary to ask for additional contributions from AHA members if he deems it necessary.

Next the Council considered a three-part proposal from the Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History. The committee asked the Council's judgment in principle, and also comments to emphases, respecting a draft statement of "Standards for Ph.D. Programs in History," which it submitted with the understanding that further reworking was needed and that an introduction is to be added. A draft panel of consultants was appended to the statement.

Section I of the committee's proposal was that the statement of standards, when completed, be published in the AHA Newsletter and transmitted to the Council of Graduate Schools, Office of Education, and the six regional accrediting associations, for use in their evaluations of doctoral programs in history.

Section II of the proposal directed the Council's attention to the list of historians to be invited to serve as consultants to advise and evaluate Ph.D. programs in history, and proposed that the list of those willing to serve be transmitted to the Council of Graduate Schools, the Office of Education, the six regional accrediting associations, and, on request, to history departments and deans of graduate schools who desire advice. The committee further proposed that the list be accompanied by the suggestion that any evaluation involve at least two consultants representing different broad fields of history, and that the list be revised every two years by a standing Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History.

Some Council members felt Section III presented more difficulty than the preceding two sections. The Council decided first to vote on Sections I and II and then to discuss and vote on Section III. On the basis of preceding detailed discussion, Sections I and II were approved.

Section III of the proposal was that the Council authorize the existing committee or a new committee to draw up a list of departments now offering Ph.D. programs in history which meet the criteria and standards being drafted, such list to be expanded from time to time by regular review procedures, and to be published in up-to-date form in each issue of the AHA Newsletter.

Mr. Lane said there is no doubt that the Association is moving in the direction of accreditation, but that it would be a very serious business to start implicitly black-listing institutions to which some of our members belong. Mr. Snell reiterated his hope that the Association would take this modest step, saying that if it delayed any further it would abandon a responsibility to graduate students. He pointed out that this is the second AHA committee to propose this course of action. Mr. Snell then moved the approval of Section III with the provision that the up-to-date list of institutions which meet acceptable standards will be published in the AHA Newsletter beginning with the first issue of 1969. The motion carried.

Mr. Ward then reported that John Bowditch is resigning from the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History because he is off to France to do research. The

Council voted to give the Executive Secretary the authority to make an appointment to replace John Bowditch as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Snell pointed out that now the Council has in effect made this a standing committee, it might be advisable to enlarge or alter its membership. The Council voted to inform the Committee on Committees that the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History had been made a standing committee, and to recommend that the Committee on Committees consider the question of its size and composition and make a recommendation, including a plan for rotation of members, to the Council at its meeting in December 1967.

The next agenda item was a request forwarded by the Committee on International Historical Activities that the AHA send congratulations to the Hungarian Historical Association on its 100th anniversary. Mr. Ward acknowledged that, like other such scholarly groups in Iron Curtain countries, the HAA is run out of a government institute. It was moved that Mr. Holborn be appointed to draft an appropriate congratulatory message in Latin. Mr. Holborn indicated willingness, and the motion carried.

The next item was a preliminary draft proposal from the Committee on International Historical Activities by which the Association would seek funds under the International Education Act to establish an Office of International Historical Activity. This office would serve initially as a clearing house of information on international historical activities. The proposal called for funds for a small staff, compilation of resource files, and occasional publication.

It was moved that the draft proposal from the Committee on International Historical Activities be received by the Council with interest. The motion carried.

Mr. Ward reported at this point that he had not yet been able to line up anyone to gather information and raise funds for the proposed national center for historical research.

Mr. Holborn reported that the East German archives are now gratifyingly open to United States historians. He suggested that the invitation of last December might be renewed, inviting individual East German historians to attend the AHA 1967 annual meeting. The consensus of the Council was to defer this until the annual meeting was again held in the United States.

Mr. Ward then reported on the progress of the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives. The committee was formed as provided in Mr. Boyd's resolution last December, with Mr. Boyd and Kent Roberts Greenfield as the AHA members. It met first on 15 March, following an opportunity for Mr. Boyd and Mr. Ward and some others to talk with the Bureau of the Budget, which is starting its own study of the status of the Archives. The committee was keenly aware of the possibility that the Bureau of the Budget may make recommendations contrary to the committee's. A request was made to the Council on Library Resources for funds for the preparation of a report to sum up as solidly as possible the deliberations of the committee. A grant of \$2500 was received for this purpose, and H. G. Jones, State Archivist of North Carolina, has secured a three-week leave of absence to come to Washington and draft the report.

Mr. Ward next reported that Representative F. Bradford Morse of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in Congress, which is wholly in accord with the resolution proposed by the Committee on Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial and adopted by the Council and membership of the AHA in December, calling for an authorization of \$200,000 for the first two years of operation of the national American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration.

Mr. Ward informed the Council that, instead of awarding a prize this year, the Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award is preparing a proposal for a change in the terms of the award will be laid before the new Committee on Prizes and Awards.

Mr. Ward then reported on relations with the Organization of American Historians. First he announced that the Council is invited by the Council of the OAH to be its guests at a breakfast at the 1967 annual meeting. It was added that

the OAH has set up a new committee on the future of the OAH, which will consider what things deserve to be done for the good of the profession.

Mr. Ward then reported on the Belmont Conference on Bibliographical Services to History. He said the conference had been a success partly because of the good qualities of the Belmont Estate, which the Smithsonian Institution is making available to any group planning an overnight meeting. A preliminary report from Aubrey Land, staff director for the Joint Committee on Bibliographical Services to history, reported the following recommendations from the conference:

I. Characteristics of the bibliographical services desirable for history:

- a) Coverage of fields: the bibliography aimed at should embrace all of history, but for practical reasons American (U.S.) history should be the first field covered as an initial step in realizing the total scheme.
- b) Coverage of the literature: the bibliographical service should include books (monographs), journal articles, such as unpublished matter as machine produced and mimeographed reports, relevant ephemera, but not manuscripts.
- c) Arrangement: the compilers should insure that the classification of materials is compatible with the Library of Congress thesaurus.

II. Research in Progress

The Joint Committee recommends that the American Historical Association expand publication of research in progress, exploring possibilities of cooperation with appropriate agencies such as the Department of State, Smithsonian Institution, National Science Foundation, University Microfilms, and similar organizations.

III. Organizational Arrangements

- a) The Joint Committee recommends that the American Historical Association create a committee to study and act upon the matter of bibliographical services and to implement recommendations I and II above, consulting with the organizations constituting the Joint Committee and seeking broader representation in the profession (European, Asian, etc.).
- b) The Joint Committee urges the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association to move the Council of the Association to appoint a professional staff to establish an information science system for history.

The Council voted to create a committee to study and make recommendations on bibliographical services and to implement recommendations I and II, and authorized the Executive Secretary to proceed with the naming of the committee in consultation with the Executive Committee.

The Council then, in response to the second part of recommendation III, authorized the Executive Secretary to raise funds for a pilot study directed at arriving at a comprehensive plan for an information science system for history.

The Council then considered the question of size of the Nominating Committee, which is scheduled to meet 20 May.

After preliminary comments on Mr. Potter's letter to the Council, it was moved that the Nominating Committee be made a seven-member committee with terms of two years, three members to be appointed one year and four members the alternate year. In discussion, Council members said that though the Nominating Committee's membership should be as representative as possible, continuity can be carried too far, since the committee nominates its own members and could theoretically be used to perpetuate cliques unless turnover is relatively rapid. The Council approved the motion. Mr. Ward said he would take it to the Nominating Committee 20 May and if there was objection he would refer it to the Executive Committee for a decision. It was agreed that whatever new arrangement is arrived at cannot be put into effect until 1968, since a constitutional amendment is needed to change the composition of the Nominating Committee.

Next Mr. Ward reported a letter from Louis Morton, the Program Chairman of the Toronto meeting, who wrote that he finds himself under great pressure from groups which meet jointly with the Association to include in the annual meetings sessions planned not by the Program Committee but by the groups. Members pointed out that there is already a policy adopted by the Council leaving it to the Program Chairman whether to include any given session or not. Alternative methods of dealing with these pressures were discussed. Some members agreed with Mr. Morton that joint sessions might best be ruled out altogether from here on, but others felt the Association would still wish to draw on many of the same groups and have their cooperation. Mr. Ward preferred to talk the matter over with the Program Chairman for 1968, who will soon be appointed, and bring a recommendation to the Council for action in December.

It was the consensus of the group that the appropriate time to make matters clear to the chairmen of the groups would be immediately after the 1967 annual meeting.

The Council moved on to the report of the Executive Secretary.

Mr. Ward first reported on the status of the copyright law revision. Copies of his testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights had been distributed by mail, and Mr. Ward added that at a future additional hearing the Association understands that Senator McGovern will testify, if he can, to underline the points the AHA most needs to put across to the Subcommittee. He mentioned that Walter Rundell has suggested that the Association at its December business meeting pass a resolution asking state archivists to permit documents to be photographed, for use elsewhere by historians, as provided by the new law.

He then reported on three projects being carried on under grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The projected volume on freedom under law to be drawn from colonial legal records is well begun under the directorship of Neal Allen. The survey of bibliographical services to history, under Mr. Land's direction, was reported on earlier in the meeting. The newest project on collection of comparative historical statistics will be directed by Jacob Price of the University of Michigan. Mr. Zangrando, who has been doing the staff work for the Committee to Collect the Quantitative Data of History, reported that his recent talk with Mr. Price had gone well, and that Mr. Price's design involves conferences in November and December at Ann Arbor which are expected to formulate an action project to follow up the present study.

Mr. Zangrando then reported on the status of two projects involving applications to the Office of Education. A grant of \$5000 for a project on film criteria was obtained. A Service Center pamphlet is planned, and a session will be held at the Toronto meeting, on use of films. The project is eliciting good cooperation on all sides and represents an initial step for improving use of films and other audio-visual aids in the teaching of history. The proposal to establish a School History Projects Board, he said, seems on the verge of being rejected by the Office of Education. The Office has been informed that further delay in reaching a decision would be bad for the historical profession and that a decision for or against will be appreciated so that alternative steps can be initiated.

Mr. Ward then reported that he has accepted an invitation to testify at the hearings in June on the possible establishment of a national social science foundation. Mr. Ward said that he could testify either as an individual or on behalf of the AHA. The Council decided to leave it to his discretion, depending on the character of the hearings and of other testimony. Council members called his attention to its endorsement with qualifications of the idea of a National Social Science Foundation, as adopted at the December meeting. In response to a question about the likelihood of the National Science Foundation's broadening its scope, Mr. Ward said that Rowland Mitchell of the Social Science Research Council, a member of the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, has undertaken to discuss with Howard Hines of the National Science Foundation the variety of applications currently received by the SSRC from historians.

Next on the agenda was the questionnaire about to be sent to AHA members in the interest of preparing a better membership directory. A series of letters and numbers following the individual's name in the proposed directory will indicate his professional category and historical specialty. Not only will the information elicited by the questionnaire provide a better directory, Mr. Ward said, but it will enable the Association to run basic-statistical analyses of its membership which are needed for reference in discussions with agencies. The Council approved the draft questionnaire. Mr. Ward said he hoped it would be appropriate to speak on the results of it at the 1967 annual meeting.

The Council then turned to consideration of the Treasurer's report. The first item under that report concerned two additions to the staff which needed Council approval. Mr. Ward reported that the IBM machines which the Association had installed recently expanded the useful work of the business office to the point where it was necessary to add an accountant-secretary to the staff. The second staff addition proposed was for the American Historical Review, and Mr. Winkler explained that he had in mind a graduate student to be added on a part-time basis as a reader. The Council approved these two additions to the staff.

Next the Council heard and approved the staff salaries proposed for the fiscal year beginning 1 September 1967.

Mr. Kayser then presented the interim budget report. He explained that some adjustment had been made in order that the budget reflect more accurately the actual income and expenditures of the Association for each major AHA activity. Mr. Kayser also explained that next year the Association is going to draw on the remainder of the Service Center Fund to help pay for its expenses. This has not been done this year since the increase in annual dues has not yet been offset by the increase from four to five issues annually of the Review.

The next agenda item under the Treasurer's report was a proposal to purchase property adjoining 400 A Street, S.E. This purchase would add a third piece of property to the Association's holdings and give us a more nearly square plot of land located on a corner. By holding such property the Association is better protected against efforts to assemble large holdings surrounding the AHA offices. The adjoining house is zoned for dwelling, and Mr. Kayser proposed that the AHA plan to rent the three floors as apartments. At a later time it could be decided whether to expand the Association's office space into the new building, which would require rezoning. Mr. Broeckel, the business manager, has suggested that since such rental would be an income-producing operation and so subject to tax, a separate corporation should be set up to conduct it. Mr. Broeckel is an attorney and will be able to draw up the necessary legal papers.

The Council voted that the documents be drawn up, and that the AHA office be authorized to purchase the property known as 404 A Street S.E. for \$43,500, and to spend not more than \$15,000 for these purposes: to renovate it in order to rent apartments in it, and to set up a corporation for such purposes, and to break through the wall dividing the two basements.

The Treasurer then asked the Council's advice on what to do with fifty shares of Caterpillar Tractor stock donated earlier by Helen Taft Manning as a contribution either toward a national center for scholar or to the endowment fund. He proposed that the shares be added to the endowment fund with the provision that if and when a national historical center begins operating, the Council will appropriate \$1500 from the Association's operating funds for the center. He said \$1500 represented the value of the shares at the time they were donated.

A motion to this effect was made and carried.

The last item was a proposed policy on travel expenses for speakers which the Council approved as follows:

When the AHA, through the Service Center for Teachers or a committee, finds itself obligated to identify and secure a speaker as part of a program or project undertaken jointly with another organization, if the desired speaker

cannot routinely secure the travel expenses from his own institution or otherwise, the AHA will, at the Executive Secretary's discretion, depart from its usual practice and itself contribute to or meet his travel expenses. The same rule will be extended to cover, when necessary and on the nomination of the Program Committee or the Executive Committee, one outstanding speaker from abroad at the annual meeting.

Then Dr. Zangrando provided the Council with information on the reactions he has received in connection with the Council's decision last December to note in professional register listings the institutions currently on the AAUP censure list. Four such institutions were then being listed. One asked to drop out; a second protested; but in the case of the other two, letters came from department chairmen thanking the Association for providing them with leverage in their negotiations with their administrations. Members of the Council commented that graduate students had remarked to them on the helpfulness of such a listing.

Then, upon motion, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
27 December 1967**

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, AHA President Hajo Holborn. Present were: Mr. Hólborn; John K. Fairbank, Vice-President, Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Henry R. Winkler, Managing Editor of the American Historical Review; elected Council members Thomas C. Cochran, Philip D. Curtin, Wallace Ferguson, Carl E. Schorske, John L. Snell, Jr., and William B. Willcox; voting former presidents Julian P. Boyd, Frederic C. Lane, and Roy F. Nichols; and Assistant Executive Secretary Robert L. Zangrando. Council member Richard Hofstadter was unable to attend.

Mr. Ferguson read a letter from former president Samuel Flagg Bemis in which Mr. Bemis expressed regret that he could not attend the Toronto meeting he had helped to initiate.

On motion, the minutes of the Council meeting of 13 May 1967 were approved as published in the October Review.

The Council then, on motion, formally approved actions taken by the Executive Committee since the Council meeting of 13 May 1967, as follows:

Appointment of members to the new standing Committee on Bibliographical Services to History established by the Council at its meeting of 13 May: Aubrey C. Land, Lee Benson, Howard F. Cline, Oron J. Hale, R. Stuart Hoyt, and Oscar Winther.

Instruction to the Treasurer to draw on the standing account for the Protection of the Rights of Historians to reimburse the Association's general funds in the amount of \$5,926.76 to cover payment of legal fees to the Association's attorney.

Establishment of an ad hoc Committee on American-East Asian Relations with initial membership consisting of John Blum, John K. Fairbank, Norman A. Graebner, Richard Leopold, and Ernest May.

Selection of Boston, Massachusetts as the Association's annual meeting site for 1970.

Authorization of expenditure of \$36,000 for the purchase of property at 18 - 4th Street, S.E., Washington, D.C., to be held in the name of an AHA subsidiary corporation.

Authorization of expenditure of \$1,000 to round out total originally budgeted for the International Textbook Project sponsored by the AHA, the National Council for the Social Studies, and Phi Delta Kappa.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Managing Editor. Mr. Winkler presented his report and submitted to the Council his nominations for appointments to the Board of Editors: Tom B. Jones, University of Minnesota, whose field is ancient history, and Bryce Lyon, Brown University, a medievalist. The motion carried. Mr. Holborn extended to Mr. Winkler the Council's gratitude for his work as Managing Editor, its regret at losing him, and its best wishes.

The Council then heard the report of the Assistant Executive Secretary. Mr. Zangrando first introduced the report of the Committee on the Professional Register, noting that registrants and jobs posted continue to increase. In response to a question, he said the Professional Register does not get much business from community colleges and junior colleges. Mr. Winkler pointed out that community colleges recruit staff from high schools, so that by publicizing the Professional Register at Service Center conferences the Association could move into helping community colleges find staff members.

Mr. Zangrando said the Professional Register has instituted a policy of annual billing. He said the Organization of American Historians now uses the United States Employment Service rather than the Association's Professional Register as in the past two years. USES is free and is used by some other professional societies, but by societies whose employment operations are simpler than the Professional Register is now. Mr. Snell asked whether it might not be worthwhile to use the USES. Mr. Zangrando said that would mean scrapping the Professional Register as it presently operates, but that the idea had advantages and would save money. He said he plans to look at the operation USES carries on for the OAH at its annual meeting next April.

He then introduced the report of the delegate to the Editorial Board of Social Education, published by the National Council for the Social Studies and the AHA. He noted with satisfaction the appointment of Daniel Roselle as new editor of Social Education.

The next item in Mr. Zangrando's report was the report of the Committee on Teaching. He mentioned the International Textbook Project as an example of collaboration between history and other social sciences. The result of the project will be a book of readings on thirteen topical areas of U.S. history, excerpted from history textbooks of other countries at the equivalent of our eleventh grade level. Members of the Council will receive copies of the book when it is published in early 1969. Mr. Zangrando further noted that the pamphlet, Preparation of Secondary School Teachers of History, has been revised, and that next year the price of Service Center pamphlets will probably be raised from fifty cents to seventy-five cents. Since the proposed School History Projects Board was not funded by the Office of Education, an oblique approach is now being made and the Office of Education may be able to provide funds to set up and pay operational expenses for regional liaison groups around the country to collaborate with the Service Center and help improve teaching. Funds will also be sought for a critical journal designed to assess textbooks and teaching materials. Mr. Ward added that he has discussed the prospects for projects in the School History Projects Board area with the Danforth Foundation. The regional committees, he said, are important because cooperation with local people is emphasized by the Office of Education.

Mr. Zangrando then turned to the report of the Committee on University and College Teaching. Its present chief concern is the feature film project. This project is to have individual historians develop twenty-minute cartridges excerpted from feature-length films of historical value (A Man for All Seasons, for example), each cartridge coupled with selected readings, and to be used as assignments in college courses. The Committee is also interested in preparing a publication dealing with programs and personnel in history at the bachelor's, master's, and junior college levels. The third main concern of the Committee is the need to assist in work on the problems of history in the junior and community colleges.

Mr. Zangrando then introduced the report of the delegate to the Central Atlantic Regional Education Laboratory.

Finally, he reported that the Committee to Collect the Quantitative Data of History would like its name changed to "Committee on Quantification in History," since the committee's focus is not really on collecting data. Several Council members objected to the implications of the word "quantification," and Mr. Cochran moved the committee's name be changed to "Committee on Quantitative Data in History." The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Snell stressed the importance to the profession of improvement of teaching in junior colleges, since junior colleges feed directly into universities. He suggested the Committee on University and College Teaching cooperate with other historical associations--for instance, the Pacific Coast Branch and the Organization of American Historians--in planning sessions at their meetings, and a program of regional conferences, directed to junior college teachers.

The Council then turned to the other committee reports, first of which was the report of the Committee on Committees. It chose to consider recommendations seriatim and take action on the entire report at the end of the serial consideration.

Mr. Snell pointed out that new members recommended for membership on the Beer Prize Committee show that the Committee on Committees interprets the terms of the prize ("any phase of the international relations of Europe") broadly. Other members gave arguments for the broad interpretation and the matter was deferred until the spring Council meeting.

Having completed a few revisions, the Council approved the report of the Committee on Committees. The Council next considered a series of actions arising out of individual committee reports.

The Program Committee for the 1967 annual meeting had approved and directed to the Council the following statement:

Resolved:

1. That the annual meeting of the American Historical Association is one of the more important contributions the Association makes to the continuing progress of the profession.

2. That the remarkable growth of the profession, the expansion of interest in areas of the world previously neglected in both teaching and research, and the increasingly active role the Association is beginning to play in the teaching of history at every level of instruction require that the annual meeting and the creation of its program receive more consistent and determined attention than they have thus far.

3. That the function, organization, format, time, and place of the annual meeting, and the role the affiliated organizations play, deserve careful study by a committee appointed by the Council of the Association.

4. That the Executive Secretary of the Association, or a representative of his office, be an active ex officio member of the Program Committee, until the committee report has been accepted and put into effect.

5. That the present charimen of the Program and Local Arrangements committees be invited to meet with the Council to discuss their experience and to make recommendations concerning the annual meeting and the preparation of the program.

Members of the Council agreed in discussion that the resolution of the Program Committee pointed to two kinds of problems: first, the specific year-to-year administrative problems in connection with the annual meeting, and second, the more general problem of what part the annual meeting should play considered in the context of the Association's fundamental aims and priorities for the future. It was brought out in discussion that the latter problem calls for reconsidering the function of the annual meeting in the same sense that the Managing Editor's report calls for re-evaluating the Review's function, and that the Association's

operations in other areas also need reconsideration in light of the present situation--i.e., the increase in AHA membership, the rising status of history as a social science, the need to reinforce the humanities aspect of history, and other needs connected with service to history and historians. Members felt that while work on smoothing out the administrative problems of the annual meeting should begin right away, the overall problem of the annual meeting's role in the Association's operation deserved thorough consideration in the context of the Association's other reappraisals.

After further discussion, the Council voted that the Executive Committee of the Council be charged with the study of the functions of the American Historical Association, it being understood that in the course of its explorations, the Executive Committee will seek out the views of younger members of the profession and make them known to the Council. The Council further resolved to invite Messrs. J. B. Conacher, William E. Leuchtenburg, Louis Morton, and John Roche (the 1966 and 1967 Program and Local Arrangements chairmen) to attend the Council meeting in the spring of 1968, and to supply the Executive Secretary in advance with whatever materials they wish circulated to the Council as background information for discussion of the annual meeting, and to invite the Program and Local Arrangements chairmen for 1968 to attend the meeting as observers.

The Council next considered the report of the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. The Committee had submitted a draft resolution concerning the circumstances in which William R. Taylor was not appointed to the White House Advisory Panel on Educational Research and Development. The Council deferred action on the resolution until Mr. Morton, the chairman of the Committee, could be present to speak to the resolution and supply background information.

Mr. Ward mentioned the pendency of legislation which would establish the National Endowment for the Humanities on an ongoing basis, rather than continue it as a year-to-year operation. He and the Committee felt it important that when the legislation comes up for consideration, the Association press the interests of the NEH by speaking to Congressmen and getting members to write their Congressmen to that end. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary should contact key people to make sure then that legislators friendly to history understand our concern.

One member suggested that Mr. Ward register as a lobbyist. Mr. Ward said he had been told that it is a simple and inexpensive matter to do so, and one which would not jeopardize the Association's tax-exempt status, since the tax exemption is not affected unless lobbying is a significant part of the activities of the Association, and it would be easy to demonstrate that it is insignificant to the AHA. On motion by Mr. Kayser, the Council voted to instruct the Executive Secretary to investigate the matter of registration as a lobbyist, and to register as such if and when he deems it desirable. The Council further authorized the formation of an ad hoc committee to render support to the National Endowment for the Humanities at the Executive Secretary's discretion, with the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Honorary members reported next, through Mr. Ward. On motion, the Council voted to extend honorary membership in the Association to Herbert Butterfield (Cambridge), J. Duroselle (Paris), Sir John Neale (London, emeritus), and P. A. Zaionchkovskii (Moscow).

The Council then recessed for lunch.

Reconvening after lunch, the Council heard the report of the Pacific Coast Branch, read by Solomon Katz, president of the PCB.

The next item of business was the report of the Nominating Committee, presented by its chairman, Clarence L. Ver Steeg. He noted that the Nominating Committee last December proposed a constitutional amendment to the Council which would have increased the membership of the Nominating Committee from five to six and increase the length of terms to three years. The Council last December responded with a counter-proposal that membership be increased to

nine members serving two-year terms; Mr. Ver Steeg stressed that the Nominating Committee still believes that continuity of experience of members on the Nominating Committee is invaluable, and that continuity would not be sufficiently insured by the Council's counter-proposal. Mr. Snell questioned whether continuity provided by three-year terms might not increase the risk of perpetuation of cliques. He felt that a larger membership with more rapid turnover would involve more people in the nominating process and hence increase the democratic character of nominations. Mr. Ver Steeg pointed out that one job of the Nominating Committee is to canvass members for suggestions of names, but that rarely does one person get as many as five separate nominations by this means. He said the Nominating Committee conceives of its duties as statesmanlike, rather than directly representative of geographic areas or fields of history.

Without resolving the above question, the Council turned to consideration of one immediate problem facing the Nominating Committee: one of the races in the election whose results are to be announced at the Business Meeting 29 December has been very close, and the decision as to who wins hinges on interpretation of the language on the printed ballot, which is ambiguous. After discussion, the Council asked Mr. Ver Steeg to check with his office to find out the total number of votes received for each candidate to date, and to report back when he knew. The Council agreed to let that final figure be the deciding one except in the event of a tie.

Next the Council turned to a resolution proposed by the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government on the subject of William R. Taylor and the White House Advisory Panel on Educational Research and Development. Mr. Louis Morton, chairman of the committee, read excerpts from Mr. Taylor's statement to the press as quoted in a letter from the American Civil Liberties Union to Donald F. Hornig, the President's scientific adviser. Members of the Council felt there was vagueness and contradiction in the information it had before it, but that the possibility existed that a serious issue was raised. After discussion, the Council referred the matter back to the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government and asked the committee to report back to the Council after investigation, with recommendations for Council action.

The next item of business was the report of the Committee on Prizes and Awards. The Council agreed that the report, and indeed the whole area of Association prizes and honors, ought to have full consideration, and it was moved and seconded that consideration of the report be deferred until the spring Council meeting. The motion carried.

The Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship had directed the Council's attention to a new procedure which it wished to institute whereby the initiative for selecting the Harmsworth Professors (holders of visiting professorships in recent American history at Oxford) would lie with the AHA committee, rather than with the Board of Electors at Oxford. Mr. Ward mentioned that he will be traveling to England next summer and would be happy to get in touch with Oxford people involved, to find out how they would receive such a suggestion. The Council approved this plan, and referred the matter to the incoming Executive Committee.

Mr. Ward then introduced the report of the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment. The Committee suggested, since further cases like the Frick-Stevens case are not expected to be common, that it be discharged and replaced by a small watchdog committee of three members from the AHA and three from the OAH, that the balance in the hands of the Joint Committee's treasurer be returned to the two associations in the ratio of their contributions, and that the new committee not only consider any threats and marginal challenges as they arise, but also work out without delay a full "plan of action" for the next major challenge whenever it should appear. The Council accepted this suggestion and appointed as AHA members of the committee the president, the Executive Secretary, and Mr. Boyd.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Joint Committee on the National Archives, introduced by Mr. Boyd, who outlined the history of the com-

mittee and submitted its full report (a book-length manuscript prepared by H. G. Jones, Archivist of North Carolina). He mentioned that since the present Archivist of the United States may retire soon, discussion of the report may be necessary in order to throw light on important considerations for choosing his successor. He said the report contained nothing notably controversial except the challenge it offers to the current concept that all presidential papers are private property of the president. He said it is important that the Archivist be responsible for presidential libraries, and that they should be federally subsidized. Mr. Schorske suggested that in further discussions of the status of the Archives, librarians' organizations be included as consulting groups. Mr. Boyd welcomed the suggestion.

Mr. Ver Steeg of the Nominating Committee returned to report that after all ballots received were counted, one candidate had in fact received one more vote than the other, and according to the procedure previously established, the former candidate was the winner.

Mr. Ward then mentioned that it is the Nominating Committee's practice not to inform the nominee for the vice-presidency that he has been nominated until he sees his name on the printed ballot. The Council agreed that this practice could lead to embarrassing situations. On motion, the Council resolved that the Executive Secretary be instructed to communicate with the nominee for vice-presidency, and the Nominating Committee with all other nominees for positions on the Council and Nominating Committee, once they are chosen, to determine whether they will consent to serve. Further, the Council voted that the nominee for vice-president be invited to attend the December Council meeting just prior to his election, as an observer.

The Council then, on motion, voted to approve the submission of the constitutional amendment as proposed by the Nominating Committee to the membership at the Business meeting, as follows:

That Article VI, Section 1, of the American Historical Association Constitution be amended to read:

"Section 1. There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of seven members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. In successive years, the new members shall be elected as follows: three the first year, two the second year, and two the third year; this alternation shall continue except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms. If vacancies on the Nominating Committee occur between the time of the Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct ad interim appointments."

The next item of business was the Treasurer's report. Mr. Kayser noted that the increase in the value of headquarters and equipment reflects the purchase by the Association of two lots adjoining the present headquarters-building, giving the Association a plot of land neatly rectangular, and protecting it against future contingencies and needs.

He explained that the Service Center was set up under a foundation grant, and that the balance remaining from the grant has now been used up. Rather than carry a continuing debit balance in the special grant account, he asked the Council to authorize closing out the special account and subsidizing the Service Center hereafter as part of the general fund, into which would go the proceeds from the sale of pamphlets and other Service-Center income. The motion carried.

Next Mr. Kayser explained that the Association has long had the practice, in handling proceeds from invested funds, to allocate to these special funds interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent across the board, while the general fund absorbs any income over that. He said the invested funds of the Association now earn more than 3 1/2 per cent interest, so that the special funds are suffering at the expense of the general fund. On motion, the Council authorized the Treasurer and auditors to make an allocation of income which is more realistic and bears a closer relationship to what invested funds actually earn, by taking an average for

the year of the per cent of interest earned by all invested funds and using that percentage as the rate of interest for all accounts, special and general.

Mr. Kayser explained the increase in auditing and legal expense over the amount budgeted as accounted for by a new audit system instituted last year, and by legal expenses for the Frick case, the Sugar v. Fine case, the suit against the former American Historical Society, and in connection with the copyright legislation. The Council then voted to approve the Treasurer's report.

Mr. Ward introduced the draft budget, which after discussion was approved.

The Report of the Executive Secretary was then presented by Mr. Ward, who added that in the next few months, his major concerns will be: 1) If the National Science Foundation provides funding for a young historian to specialize on bibliographical needs of the profession; the man will have to be found as quickly as possible and launched on his duties. 2) The American-East Asian Relations Committee's proposal, which has been laid before the Ford Foundation, will require similar efforts; Mr. Ward hoped. 3) The work of the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History, as authorized by the Council last spring, would require fullest attention without delay. Mr. Ward said he found attractive the idea of a pamphlet giving information about the approved institutions' programs, rather than a simple listing of institutions. 4) Financial arrangements for the feature film project described earlier by Mr. Zangrando, about which Mr. Ward is talking to the Rockefeller Foundation, will need to be worked out. 5) The School History Projects Board, aspects of which are being discussed with the Danforth Foundation, must be actively pursued.

Upon motion by Mr. Kayser, the Council adopted the following resolution:

The Council of the American Historical Association records its deep appreciation of the services of Henry R. Winkler as Managing Editor of the American Historical Review. His scholarly ability, technical knowledge, and indefatigable industry have raised the Review to new levels of generally recognized excellence and authority. His interest and concern have extended beyond his editorial duties to many other areas of the Association's activity where his wide acquaintance with the profession, his broad understanding of history, and his sound administrative judgment have made his advice and counsel of inestimable value to his colleagues. We hail him not only as a distinguished editor, but as a cherished friend and associate who has served us well. As he now assumes the arduous and exacting duties of dean in his university, he carries with him the assurance of our gratitude, our respect, and our affection.

Next, on motion by Mr. Lane, the Council voted to authorize the Executive Secretary to hire more staff for himself as he deems necessary and effective, even if it means going beyond the budgeted limits, and to assure the Executive Secretary that the Council will support any such request.

Mr. Snell then raised a question in connection with the report of the delegate to the Marquis Biographical Library Society, and the Council voted that the Executive Secretary raise with the AHA delegate the misgivings of some Council members about the types of questions proposed for Who's Who biographees (to be used as reference material for scholars), and the hope of the Council that the Association will have a chance to look at the questions before they are sent to anyone in the name of the AHA.

Mr. Snell called the Council's attention to the suggestion by the Committee on National Aid to Historical Research that the Council meet more often. After discussion, it was decided that the Council will meet three times in 1968, possibly in March and September as well as December.

The Council then turned to a series of appointments. Mr. Ward was appointed Executive Secretary for another three-year term.

The Council then voted to offer, to a member nominated by a special subcommittee, the position of Managing Editor for a three-year term, salaried on the basis of the academic year, and with supervision of editorial revision of the

Service Center pamphlet series as well as the Review. (In the event of his acceptance, his name will be entered here for the record.) The Council referred the question as to how future candidates for the editorship are selected, to the Executive Committee, for consideration with the other overall problems of the Association.

The Council approved the appointment of Lawrence W. Towner as Program Chairman for the 1968 Annual Meeting.

The Council appointed Messrs. Cochran and Willcox as members of the Executive Committee for the coming year.

The Council appointed Mr. W. A. W. Stewart to serve another five-year term on the Board of Trustees of the Association.

Under further old business, the question of future annual meeting sites was postponed pending discussion at the spring Council meeting about the annual meeting.

Mr. Ward announced that the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, which has plans for a Woodrow Wilson Memorial that correspond in large part with the Association's proposal for a historical Center for Scholars, will have information about these plans for the Council at its next meeting.

Under new business, the Council voted to approve the proposed increase of dues to the American Council of Learned Societies to the amount of \$1500, beginning with 1968, and to instruct its delegate to support the new schedule of dues when the ACLS next meets.

Action arising out of communication with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was tabled, with general agreement that the Council at its earliest opportunity will consider the general problem of gross breaches of professional ethics and of the procedures by which the profession can best guard its interests in the event of any such breach.

Its business completed, the Council, on motion, adjourned.

Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary

MINUTES OF BUSINESS MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
29 December 1967

The Business Meeting of the Association convened on 29 December 1967 at 4:30 p.m. in the Ontario Room of the Royal York Hotel. Approximately one hundred members attended, and President Hajo Holborn presided.

The first item of business was the report of the Executive Secretary. Mr. Ward presented his report, which was available in mimeographed form, and invited questions or comments.

Mr. W. Stull Holt questioned the statement that the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission's plans for a Woodrow Wilson Memorial are "taking shape substantially along the lines of the proposal set out in Julian Boyd's presidential address of 1965, although the focus will be less upon historians than upon the full range of disciplines exemplified in Woodrow Wilson's career." Mr. Holt said it was misleading to suggest that the Wilson Memorial, which would simply include a hostel, would be equivalent to the full-fledged research center for historians proposed in Mr. Boyd's address. Mr. Ward responded that the staff of the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission has indicated that it would make available more detailed information about its plans before the next Council meeting, since it could not do so earlier. He explained that its plans currently call for two buildings, one of which is simply a hostel, and the other a center for scholars designed for the use of fellowship recipients. The plans call for fellowships to be granted for two-year terms to about forty scholars at one time.

On motion, the report of the Executive Secretary was accepted.

The next item of business was the report of the Managing Editor, Mr. Henry R. Winkler, who had announced his plans to relinquish the editorship in the summer of 1968. Mr. Winkler read his report. Mr. Holborn expressed the deep thanks of the Association to Mr. Winkler for his work as editor, saying Mr. Winkler had brought a fresh breeze into the historical enterprise. On motion, the Managing Editor's report was accepted.

Mr. Kayser then presented the Treasurer's report. He said he wished to anticipate two questions, the first of which was: How much is the Association worth? The answer to this question was to be found by totaling the value of the headquarters and equipment, the value of special funds, and the value of the general fund. Mr. Kayser pointed out that the Association is still worth more than one million dollars; the reason it was not worth more this year than last year was the number of disbursements made in 1967. The second question was: Is the Association making money? Mr. Kayser said that if the figure representing gain on sale of investments--which goes back into the general fund--is deducted for the total assets, the answer is no. For the Association not to make money is a triumph, Mr. Kayser said, since it is a non-profit organization and last year came very close to breaking even. In moving the acceptance of the report, a member congratulated the Treasurer on coming up with a deficit balance, however slight. The Treasurer's report was accepted.

The next item of business was the report of the decisions of the Council at its meeting 27 December. The minutes were available in mimeographed draft form, and Mr. Ward invited questions or comments. One member commended the Council on electing Herbert Butterfield to honorary membership, and praised the initiatives expressed by this year's Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship. He further commended the Program Committee for recognizing the annual meeting's contribution to the progress of the historical profession.

In response to another question, Mr. Ward outlined the Association's action to date regarding establishment of a national social science foundation, noting that the Committee on National Aid to Historical Research and the Council had considered the matter, and that he himself had testified in support of such a foundation before the Subcommittee on Government Research of the Senate Committee on Government Operations in June 1967.

The next question was raised by Mr. Alden Todd, who asked whether it was an appropriate time to ask the Executive Secretary if he knew of any tribute being planned for David Chambers Mearns on his retirement as Chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Mr. Ward replied that he knew of no plans, but invited Mr. Todd to suggest an appropriate motion.

In response to a question about the possibility of collecting and making available the papers given at the annual meeting sessions, Mr. Ward explained that there is a standing offer on the part of the AHA office to print up in advance any paper submitted in time. No one has yet taken advantage of this offer, which suggests that authors are not in favor of the idea.

Mr. Holborn then recognized Mr. Philip D. Curtin, who introduced a series of motions. The first was seconded and adopted as follows:

That the Executive Secretary be asked to express the appreciation of the Association to the Government of Ontario (Department of Tourism and Information) for the hospitality extended to members at its reception, and to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto for sponsoring the bus tours of Toronto.

Next, upon motion by Mr. Curtin, the following motion was adopted:

That the Chairman of the Program Committee, Professor Louis Morton, and his associates be warmly thanked by the Association for their achievement in creating an outstanding program.

Mr. Curtin's final motion was seconded and adopted as follows:

That the thanks of the Association be conveyed to the Local Arrangements Chairman, Professor J. B. Conacher, and to the members of the Local Arrangements Committee and their admirable staff of aides, for their assistance, as well as to the Canadian Historical Association in general, for its hospitality.

As the next item of business, Mr. Clarence L. Ver Steeg was recognized as chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Ver Steeg moved the adoption of the following slate to serve as officers of the Association for 1968: for President, Professor John K. Fairbank of Harvard University; for Vice-President, Professor C. Vann Woodward of Yale University; for Treasurer, Professor Elmer Louis Kayser of George Washington University. The motion was duly seconded and Messrs. Fairbank, Kayser, and Woodward were elected.

Mr. Ver Steeg then rose to report to the members the results of the mail ballot for three vacancies on the Council of the Association and for two vacancies on the Nominating Committee, which were as follows: Elected to the Council were Professors David M. Potter of Stanford University, Lynn White, jr. of University of California at Los Angeles, and Caroline Robbins of Bryn Mawr College. Professor Robbins was elected to serve for one year to fill out the unexpired term

of president-elect John K. Fairbank; Professors Potter and White were elected to full four-year terms as called for by the Constitution of the Association, Elected to the Nominating Committee for two-year terms as provided by the Constitution were Professors Charles F. Delzell of Vanderbilt University and Frederick B. Tolles of Swarthmore College. Mr. Ver Steeg moved that the above candidates be approved for the offices designated, and for their respective terms of office. The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

Under new business, on motion by Mr. Todd, it was resolved that the officers of the Association consider making a tribute to David Chambers Mearns.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was on motion, adjourned.

Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary

1967 Annual Meeting

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN FOR 1967

Only twice since its organization in 1884 has the American Historical Association met outside the United States, both times in Toronto. The first of these meetings was in 1932; the second was the recently concluded Eighty-second Annual Meeting held at the Royal York and King Edward Hotels, December 28-30, 1967. Reporting the 1932 meeting in the American Historical Review, "H. E. B." wrote that to go to Toronto "was not to visit a foreign country," for the Association "numbered among its members scores of Canadians," and several noted Canadian scholars had served on its Council.¹ In 1967 Toronto was even less "a foreign country" for the members of the Association than it had been thirty-five years before. The number of Canadian members, many of them trained in the United States, had increased from "scores" to 390, and many Americans were teaching and studying in Canadian universities and colleges.

The selection of Toronto as the site for the 1967 meeting marked the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Canadian Confederation, and the occasion provided an opportunity for joint meetings with the Canadian Historical Association as well as the other groups that customarily meet with the AHA. Although attendance did not nearly match the mammoth meeting in New York City in 1966 (which set a record), it was about one thousand higher than the San Francisco meeting the year before and strained the convention facilities of Toronto. (See Table I.) But the complicated arrangements made by James B. Conacher and his Local Arrangements Committee to provide space for housing the members of the Association and scheduling the numerous activities for the three-day meeting proved more than equal to the demands, and there were only one or two minor problems. Despite storms along the eastern seaboard that, with an outbreak of the flu, prevented many from attending the meeting, the weather in Toronto was generally fair. But the low temperatures led many to wonder whether the Association could not observe some suitable occasion south of the border in one of its future meetings.

The Program Committee was larger and more widely scattered geographically than usual in order to ensure Canadian participation in planning the meeting and representation of as many major fields as possible. Chairman of the Committee was Louis Morton; members were Selig Adler, Jackson Bailey, Robert F. Byrnes, Donald Kagan, Eric E. Lampard, K. A. MacKirdy, Richard M. Morse, Fritz Ringer, John C. Rule, William R. Taylor, Lawrence W. Towner, B. Wilkinson, and Perez Zagorin. A better-qualified or harder working group of scholars would have been difficult to assemble. Each made a major contribution to the program, not only in his own field but in other areas as well. Perhaps the most pleasant part of my assignment was my association with these men, and with the Local Arrangements Chairman, Professor Conacher.

The committee met four times, at different locations, to suit the convenience of the membership, first in New York during the 1966 meeting, in Washington at the AHA, in Chicago during the meeting of the Organization of American Historians, and finally in Toronto where it could inspect the meeting rooms. The presence of Mr. Conacher at these meetings proved most helpful in planning the sessions and

in relating the program to the physical facilities. The Executive Secretary, Paul L. Ward, was generous in his support of the committee, and his office was always ready to provide assistance and information.

At its first meeting, the committee wrestled with the questions every Program Committee faces: Should the program be organized around a single theme? How many sessions should there be? What major sessions should be planned? How should the program be balanced with respect to fields, geographical areas, and periods? What professional problems and recent interpretations or developments needed to be discussed? The committee quickly concluded that, in view of the size of the meeting the variety of interests represented, the number of groups meeting jointly with the Association, and the number of sessions, it would be impractical to construct a program around a single theme, except one so broad that it would have little meaning. But there were a number of historical events, in addition to the Canadian centennial, that had anniversaries in the year 1967: the fiftieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution and of U.S. entry into World War I, the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Alaska, the Fenian invasion of Canada, and the establishment of the Grange. The committee felt that the meeting provided an opportunity to reappraise these events in terms of modern scholarship and decided to devote at least one session to each.

At a very early date the committee had to fix the number of sessions for the program. This decision was shaped not so much by intellectual and academic considerations as by physical factors--the number of meeting rooms available and the number of days of the meeting. But within these limitations, there were several options. The committee decided, perhaps unwisely, to opt for the maximum number of sessions in order to accommodate the widest range of interests and to offer as varied an intellectual fare as possible. Because almost half of the sessions went to groups meeting jointly with the Association, even with the maximum number of sessions the freedom of the committee to plan the program was limited. The committee was under constant pressure to add sessions. When the pressure became irresistible, Mr. Conacher was always able to find another meeting room.

The committee made every effort to develop a balanced program that would be as fairly representative of the various fields as possible and do justice to all the interests represented in the profession. An analysis was made of several previous programs, but it was no easy matter to agree on the relative weight that should be accorded to the different fields and periods, while allowing for emphasis on new and significant developments and special problems that deserved consideration. We finally adopted a scheme that gave approximately equal weight to American and Canadian history and to modern European history. Ancient history was assigned three sessions; the medieval period, the Renaissance, and Reformation, eight sessions; non-Western areas (including Latin American), thirteen sessions; and general and professional problems, ten sessions. (See Table I.) In reaching this decision, we were under no delusion that we had arrived at any magic figure or resolved the problem. But the scheme we adopted provided a working basis for planning the program, and we did our best to adhere to it.

Each Program Committee is enjoined by the Council of the Association to organize several major sessions of general interest, to avoid "repeaters" and institutional overrepresentation, and to limit groups meeting jointly to one session. We took these injunctions seriously and organized at least one major session for the morning and afternoon of each day, and when possible, two such sessions, one at each of the hotels. Judging from attendance figures, these sessions attracted large audiences and were well received. In the matters of "repeaters," institutional overrepresentation, and joint meetings, the committee was no more successful than its predecessors. It did keep the number of joint sessions for each group down to one, but was forced to allot to several groups a luncheon session as well. The committee, however, could see no way to avoid institutional overrepresentation or "repeaters"; it is not certain that these practices are avoidable, or even undesirable, given the nature of graduate training and the size of the larger centers of graduate instruction in the United States.

Like other committees in the past, we sought to keep the number of participants on each session to a minimum, to ensure that papers were submitted on time to the chairmen and discussants, to arrange sessions at which the papers were distributed in advance, and to innovate in other ways--with indifferent success. To leave time for discussion, we adopted rules limiting the number of papers and critics, but as often as not were unable to enforce them. We issued strict injunctions to all participants on meeting the deadlines, but reports from chairmen indicate that these injunctions had no more effect this year than in earlier years; more than one chairman reported he had received the paper the day before the session or later. None of the participants approached showed any interest in having his paper mimeographed and distributed before the session and using the session for discussion rather than reading his paper. (Unknown to me, several of the participants did this entirely on their own, with apparent success, the chairman of one of the sessions remarking that "greater interest is aroused when the . . . paper is presented as in a 'talk' or lecture.")

There were, however, several innovations this year that were well received. Rather than canvassing every department in the country for suggestions and writing directly to each "joint" organization, the committee decided to use the AHA Newsletter for this purpose. On the whole, this device worked well; it not only saved time and mailing expense, but produced a larger number of suggestions from individuals than would otherwise have been the case. For the first time also the program was printed in a smaller, pocket-sized edition similar in all respects, except for advertisements, to the regular program, which all members still received in advance. The new programs were distributed at the meeting, and almost everyone (except the advertisers) commented favorably.

In the belief that the program should include wherever possible foreign scholars of note who had a contribution to make and whom American members would wish to hear, the committee made a conscious effort to increase the number of these participants. It was clear also that the Canadian historical profession should be fully represented on the program. In these efforts, the committee did achieve some success, thanks to the wholehearted cooperation of its Canadian members and the chairmen of the individual sessions. Altogether, there were fifty-two foreign scholars on the program, forty-two of them from Canadian institutions, as compared to eight the previous year and seven the year before. (See Table I.) In addition, there were visitors from the Bulgarian and the Soviet Academies of Sciences.

The committee broke new ground in one other respect: by organizing for the first time in recent years a plenary session for the first evening of the meeting, at 8:30 p.m., as a forum for professional introspection. The only official evening function has been, traditionally, the general meeting at which the President delivers his address, and we had some real doubt about the wisdom of the decision. Much depended, of course, on the topic chosen, and it was finally decided that a discussion of the Annual Meeting itself, which the committee strongly felt was in need of a comprehensive review, was an appropriate subject for the plenary session. The evening proved to be a success, with more than three hundred in attendance and a lively discussion that lasted until about 10:30 p.m. On the basis of this experience, next year's committee may wish to organize another plenary session the first evening.

Every program encounters last-minute difficulties and changes when scheduled participants are unable, for one reason or another, to attend the meeting. Because of illness, bad weather, and, in one case, the unfortunate death of a member, it seems there were a greater number of such changes than usual. In some cases these emergencies were handled with dispatch and good judgment by the members of the session themselves; in others by the Program Committee. None of the sessions seems to have suffered greatly as a result of the substitutions--a commentary perhaps on the work of the Program Committee. For the record, those substitutions and changes known to me were as follows: Karel Hulicka for Keith D.

Eagles and George F. Kennan for Robert P. Browder on the session "The Formative Period in U.S. -Soviet Relations, 1937-1941"; Richard Graham for the late George C. A. Boehrer as critic for "The Overthrow of the Brazilian Monarchy, 1889"; John Bowditch for David H. Pinkney as chairman for "Regional Revolutionary Tradition in Nineteenth-Century France"; Donald Treadgold for Otakar Odlozilik as chairman of the luncheon Conference on Slavic and East European History; William Weintraub for Donald Brittain on the session "The Enrichment of the Teaching of History through Films"; James W. Silver for Howard Zinn as chairman as well as critic for "Anti-Negro Thought in the Twentieth Century"; Henry L. Roberts for Crane Brinton as critic for "The Russian Revolution--Fiftieth Anniversary"; Raymond G. O'Connor for Charles A. Barker as chairman for "The Historian in Time of Crisis"; Arthur J. Waskow for Gunnar Myrdal on the luncheon Conference on Peace Research in History. Robert J. C. Butow's replacement as critic for "Origins of the Cold War in Asia" was grounded by bad weather, and there was no time to find another replacement. E. T. Williams was unable to appear for the session on "The British Commonwealth in the Twentieth Century" and rather than find a substitute at the last moment, A. P. Thornton enlarged the scope of his paper. Finally, in the session on "Urbanism in China," Mrs. Wilma Fairbank read Frederick W. Mote's paper in his absence.

In my efforts to describe the 1967 meeting in Toronto in some meaningful way, I turned to the 1932 meeting for inspiration, and perhaps guidance. The results of this comparison were not only interesting but also instructive. Thirteen of the men who read papers in 1932 subsequently became Presidents of the Association, and two of them appeared also on the 1967 program. The 1932 meeting was held during the depths of the depression, a fact that was reflected in various ways in the program. Because of "salary cuts, failing dividends, and frozen bank deposits," attendance was expected to fall off, but to the satisfaction of the reporter, it rose to 423. Members were housed in the dormitories of the University of Toronto, a feature of the meeting, it was noted, that was not only "reminiscent of far away college days" but also "consoling to shrinking pocketbooks."² Total cost for the three-day meeting, including registration, meals, and room, was \$12.50.

The university played host in 1932 in splendid fashion, with a banquet on the first evening at which "The roast, the pudding, and the great ram's head snuff box were brought in to the sound of the pipes and the drum." Toasts (liquid not specified) were drunk to the King, the President, the Association, and the Muse of History.³ At a special convocation preceding the presidential address ("The Epic of Greater America") by Herbert E. Bolton, the leading Latin Americanist of the time, the university conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, after which his former students presented him with a two-volume work prepared in his honor, New Spain and the Anglo-American West. Hospitality was also extended by the trustees of the Royal Ontario Museum and the Toronto Art Gallery.

By 1967 the meetings of the Association had become "big business," too large for any university campus or for any single hotel but the largest. The facilities of seven hotels had to be utilized to accommodate the Association: in addition to the two main hotels reserved for the meeting, the Local Arrangements Committee reserved rooms in various nearby hotels and placed the Professional Register in the Lord Simcoe and several groups meeting jointly with AHA at the Westbury. Most of the activity, however, centered in the Royal York, the headquarters hotel, which, with its lobby and three mezzanine floors, provided more than adequate space for registration, exhibits, locator file (perhaps the most efficient in recent years), and enough seats for relaxed private conversations.

Registration for the 1967 meeting numbered about 3,500 with total attendance probably around 4,000, despite the cancellations on account of illness and bad weather. Meeting jointly with the Association in 1967 were thirty separate organizations, as compared to seven in 1932. Joint meetings in 1967 accounted for thirty-five sessions, more than 40 per cent of the program--a measure of the growing complexity of the Annual Meeting and the problems faced by the Program and Local Arrangements Committees. The total number of sessions (including

luncheons and dinners) had grown from twenty-eight in 1932 to eighty-three in 1967. (See Table I.) As a result, it was necessary to schedule twelve instead of four simultaneous sessions each morning and each afternoon of the meeting. Scheduling these sessions in two hotels a subway stop apart to make possible maximum attendance at the least inconvenience to the members proved one of our most difficult tasks.

Because of the size of the meeting, the ceremony and entertainment that made the 1932 meeting so pleasant an occasion had to be sharply curtailed or eliminated. The province of Ontario held a reception for the Association, but had to limit invitations to officers and participants on the program, a number almost as large as the total attendance thirty-five years earlier. Formal welcome to the membership was extended at the general meeting, held jointly with the Canadian Historical Association, by J. M. S. Careless of the University of Toronto. As in 1932, the President, Hajo Holborn, was presented with a volume in his honor by friends and former students before he delivered the presidential address, "The History of Ideas."⁴

The program of the 1932 meeting reflected to some degree, as does the program of most of the meetings, the temper of the times, contemporary attitudes and interests of the profession, prevailing trends in curriculums, and the location of the meeting.⁵ Thus, nine of the papers dealt with Canadian history or with a subject related to Canadian history. Concern with the economic problems of the time found expression in a number of sessions in different fields with papers on international indebtedness, investment banking, British bondholders, Populist panaceas, and a round-table discussion on the economic history of the ancient world. Unlike more recent programs, there were few sessions on recent history such as the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany, and the modern European historians apparently expressed their dissatisfaction openly. The reporter of the meeting, reflecting perhaps his views about the "New History," regarded this development with approval, noting that "our interests are now slowly moving back once more to the study of earlier problems."⁶ Examples of such interest were the three sessions (including a dinner meeting) devoted to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

American history was dealt with in one way or another in seven of the twenty-eight sessions. There was a session on the colonial period, a perennial favorite; one on "Economic Crisis and Panaceas"; and papers on various topics ranging from the Northwest fur trade to the Monroe Doctrine. Two of the more interesting and timely sessions were those on "The Idea of National Interest," with papers by Charles A. Beard and Ralph H. Gabriel, and the "Frontier," with a paper by Frederick L. Paxson and comment by C. H. Ambler and B. W. Wright. Turner had died earlier in the year, and he was mentioned on several occasions during the meeting. Constitutional history, which had been a strong field earlier in the century, had no place on the program; diplomatic history only one session, with papers by Samuel Flagg Bemis and Frederick Merk. Three of the sessions in 1932 were in "non-Western areas": two on Latin America (or Hispanic-America, as it was then called) and one on the Far East, a field then still in its infancy. Professional problems were discussed at four sessions, one dealing with teaching and curriculums; one with graduate training, then under review by the Association; one with archives; and one with the reproduction of research materials, made possible by the development of new film techniques for copying.

The 1967 program had sessions on most of the topics covered in 1932, but there were more of them, and the approach reflected the interests and methods of the period. What is more significant than the number of sessions devoted to similar or comparable subjects are the areas and topics that were not treated at the earlier meeting.⁷ In 1932 there had been no sessions on Africa, the Middle East, South or Southeast Asia; none on urbanism, elites, modernization, science and technology, the problems of war and peace, or the application of psychological and sociological concepts and methods to history. Of the four sessions at the 1932 meetings devoted to modern Europe, almost all had dealt with one or another

aspect of British history; Central and East Europe had been almost totally ignored.⁸ Although Britain still maintained its lead thirty-five years later, there were six sessions on France and Italy, three on Germany and Austria, and four on Eastern Europe, including such major sessions as "The Formative Period in U.S.-Soviet Relations, 1937-1941," which drew an audience of more than two hundred; "The Rise of a Great Power: Austria in the Early Eighteenth Century"; "Social Change and Political Leadership in Nineteenth-Century Germany," with two hundred attending; and "The Russian Revolution--Fiftieth Anniversary," with an estimated audience of five hundred. Where in 1932 there had been no organization concerned with Eastern or Central Europe, there were in 1967 two such groups meeting jointly with the AHA.

The difference between the two meetings was evident not only in the areas of Europe covered, but also in the attention paid to the so-called non-Western and emerging areas of the world, encouraged and subsidized in large part by the federal government and the foundations. Latin America was almost as well represented in 1932 as in 1967, although the field has expanded greatly since the 1930s. There were four sessions on the Far East in 1967, two on the Middle East, two on South and Southwest Africa. In several of these areas the 1967 program represented a decline in the number of allotted sessions compared to the preceding years, but it seems evident that, as interest in such non-Western areas as India, Africa, and the Middle East increases, the attention devoted to them at the Annual Meetings will undoubtedly increase.

The emphasis given to American history at the 1967 meeting was about the same as in 1932 (between 25 and 30 per cent of the total program), but somewhat less than in the preceding meeting. The ratio between the United States and modern Europe at the two meetings, however, was quite different. In 1932 there had been twice as many sessions in American as in modern European history; in 1967 the two fields received about the same weight. Alaska was allotted one session in 1967, but did not appear at all on the earlier program. Both meetings devoted considerable attention to subjects related to Canadian history, but the emphasis at the earlier meeting was relatively greater. Five of the sessions in 1967 dealt with Canada in one way or another, but only one of these, "Canada in the Twentieth Century," was on Canadian internal history. The others compared various aspects of Canadian history (education, religion, nationalism, colonial policy) with American or British history, and there was one session that viewed Latin America from the Canadian perspective.

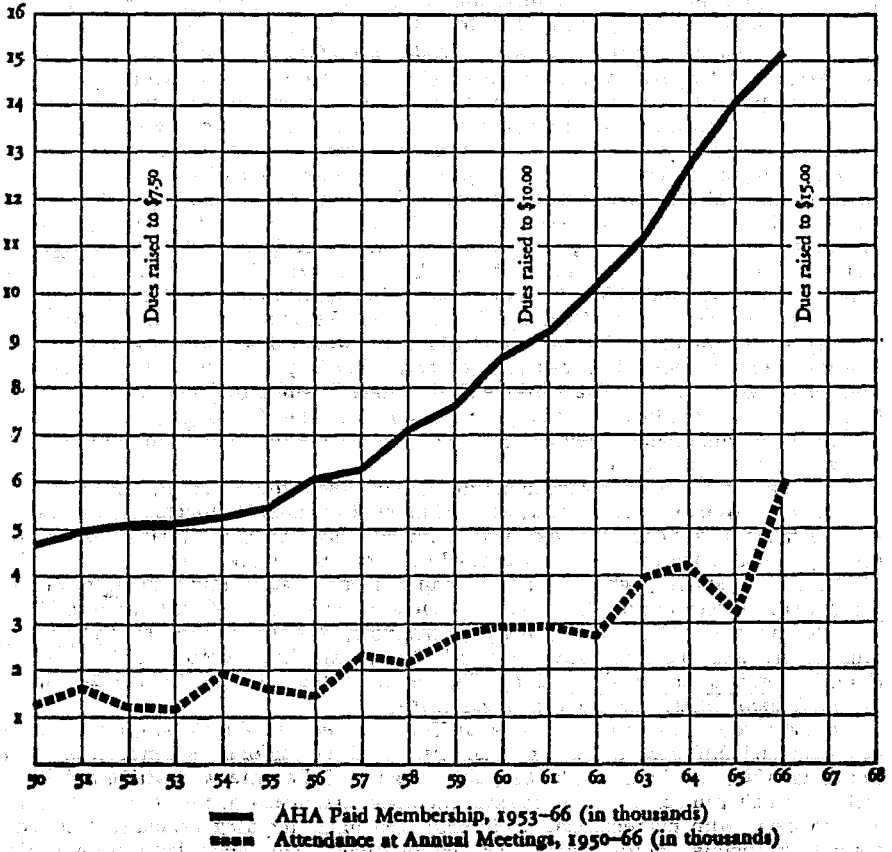
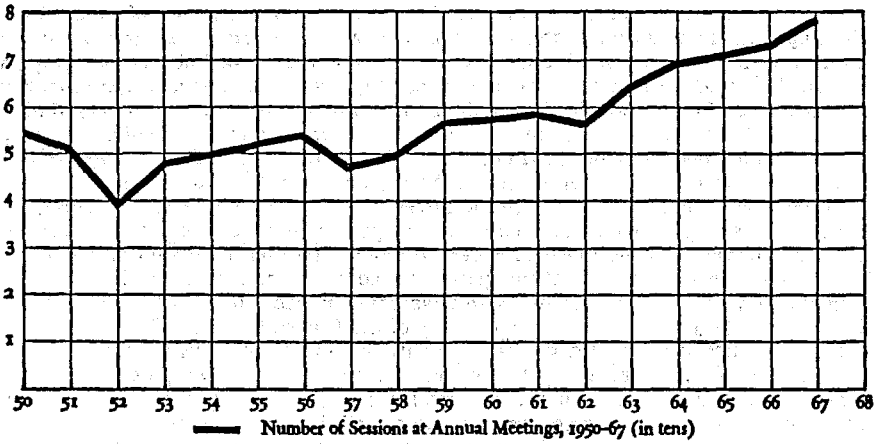
It was not only in the geographic areas covered or the weight given to them that the two meetings differed, but also in the approach and treatment of these areas. Political and diplomatic history still had a large following in 1932, but the interest in economic and, to a lesser extent, social problems dating from the pre-World War I period was clearly evident in the program. By 1967 interest in these problems, approached now with greater sophistication and changed methods, had increased considerably. The number of sessions in social and economic history totaled almost 20 per cent of the program, while the proportion of sessions in political and diplomatic history had declined sharply. The interest in religious problems and church history had, if anything, increased over the years, with seven sessions dealing with the subject in one way or another, as compared to one in 1932. Three of the sessions were joint meetings with organizations that were either denominational or concerned primarily with the history of religion. Two of these groups, the American Catholic Historical Association and the American Society of Church History, held their own separate meetings in Toronto, simultaneously with the AHA. Finally, the 1967 program reflected the growing interest of historians in science and technology as a field for historical research and teaching. There were altogether five sessions in this area, three arranged by the Program Committee and two by the History of Science Society and the Society for the History of Technology. Like the denominational groups, these two organizations held additional sessions of their own.

Trends in the social sciences were reflected in the treatment of almost every aspect of history in 1967, in marked contrast to the 1932 meeting. There were papers on urbanism ("The Medieval Islamic City" and "Urbanism in China"); on elites in different countries and at different periods (medieval England, Renaissance republics, nineteenth-century Germany, and Africa); and on economic development and the processes of modernization ("Economic Development, Southeast Asia and West Africa," and "Modernization in Tokugawa Japan"). The impact of social science concepts and computer technology was evident throughout the program, reflecting the interest of the historian in applying developments from other disciplines to his own, "in fusing the new method of social and psychological analysis with his traditional story-telling function."⁹ A session on "Bibliography and Technology," reporting the work of the Joint Committee on Bibliography, dealt with the potential use of computers as an aid in the development of bibliography; the session on "Psychology and History" offered a psychiatric interpretation of Roman history; "French Methods in Historical Sociology" were described in a session on the Sixieme Section of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, with a case study on the demography of the Florentine patricians; the work of French and German sociologists was dealt with in Classical European Sociology between Community and Society"; the relationship between science and political thought was discussed in "Science and Political Ideology." In addition, there were several papers in which these methods and concepts were applied to historical problems, with interesting results.

The comparative method, so much in vogue in the social sciences, is not new to the historian. There were several such sessions in 1932, sessions that combined papers on different periods or areas, but focused on a particular problem. Interest in this approach has increased, or perhaps revived, in recent years, witnessed by the establishment of the journal Comparative Studies in Society and History in 1958, and there were by a conservative count at least ten such sessions at the 1967 meeting. Among them were those comparing the role of the frontier in Argentina and Australia; exploring the origins of war through a study of the Peloponnesian War, the Hundred Years' War, and World War I; relating commercial policy and national interest to world peace through a discussion of the policies of Cobden and Hull. The separation of church and state in Canada and the United States was compared and contrasted in one session; labor and politics in Britain and America in another; British colonial policy in still another.

The historian's concern with professional problems--teaching, method, interpretation, archives, and the role of the historian--is evident in both the 1932 and 1967 meetings, and undoubtedly in the meetings of the intervening years. In 1932 there were four such sessions, a paper by G. M. Wrong on "The Historian's Duty to Society," and a luncheon of the editorial staffs of historical reviews, apparently an annual affair. By 1967 the editorial staff luncheon had disappeared from the program, but in its stead was a session in which the editors of three journals and two other historians discussed "The Changing Functions of Historical Journals." There were three sessions on teaching, one on the use of films, with an exhibit, one on religion and the public schools, and one on new developments in introductory history courses that drew an interested and lively audience of about three hundred. Interest in method, interpretation, and research problems found expression in a large number of sessions, some of which have already been noted. Among the sessions of this type were those on "The Uses and Limitations of Prosopography in Roman History," "The Reinterpretation of Reconstruction," "The Future of East Central and Southeast European Studies," and "On the Value of Asian Travel." The role of the historian both as a citizen and professional was the subject of two sessions: "The Historian in Time of Crisis" dealt with the issue in general terms (but with Vietnam clearly in view); "Historians and the Law" discussed a specific problem, the Frick case, in which historians had a professional stake. Interest in archival problems, which in 1932, when the National Archives was being established, had received considerable attention, was not high in 1967. In view of the recent report of the Joint Committee on the Status of the

Table II



National Archives, this question is likely to receive additional attention in the future.

It may come as a surprise to most historians that the program of their Annual Meetings should constitute a social document as well as a record of their activities, interests, and research. But no one can review the record of past meetings as I have done without being struck by how quickly historians react to contemporary issues and problems, how faithfully their annual programs mirror the world about them. The 1932 meeting, both in content and local arrangements, clearly reflected the economic conditions of the time; the 1967 meeting reflected to an even greater degree the concern and involvement of the historian with the foreign and domestic policies that divided the nation. In the latter there were nine sessions comprising altogether twenty papers that dealt with the problems of war and peace, and with military history—a field that had received much attention in an earlier period but had been ignored in the 1932 program. These sessions ranged in time from the fifth century B. C. ("Peacemaking in Classical Greece") to a bold projection into the future ("Peace and War: The History of the United States, 1939-1999")¹⁰ and dealt with such diverse topics as the military policies of Islamic states between 1400 and 1700, the French and Russian Revolutions, military factors in Anglo-American relations early in the twentieth century, the entry of the United States into World War I, the cold war in Asia, and the official history of the war in Vietnam. Interest in the subject was evidenced by the large audiences these sessions drew, ranging from 250 for the World War I session to 500 for the session on "Origins of the Cold War in Asia" and 600 for "The Historian in Time of Crisis," the largest for any single session except the general meeting.

Contemporary concern with domestic problems arising from the growing complexity of urban life, the rights of Negroes and other minority groups, and the impact of technology was reflected in the program in a variety of ways, but not in so striking a manner as the issues of foreign policy. In addition to the sessions on urbanism, elites, and technology, already noted, there were several sessions on minority groups: "Anti-Negro Thought in the Twentieth Century," "Anti-Semitism in Western Europe, 1000-1500," and "The Role of Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Historical Societies in the United States." Social problems and the relationship of the individual to society were discussed in different settings in the sessions on "Nineteenth-Century Patterns of Reform in the United States"; "Changes in American Manners and Morals," which dealt with divorce and the changing role of women in American society; "The English Penal Laws: Persecution or Precaution?"; "The Child and the State," which included a paper on the Negro child; "Family and Family Solidarity in Italian History," with papers on the medieval and modern periods; and "Society and the Individual" in the medieval period and the Renaissance.

Only two prizes were awarded in 1967. One of these, the Albert B. Corey Prize, is new; it is awarded jointly by the American and Canadian Historical Associations in odd-numbered years for the best work on Canadian-U.S. relations or on the history of both countries. It was awarded this year to Gustave Lanctot, University of Ottawa (emeritus), who had read a paper at the 1932 meeting, for Canada and the American Revolution. The George Louis Beer Prize, awarded also in 1932, went to two men: George A. Brinkley, University of Notre Dame, for The Volunteer Army and the Revolution in South Russia and Robert Wohl of Stanford for French Communism in the Making. The terms of the Albert J. Beveridge Award are still under study, and no award was made.

In retrospect, the two meetings in Toronto were strikingly similar in some respects and different in others. Each reflected the historian's concern with the world in which he lived, with the public issues of the time, and with his role as citizen. Each mirrored his interests, methods, and areas of research as well as his concern with professional problems: teaching, training graduate students, source materials, bibliography, and publications. The historian's view of the world in 1932, like that of most Americans of the time, was limited. The Association was still fairly small, numbering about three thousand, and the approxi-

mately four hundred members who attended the Annual Meeting could be accommodated on most college campuses. (See Table II.) By 1967 the small meeting, one historian reminisced nostalgically, had "gone the way of the four dollar hotel room and the pleasant meal in the diner going down." The horizons of the historian had been extended to include virtually all parts of the world, reflecting the world-wide interests and commitments of the United States. New fields had been opened up and new methods made possible by technological changes, and advances in the social sciences had been developed. The nature and interests of the profession had changed significantly by 1967, and its membership had increased to sixteen thousand. The Annual Meeting, reflecting these changes, had grown enormously in size, a victim of its own prosperity. Attendance had increased tenfold, the number of sessions had tripled, and there were thirty organizations meeting jointly with the Association instead of seven. Still the meetings were held during the same period of the year and for the same duration (three days) as they had been thirty-five years earlier. There is much to be said for tradition, but whether it is possible to continue the pattern of past meetings indefinitely into the future, as the Association continues to grow, is a question that can no longer be avoided.

Louis Morton, Chairman, 1967

¹ American Historical Review, XXXVIII (Apr. 1933), 431. "H. E. B." presumably refers to Henry E. Bourne, Managing Editor of the Review during that period.

² *Ibid.*, 431.

³ *Ibid.*, 432.

⁴ The address is published in the February 1968 issue of the Review. The volume presented to Professor Holborn is The Responsibilities of Power: Historical Essays in Honor of Hajo Holborn, edited by Leonard Krieger and Fritz Stern (New York, 1967).

⁵ The 1932 meeting, coming between the years of Carl L. Becker's and Charles A. Beard's presidencies, may well have been atypical in reflecting the mood of the profession.

⁶ American Historical Review, XXXVIII (Apr. 1933), 438. The shift away from recent history in 1932 was probably not typical, judging from other AHA meetings of the 1930s. The Journal of Modern History had been established in 1929.

⁷ For an account of the growth of the profession during these years, see John Higham et al., History (Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1965), esp. 26-51, 268-87.

⁸ The influx of European scholars fleeing dictatorship and racial persecution did not affect American scholarship until the mid- and late 1930s.

⁹ H. Stuart Hughes, History as Art and Science (New York, 1964), 77, quoted in Higham et al., History, 138.

¹⁰ Because of a change in the scheduled program, this paper was not listed.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PROGRAM OF EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO, CANADA
28-30 DECEMBER 1967

WEDNESDAY, 27 DECEMBER

Meeting of The Council

THURSDAY, 28 DECEMBER

Morning Sessions

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, 1937-1941

Chairman: Selig Adler, State University of New York at Buffalo

Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, The Amateur in Moscow, 1937-1938

Keith D. Eagles, University of Waterloo

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt: The Amateur as Professional in Moscow 1939-1941

Travis B. Jacobs, Middlebury College

Comment:

Robert P. Browder, Kansas State University

Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

TWO FEDERALISTS IN RETROSPECT

Chairman: Merrill D. Peterson, University of Virginia

Alexander Hamilton, The Man Without a Country

Lynn Hudson Parsons, Wayne State University

Retrospect on Founding: John Adams

Marvin Meyers, Brandeis University

Comment:

David H. Fischer, Brandeis University

H. Trevor Colbourn, University of New Hampshire

THE OVERTHROW OF THE BRAZILIAN MONARCHY, 1889: NEW VIEWPOINTS

Chairman: Dauril Alden, University of Washington

The Brazilian Armed Forces, Before and After

June E. Hahner, Texas Technological College

The Role of the PlantersRobert Conrad, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Comment:

George C. A. Bohrer, University of Kansas

THE RULING CLASS IN EARLY RENAISSANCE REPUBLICS

Chairman: Gene A. Brucker, University of California, BerkeleyFlorence in the Late Fourteenth and Early Fifteenth CenturiesAnthony Molho, Brown UniversityThe Venetian Nobility, 1370-1440Stanley J. Chojnacki, Michigan State University

Comment:

Frederic C. Lane, The Johns Hopkins University

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND TECHNOLOGY

Chairman: Luther H. Evans, Columbia UniversityThe Historian in the Era of Technological ChangeFrank G. Burke, National Archives and Records ServiceNew Trends in Bibliographical ServicesDagmar H. Perman, Washington, D.C.

Comment:

Melville J. Ruggles, White House National Advisory Committee on LibrariesEric H. Boehm, American Bibliographical Center

THE TRAINING OF ELITE GROUPS IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

Chairman: James L. Cate, University of ChicagoMedieval Nobility and the UniversitiesJoel Rosenthal, State University of New York at Stony BrookNunnery Schools and the LaityRosalind Hays, Rosary College

Comment:

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

ALASKA: CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN INGENUITY

Chairman: Vernon Carstensen, University of WashingtonThe Sitka Frontier, 1867-1873Ted C. Hinckley, San Jose State CollegeThe Alaska Railroad and Territorial DevelopmentWilliam H. Wilson, Seattle, Washington

Comment:

Jeannette P. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania

PEACEMAKING IN CLASSICAL GREECE

Chairman: A. E. Raubitschek, Stanford UniversityThe Peace of NiciasRonald P. Legon, University of Illinois, Chicago CircleThe Peace of AntalcidasCharles D. Hamilton, University of Chicago

Comment:

Chester G. Starr, University of Illinois

Joint Session with
The American Military Institute

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY AND WAR

- Chairman: Peter Paret, University of California, Davis
 Official History and the War in Vietnam
Charles B. MacDonald, Office, Chief of Military History, Department of the Army
 Comment
C. P. Stacey, University of Toronto
John Shy, University of Michigan
Leonard Krieger, University of Chicago

Joint Session with
The National Council for the Social Studies

THE ENRICHMENT OF THE TEACHING OF HISTORY THROUGH FILMS

- Chairman: Leo F. Solt, Indiana University
 The Historian and Historical Films
William H. McNeill, University of Chicago
 The Film Producer and the Responsible Production of Films for the History Classroom
Donald Brittain, National Film Board of Canada
 Comment:
 The Use and Abuse of Films in Classroom Instruction
Dean Albertson, University of Massachusetts
John Dahl, University of Illinois, Champaign

REGIONAL REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

- Chairman: David H. Pinkney, University of Washington
 The "Republican" Insurrection of 1884 in Lyon
Robert J. Bezucha, University of Michigan
 The First International and the Lyon Revolutionary Movement, 1870-1871
Julian Archer, University of Wisconsin
 Comment:
Leo A. Loubere, State University of New York at Buffalo
Louis M. Greenberg, University of Maryland

Joint Session with
The Conference Group for Central European History

THE RISE OF A GREAT POWER: AUSTRIA IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- Chairman: Arthur J. May, University of Rochester
 Politics
William B. Slottman, University of California, Berkeley
 Economics
Herman Freudenberger, Tulane University
 Culture
John P. Spielman, Jr., Haverford College
 Comment:
John B. Wolf, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Luncheon Conferences

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: Woodrow Borah, University of California, Berkeley
 Latin America from the Canadian Perspective
John W. Holmes, Director, Canadian Institute of International Affairs

PHI ALPHA THETA

Chairman: Homer L. Knight, Oklahoma State University
 Political Murder, 1900-Style: William Goebel of Kentucky
Bennett H. Wall, Tulane University

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Chairman: Clifford K. Shipton, Harvard University
 Guest Speaker: W. Kaye Lamb, Public Archivist of Canada

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

Chairman: Otakar Odlozilik, University of Pennsylvania
 The Future of East Central and Southeast European Studies
Charles Jelavich, Indiana University

Afternoon Sessions

THE REINTERPRETATION OF RECONSTRUCTION

Chairman: Carl N. Degler, Vassar College
 Reconstruction and the Historians: Tasks Ahead
William R. Brock, Cambridge University
 Comment:
Willie L. Rose, University of Virginia
Eugene Genovese, Sir George Williams University

HISTORIANS AND EDITORS: THE CHANGING FUNCTIONS OF HISTORICAL JOURNALS

Chairman: Henry R. Winkler, American Historical Review and Rutgers University
 Panel:
Ramsay Cook, Canadian Historical Review and University of Toronto
Hanna H. Gray, Journal of Modern History and University of Chicago
Aubrey C. Land, University of Maryland
Martin Ridge, Journal of American History and Indiana University
Lacey Baldwin Smith, Northwestern University

CHANGES IN AMERICAN MANNERS AND MORALS

Chairman: Nelson Manfred Blake, Syracuse University
 Divorce as a Moral Issue: A Hundred Years of Controversy
William L. O'Neill, University of Wisconsin
 Emergence of the New Woman
Lawrence W. Chisholm, Yale University
 Comment:
James R. McGovern, Newton College of the Sacred Heart
Barbara M. Solomon, Radcliffe College

Joint Session with
The American Jewish Historical Society

THE ROLE OF ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS, AND MINORITY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES

- Chairman: Oscar I. Janowsky, Brandeis University
 Ethnic Historical Societies: From Filio-Piety to Scholarship
Rudolph J. Vecoli, University of Minnesota and American Italian Historical Association
 "Melting Pot" Historical Societies: Panaceas and Programs
Walter Muir Whitehill, Boston Athenaeum
 Comment:
John J. Appel, Michigan State University
Kenneth O. Bjork, St. Olaf College and Norwegian-American Historical Association

Joint Session with
The American Society for Reformation Research

THE IMPACT AND ASSESSMENT OF LUTHER IN SLAVIC LANDS

- Chairman: George H. Williams, Harvard University
 Bohemia
Frederick G. Heymann, University of Calgary
 Poland
Harold O. J. Brown, Lausanne, Switzerland
 Comment:
Peter Brock, University of Toronto
J. K. Zeman, Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec

FRONTIERS IN ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA

- Chairman: Howard R. Lamar, Yale University
 The Argentine Frontier in the Nineteenth Century
Roberto Cortés Conde and Nicolás Sanchez-Albornoz, New York University
 The Exploitation of the Australian Frontier in the Later Nineteenth Century—An Overview
K. A. MacKirdy, University of Waterloo
 Comment:
Tullio Halperin-Donghi, Harvard University
Samuel C. McCulloch, University of California, Irvine

MEDIEVAL FINANCE

- Chairman: John Frederic Benton, California Institute of Technology
 Carolinian Finance
Howard L. Adelson, City College of the City University of New York
 Thirteenth-Century Bishops and Chapters
Robert Brentano, University of California, Berkeley
 Italian Communal Finance
William M. Bowsky, University of California, Davis
 Comment:
Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

MILITARY POLITICS IN THE ISLAMIC STATES—EARLY MODERN TIMES

- Chairman: Harry N. Howard, American University
 Military Politics and Succession in the Muslim Dynastic States, 1400-1750
Jacob C. Hurewitz, Columbia University
 The Military Policies of Shah 'Abbas the Great, 1587-1629
Hafez Farman-Farmaian, University of Texas
 Comment:
Roderic H. Davison, George Washington University

SOCIAL CHANGE AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP INNINETEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY

- Chairman: Andreas Dorpalen, Ohio State University
 Parliamentary Elites
James J. Sheehan, Northwestern University
 The Prussian Bureaucracy
John R. Gillis, Princeton University
 Comment:
Lenore O'Boyle, Connecticut College
Paul R. Duggan, Harvard University

Joint Session with
 The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

A QUESTION OF ALTERNATIVES: THE ENTRANCE OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WORLD WAR I

- Chairman: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University
Wilson, Bryan, and Lansing
Paolo E. Coletta, United States Naval Academy
 The Revisionist Historians
Warren I. Cohen, Michigan State University
 Comment:
Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara
Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University

ANGLICANISM, CATHOLICISM, AND THE VICTORIAN TEMPER

- Chairman: R. K. Webb, Columbia University
 The Papal Aggression of 1850
Walter A. Ralls, Hobart and William Smith Colleges
 The Vatican Decrees Controversy, 1874-1875
Josef L. Atholz, University of Minnesota
 Comment:
Richard J. Helmstadter, University of Toronto

Joint Session with
 The American Society of Church History

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE—TWO NORTH AMERICAN APPROACHES

- Chairman: Lee Daniel Snyder, Ohio Wesleyan University
 The Origins of Canadian Disestablishment
John S. Moir, University of Toronto

Common School: Common Religion? A Case Study in Church-State Relations, Cincinnati, 1899-1870

Robert Michaelsen, University of California, Santa Barbara

Comment:

G. S. French, McMaster University

John F. Wilson, Princeton University

Dinner

MEDIEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

The Golden Age of the Medievalist

Bryce D. Lyon, Brown University

Plenary Session Symposium

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:
PURPOSE, PROGRAM, TIME, AND PLACE

Chairman: John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

Panel:

Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University

J. B. Conacher, University of Toronto

Robert D. Cross, President, Hunter College of the City University of New York

Louis Morton, Harvard University

Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary, American Historical Association

FRIDAY, 29 DECEMBER

Morning Sessions

ANTI-NEGRO THOUGHT IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chairman: Howard Zinn, Boston University

Mass Murder as Moral Reform: The Atlanta Press and the Race Riots of 1906

Charles R. Crowe, University of Georgia

Anti-Negro Thought in the Twentieth Century: A Commentary

I. A. Newby, California State College at Fullerton

Comment:

James W. Silver, University of Notre Dame

Melvin Drimmer, Spelman College, Atlanta University Center

Joint Session with The Southern Historical Association

NINETEENTH-CENTURY PATTERNS OF REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: Dumas Malone, University of Virginia

The Significance of the Grimke Sisters of South Carolina

Adrienne Koch, University of Maryland

Comment:

Betty L. Fladeland, Southern Illinois University

Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Case-Western Reserve University

Joint Session with
The Society for the History of Technology

RENAISSANCE TECHNOLOGY

Chairman: Lynn White, Jr., University of California, Los Angeles

A Renaissance Humanist Looks at "Modern" Inventions: Viovanni Tortelli
A. G. Keller, Case-Western Reserve University

A Reassessment of Leonardo's "Inventions"

Ladislao Reti, Elmer Belt Library of Vinciana, University of California,
Los Angeles

Comment:

Robert S. Woodbury, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Gustina Scaglia, Queens College of the City University of New York

EUROPE AND AMERICA: THE TRANSMISSION OF IDEAS

Chairman: Herbert J. Bass, Temple University

Vengeance and Technology: Radical Social Theory in America

Loren Baritz, University of Rochester

The "New Men" Quantum Physics Reaches America, 1919-1932

Comment:

Abraham S. Eisenstadt, Brooklyn College of the City University of
New York

ANTI-SEMITISM IN WESTERN EUROPE, 1000-1500

Chairman: E. R. Fairweather, University of Toronto

Causes and Symptoms of Anti-Semitism in the West

Benzion Netanyahu, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning

From Xenophobia to Prejudice: The Emergency of Anti-Semitism in the
Thirteenth Century

G. I. Langmuir, Stanford University

The Association of Jew with Muslim by Medieval Christians

Allan H. Cutler, Temple University

Comment:

Robert S. Lopez, Yale University

THE USES AND LIMITATIONS OF PROSOPOGRAPHY IN ROMAN HISTORY

Chairman: Edward T. Salmon, McMaster University

The Republic

Erich S. Gruen, University of California, Berkeley

The Empire

Arther L. Ferrill, University of Washington

Comment:

William G. Sinnigen, Hunter College of the City University of New York

Meyer Reinhold, University of Missouri

ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR IN ASIA: SOME RECONSIDERATIONS

Chairman: F. Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

The China Question

John F. Melby, University of Guelph

Genesis of the Southeast Asia Problem

Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

Comment:

John K. Fairbank, Harvard UniversityRobert J. C. Butow, University of Washington

THE IMPACT OF NAPOLEONIC POWER ON GERMANY

Chairman: Franklin L. Ford, Harvard University

Reform Invades the Hometown Communities

Mack Walker, Cornell University

Patriotic Conspiracy in Prussia: Small-group Behavior and Decisionmaking

Richard C. Raack, California State College at Hayward

Comment:

George G. Windell, University of DelawareFRENCH METHODS IN HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY: THE SIXIEME SECTION
(ECOLE PRATIQUE DES HAUTES ETUDES)Chairman: Robert Forster, The Johns Hopkins University

Aims and Methods of the Sixieme Section

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique,
ParisA Case Study: The Demography of the Florentine Patricians, Sixteenth-
Nineteenth CenturiesR. Burr Litchfield, Dartmouth College

Comment:

Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

THE WARS OF RELIGION AND HUGUENOT POLITICAL THOUGHT

Chairman: Perez Zagorin, University of Rochester

The Ideological and Political Motives of Innocent Gentillet's Antimachiavel

Antonio D'Andrea, McGill University

The Monarchomach Triumvirs: Hotman, Beza, and Mornay

Ralph E. Giesey, University of Iowa

Comment:

Robert M. Kingdon, University of WisconsinTHE MUGHAL EMPIRE IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY INDIA: REGIONAL STUD-
IES OF IMPERIAL DECLINEChairman: Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin

The Development of a Regionally Oriented Ruling Group in Bengal, 1700-1757

Philip B. Calkins, University of ChicagoUrdu Literature and Loss of Faith in Mughal Ideals in Eighteenth-Century
HindustanFrederick L. Lehmann, University of British Columbia

New Elites in Hyderabad

Karen I. Leonard, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Comment:

Anthony Low, University of Sussex

HISTORIANS AND THE LAW

Chairman: Edward Dumbauld, Judge, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

The Role of the Joint Committee in the Frick Case

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association

Historical Publication and the Constitution

Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University

Comment:

Horace Krever, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto

Luncheon Conferences

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

Chairman: J. H. Hexter, Yale University

The Enlightenment, Dead and Alive

Peter Gay, Columbia University

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

Chairman: Elwyn A. Smith, Temple University

Presidential Address: The Attack on the Biblical Work of Lefevre d'Etapes, 1514-1520

Richard M. Cameron, Boston University School of Theology

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

Chairman: Harry J. Benda, Yale University

On the Value of Asian Travel

Woodbridge Bingham, University of California, Berkeley

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Francis Lyons Broderick, Lawrence University

Newington Green—A Study of a Dissenting Community

Carl B. Cone, University of Kentucky

Afternoon Sessions

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Chairman: John W. Holmes, Director, Canadian Institute of International Affairs

The Universality and Uniqueness of Russian Revolution

Cyril E. Black, Princeton University

Comment:

Crane Brinton, Dartmouth College

OPPORTUNITY IN EARLY AMERICA

Chairman: Jackson Turner Main, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Sources of American Leadership

Peter M. G. Harris, Harvard University

Land, Population, and the Evolution of New England Society

Kenneth Lockridge, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Comment:

R. Eugene Harper, Morris Harvey College

Robert E. Brown, Michigan State University

Joint Session with
The Conference on Latin American History

LATIN AMERICAN COLONIAL VALUES IN THE CONTEMPORARY SCENE

Chairman: Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

The History of Institutions

Lyle N. McAlister, University of Florida

The History of Ideas

Charles A. Hale, University of Iowa

Comment:

Robert A. Potash, University of Massachusetts

THE ENGLISH PENAL LAWS: PERSECUTION OR PRECAUTION?

Chairman: Thomas H. Clancy, Loyola University, New Orleans

Social and Economic Status and the Impact of the Elizabethan Penal Laws

William Trimble, Loyola University, Chicago

The Eighteenth-Century Experience: The Last Days of the Penal Laws

Ronald W. Linker, Pennsylvania State University

Comment:

Anthony H. Forbes, Northern Michigan University

Joint Session with
The Social Welfare History Group

THE CHILD AND THE STATE

Chairman and Comment: Clarke A. Chambers, University of Minnesota

Grace Abbott's The Child and the State: A Retrospective Review

Robert H. Bremner, Ohio State University

Maternal and Child Health in the Social Security Act

William M. Schmidt, Harvard University School of Public Health

The Negro Child and the State

V. John Barnard, Oakland University

SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL: MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE

Chairman: Wallace K. Ferguson, University of Western Ontario

The Medieval Period

Ambrose Raftis, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies

The Renaissance

Marvin Becker, University of Rochester

Comment:

Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York

THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC CITY

Chairman: Abraham L. Udovitch, Cornell University

The Early Middle Ages

Jacob Lassner, Wayne State University

The Later Middle Ages

Ira M. Lapidus, University of California, Berkeley

Comment:

Oleg Grabar, University of MichiganKenneth A. Luther, University of Michigan

MODERNIZATION IN TOKUGAWA JAPAN

Chairman: Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University

Market Change and Economic Development in Tokugawa Japan

William B. Hauser, University of Michigan

The Tokugawa Background for Japan's Economic Modernization

E. S. Craucour, East Asian Research Center, Harvard University

Comment:

James I. Nakamura, Columbia University

Joint Session with

The Conference on Peace Research in History

THE HISTORIAN IN TIME OF CRISIS

Chairman: Charles A. Barker, The Johns Hopkins University

Uses and Abuses of Historical Analogies

Arno J. Mayer, Princeton University

Wearing Two Hats: Historian and Peace Activist

Staughton Lynd, Roosevelt University

Comment:

Roy F. Nichols, University of PennsylvaniaHarold M. Hyman, University of Illinois, UrbanaCarl E. Schorske, University of California, BerkeleyECONOMIC AND MILITARY POWER IN ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS,
1904-1918Chairman: Gaddis Smith, Yale University

British Withdrawal from the Western Hemisphere, 1904-1906

Samuel F. Wells, Jr., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Diplomacy of Anglo-American Co-Belligerency in World War I

Wilton B. Fowler, Yale University

Comment:

Paul P. Abrahams, University of Wisconsin, Green BayDavid F. Trask, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Joint Session with
The Canadian Historical Association

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- Chairman and Comment: Alexander Brady, University of Toronto
 A Canadian View
A. P. Thornton, University of Toronto
 A British View
E. T. Williams, Rhodes House, Oxford University

ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM AND THE CRISIS OF SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- Chairman: John C. Rule, Ohio State University
 Enlightened Despotism and the Crisis of Society in Germany
Helen P. Liebel, University of Alberta
 Thought and Practice of Enlightened Government in French Corsica
Thadd E. Hall, Southern Illinois University
 Spanish Enlightened Reforms and Reformers
George M. Addy, Brigham Young University
 Comment:
William E. Wright, University of Minnesota

Association Meetings

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Presiding: Hajo Holborn, Yale University
 Report of the Executive Secretary
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association
 Report of the Managing Editor
Henry R. Winkler, American Historical Review
 Report of the Treasurer
Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University
 Decisions of the Council
 Other Business

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

- Presiding: Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association
 Words of Welcome to Members and Distinguished Guests
J. M. S. Careless, University of Toronto
 Award of Prizes
 George Louis Beer Prize
 Presentation by: Hajo Holborn, Yale University
 Albert B. Corey Prize
 Presentation by: J. M. S. Careless and Hajo Holborn
 Presidential Address: "The History of Ideas"
Hajo Holborn, Yale University

SATURDAY, 30 DECEMBER

Morning Sessions

PSYCHOLOGY AND HISTORY

Chairman: William L. Langer, Harvard University

Rome: A Psychoanalytic Interpretation

Norman Brown, University of Rochester

Comment:

Gilbert Bagnani, Trent University

D. O. Hebb, McGill University

THE ORIGINS OF WAR

Chairman: S. F. Wise, Canadian Force Headquarters

Peloponnesian War

Michael H. Jameson, University of Pennsylvania

Hundred Years War

M. R. Powicke, University of Toronto

World War I

Laurence Lafore, University of Iowa

Comment:

Richard A. Preston, Duke University

Joint Session with
The History of Science Society

SCIENCE AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

Chairman: Harry Woolf, The Johns Hopkins University

Scientific Elitism and Political Democracy in Revolutionary France

Roger Hahn, University of California, Berkeley

The Russian Anarchist Critique of Science

George L. Kline, Bryn Mawr College

Science and the Chinese Revolutionaries, 1900-1930

Daniel W. Y. Kwok, University of Hawaii

Comment:

Frank E. Manuel, New York University

Ralph C. Croizier, University of Rochester

Joint Session with
The Conference on Slavic and East European History

THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ON EAST CENTRAL EUROPE,
1917-1920

Chairman: Stanley Z. Pech, University of British Columbia

Czechoslovakia

Josef Anderle, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Jugoslavia

Ivan Avakumovic, University of British Columbia

Rumania

Keith Hitchins, University of Illinois, Urbana

Comment:

Istvan A. Deak, Columbia University

URBANISM IN CHINA

- Chairman and Comment: Arthur F. Wright, Yale University
 Nanking in the Fourteenth Century
Frederick W. Mote, Princeton University
 K'ai-feng in the Sung Period
Edward A. Kracke, Jr., University of Chicago

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND WEST AFRICA

- Chairman: J. B. Kelly, University of Wisconsin
 Malaysia
John Badgley, The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies
 West Africa: The Emergence of Government-Assisted Development in the
 Gold Coast, 1895-1905
Raymond E. Dumett, Ohio State University
 Comment:
Robert V. Kubicek, University of British Columbia

ENGLISH LEGAL HISTORY

- Chairman: S. E. Thorne, Harvard University
 The Protection of Selsin in the Fourteenth Century
Donald W. Sutherland, University of Iowa
 Early Tudor Control in Economics and Society
D. J. Guth, University of Michigan
 Comment:
Thomas G. Barnes, University of California, Berkeley

Joint Session with
 The American Studies Association

PERRY MILLER AND THE NEW ENGLAND MIND

- Chairman: Clifford K. Shipton, Harvard University
 The Puritans versus John Calvin
David D. Hall, Yale University
 The River Gods: Mr. Stoddard's Valley, 1650-1730
Paul Lucas, Indiana University
 Vision Become a Book: The New England Mind
John F. H. New, King's College, London, and University of California,
 Santa Barbara
 Comment:
Stephen Foster, Northern Illinois University
Alan Heimert, Harvard University

Session sponsored by
 The Joint Committee of the American Historical Association
 and the Canadian Historical Association

NATIONALISM, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN

- Chairman: C. P. Stacey, University of Toronto
 The First Century of the United States, 1776-1876
G. M. Craig, University of Toronto

The First Century of the Dominion of Canada, 1867-1967

Margaret E. Prang, University of British Columbia

Comment:

Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University

COMMERCIAL POLICY, NATIONAL INTEREST, AND WORLD PEACE

Chairman: Sydney H. Zebel, Rutgers University at Newark

Cobden

H. Donaldson Jordan, Clark University

Hull

Richard D. Challener, Princeton University

Comment:

Philip A. Crowl, University of NebraskaDavid Spring, The Johns Hopkins University

CLASSICAL EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGY BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY

Chairman: H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University

Emile Durkheim and French Social Thought

Leon Apt, Wellesley College

Tonnes, Sombart and the German Tradition

Arthur B. Mitzman, University of Rochester

Comment:

Charles Tilly, University of Toronto

FAMILY AND FAMILY SOLIDARITY IN ITALIAN HISTORY

Chairman: Robert S. Lopez, Yale University

Medieval

David J. Herlihy, University of Wisconsin

Modern

James C. Davis, University of Pennsylvania

Comment:

Joseph Lopreato, University of Texas

Luncheon Conferences

CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

Chairman: F. Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

Another American Dilemma

Gunnar Myrdal, Institute for International Economic Studies, University of Stockholm

THE LABOR HISTORIANS

Chairman: Edward T. James, Radcliffe College

Labor and Politics in Britain and America

Kenneth McNaught, University of Toronto

Afternoon Sessions

The Canadian Historical Association

CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chairman and Comment: Mason Wade, University of Western Ontario
An Inside View

J. M. S. Careless, University of Toronto

An Outside View

Philippe Aubert de la Rue, Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangere, Paris

NEW DEPARTURES IN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY COURSES

Chairman: Joseph J. Mathews, Emory University

The Historian and New Approaches to History in the Schools

Richard H. Brown, Amherst College and Newberry Library

The Wisconsin Laboratory Course in American History

William R. Taylor, University of Wisconsin

Comment:

Alan W. Brownsword, U.S. Office of Education, HEW

Robert D. Cross, President, Hunter College of the City University of New York

Joint Session with
The Conference on British Studies

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY AND PRACTICE, 1688-1800

Chairman: Donald Grove Barnes, Case-Western Reserve University

The Civil List in Eighteenth-Century British Constitutional Controversy:

"The Independence of the Crown" and "The Influence of the Crown"

Earl A. Reitan, Illinois State University

Comment:

Lois G. Schwoerer, George Washington University

Robert Greaves, University of Toronto

Joint Session with
The American and Canadian Committees for Irish Studies

FENIANISM: THE CENTENARY

Chairman: Thomas N. Brown, University of Massachusetts, Boston

The Place of Fenianism in the Irish Republican Tradition

Hereward Senior, McGill University

D'Arcy McGee and the Fenians

Robin Burns, Sir George Williams University

Comment:

Joseph M. Hernon, Jr., University of Maryland

Joint Session with
The Conference on Asian History

THE MONGOLS AND MEDIEVAL EUROPE

- Chairman and Comment: Denis Sinor, Indiana University
 The Mongols and Western Europe
Alexander V. Riasanovsky, University of Pennsylvania
 The Mongols and Western Europe
Jean Richard, Université de Dijon

Joint Session with
The Society for Italian Historical Studies

LIBERAL STATE AND ITALIAN NATION

- Chairman: S. William Halperin, University of Chicago
 The English Impact on the Risorgimento
John W. Brennan, Long Island University
 Sidney Sonnino as Spokesman of a Tory Radicalism in the New Italy
Benjamin F. Brown, University of Kansas
 Comment:
Duane Koenig, University of Miami

Joint Session with
The Agricultural History Society

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRANGE

- Chairman: Theodore Saloutos, University of California, Los Angeles
 A Revisionist Interpretation of the Patrons of Husbandry, 1867-1900
Dennis S. Nordin, Georgia Southwestern College
 The Grange at the Beginning of Its Second Hundred Years
Sister Thomas More, Holy Family College
 Comment:
Stuart Noblin, North Carolina State University at Raleigh
William D. Barns, West Virginia University

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND STATE FORMATION IN PRECOLONIAL AFRICA

- Chairman: Robert O. Collins, University of California, Santa Barbara
 Mirambo, War Lord of Central Tanzania
Norman Bennett, Boston University
 Menelik of Ethiopia
Harold G. Marcus, Howard University
 Moslem Prophets and State Formation in Senegambia
Martin A. Klein, University of California, Berkeley
 Comment:
Ralph A. Austen, University of Chicago

Joint Session with
The History of Education Society

RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS: CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: Ann M. Kepple, University of Hawaii

Onward Christian Soldiers: Religion in the Public Schools, 1870-1900

David Tyack, University of Illinois, Urbana

Roots of Separation

Howard J. Adams, University of Saskatchewan

Comment:

Clarence Karier, University of Rochester

S. D. Clark, University of Toronto

THE MATERIAL FABRIC OF LIFE IN AMERICA

Chairman: Melvin Kranzberg, Case-Western Reserve University

The Post Office Department and Urban Congestion, 1893-1953

Carl H. Scheele, Smithsonian Institution

The Evolution of Roofing Technology in America, 1493-1860

Charles E. Peterson, Columbia University

Comment:

Carl W. Condit, Northwestern University

Wayne E. Fuller, University of Texas at El Paso

The committee system of the Association allows for maximum flexibility as to the kinds of concerns and projects it can undertake and the degree of its participation in them. Its standing committees deal with areas requiring continuing action and periodical evaluation; in 1964 the Association provided a scheme for regular rotation of members on standing committees. Prize committees are special standing committees which serve to judge entries and to oversee policy in connection with awarding the AHA's prizes. Ad hoc committees, whose members are not usually rotated, undertake specific short-term projects or studies. The Association participates jointly with other organizations in a number of committees, it sends delegates to still other groups--for instance, where history is one of several disciplines represented. Ad interim appointments are made when the AHA is invited to be represented by local members at special functions and conferences across the country.

In parentheses following the title of the committee is the year of its establishment, together with the year of its termination by the Council in those few cases where the report appearing here is the committee's final report. The indented first paragraph describes the committee. Next follows the committee's report for 1967. Finally, the members for 1968 are listed. The two figures in parentheses following the names of the 1968 members indicate when their terms expire, e.g., (69) for a member whose term on the committee will expire 1 January 1969. The Executive Secretary is a member ex officio of all but the nominating and prize committees, but is listed in this section only when he is chairman.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee, unlike other Association committees, is elected by the membership at large. Its responsibility is to make nominations for the Association's elective positions: the AHA officers, members of the Council, and members of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee discussed at length the current proposal of the Council regarding the composition of the Nominating Committee, namely that its membership should be increased to seven, with four members being elected in one year and three in alternate years. The Nominating Committee is pleased that its suggestions with regard to the appropriate size of its membership have been duly considered and that on this issue we are in agreement.

However, the Nominating Committee continues to hold the view that the continuity of experience which we seek and which we consider invaluable if not indispensable is not sufficiently incorporated in the present proposal of the Council. To know why certain decisions have been made, to bear the responsibility of actions taken, to encourage a tradition of statesmanship, to provide balance--

these are the ends we seek. On occasion in the past the Nominating Committee, because of one circumstance or another, has been forced to act without experience and, as a result, to make its judgments somewhat haphazardly.

To strengthen the element of continuity, the Nominating Committee proposes, therefore, that the membership of seven be elected as follows: three the first year; two the second year; and two the third year with each member serving a term of three years. A three-year term seems to be fully consistent with the "constitutional relationship" that now exists between the Nominating Committee and the Council, whose members now serve a term of four years.

The Committee also has two recommendations to make:

First, we recommend that Professor Bryce Lyon be made chairman at the conclusion of the term of the incumbent.

Second, we reiterate the recommendation made last year by way of Professor Potter, then the chairman of the Nominating Committee, that the opportunity be explored of an award by the Association (probably not given annually) to men of truly distinguished scholarly achievement.

7 June 1967

Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (2-year terms)

Bryce Lyon, Brown University, Chairman (69)
 Merrill D. Peterson, University of Virginia (69)
 Lewis W. Spitz, Stanford University (69)
 Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University (70)
 Frederick B. Tolles, Swarthmore College (70)

Committee on Committees

The Committee on Committees is responsible for drawing up recommendations to the Council for individuals to fill vacant positions on all regular Association committees appointed by the Council, to recommend changes in the scope of existing committees when necessary, and to recommend the establishment of new committees when necessary. The list of members for 1968 succeeding each committee report represents the report of the Committee on Committees.

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

John M. Blum, Yale University (69)
 John K. Fairbank, East Asian Research Center, Harvard (ex officio)
 Elizabeth Foster, Bryn Mawr College (70)
 Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)
 James C. Olson, University of Nebraska (69)
 John A. Schutz, University of Southern California (71)
 Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, Chairman (ex officio)
 Robert K. Webb, Editor, American Historical Review (ex officio)
 C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio)

Prizes and Honors

As the recognized organization for professional and nonprofessional historians in America, the Association has often been called upon to establish prizes and awards in history, and to administer these and other types of honors.

Since its second annual meeting, when Leopold von Ranke was elected as its only honorary member in Europe, the Association has awarded honorary memberships to illustrious historians from other countries. A committee composed of past presidents of the Association makes a yearly recommendation for additions to this roll of honorary members.

Through another committee, the Association helps to select the holder of the annual Harmsworth Professorship, a chair established at the University of Oxford, England, for a visiting professor in American history.

Over the years prizes have been established for outstanding books and manuscripts in many fields of history. Nine such prizes are currently awarded for books in such fields as the history of India, Latin America, North America, Britain, and Europe, and in American colonial legal history.

The Troyer Steele Anderson prize will be given first in 1970, and every ten years thereafter, to the person considered to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the Association's purposes during the preceding ten years.

This whole aspect of the Association's work comes under review periodically; in December 1966, the Council provided for the appointment of a new ad hoc committee to examine all existing prizes and awards given by the Association and consider new types of honors or prizes which the Association might award.

Committee on Honorary Members (1885-)

Honorary membership in the American Historical Association is the highest honor the Association can extend to a foreign scholar, and brings with it a life subscription to the American Historical Review. It is meant as a tribute to the contribution made by a distinguished scholar to historical scholarship, and a recognition of the need for better understanding between countries and societies. The Committee on Honorary Members is composed of the five immediate past presidents.

At its meeting on 27 December 1967 the Committee on Honorary Members recommended to the Council that the following four men be made honorary members of the Association: Herbert Butterfield, University of Cambridge; Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, University of Paris; Sir John Neale, London; P. H. Zaitonchkovskii, Moscow State University.

27 December 1967

Crane Brinton, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (5-year terms)

Julian P. Boyd, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (69)
 Carl Bridenbaugh, Brown University (70)
 Frederic C. Lane, Westminster, Massachusetts (71)
 Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania (72)
 Hajo Holborn, Yale University (73)

Honorary Members

Leopold von Ranke	1885-1886
William Stubbs	1899-1901
Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1899-1902
Theodor Mommsen	1900-1903
James Bryce	1906-1922
Benedetto Croce	1943-1952
Rafael Altamira	1944-1951
Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1944-1946
Pierre Caron	1944-1952
Aage Friis	1944-1949
Hu Shih	1944-1962
Johan Huizinga	1944-1945
Albert Frederick Pollard	1944-1948
Affonso de Escagnolle Taunay	1944-1958
George M. Trevelyan	1944-1962
George M. Wrong	1944-1948
Gaetano De Sanctis	1945-1957
Sir George Peabody Gooch	1945
Halvdan Koht	1945-1965
Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1945-1963
Vicente Lecuna	1947-1954
Friedrich Meinecke	1947-1954
Pierre Renouvin	1947
Alfons Dopsch	1949-1953
Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1949-1961
Jadunath Sarkar	1952-1958
Franz Schnabel	1952
Constantine K. Zurayk	1952
Georges Lefebvre	1953-1959
Federico Chabod	1955-1960
Pieter Geyl	1957
Fuad Koprulu	1958
Sir Lewis Namier	1958-1960
Silvio Zavala	1958
Gerhard Ritter	1959
Francois L. Ganshof	1960
Sir Keith Hancock	1960
Saukichi Tsuda	1960-1961
Edouard Perroy	1961
Sci Wada	1963-1966
Mario Toscano	1963-1965
Delio Cantimori	1963
Sir Winston Churchill	1963
Arnaldo Momigliano	1963
Roland Mousnier	1963-1965
Sir Ronald Syme	1963
Mikhail N. Tikhomirov	1964
Pyong-do Yi	1965
Sir George N. Clark	1965
Jacques L. Godechot	1966
Yasaka Takagi	1966
Fernand Braudel	1966

Sir Denis Brogan	1966
Claude Cahen	1967
Richard W. Southern	1967
Herbert Butterfield	1967
J. B. Duroselle	1967
Sir John Neale	1967
P. H. Zaionchkovskii	1967

Committee on Prizes and Awards (1966-1967)

The Council in December 1966, established the ad hoc Committee on Prizes and Awards to review the Association's existing prizes and awards, and consider new types of honors or prizes which the Association might award. The Committee was discharged in March 1967 after submitting its final report to the AHA Council.

The Beveridge Prize Committee's recommendation to raise the amount of its annual prize was considered, and it was agreed that the amount should be increased if available funds permitted. The Committee suggested that perhaps were the Beveridge Prize to be awarded for distinguished books, the Dunning Prize might be awarded by the same committee for works by younger scholars. These suggestions of course, would need discussion and approval by the Council.

The Committee voted to recommend that the Littleton-Griswold Prize be discontinued. There was some discussion, without a final recommendation, of the possibility of combining the Adams and Beer Prizes.

The Committee urged that two substantial prizes should be established, to be awarded every five years, one in the History of the Western Hemisphere, and one in the History of the Rest of the World, for a work in the English language, by a scholar resident in the United States.

The Committee further recommended to the Council that the following conditions, or guide lines, be placed on acceptance of funds in future for establishment of prizes:

1. An endowment of at least \$15,000, or, in special cases, a guarantee of \$500 a year for five years;
2. A specified field no narrower, in terms of present or expected scholarly research and publication, than is indicated by the Association's existing prizes; and
3. A provision that after twelve years the Council may alter the terms of the award with reference to new circumstances, so long as they remain substantially in keeping with the original purposes.

December 1967

Caroline Robbins, Chairman, 1967

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship (1954-)

The Harmsworth Professorship at the University of Oxford, England, was endowed by Lord Rothermere in memory of his son, who was killed during World War I. The duties of the professor, an American, are to "lecture and give instruction in the history of the United States of America." Since 1939 the tenure of the appointment has been one year. The AHA committee, consisting of the president, immediate past president, and three most recently returned Harmsworth Professors, was established to assist the Electors at Oxford in the annual selection of the next Harmsworth Professor.

The committee reports the appointment of Professor David B. Davis, Cornell University, as Harmsworth Professor for the term 1969-70.

Recent problems involved in selecting the Harmsworth Professor at the University of Oxford indicate the need of a new statement of procedure to be followed by the AHA Committee. Historically this committee has attempted to cooperate with the Harmsworth Selection Committee at Oxford in arriving at a slate of candidates acceptable to both groups. During the past few years, however, the old system has broken down--prospective nominees became ill, others could not accept election, etc.--with the result that the Oxford Selection Committee was forced to take the initiative in preparing slates of nominees. The AHA Committee was asked to approve a list (usually a list of three names), from which the professor might be elected. This procedure would have worked reasonably well, save for the haste often thrust upon the Oxford Committee. Faced with a late election, the Oxford Committee sometimes extended an invitation to an American professor and informed the AHA Committee of the action after the fact. A few such emergencies would be understandable. Lately, though, these emergencies have become chronic to the point of establishing a new selection system by usage. Time and again the AHA Committee finds itself in the useless role of "rubber stamp."

The Harmsworth Professorship is regarded by American historians as a high honor, one that no recipient takes lightly, and one that reflects credit on the whole profession. Consequently, careful selection of candidates is important. With this consideration in view, the AHA Committee suggests that a new system of election be considered on both sides of the Atlantic.

The AHA Committee proposes:

1. That in May of each year the Chairman of the AHA Committee ask the other committee members for nominations and that all nominees be screened carefully by the Committee before a final slate of three names is approved.
2. That the list of approved candidates be sent to the Oxford Selection Committee no later than mid-October of each year.
3. That the Oxford Committee consider the proposed candidates and accept them or suggest substitutes by mid-November.
4. That invitations be sent to prospective Harmsworth Professors in December.

The shift of initiative to the AHA Committee is justified by that committee's greater familiarity with historical work in the United States. Proposed time schedules are justified by the necessity of arranging such details as leaves of absence, housing, transportation and the natural sloth of all committees.

These proposals were received by the AHA Council and the Council asked that the Executive Secretary consult with the Board of Electors at Oxford on his

trip to England to see how the Board would receive suggestions for changes in procedure.

Frank Vandiver, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968

Hajo Holborn, Yale University (69)
 Allan Nevins, Huntington Library (69)
 Bell I. Wiley, Emory University, Chairman (70)
 John K. Fairbank, East Asian Research Center (70)
 Harry T. Williams, Louisiana State University (71)

Prizes and Awards for 1968

The American Historical Association sponsors the ten prizes and awards listed below, four of which are due to be given in 1968. All awards are announced at the Association's annual meeting, which will take place this year at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. Further details regarding rules for the various awards may be obtained by addressing the committee chairmen directly.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. The Adams Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print (first or second book) in the field of European history and carries a cash award of \$300. The 1966 award went to Dr. Gabriel Jackson, University of California, La Jolla, for his book The Spanish Republic and the Civil War, 1931-1939, Princeton University Press (1965).

TROYER STEELE ANDERSON PRIZE. This Prize is awarded every ten years beginning in 1970 to the person whom the Council of the Association considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association during the preceding ten years.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. The Beer Prize is awarded annually for the best work by a young scholar (first or second book) in manuscript or in print on European international history since 1895, and carries a cash award of \$300. In 1967 the Beer Prize was awarded jointly to George A. Brinkely, University of Notre Dame, for The Volunteer Army and the Revolution in South Russia and Robert Wohl, Stanford University, for French Communism in the Making. The Beer Prize will not be given in 1968.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. The Beveridge Prize is awarded annually for the best book in English or American history (history of the United States, Canada, and Latin America), and carries a cash value of \$5000. The Beveridge Award was not given in 1967 because of revisions which were under consideration concerning the conditions of the Award.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. The Corey Prize was awarded for the first time, in 1967, to Gustave Lanctot, University of Ottawa (emeritus), for Canada and the American Revolution. The Corey Prize is to be awarded in the odd-numbered years for the best book on the history of Canadian-United States relations, or on the history of both countries, and is awarded jointly by the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. The Dunning Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print on any subject relating to American history, and carries a cash award of \$300. The last award went to Dr. John Willard Shy, Princeton University, for his book Toward Lexington: The Role of the British Army in the Coming of the American Revolution, published by the Princeton University Press.

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. The Haring Prize is awarded every five years to that Latin American who, in the opinion of the Committee, has published the most outstanding book in Latin American history during the preceding five years. The prize will next be awarded in 1971 and carries a cash award of \$500. The 1966 award went to Licenciado Daniel Cosío Villegas for his work Historia Moderna de México.

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD PRIZE IN LEGAL HISTORY. The Littleton-Griswold Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best published work in the history of the American colonies and of the United States to 1900, and carries a cash award of \$500. The last award went to Mr. Hiller B. Zobel, an attorney in Boston, and Mr. L. Kinvin Wroth, University of Maine Law School, as co-editors of The Legal Papers of John Adams.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE. The Schuyler Prize is awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of Modern British, British Imperial, and British Commonwealth history by an American citizen, and carries a cash award of \$100. It will next be awarded in 1971. The 1966 award went to Dr. Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin, for his book The Image of Africa: British Ideas and Action, 1780-1850, published by the University of Wisconsin Press.

WATUMULL PRIZE. The Watumull Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India originally published in the United States, and carries a cash award of \$500. The 1966 award went to Dr. B. R. Nayar, McGill University, for his book Minority Politics in the Punjab, and to Dr. Thomas Metcalf, University of California, Berkeley, for his book The Aftermath of Revolt. Both books were published by the Princeton University Press.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize (1903-)

The prize was established in memory of the first secretary of the Association, Professor Herbert Baxter Adams of Johns Hopkins University, who was also one of the Association's founders. The Adams Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print (first or second book) in the field of European history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

MEMBERS, 1968 (4-year terms)

Joel G. Colton, Duke University (69)
 Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study, Chairman (69)
 Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago (72)

Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize (1920-)

The prize was established in accordance with the terms of a bequest by George Louis Beer (d. 1920), historian of the British colonial system before 1765. It is awarded annually for the best work by a young scholar (first or second book in English, not to exceed 50,000 words) in manuscript or in print, on European international history since 1895, and carries a cash award of \$300.

The George Louis Beer Prize for 1967 was awarded jointly to George A. Brinkley, University of Notre Dame, for The Volunteer Army and the Revolution in South Russia and Robert Wohl, Stanford University, for French Communism in the Making.

Piotr Wandycz, Chairman, 1967

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award (1927-)

The Albert J. Beveridge Fund of \$100,000 was established as a memorial to Senator Beveridge (d. 1927) by his wife Catherine, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. Senator Beveridge devoted his later life to historical research and writing. The income from this fund affords an annual award of \$5000. The Beveridge Prize is awarded for the best book in English on the history of the United States, Latin America, or Canada from 1492 to the present.

The Beveridge Prize Committee made a decision early in the year to re-examine its procedures in the light of criticisms and dissatisfaction voiced by the Committee over the past three years. It is felt that the Prize is attracting too few first-rate manuscripts, and that, as the largest prize offered by the Association, it should command greater respect and attention than it does at present. The result of our deliberations is a recommendation to the Committee on Prizes and Awards to change the Beveridge Prize competition from a manuscript to a published-book competition and to redefine, somewhat more sharply than before, the character of the historical writing the Prize Committee seeks to stimulate with its award.

In our consideration of why the manuscript prize received so little attention, we found that there were both procedural and substantive reasons. The procedural—resulting in long delays in making a decision, thus tying up several potentially publishable manuscripts for nearly a year in the process of selecting one prize manuscript—could be remedied. This we learned by studying the procedures of the Frederick Jackson Turner Prize Committee of the Organization of American Historians. But the cost in Committee time to follow their procedures would be excessive, and the change would, in the final analysis, depend upon finding an historian-chairman able and willing to take on a major administrative task over a long period of time.

The substantial reasons, however, were even more important in shaping our final recommendation that the prize be changed to a book award. The essence of those reasons is that, in the years since the prize was established, the economics and the conditions of scholarly publication have changed drastically. In our opinion, the demand for good manuscripts on the part of university and trade publishers now is far greater than the supply. As a result, in our opinion, any good manuscript, and many bad ones, can find publication without subsidy and

without the certification of a committee such as ours. In short, the Committee has not only been performing its function badly (because of its faulty procedures), it has also been performing an unnecessary function.

On the other hand, the Committee feels that the Beveridge Prize could serve a necessary and valuable function by recognizing, with substantial publicity and a considerably more substantial prize than at present, the one book each year by an American historian dealing with any subject (or perhaps still restricted to the Americas) which appears to be a significant re-examination of a significant period or problem. Preferably that work should use new tools and concepts, regardless of their disciplinary origin, in that re-examination. The prize book, in short, should be one which, because of both its substance, its methodology, and its procedural breakthroughs will produce a new cutting-edge which will encourage other historians to take a new look at their periods or subjects and at their concepts and methods.

The Committee recognizes that in turning to published works by American historians on the history of North or South America it is casting a far wider net and that there will be many more fish to examine in order to award the prize than was the case before. However, if the definition is sharp enough, if the competition is restricted to first or second books (as we believe it should be), and if the procedures are well worked out in advance, the task of the Committee should be easier and the results more rewarding than at present.

The following changes in procedure are recommended:

1. Enlarge the Committee so as to cover the major fields of American history more adequately than at present (we often have had to seek readers outside our fields of specialty in order to satisfy ourselves that we were making a valid judgment).
2. Increase the length of service on the Committee to five years, staggered as now, with the chairman having at least three years to serve.
3. Make the prize retroactive, i.e., the prize awarded in 1968 would be for a 1967 book.
4. Circularize all publishers, trade as well as university, and all departments of history at major universities for nominations at least twice each year.
5. Require that publishers provide three copies of each book submitted for the prize (or, if not submitted, purchase three copies for distribution).
6. Give the chairman authority to eliminate any book (upon notice to the Committee and subject to their veto) that is not in his opinion a candidate.

December 1967

Lawrence W. Towner, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

Eric E. Lampard, University of Wisconsin, Chairman (69)

David D. Van Tassel, University of Texas (69)

Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University (70)

Ramon Edwards Ruiz, Smith College (71)

J. Harvey Young, Emory University (71)

Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations

The Councils of the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association approved the establishment of the prize in December 1963, to be awarded biennially by the Joint Committee of the two associations. The prize is a memorial to Albert B. Corey (1898-1963), one-time chairman of the American Section of the Joint Committee, who first proposed such an award to encourage study of Canadian-American relations. The Corey Prize is awarded for the best published book or book-length manuscript submitted which deals with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries. The prize was first awarded in 1967 to Gustave Lanctot, University of Ottawa, for Canada and the American Revolution. The amount of the prize was fixed by the Joint Committee at \$1000. (See the report of the Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association, page 100.)

Committee on the John H. Dunning Prize (1927-)

The Dunning prize was established by a bequest from Miss Mathilde Dunning in memory of her father, John H. Dunning, historian and father of William A. Dunning, who was AHA President in 1913. The prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print on any subject relating to American history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

MEMBERS, 1968 (4-year terms)

Wesley Frank Craven, Princeton University, Chairman (69)
 Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia (70)
 Holman Hamilton, University of Kentucky (71).

Committee on the Clarence H. Haring Prize (1963-)

At its meeting in December 1963, the Council of the Association established the Clarence H. Haring Prize with funds raised by a voluntary committee of friends of Professor Clarence H. Haring. It is awarded every five years to that Latin American who, in the opinion of the committee, has published the most outstanding book in Latin American history during the preceding five years. The prize carries a cash award of \$500, and will next be awarded in 1971.

MEMBERS, 1968 (5-year terms)

Robert Burr, University of California at Los Angeles (72)
 Richard Morse, Yale University (72)
 J. H. Parry, Harvard University, Chairman (72)

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund (1927-)

The Littleton-Griswold Fund was established by Alice Griswold in memory of her father, William E. Littleton, and of her husband, Frank T. Griswold, for the promotion of research in American history. The income from this fund is chiefly applied to the publication of documentary material relative to the legal history of the United States in the colonial period.

The composition of the Committee during 1967 was as follows: Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University School of Law, New York, N.Y., Chairman (1970); David J. Mays, Attorney at Law, Richmond, Virginia (1968); John J. Biggs, Jr., United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Wilmington, Delaware (1969); Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan (1971); Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1972); Gerald Gunther, Stanford University School of Law, Stanford, California (1973). The dates inserted in parentheses above indicate expiration of terms of the individual members, as of 1 January of the respective years.

On February 8th Barnaby C. Keeney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, announced a grant to the American Historical Association of \$10,000 in support of a project to compile material from the court records of certain American colonies for the period 1720-1765 centering around a unifying theme, that of individual freedom under law. This grant was made on the basis of an application filed by Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary of the Association in May 1966 on the initiative of the Committee. The grant was made on a 50-50 matching basis, with the Committee to contribute up to \$10,000 for publication costs. The volume will constitute one of the American Legal Records series.

Work on the above project under the direction of Neal W. Allen, Jr., Professor of History, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., commenced with the hiring of five law students who worked during the summer on relevant manuscript court records in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina. Much material was assembled but Professor Allen and Mr. Ward decided that it would be desirable to make application for a renewal grant in the amount of \$6,400 to provide for further research in 1968. Such application was filed in November.

No further volumes in the American Legal Records series were published in 1967. Correspondence with Susie M. Ames concerning the possibility of the Committee's publishing a further volume of Accomack-Northampton (Va.) County Court records covering the period 1640-45, resulted in an understanding that she would submit a transcript of the records and a proposed historical introduction to the Chairman in 1968.

Appended is a financial statement showing the status of the fund.

31 December 1967

Joseph H. Smith, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (6-year terms)

John J. Biggs, Jr., U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Wilmington, Delaware (69)

Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University Law School, Chairman (70)

Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University (71)

Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota (72)

Gerald Gunther, Stanford University Law School (73)

Michael Kammen, Cornell University (74)

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as of 31 August 1967

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Cash Balance as of 9/1/66.....	12,684.40	
Uninvested cash.....	347.25	
Interest- Savings Account.....	515.03	
Investment Income.....	1,225.00	
Sale of Court Records.....	195.90	
Littleton-Griswold Prizes.....		500.00
Investment.....	35,000.00	
Balance 31 August 1967.....		<u>49,467.58</u>
	<u>\$49,967.58</u>	<u>\$49,967.58</u>

Committee on the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize (1950-)

The Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize was established by the Taraknath Das Foundation to be awarded every five years for the best work in the field of Modern British, British Imperial, and British Commonwealth history by an American citizen, and carries a cash award of \$100. Professor Schuyler, of Columbia University, served as AHA President in 1951. The next Schuyler Prize will be awarded in 1971.

MEMBERS, 1968 (5-year terms)

- Willson H. Coates, University of Rochester, Chairman (72)
- Philip Curtin, University of Wisconsin (72)
- Philip P. Poirier, Ohio State University (72)
- David Spring, Johns Hopkins University (72)
- Sylvia Thrupp, University of Michigan (72)

Committee on the Watumull Prize (1944-)

The Watumull Prize was established in 1944 by the Watumull Foundation, whose purpose is to promote better understanding between the United States and India. This \$500 prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best book originally published in the United States on any phase of the history of India.

MEMBERS, 1968 (4-year terms)

- B. K. Gupta, Brooklyn College (69)
- Norman Palmer, University of Pennsylvania (69)
- Ainslie T. Embree, Columbia University, Chairman (70)

TEACHING AND THE CURRICULUM

Since its beginnings the American Historical Association has been interested in the teaching of history in the United States. Committees of the Association have published more than twenty volumes of reports on the organization and content of history courses and the value of history in American education.

At present the Association has three standing committees concerned with ways to improve the quality of history teaching, one for the pre-college level and one for the university level. The Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History has worked out standards for evaluating graduate programs in history.

The Service Center for Teachers of History prepares and publishes a series of pamphlets (now over 70 in number) and sponsors some two dozen conferences each year. It operates under the aegis of the Service Center Committee on Teaching and with the editorial advice of a specially created board of the Association.

The Professional Register provides a placement service for the historical profession.

Service Center Committee on Teaching (1954-)

The Service Center Committee on Teaching was appointed in 1954 and with Ford Foundation help established a Service Center for Teachers of History to provide teaching aids, pamphlets, and bibliographical materials, arrange conferences and discussions, and otherwise assist teachers and administrators. Since 1956 these Service Center activities have helped to bring together history teachers at the pre-college level with college, university, and research historians. The Center's objectives are to improve the status and quality of history in the schools, to expose the several parties in the profession to each other's needs and contributions, to involve the historian outside the schools, and to assist the teacher of history at the secondary school level. In 1965 the Council established an editorial advisory board to read manuscripts submitted for the pamphlet series and weigh their value to secondary school teachers of history and the social studies.

The Committee met on 25 February and on 3-4 November 1967. Gratiified that sales of the Service Center pamphlets have passed the million mark, the Committee approved future pamphlet titles on the history of education, banking in America, and on Reconstruction after the Civil War. Two Committee members, Donald Cole and Thomas Pressly, have written a new version of the pamphlet entitled Preparation of Secondary-School History Teachers, which will be published early in 1968. It will be sent by the Service Center to members of state and

local boards of education, to agencies that certify teachers, to school administrators, and to those responsible for teacher preparation programs in colleges and universities. Responses to a questionnaire on the Service Center pamphlet order forms received during the summer and early fall of 1967 indicate that over half of the purchasers during this period were taking graduate courses; many of these same persons are also teaching in junior and senior high schools, for a little more than half of the respondents do teach in the schools, grades 7-12. The committee continues to seek ways to make the pamphlets known to school teachers who are not now, or who never have been enrolled as history students. More over, while the Committee is continuing to sponsor a limited number of pamphlet titles that stress the recent historiography of various fields, it also is exploring new directions for the pamphlets, which will try to meet some of the needs of secondary teachers in difficult teaching and learning situations, particularly in inner city schools; Messrs. Frank Freidel, Henry Drewry, and Jim Pearson constitute a sub-committee to make initial recommendations for this effort.

The Committee realizes that beyond its sponsorship of current Service Center activities, which emphasize the pamphlet publications and the successfully continuing program of conferences between school and college teachers of history, it must seek other ways in which the Association can serve school teachers at a time when history is threatened with the loss of its identity as a unique school subject and intellectual field through submersion within some of the recent social studies curricula. A first and necessary step, the Committee agrees, is to help teachers to discriminate among the many available teaching materials, is the establishment of a critical journal for the review and assessment of all kinds of secondary teaching materials in history. Throughout the country there is a call from school teachers for such a journal, which would appraise books or films or other teaching aids from the points of view of the classroom teacher and the academic historian. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council that the Executive Secretary be supported fully in his efforts to solicit initial funds for such a journal. We are joined in this recommendation by the School History Projects Board which would sponsor the proposed journal, and whose parent organizations are the AHA, the Organization of American Historians, and the National Council for the Social Studies. Mr. Pressly of this committee is also a member of the organizing committee of the School History Projects Board.

In order to find other ways in which the Committee and the Service Center can be of assistance to school history teachers, the Committee has voted to form at least one small, informal, regional liaison group, composed of interested school teachers, college professors, and educational officers. Such a group will enable the Service Center to pursue its work somewhat more extensively in a given region and to judge the results.

As the Committee reappraises its own work in this time of curricular challenges and revisions, it believes that the Association is fortunate in having an Executive Secretary who is working, among his other duties, for the improvement of history teaching in the schools. It is, after all, from the schools that college teachers of history receive their students and, eventually, their professional colleagues.

11 December 1967

Wilson Smith, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (5-year terms)

Wilson Smith, University of California at Davis, Chairman (69)
 Nelda Davis, Prince George's County Schools (71)
 Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Washington, D.C. (71)
 Thomas Pressly, University of Washington (71)
 Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy (72)

Henry Drewry, Princeton High School (72)
Louis Harlan, University of Maryland (72)
Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon (72)
Edwin T. Fenton, Carnegie-Mellon University (73)
Joyce Fulton, Woodside High School (73)
Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University (73)

The Film-Criteria Project

With the encouragement of the Association's Committee on Teaching, the AHA undertook the development of a project on the use of films in the history classroom. Officially entitled "The Identification of Criteria for the Effective Use of Films in Teaching History in the Classroom, in a Variety of Teaching Situations, Grades 7-12," this project was funded for a year's duration, April 1967-April 1968 by the United States Office of Education, in the amount of \$4890.

The first phase of the project was undertaken at a four-day working conference held at Indiana University, 6-9 April 1967. The conference included fifteen participants: six college and university historians, three master teachers from the schools who had successfully used films and audio-visual materials in their classes, two educational media specialists, one educational psychologist, one historian from the United States Office of Education, and two AHA staff members. The working conference developed certain basic guidelines for the assessment of criteria, and two of the conferees (Dean Albertson of the University of Massachusetts and John Dahl (formerly of Edina-Morningside High School, Edina, Minnesota) of the University of Illinois) were charged with the responsibility of preparing a conference report and of drafting a manuscript that would eventually become a pamphlet on film use for the Service Center for Teachers of History pamphlet series. Following the design of the project, the draft manuscript was submitted for appraisal and critique to the directors, staff, and participants of the eighty NDEA history institutes held in the summer of 1967. In large measure on the basis of these reactions, and on the basis of field work undertaken by the director of the project in the summer and fall of 1967, the manuscript was revised and completed by early 1968. Furthermore, the two co-authors participated--again following the design of the project--in special sessions of the use of films and educational media held as part of the annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies in November 1967, and of the AHA in December 1967. In other words, the project itself and the Service Center pamphlet that will result from the project each profited from a project design that had an evolving and built-in sequence of components that permitted constant feedback from the field and constant testing of the project's findings as it progressed.

The project was completed in April of 1968. The final report to the Office of Education will be submitted in the summer of 1968, and the resultant Service Center pamphlet on the use of films in history instruction should appear before the end of the calendar year 1968.

31 May 1968

Robert L. Zangrando, Project Director

Committee on University and College Teaching (1965-)

In the belief that efforts to improve history teaching in the schools must be accompanied by corresponding efforts on the level of college teaching and teacher preparation, and that the problem involved in teaching improvement on the two levels should be treated as one, the Council of the Association in 1965 appointed the Committee on University and College Teaching to work closely with the Service Center Committee on Teaching.

In its second year the Committee attempted to follow through in areas it initially thought it could be useful and added new areas to the original list. Although they held only one meeting (6 May), the members of the Committee corresponded with each other and with the Executive Secretary of the Association and his associates. Members also worked with other committees and groups that are dealing with problems pertaining to university and college teaching and brought their findings to the attention of the Committee. Keeping informed about and cooperating with other committees, both of the Association and other organizations, have proved extremely valuable.

At its annual meeting the Committee discussed at length the problems of history teaching in junior and community colleges and concluded that a pamphlet (similar in purpose to the Preparation of Secondary School History Teachers) should be prepared to deal with programs, faculties, library and study facilities, etc., at three levels: junior, bachelor and master's. The Committee is interested in gathering information on colloquia for history majors, which appear to be a rapidly spreading teaching method, with a view to presenting findings in a future issue of the AHA Newsletter. Also, the Committee continues to welcome information about teaching innovations on the college and graduate levels. Walter Rundell kindly agreed to meet with the Committee to report on his "Survey of the Use of Original Sources in Graduate Training," and William R. Taylor, Committee member, described current developments in the special introductory course in American History at the University of Wisconsin. On the basis of a brief report (later supplemented by details) the Committee endorsed the Executive Secretary's plan to obtain funds for film-cartridges consisting of excerpts from historical films for use on the undergraduate level. Robert L. Zangrando, who met with the Committee, reported on the 380 replies to a postcard questionnaire sent to 470 colleges and universities about the nature of their introductory U.S. history survey course. A number of suggestions were made for sessions on teaching at the Toronto meeting of the AHA, two of which were adopted by the Program Committee in modified form.

The Committee was even more impressed this year than last with the range and seriousness of problems in the teaching of history on the college and university levels and with the opportunities confronting the Committee to be of service.

December 1967

Joseph J. Mathews, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

Gene Brucker, University of California at Berkeley (69)
 Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (69)
 Ralph E. Morrow, Washington University, St. Louis, Chairman (70)
 William R. Taylor, University of Wisconsin (70)
 Richard M. Douglas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (71)
 Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois (71)

Committee on the Feature Films Project

In the interest of stimulating the use of varied media in college history teaching, the AHA launched the Feature Films Project in the fall of 1967. The project will be directed by an ad hoc committee which will work in conjunction with Teaching Film Custodians (a nonprofit corporation located in New York) to produce a series of high-quality 8mm. film cartridges for use as assignments in college-level history instruction. Each cartridge will be accompanied by a booklet of readings designed to suggest alternative or contrasting interpretations of the problems or issues presented in the feature film cartridge.

The Committee announced the Feature Films Project at the annual meeting in Toronto. The films will utilize extant feature films to present historical problems and issues of interpretation. The cartridges will be designed to carry up to 30 minutes of film, to be made available at the reserve desk in the library, for use by individual screening on a viewer nearby providing a picture at least as large and detailed as a high-quality television set. Portable projectors are also available for the cartridges, and eliminate many of the hindrances that have plagued the classroom use of films in the past.

Interested historians were invited by the Committee to submit suggestions for the film project unit (cartridge and readings booklet) which they would like to prepare. Applicants were asked to send their suggestions to the chairman of the Committee before 20 February 1968. The applicants then selected by the Committee will be brought to the Teaching Film Custodians office in New York for one day in the spring of 1968, where they may view their films repeatedly and draw up a more detailed description of their project. The projects which then secure the final approval of the Committee will be commissioned for completion hopefully during the summer of 1968. The target date for publication of the projects is the spring of 1969, so that they may be ready for use in courses in the fall of 1969.

Authors of the projects finally selected will be brought to New York City for up to ten days in the summer of 1968, expenses paid. The expectation is to provide them an honorarium of \$1,000 and royalties on the sale of the readings booklet unit.

It is hoped that these film cartridge and readings book units, produced imaginatively by competent historians, will illustrate the highest standards of the profession, and so add a new dimension to teaching, and to students' learning.

J. Joseph Huthmacher, Chairman

MEMBERS, 1968 (ad hoc)

J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University, Chairman
 William H. McNeill, University of Chicago
 Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin
 Donald H. Shively, Harvard University
 Leo Solt, Indiana University
 Bayrd Still, New York University

Committee on the Professional Register (1960-)

The Register continued to enjoy a very active year throughout 1967, in terms of candidates seeking placement and employers listing vacancies and inquiring about historians to meet their specific needs. The AHA Newsletter remained the chief means of alerting the profession to new job opportunities, and department chairmen, deans, and other prospective employers were provided throughout the year with vitae forms of candidates wishing to relocate. Both these operations, the publicizing of openings in the AHA Newsletter and the exchange of vitae among employers--in addition to the regular work of enrolling members in the Professional Register--placed a very heavy workload on the AHA staff assigned to these functions. In addition, the AHA continued to maintain its Roster of Emeritus Professors, a list composed of retired historians who voluntarily listed themselves with the Association as being interested in further academic appointments and professional tasks. The staff regularly received requests for this Roster throughout the year.

Operating on the recommendation of the Committee on the Professional Register and on formal action taken subsequently by the AHA Council at its meeting on 27 December 1966, the Professional Register appended a list of administrations censured by the AAUP to all its lists of job vacancies, whether printed in the AHA Newsletter in 1967 or posted at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Chicago in April of 1967. Whenever a college or university on the AAUP list submitted a job vacancy, this was carried with an asterisk noting the fact that the institution was under AAUP censure. Aside from one or two objections from administrators at such institutions, this practice was well received by both chairmen and candidates.

Several new procedures were incorporated into the Professional Register operation during 1967. In an effort to increase the Register's efficiency and in the hope of reducing the work load on the staff and the Business Office, the Professional Register adopted, with the approval of the Committee on the Professional Register, a practice of annual billing for the renewal of memberships in the Register. A candidate may still register at any time during the year, but all current members were billed for their one dollar, annual renewal fee during the summer of 1967. This will give them membership in the Register throughout the academic year 1967-1968, and they will not be billed again until the summer of 1968. This procedure is compatible with practices followed by other professional associations in maintaining their placement services, and AHA members were apprised of the change in the October issue of the AHA Newsletter (p. 33) [in addition to the explanatory note accompanying the summer billing to individual registrants].

In the fall of 1966 the AHA offices installed four pieces of IBM equipment, which allowed the Professional Register operation, among other office procedures, to be placed on IBM punch cards. From these cards, special print-outs of candidates, by major historical fields, were made available to chairmen and prospective employers using the Professional Register at the AHA annual meeting in December 1966 and at the OAH annual meeting in April 1967. This new system proved to work well, and the use of the IBM cards in preparing lists of candidates to meet individual departmental needs throughout 1967 also expedited the Register's ability to distribute vitae to employers submitting requests directly to the AHA offices during the year. In preparation for the AHA annual meeting in Toronto in December 1967 the Register has further refined the system of punching and print-outs in order to make the entire system more sophisticated and serviceable to both candidates and chairmen.

One final word on procedure is in order. In the past, the Professional Register has always operated in a set of five to ten contiguous rooms within the headquarters hotel at the annual meeting. In an effort to ease the traffic flow, the Register has set aside two adjoining salons, with open floor space, for its operations at the Toronto meeting in December 1967.

Lastly, the chairman of the committee wishes to note that he attended a special meeting in September of 1967, called by the American Council on Education and the American Association for Higher Education, and designed to discuss the possible establishment of a "Professional and Academic Register" across professional and academic fields. The matter is pending, but the fact that some two dozen organizations were in attendance indicates an awareness of the need for more systematic coordination of the placement process throughout the academic and professional communities.

8 December 1967

Robert L. Zangrando, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

David A. Shannon, University of Maryland (69)
 Roger W. Shugg, University of New Mexico Press (69)
 Charles Blitzer, Smithsonian Institution (70)
 Lawrence A. Cremin, Teachers College, Columbia University (70)
 Benjamin A. Quarles, Morgan State College (71)
 Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)
 Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association, Chairman (ex officio)

Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History (1966-)

At its meeting in March 1966, the Council of the AHA agreed to establish a Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History, in recognition of the need for standards for graduate programs in history. The committee was charged with preparing a statement of directions in which Ph.D. programs might usefully move from here on, and possibly compiling a list of consultants. The Council agreed that the committee should include younger faculty and those knowledgeable about new developments in graduate training.

The first meeting of the Committee took place at the office of the AHA on 24 and 25 February 1967. At this meeting the Committee decided to draft a statement of standards for Ph.D. programs which in its final form, and if approved by the Council, might be published in the AHA Newsletter. The Committee also drew up a list of historians from which consultants might be selected to advise institutions or departments engaged in establishing or evaluating their Ph.D. programs. Although a majority of the Committee did not favor the Association's becoming an accrediting agency, it recommended that the existing committee or an enlarged committee be appointed to prepare and publish a list of departments meeting the standards defined by the Committee and approved by the Council. It was understood that this list could be altered from time to time in the light of changing information. Such a list, the Committee believed, would be useful to undergraduates who were contemplating applying to graduate schools. Moreover, it did also suggest that the statement of standards be made available accrediting agencies as well as to the Office of Education and the Council of Graduate Schools. The Council at its meeting on 13 May, approved the publication of the statement of standards when revised, the offering of a list of consultants, and the listing of institutions meeting the standards in the first issue of the AHA Newsletter in 1969 and in subsequent issues annually.

The Committee reconvened on July 12th and revised previous drafts of the proposed statement of standards, taking into account suggestions made by members of the Council. After the meeting the statement was redrafted, circulated to members of the Committee, and received the authorization of the Council. The final revision of this statement appeared in the AHA Newsletter VI (October 1967), 4-10.

The Committee was asked to meet with representatives of the Graduate Records Examination Board and the Educational Testing Service at the Royal York Hotel on 30 December 1967, during the meeting of the American Historical Association. The principal purpose of this meeting was to discuss the usefulness of the achievement test offered in the testing program of the Graduate Records Examination Board. The Committee which had had an opportunity to read sample tests prior seemed to be in general agreement that the achievement test as presently written was of comparatively little use to departments of history in determining the admissibility of applicants. Various suggestions were made as to how the examination could be improved. The representatives of the Graduate Records Board and ETS expressed appreciation for the suggestions and indicated that a study would be made along the lines which had been developed at the meeting.

December 1967

Richard L. Watson, Jr., Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

Walter Berg, Central Washington State College
 Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas (69)
 Richard Watson, Duke University, Chairman (69)
 Lacey B. Smith, Northwestern University (70)
 John Snell, Jr., University of North Carolina (70)
 E. David Cronon, University of Wisconsin (71)
 Robert D. Cross, City University of New York, Hunter College (71)
 Theodore Von Laue, Washington University (71)

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

"We are drawn together because we believe there is a new spirit of research abroad," said Justin Winsor, chairman of the Association's first meeting in 1884. In addition to its own research projects and publications, the Association has made efforts to promote and facilitate generally the research activities of the historical scholar.

At present several of the Association's committees are devoting time and work to stimulate and encourage sponsorship for worthwhile research projects, to insure freedom for the researcher from unwarranted pressures and restrictions, and to foster the development of better research tools and methods.

In addition, the Council of the Association has since 1964 been involved in planning toward the establishment of an independent National Center for Historical Research, which would promote and carry on research in the general interest of invigorating and enlarging the historical dimension in American culture.

At the 1966 Annual Meeting the Council provided for appointment of a joint committee with the Society of American Archivists and the Organization of American Historians to study and make recommendations on the status of the National Archives.

Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government (1949-)

The committee was established to keep the Association in touch with historical activities of the federal government and to seek greater cooperation between the government and private scholars. It has undertaken to persuade government agencies of the importance of the historian's contribution to policy formation and evaluation, to assist the government in recruiting historians for special tasks and in establishing criteria for appraising its historical products, to encourage government agencies to publish and make available to scholars those parts of their records having historical relevance, and to develop channels by which the government's historical research work can be undertaken by historians outside the government.

The Committee held its annual meeting at the offices of the AHA, September 15th and 16th. On the afternoon of the 15th the Committee considered the problems raised by the exclusion of Professor William R. Taylor, of the University of Wisconsin, from the White House Advisory Panel on Educational Research and Development because of his public opposition to the war in Vietnam. The Committee drafted and approved a resolution deploring this action for submission to the membership at the Toronto Meeting, subject to assurance from the President's

Scientific Adviser, Donald F. Hornig, that there were no other reasons than those stated publicly for Professor Taylor's exclusion.

The Committee then considered S.836, the bill introduced into the Senate in February of the year by Senator Harris providing for the establishment of a National Foundation to promote research and scholarship in the Social Sciences. The Executive Secretary summarized for the Committee the background of the proposed bill and the action of the Council with respect to it. The Committee took no action in the matter since none was indicated, other than to note the Executive Secretary's testimony, since there was little prospect that the bill would be considered in the current session of Congress. In this connection the Executive Secretary briefed the Committee on the survey of the social sciences, sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences and the Social Science Research Council. History will be included in the survey with a panel headed by David Landes. The Executive Secretary reported also on other matters related to federal support of historical research, including a rough estimate of the funds expended for this purpose by the government, and the possibility of increased support from the National Science Foundation.

The Saturday meeting of the Committee was devoted to a review of the historical programs of the major agencies of the Federal Government. For this session, the Committee met with the professional heads of these programs and explored with them such problems as access to records, recruitment, personnel cooperation among the various historical agencies, the establishment of historical programs in new agencies and offices, and, finally, the desirability of the appointment of a senior historian in the Executive Office of the Bureau of the Budget. The most serious problem for federal historical programs was recruitment, and the Committee discussed various possibilities for improving the situation, such as internships, grants, fellowships, and an exchange program between the Government and the universities. These possibilities were to be explored in the future between the heads of the various historical programs and the Executive Secretary.

1 December 1967

Louis Morton, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (5 year terms)

Robert Divine, University of Texas (69)
 Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, Chairman (69)
 William M. Franklin, Department of State (70)
 Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan (71)
 David Landes, Harvard University (72)
 Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council (72)
 Henry David, National Research Council (73)
 Donald Swain, University of California at Davis (73)

Committee on National Aid to Historical Research (1965-)

The committee was appointed by the Council in December 1965, for three years, with provision for review before January 1969, to work with the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

The Committee met on 9 December, with Messrs. Byrnes, Higham, Herlihy, Holt, Morton and Ward present.

The Committee joins in the recommendation of the Committee on Committees that it should be terminated as a standing committee. The Committee believes that the policies it adopted last year are the proper ones and that the problems incident to their application can be handled by ad hoc committees or in some instances either by the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government or the Committee on Teaching. After the experience of several years a review could well be made to determine if a revival of this Committee should be desirable.

The Committee discussed at length the unhappy situation of the social science historians compared to the historians of science, and even more of the humanities historians. During the year Dr. Ward testified before a Senate Committee considering a bill to create a Social Science Foundation comparable to the National Science Foundation and the Foundation for the Humanities. There is little prospect that any such legislation will be enacted in the near future. The Committee recommended that the Executive Secretary write a letter to Barnaby Keeney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, commending him for his efforts to prevent a division of historians into separate social science and humanities groups.

The Committee recommends that a special issue of the AHA Newsletter be devoted to information about the various aids to historical research offered by the government, where and when applications should be submitted, and such other information as would be helpful to members of the AHA.

The discussion of possible applications to the Humanities Foundation to further the work of the AHA led the Committee to recommend to the Council, as it now does, that a small ad hoc committee be appointed to evaluate all the activities and possible activities of the AHA and especially to establish priorities. The Committee in its deliberations felt the need of such guidance and suggests that all the work of the AHA would be benefited. In this connection the Committee ventures to add the further suggestion that the Council should meet at least once every quarter so as to participate more actively in the affairs of the Association.

9 December 1967

W. Stull Holt, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (ad hoc)

Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University
 A. Hunter Dupree, University of California at Berkeley
 Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas
 David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin
 John Higham, University of Michigan
 W. Stull Holt, University of Washington, Chairman
 William H. McNeill, University of Chicago
 Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry (1965-)

The Committee was appointed by the Council in December 1965 to concern itself with a proposed copyright conference.

The Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry did not meet during 1967.

December 1967

Arthur Bestor, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (ad hoc)

Arthur Bestor, University of Washington, Chairman
 Robert A. Gorman, University of Pennsylvania Law School
 Herman Kahn, The National Archives
 Donald McCoy, University of Kansas
 Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

Committee on Bibliographical Services to History (1967-)

The Committee on Bibliographical Services to History was instituted as a standing committee of the Association as a result of action by the AHA Council in May 1967; to study and act upon the matter of bibliographical services and to implement recommendations made at the Belmont Conference of the now defunct Joint Committee on Bibliographical Services to History.

The new Committee will have its first meeting at the annual meeting of the Association in Toronto. Meanwhile the committee has proceeded by exchange of memoranda, and is looking to the day when supporting funds will enable the Association to appoint a staff member responsible for detailed explorations and planning of services that have become urgent to the profession.

11 December 1967

Aubrey C. Land, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

Oron J. Hale, University of Virginia (69)
 Oscar Winther, Indiana University (69)
 R. Stuart Hoyt, University of Minnesota (70)
 Aubrey C. Land, University of Maryland, Chairman (70)
 Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania (71)
 Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation (71)
 R. K. Webb, American Historical Review, (ex officio)

Committee on Quantitative Data in History (1964-)

The committee was appointed by the Council in January 1964 to collect, process and make available without cost the quantitative data required for systematic research in American political history, in cooperation with the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. In December 1966 the Council broadened the scope of the committee to include social, economic and demographic data by dropping the word "political" in the original name of the committee.

During 1967 the scope of the Committee's work was greatly expanded and its membership considerably enlarged. The expanded scope is conveniently suggested by noting that it was first organized in 1964 as the ad hoc Committee to Collect the Basic Quantitative Data of American Political History. Working in close co-

operation with the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, the Committee progressed so rapidly towards achieving the objective indicated in its original title that an expanded mission seemed not only desirable but feasible. Accordingly, the Council of the Association granted a request to expand its scope.

In general terms, the Committee's mission now is to develop a program that ultimately will facilitate the research of historians in all fields who wish to make use of quantitative data. Toward that end, and to establish priorities for future work, the Committee, supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and IBM, held three major Conferences in 1967. As a result of the enthusiasm expressed at those conferences, and the suggestions made by the participants, a proposal was made to the National Endowment for support "to continue activities designed to culminate in a major collection of comparative quantitative historical data." The proposal is still pending. But the prospects do not appear bright that the funds requested will be available from the NEH, or from any other foundation, in the near future. Until that melancholy situation changes, therefore, it would be unrealistic to anticipate that the Committee will be able to make significant progress in extending its operations beyond its original domain of American political data.

December 1967

Lee Benson, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (ad hoc)

William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa
 Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman
 Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin
 Thomas Condon, American Council of Learned Societies
 David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin
 Val Lorwin, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences
 William P. McGreevey, University of California at Berkeley
 Warren Miller, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research
 Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council
 Jacob Price, University of Michigan
 Theodore Rabb, Princeton University
 Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University
 Leonard Thompson, University of California at Los Angeles
 Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association

Committee on American-East Asian Relations

The Committee on American-East Asian Relations was established by the Council in December 1967, on a suggestion proceeding from the Joint ACLS-SSRC Committee on Contemporary China. The Committee was charged with considering ways of strengthening work in this neglected field of study, especially to bring together the skills of East Asian area specialists with the skills of specialists in American history and diplomatic history.

With assistance from the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, this Committee came informally into being during 1967. Preliminary discussions at the AHA meeting in December 1966 were followed by small gatherings of interested scholars in March and again in September. The Council of the Association confirmed the charter and membership of the Committee in December.

The aspirations of the Committee remain those set forth in "American-East Asian Relations: Problems of the Field," distributed in December 1967. The Committee continues to view development of this field as an urgent need not only of the profession but of the nation. It continues to see the following as the tasks which, if accomplished, would begin to satisfy the need:

1. Recruitment into this field of students who now enter other specialties or pursue separately either the field of diplomatic history or that of East Asian studies;

2. Provision of summer language training for such students in order a) to sift out those not possessing the requisite talent for learning an Asian language, and b) giving a leg up to those who do;

3. Providing fellowships for graduate students with the necessary aptitudes willing to pursue the difficult double track leading to competence in diplomatic history and East Asian studies;

4. Providing research grants for post-doctoral work by these and other qualified scholars, including scholars in either field who seek to make their work multi-dimensional;

5. Arranging conferences so that scholars in the dual field and scholars from each of the two fields may exchange information, suggestions, perceptions, and findings, in order to advance as rapidly as possible the development of the new field.

The Executive Secretary of the Association has, on behalf of the Committee, begun exploratory talks with foundation officials, looking toward funding for the first four tasks listed above. Feeling that development of the field could not wait on the slow processes of fund-raising, the Committee has already begun to move on task five. Several of its members are involved in preparation of a conference, sponsored by the East Asian Institute of Columbia University and a counterpart group in Japan, on American-Japanese relations, 1931-1941. At the December meeting of the AHA, one of the Committee's members, Norman Graebner, brought together a group of scholars for discussion of research needs and opportunities in the field. He is continuing exploratory work in this area and is to report to the Committee during the summer of 1968. In addition, the chairman issued invitations to a number of scholars to take part in a conference, as yet unsponsored and unfunded, to be held in the winter of 1969-1970. At this conference between twelve and fourteen papers are to be presented, reviewing the state of research and writing on American-East relations, period by period, from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present. Scholars specializing in American diplomatic history without a special East Asian focus, in American history more generally, and in East Asian history, will be asked to comment on these papers. Afterwards, hopefully, they can be published as a review of the state of the field at the beginning of the 1970s. Professors Warren Cohen, Waldo Heinrichs, Edward Graham, Akira Iriye, Thomas McCormick, Charles Neu, James Thomson, Te-kong Tong, and Doctors Dorothy Borg, Roger Dingman, and Marilyn Young have thus far agreed to present papers.

A meeting of the Committee to review plans for this conference and prospects for funding tasks one through four is to be held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 17 August 1968.

Ernest R. May, Chairman, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (ad hoc)

John M. Blum, Yale University
 Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara
 John K. Fairbank, East Asian Research Center, Harvard University
 Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia
 Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University
 Ernest R. May, Harvard University, Chairman

Committee on International Historical Activities (1952-)

The Committee on International Historical Activities was established by the Council of the Association at its annual meeting of 1952 to help carry on the international relations of the Association, especially its relations with the International Committee of Historical Sciences, an international body founded at Geneva in 1926 to organize Congresses where historians from different countries could exchange points of view and determine the means best adapted to the advancement of historical sciences.

The Committee held its one meeting of the year on 4 March at the Association's offices with all members present except Messrs. Stamp and Wright. The several items of business were followed out thereafter by correspondence.

After reviewing the minor ways in which the Association has been finding opportunity to promote relations with historians in other countries, the Committee in March requested Mr. Grew to sketch out a possible proposal for funds to allow establishing a minimal office staff specifically for such activities. The draft was laid on 13 May before the Council, which after careful consideration decided simply to receive it with interest, on the grounds that this new line of activity would seem less pressing than other matters which now fully occupy the Association's staff.

At its March meeting the Committee engaged in preliminary discussion of possible arrangements should the International Committee of Historical Sciences accept the Association's invitation to hold its Congress of 1975 in this country. It was agreed that, all things considered, New York City would be the preferred location.

On the subject of plans for the Congress at Moscow in 1970, the Committee discussed possible suggestions to the Bureau of the International Committee for major papers by American historians. Subsequently, following the meeting of the Bureau in Rome in early June, Mr. Shafer was able to report to the Committee that nine papers were assigned to the USA for presentation at the Congress. The consent of the individual scholars concerned was thereupon secured.

As an expression of the Committee's concern for good relations at the scholarly level with Eastern Europe, the Committee in March recommended that the Association extend congratulations to the Hungarian Historical Association on the occasion of its meeting in August commemorating its 100th anniversary. The Council asked President Holborn to draft an appropriate message in Latin for this occasion and the resulting felicitous message was forwarded in due course by cable.

The Executive Secretary should add that he thoroughly enjoyed his three-day visit in June to Rome to the regular between-Congresses meeting of the International Committee's Assembly. It was good to meet the assembled historians

from other countries under the pleasant conditions arranged by our Italian colleagues.

December 1967

Paul L. Ward, Chairman, 1967

Raymond Grew, University of Michigan (69)
 Richard Pipes, Harvard University (69)
 Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation (71)
 Rosalie L. Colie, University of Iowa (71)
 Frederic C. Lane, Westminster, Massachusetts (71)
 Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College (71)
 Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, Chairman (71)
 Helmut Koenigsberger, Cornell University (72)
 Kenneth Stampp, University of California, Berkeley (72)
 Arthur Wright, Yale University (72)

Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial (1963-)

The AHA Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial was established in 1963, prior to congressional legislation establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in 1966. The Committee proffered recommendations to the White House on what representatives of the historical profession determined to be the proper means of commemorating the American Revolution. The White House chose to disregard the report of the Committee (the report appears in the 1964 Annual Report), but it remains in existence in the expectation that the official Commission may turn to it for advice and assistance.

The Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial did not meet in 1967.

MEMBERS, 1968 (ad hoc)

John R. Alden, Duke University
 Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society
 Julian P. Boyd, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University Library
 Lyman H. Butterfield, Massachusetts Historical Society
 Lester Cappon, Institute of Early American History and Culture, Chairman
 Oliver W. Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission
 Hugh F. Rankin, Tulane University
 Otis Singletary, American Council on Education
 William J. Van Schreeven, Archivist of Virginia
 Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University

Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment (1966-1967)

The Council of the American Historical Association adopted a resolution on 20 March 1966 providing for a joint committee of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians composed of the presidents and five immediate past presidents of the two groups to represent the interest of the historical profession and the public with respect to the Frick-Stevens matter. Miss Helen Clay Frick, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, brought suit against Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, author and historian, for what she regarded as derogatory statements about her father, in Dr. Stevens' book, Pennsylvania: Birthplace of a Nation. The committee was discharged by the Council in December 1967 and replaced by a smaller standing committee composed of: John K. Fairbank, AHA President; Paul L. Ward, AHA Executive Secretary; Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University; C. Vann Woodward, OAH President; William D. Aeschbacher, OAH Secretary-Treasurer; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota.

The Joint Committee submits its final report to the Council of the American Historical Association and to the Executive Committee of the Organization of American Historians, and asks to be discharged.

1. Through its press release in July 1966 and its printed appeal sent thereupon to all AHA and OAH members, the Committee succeeded in enlisting, from historians and their friends, wide moral support and generous financial support for Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens against the court action begun earlier in January 1965 by Miss Helen Clay Frick at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The Committee made as clear as possible that it was doing this because the proceedings at Carlisle, so long drawn out with further demands on Dr. Stevens, were a serious challenge to the rights of historians under the First Amendment. Although it does not claim to have been of decisive help to Dr. Stevens in the actual winning of his case, the Committee is confident that any historian hereafter threatened with court action for publishing well-considered historical judgments is likely to hear of this case and take courage from the way historians came to Dr. Steven's aid.
2. The suit brought by Dr. Stevens in July 1966 in Federal Court, to enjoin Miss Frick from proceeding, was particularly supported by the Committee and came to a halt, on jurisdictional grounds, when in May 1967 the United States Supreme Court denied application for a writ of certiorari. This suit, ably conducted by Judge Rifkind of the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison, made plain the seriousness with which historians were taking the Carlisle (Pa.) proceedings and received excellent publicity in the New York Times and other leading newspapers and magazines.
3. Judge Clinton Weidner's decision of 25 May 1967 was firmly in favor of Dr. Stevens and was widely reported. A number of the statements in it were particularly strong on the rights of the historian to perform his function and will, we believe, help deter future lawsuits of this sort.
4. More specifically, informed public opinion came to see more clearly the inappropriateness of a court's assuming the function of judging the specific correctness of soundness of the judgments in a work of history, though influential comments to this effect appeared only here and there in press and magazines.

5. More generally, public opinion at large was alerted in some slight degree to the appropriateness of respecting the historian's expressions of his considered views in his professional publications.

6. The financial responsibilities of the Committee involved three accounts, as follows:

- (A) Organization of American Historians (certified by W. D. Aeschbacher)
 (B) American Historical Association (certified by P. L. Ward)
 (C) Joint Committee (certified by O. O. Jensen)

7. Since further cases of this sort are not expected to be common, but threats and marginal challenges must be met, if at all, promptly and as they arise, the Committee respectfully suggests that it be discharged and replaced by a small watchdog committee, of perhaps three members from each association; that the balance in its Treasurer's hands be returned to the two associations in the ratio of their contributions to be maintained by these as active funds and replenished as needed; and that the new committee not only consider any threats and marginal challenges as they arise, but also work out without delay a full "plan of action" for the next major challenge whenever it should appear.

Paul L. Ward, Secretary

THE JOINT COMMITTEE'S TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts to Date:

American Heritage Publishing Company	\$5,000.00	
American Historical Association.....	8,000.00	
Organization of American Historians.....	5,000.00	
Society of American Historians	<u>1,000.00</u>	
		\$19,000.00

Disbursements to Date:

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison	13,000.00	
Sylvester K. Stevens (reimbursement for legal expenses).....	4,000.00	
George F. Douglas, Attorney for S. K. Stevens.....	<u>500.00</u>	
		17,500.00

Balance on Deposit in Morgan Guaranty Bank.....		<u>1,500.00</u>
Fifth Avenue Branch		
New York, New York		

30 November 1967

Oliver O. Jensen, Treasurer

AHA Account (Fund for the Defense)

Receipts from appeal for funds		\$15,640.13
Disbursements (Expenses of committee meetings, printing, mailing, and office time totaling \$2,979.00 were covered from AHA general funds by council action.)		
To Joint Committee	\$8,000.00	
Legal Fees	<u>5,926.76</u>	
Balance		<u>13,926.76</u>
		\$1,713.37

OAH Account (Fund for the Defense)

OAH original donation	\$2,000.00	
Receipts from appeal for funds	<u>5,087.52</u>	
		7,087.52
Disbursements		
To Joint Committee.....	5,000.00	
Expenditures (Printing, mailing).....	<u>696.11</u>	
		<u>5,696.11</u>
		1,391.41

Balance

Transferred to restricted account for use of Joint Committee		<u>\$1,391.41</u>
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Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association (1961-)

The Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association was established in 1961 when the Council of the AHA elected three representatives to meet with three already appointed representatives from the CHA. The purpose of establishing the joint committee was to provide closer collaboration between the CHA and the AHA. Some results of the cooperative efforts of this committee are the Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations and the joint session of the two groups in Toronto in December of 1967.

The Joint Committee of the American Historical Association and Canadian Historical Association convened twice during the past twelve months, once in New York during the AHA annual meeting, once in Ottawa during the CHA annual meeting. On these occasions attention was given to the ways in which the committee might enlarge the cooperative activities of the two associations. The committee is particularly gratified to report that the first Albert B. Corey award is to be made at Toronto in December 1967. Seventeen books were submitted in competition for the prize. The committee sponsored one session at the AHA meeting in New York and another at the CHA meeting in Ottawa. The latter, bearing the title "When does a Nation cease to be a Colony," was chaired by Charles F. Mullett (Missouri). Roy Nichols (Pennsylvania) sketched the United States experience and Charles Stacey (Toronto) the Canadian. Allen Davis (Missouri) and Sydney Wise (Armed Services Historical Section) were the commentators. The committee is composed of Craig Brown (Toronto), Margaret Ormsby (British Columbia) and Gerald Graig (Toronto), chairman, representing the CHA, and Richard Preston (Duke), John H. Stewart (Western Reserve), and Charles F. Mullett representing the AHA.

20 November 1967

Charles F. Mullett, Chairman,
American Section, 1967

MEMBERS, 1968 (3-year terms)

Charles F. Mullett, University of Missouri, Chairman, American Section (69)
John Hall Stewart, Case-Western Reserve University (70)
Alice Stewart, University of Maine (71)
G. M. Craig, University of Toronto, Chairman, Canadian Section
Craig Brown, University of Toronto
Margaret Ormsby, University of British Columbia

Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives (1967-)

At its meeting December 1966, the Council of the AHA resolved to invite the Organization of American Historians and the Society of American Archivists to join with it in creating an ad hoc committee to investigate and report upon the status of the National Archives in the federal government, with particular reference to the question

whether it should exist as an independent agency. The two other organizations accepted the invitation, and two members were appointed to the committee by each of the organizations.

At its first meeting on 17 April 1967, the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives recognized the impracticability of attempting to make a survey and recommendations concerning the nation's archival program without the assistance of a staff member who could devote the time necessary to conduct a detailed investigation and draft a report. It was in order to secure such assistance that the Joint Committee sought and received a grant from the Council on Library Resources.

The Joint Committee engaged H. G. Jones, State Archivist of North Carolina, then president-elect of the Society of American Archivists and one of its representatives on the committee, to conduct the investigation and prepare the staff study. Mr. Jones was given a leave of absence by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History for this purpose. He made a study of historical developments leading up to the establishment of the National Archives, of the subsequent life of that institution, and of the present status of the archival and records management program in the federal government. He spent two weeks in the National Archives and made frequent short trips to Washington for further study and interviews. He consulted historians, archivists, records managers, and other scholars and government officials, including the Archivist of the United States, the Administrator of General Services, and a representative of the Bureau of the Budget.

The preliminary drafts of all chapters of the staff study were given critical review by Julian P. Boyd, chairman of the Joint Committee, and by a distinguished group of unofficial advisers including Lyman H. Butterfield, Christopher Crittenden, Wayne C. Grover, and Oliver W. Holmes. Work on the final draft of the study was begun before the end of May 1967, and after several revisions and reorganizations of the text, it was submitted to the full Joint Committee in October 1967. Publication of the staff study has been authorized, and Atheneum Publishers will publish it in the fall of 1968 under the title "The Records of the Nation: Their Management, Preservation, and Use."

December 1967

Julian P. Boyd, Chairman, 1967

AHA members:

Julian P. Boyd, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Chairman

Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

OAH members:

Fletcher Green, University of North Carolina

David A. Shannon, University of Maryland

SAA members:

William T. Alderson, American Association for State and Local History

H. G. Jones, North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Delegates' Reports

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MARQUIS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY SOCIETY (ad hoc)

Delegate: Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

The committee originated in 1966 to formulate questions to Who's Who biographees eliciting personal data, facts and opinions of a

more general nature than those included in Who's Who sketches, such data to be processed and filed for use by accredited researchers. It is composed of one representative each from the American Sociological Association, American Economic Association, and the American Historical Association.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Peter M. Blau of the University of Chicago and the American Sociological Association, Mr. William D. Grampp of the University of Illinois and the American Economic Association, and Mr. Richard W. Leopold of Northwestern University and the American Historical Association, met in University Hall at University of Illinois Circle campus on Tuesday, 27 June. The Marquis Biographical Society was represented by Kenneth N. Anglemire, president of The A.N. Marquis Company, Inc., Oscar B. Treiman and Don B. Freeman, vice-presidents, Mr. Allen Nevins had been invited to attend, but was unable to do so by reason of illness.

The conclusions reached with respect to eliciting from Who's Who in America biographees information supplemental to that forming their biographical sketches were: (1) that the basic information which the biographees would be asked to supply would be of a statistical nature, to be answered by checking boxes reflecting affirmation or negation, figures and alternatives; (2) the biographees would be given the privilege of signing or not signing their replies and volunteering any other facts or opinions; (3) in order not to discourage the biographees at the outset by subjecting them to a personal questionnaire as to personal, familial, and career data, we will proceed at once with more general questions and follow with the personal items; (4) as a start, to determine the interest and response of biographees, we will not mail all of them but a random representative group of 5,000 as a test. Determination as to any further mailings will be made following that test. The mailings will be made not as part of regular Who's Who compilative

mailings but separately to avoid confusion; (5) the replies will be tabulated and made available to researchers and any material in amplification, unless restricted, will be retained by Marquis Biographical Library for such purpose.

The following are types of questions suggested: there would be some 25 questions relating to education, occupation, income; father's education, occupation, income; age, sex, region, whether urban, rural or small town; attends church regularly; whether cultural interests outside vocation and what they are; who are the leaders in their fields in their opinion; questions as to attitudes to such matters as Viet Nam, the Supreme Court desegregation of schools decision of 1954, attitude toward or opinion as to the progress and tempo of desegregation, attitude toward open occupancy and civil disorders and the relationship between the latter and socio-economic conditions of the minorities, attitude toward monopoly of business and unions, toward big government and centralization thereunder, inflation and national debt stabilization policy, comparison of American and Russian rates of growth, the "Welfare State," rating of FDR, "Looking back, would you have supported Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations?" Attitudes toward the Korean War and bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, attitude toward modern art exemplified by Picasso, pop art, abstract expressionism, whether the Supreme Court has gone too far in protecting civil liberties, relation of crime to poverty, attitude toward population explosion and birth control, migratory pattern of the population. Do the existing political parties provide choices reflecting your attitudes? Did you vote for the same party in the last three presidential elections? Do you think most people cheat on their income tax? Do you think most people are prejudiced against Negroes? If your son is of draft age, would you support the war in Viet Nam? Do you agree with the view that U.S. foreign policy involves commitments which would virtually result in our policing the world, or substantial segments thereof? Which do you prefer--the foreign policy of President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, or President Johnson--also domestic policies. Do you consider that your success in life is attributable primarily to your own ability and effort, or primarily to environmental and hereditary factors--or both? Do you think that due to the threat of

thermo-nuclear war, over-population, air and water pollution, or other causes, the human race is in serious jeopardy of extinction, or do you feel that in some way humanity will muddle through as in the past?

Mr. Freeman will select the questions and put them into final form, and would be happy to have any further suggestions from members of the Advisory Committee, who are hereby thanked for giving of their valuable time and advice to this project. You will receive copies of the questions in their final form, with an opportunity to make any suggestions with regard thereto before they are propounded to biographees.

17 August 1967

Kenneth N. Anglemire

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES (4-year terms)

Delegate: George W. Pierson, Yale University (69)

The ACLS is a private non-profit federation of thirty-one national scholarly organizations concerned with the humanities and the humanistic aspects of the social sciences. It consists of the thirteen-member Board of Directors and one delegate each from its constituent societies.

In the course of the first day we heard Lee Benson talk about the computer revolution, comparing it to the revolution of print, asking the universities to revise themselves to take account of this revolution, and challenging the ACLS to set up a major center for computers for the Humanities--a center where the best training experience and resources and information could be accumulated for the use of all. Mr. Benson defined the different applications of computers as: (1) information storage and retrieval (2) high speed calculation (3) symbol manipulation (4) simulation (5) acting as logical task-master to a scholar. Computer scholarship would translate us from "little scholarship" to "big scholarship," and bring "equalitarianism without leveling."

After Bernard Barber of Barnard College had classified the structural changes now affecting our professors, our students, and our university constituencies, Alan Pifer, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, startled a number of us by showing that the philanthropic foundations handle a progressively less important percentage of all U.S. philanthropy, and an almost inconsequential fraction of the gross national product. Hence, he said, they have to be more and more careful in their allocations. They cannot, for example, establish professorships. They must try to withdraw from supplying maintenance funds for universities and learned organizations. When challenged on the role of the foundations in supporting the Humanities, Mr. Pifer said that he himself had raised the question with his board and found three attitudes: (a) the hard-nosed attitude that the Humanities are backward-looking, not progressive and experimental; (b) the view that some Humanities activities are ok provided that they are relevant to our current problems and needs; (c) the purist attitude that the Humanities do not have to justify themselves. Mr. Pifer made it plain that he belongs to the strong American tradition of pragmatism, experimentalism and "relevance" to current needs. In the discussion that followed, the Secretary of the American Historical Association spoke of the desirability of some kind of Brookhaven centers for Humanists. And Barnaby Keeney of the N.E.H. said he would welcome a proposal to study the problem.

In a somewhat pessimistic presentation, Robert F. Byrnes of Indiana University suggested that area studies have now reached a plateau, that money is no longer the first problem but getting at the students and the general public decidedly is.

He accused the universities of not having thought through the role of area programs in education, or explored the possibilities of cooperative arrangements between colleges and universities, or the problem of enlisting the bright young men and giving them the proper career training and library resources. Despite an apparent success of twenty years, the area programs are still not incorporated into the university structure.

At the annual meeting of the Delegates, on 20 January the revised system of annual dues from constituent societies was voted without opposition. J. Peter Elder and Germaine Brée were re-elected to the Council. President Burkhardt reported that over the past ten years the ACLS had received and spent some \$24 million, and a "Summary Statement" of the ACLS work and plans for its fiftieth anniversary capital development program was put into the hands of all the Delegates.

On behalf of the National Endowment for the Humanities, it was reported that a renewal of the Act with minor improvements was in the works in Congress. Said improvements to make it easier to get matching funds, and possible for the two chairmen of the NEA and the NEH to turn down requests of less than \$25,000 without having in each instance to get the full advice of their councils. The proposals currently being considered are for a budget of \$27½ million for '69 and of \$40 million for '70.

A proposal to extend the base membership of the ACLS by incorporating additional learned societies, with particular reference to the American Catholic Philosophical Society, met with considerable reluctance, and was postponed.

The chairman of the Conference of Secretaries, Mr. John Hurt Fisher, then reported on a most interesting discussion that had occupied the preceding evening: a National Academy of the Humanities? With support from the Modern Language Association and the American Historical Association, a committee had met to discuss the possibility of recommending a National Academy. A panel of speakers had addressed themselves to different aspects of this question. It would be well if there were a closer relation between the ACLS and its constituent societies. Your delegate would support that idea.

If the ACLS is to undertake to speak on a wider front and with a more powerful voice for the interests of the Humanistic disciplines, then we will perhaps wish to have a closer connection with its Council and with its policy making than is presently encouraged through the Conference of Secretaries, the participation of individuals in various committees of awards, the attendance of professional society delegates at the annual ACLS meeting (which sometimes takes the shape of a pro forma ratifying session)—or even by the presence on the Board of distinguished professional historians like Vann Woodward. The AHA will perhaps wish to consider this problem when appointing and instructing its new delegate.

December 1967

G. W. Pierson

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BRITISH HISTORY (ad hoc)

Delegate: Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University

The committee originated in 1956 with a Ford Foundation grant to the AHA to revise and complete the planned series of bibliographies of British history and civilization. The committee includes the American Historical Association, the British Academy, the Mediaeval Academy of America, and the Royal Historical Society, with whom the AHA is cooperating to produce the series.

1. Professor H. Hale Bellot, for Writings on British History, writes: "Volumes I-IV (IV being in two parts) are in the press. Vols. I and II are due for publication

in February. Vol. III is to follow later. I have corrected the galleys and await the revise of Vol IV, Vol V (also in two parts) is with the indexes. I expect to send it to press early in the New Year."

2. Dean Mary Frear Keeler, for the Bibliography of Stuart History, writes that the Clarendon Press returned her completed manuscript to her in the early summer, followed by some sample pages this fall, and that she is working on some revisions of style and on the index. She cannot report an "exact date" when she will be able to return it to England.

3. Professor Edgar B. Graves, for the revision of Charles Gross, Sources and literature of English history from the earliest times to about 1485 (2nd edition, 1915), received a Senior Fellowship from the National Foundation for the Humanities, and is on sabbatical leave from Hamilton College this academic year. He has finished Vol. I, on the written sources to the Norman Conquest, and on ancillary fields such as paleography, numismatics, philology, air-photography, archaeology and art, but has held back the manuscript from the press in order to add material from Vol. II, which, with the index, will probably be much longer. He sent Vol. I to England for criticism, went there to confer with the various specialists, and plans to go again to England after February 1, "when most of Volume 2 should be in typed, if tentative form."

4. Professor Ian Christie and his co-editor Dr. Lucy Brown, for the Bibliography of British History, 1789-1851, report that three-fifths of the work is in draft form, and that another two years should see it finished.

5. Professor H. J. Hanham, for the Bibliography of British History, 1851-1914, writes that he has not done as much as he could wish, because of administrative work at the University of Edinburgh. He had a full-time assistant for part of last summer. He hopes to be able to "start a thorough revision of the bibliography sometime in January and thereafter all things ought to go fairly smoothly."

I have written before that the preparation of annotated, selective bibliographies is slow work, especially when the editor has a full-time job or works also on some other commitment. Mrs. Keeler and Hanham have had administrative tasks; Graves has edited two volumes left unfinished by the late William Lunt, and Christie has completed a volume of Bentham correspondence.

November 1967

Stanley Pargellis

CENTRAL ATLANTIC REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL LABORATORY (CAREL)

Delegate: Robert L. Zangrando, Service Center for Teachers of History

In 1966 the AHA Service Center for Teachers of History formally requested and received a voting membership in CAREL. CAREL is one of several regional laboratories established with federal funds under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. It serves the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The Director of the Service Center is the voting delegate to CAREL.

Two membership meetings of CAREL were held during 1967, CAREL's initial programmatic focus is on the improvement of education, kindergarten through grade three, with special attention to the disadvantaged child. At present the Laboratory is developing curricula in art, music, dance, theater arts, and literature for this student population.

8 December 1967

Robert L. Zangrando

CONSORTIUM OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR STUDY OF SPECIAL
TEACHER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS (1 and 2-year terms)

Delegates: Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association (July 1, 1969)
Paul Varg, Michigan State University (July 1, 1970)

COMPASS was organized in 1966 by representatives of five professional associations, including the AHA, to supervise studies of special programs for the improvement of instruction in American education, and to provide a means of continuing assessment of such programs, especially those of the Office of Education's NDEA institutes.

The year 1967-68 was a paradoxical one for Compass and for the interests of the American Historical Association in the Consortium. On the one hand, it was a period of considerable financial and administrative travail and uncertainty, the magnitude of which at times threatened the substantive interests and further development of the Consortium; as noted below, most of these problems appear now to be solved. On the other hand, this past year saw a continuing growth in the activity and effectiveness of the Consortium and the beginning of an expansion of its interests and aims. Thus, the Consortium not only survived but it laid the groundwork for future development in ways of particular interest to the AHA.

Purpose and Scope

One of the most exciting and promising developments of the year was discussion within and outside the Consortium Board of several new directions in purpose and activity for Compass. While evaluation of specific in-service teacher training programs sponsored by the US Office of Education, the original aim of the Consortium, remains its major current activity and should continue, in my opinion, to form a significant part of Compass's concern, attention began to be directed during the past year to other important issues: greater recognition on the part of the US Office of Education of the interests and ideas of subject-matter professional association concerning teacher training and curriculum development for the schools; improved communication between discipline specialists and professional educators and within the academic professions concerning the need for better education in the schools; and a growing realization that long-range improvement of pre-college education can result only through the joint efforts of subject-matter and educational specialists to revamp pre-service training programs for teachers and to develop new curricula. In other words, the Consortium began to move from its immediate goal, evaluation of in-service training programs, toward its more distant and even more important objective, the involvement of disciplinary associations and specialists in a variety of endeavors, cooperatively with educators and with local, state, and federal school officials, designed to provide better teaching and content in the schools. This development accords well with the interest and hopes of the AHA for Compass.

In addition to an extension of purpose, the Consortium took preliminary steps to broaden its representation by appointing to the Board as a member-at-large the Director of Education of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Dr. John Mayor), by undertaking preliminary talks with the National Science Foundation concerning projects of mutual interest, and by submitting to study the question of adding to the Consortium professional associations in the sciences and mathematics, as well as such bodies not now represented as the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association.

Administration and Financing

Meetings of the Board, on which all the member associations are represented, were held in the fall and spring. At other times a smaller Executive Committee met, almost monthly, to conduct Consortium business, an innovation which worked well. The Compass office was administered by the Association of American Geographers in Washington, under the able supervision of Dr. Jewell Phelps, Director of the Consortium. At the end of the year arrangements were made to transfer the Compass office to the supervision of the AHA since it was felt that no one of the member associations should have to carry the burden too long.

From the summer of 1967 until well into the spring of 1968 there were continuing difficulties in obtaining funds from the Office of Education under various contracts and arrangements. Although monies promised were eventually forthcoming and although arrangements for the future promise to be substantially more efficient, this problem underscored the desirability of the Consortium broadening its financial base, by developing contracts with other organizations and perhaps by seeking support for its continuing operations from private sources.

Communications

During 1967-68 the Consortium issued two copies of a newsletter, "Compass News," which was distributed to the Compass mailing list and to the member associations. In addition, copies of study reports previously published by Compass and of a new report on the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program were widely distributed. A member of the Board, Dr. Heberton Evans, of the American Economic Association, presented useful recommendations at the April Board meeting of ways to improve communication of Compass findings to interested individuals and groups in the associations, in professional education, and among the general public; it is expected that these suggestions will be implemented in the fall of 1968.

Professor Donald Gray, author of an earlier Compass report, was commissioned to prepare a summary analysis and interpretation of all Consortium findings and recommendations concerning in-service Institute training. This paper, relatively brief, will sum up what has been learned by evaluation and study of the Institute experience and will suggest the implications of this for the design and improvement of various kinds of teacher training programs, pre-service and in-service, in the future. This pamphlet will be published in the fall of 1968 and distributed widely. It should help substantially in making Compass's role and contribution known more broadly in educational circles as a whole.

As suggested earlier, dialogues with important new groups were also initiated in 1967-68. At the request of the Compass Board, several of its members met with Commissioner of Education Howe in November to discuss ways in which the scholarly professions might cooperate more fully in the development of Office of Education programs and policy. In addition, individual Board members, such as Paul Ward and Saul Cohen, had several other meetings with Howe and with other Office of Education officials on this and other matters. Though few concrete organizational steps have resulted so far, it is clear that federal officials are anxious to have the assistance and views of the Consortium, and the entree thus established was useful in getting Compass opinions and suggestions considered in development of the guidelines for the new Educations Professions Development Act. In addition, the head of the new bureau to administer the Act, Don Davies, has been anxious to keep in close touch with the Consortium and to hear its views.

At the same time closer communication was established with two other groups. As a result of several long discussions with various officials in the National Science Foundation, ways in which the concerns of the Consortium and the interests of

specialists in science education could be brought together were identified; several joint projects were mapped out but their implementation will depend on the availability of funds. Since the NSF has been concerned with Course Content Improvement programs, as well as with teacher education, this may help shift part of the Consortium's focus to study and evaluation of curriculum. Finally, one day of the spring Board meeting was devoted to joint discussion with members of the National NDEA Institute (mostly professional educators) on how to improve the EPDA guidelines and on ways in which academicians and education specialists can work more closely together. This promising exchange should be continued and expanded in a joint effort to show that content and method, the disciplines and professional education, are one and indivisible. Experience of several Board members on a panel during one of the meetings at the annual convention of the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education at Chicago in February suggests that there is much more common ground for action and thought than some people on the two sides of the fence generally recognize.

Study and Evaluation

Compass continued to do excellent work in this area, and there is no question that the Consortium is learning a good deal about the components of various teacher education programs, about what works and what does not. At some point these conclusions should form the basis for Compass developing or for encouraging others to develop, several model or experimental programs which might provide guidance and leadership in teacher education to discipline departments and schools of education.

Under Consortium sponsorship a preliminary evaluation of the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program in 1966-67 was completed and a more intensive investigation of three sample programs for 1967-68 was undertaken. Project Impact continued its study of how Institute programs affect teachers after their return to the classroom and whether holding such programs has any influence on the host institution. In addition, the Consortium sponsored a study of the development of the new Office of Education program which focuses on the trainers of the teachers of teachers (Triple T) and which attempts to join together in one coherent and cooperative training structure the subject matter specialists (and their administrators), the professional educators (and their administrators), and the administrators and teachers of the school system itself. Results of this study, which should be available next fall or winter, may be among the most revealing yet produced for the Consortium; they may indicate whether and in what ways such a vertical cooperative system can work. Finally, Compass sponsored a study of the screening procedures for the first round of proposals under the Education Professions Development Act.

Conclusion

Although not all activities of the Consortium are of equal interest to all historians, it is clear that the continuing efforts of Compass to establish frank and productive communication between academicians and educational specialists, to have the voice of the scholarly professions heard in the Office of Education, and to identify better means of training teachers who will be both well versed in their subject and able to transmit that knowledge effectively to students are very important to the future of the historical profession as a whole and are of special significance to those members of the Association who are concerned that the teaching of history in the schools -- and at the under-graduate level -- be improved. I therefore strongly urge that the AHA continue its active cooperation in the work of the Consortium and that it support the new directions and aims toward which Compass seems to be heading.

John M. Thompson

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES HISTORIQUES (5-year terms)

Delegates: Boyd Shafer, Macalester College, Bureau (70)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, Assembly (70)

The CISH is an international body founded at Geneva in 1926 to organize Congresses where historians from different countries could exchange points of view and determine the means best adapted to the advancement of historical sciences. Its executive board, the Bureau, is elected on an individual basis by the Bureau and Assembly. The Assembly is composed of representatives of national groups. The Bureau meets once a year and the Assembly once every five years.

See the Committee on International Historical Activities report.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTBOOK PROJECT

Representatives: Roderic H. Davison, George Washington University
Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association

Starting in the summer of 1966, the National Council for the Social Studies, Phi Delta Kappa, and the American Historical Association (through its Service Center for Teachers of History) initiated a two-year project known as the International Textbook Project. Designed to produce an anthology of readings for American students in the eleventh-grade United States history course in classrooms throughout this country, the Project has gathered excerpts from school textbooks around the world. Each excerpt discusses an event in American history, so that the anthology will provide American students with a direct indication of what their counterparts throughout the world are learning about episodes in American history (for example, what do British, Mexican, Russian, and Argentine texts say about the Monroe Doctrine?).

The three organizations that initiated the Project have each provided operating funds for the work of a Steering Committee of Six, composed of two representatives from each of the organizations. Under the aegis of this Committee, textbooks were secured from over thirty nations, and twenty-three historians and educational and area specialists worked throughout 1967 to identify, extract, and translate a massive body of material from which the anthology could be fashioned. The Steering Committee members read through the material, and the Committee met at regular intervals to discuss and shape the project as it evolved. Donald Robinson has written the necessary introductory passages for the full book and for the several sections and excerpts. The manuscript has been submitted to Houghton Mifflin Company, which plans to publish the book sometime in 1969.

Members of the Steering Committee of Six for the International Textbook Project are Jack Allen (George Peabody College for Teachers), and Merrill Hartshorn (National Council for the Social Studies) for the National Council for the Social Studies; Michael Chiappetta (Indiana University) and Donald W. Robinson (Phi Delta Kappa) for Phi Delta Kappa; and Roderic H. Davison (George Washington University) and Robert L. Zangrando (American Historical Association) for the American Historical Association.

Robert L. Zangrando

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ACCREDITATION OF TEACHER EDUCATION (NCATE)
(3-year term)

Delegate: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College (70)

This body is concerned with accreditation of college and university programs in teacher education, and its constituent organizations are AACTE, CCSO, NASDTEC, NCTEPS and NSBA. Its membership consists of representatives from these chosen by the NCATE coordinating board, and three representatives from learned societies, of which AHA is currently one.

Professor Louis Morton of Dartmouth College succeeded Professor Charles Sellers of Berkeley as the representative of the American Historical Association on the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education in July 1967. There are three representatives from learned societies on the Council and this is the second time the Association has been invited to send a representative. The previous term was one year, but in 1967 NCATE invited the AHA to appoint a delegate to serve a term of three years, commencing in November 1967.

NCATE meets three times during the calendar year. The first of these meetings was in Fort Worth, and was devoted to discussion of a draft of new criteria that had been prepared by a special committee of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. The new procedure and criteria outlined in this draft are to be tested in a pilot study under a grant from the Office of Education. There was also a thorough discussion of the visitation procedure during the meeting.

Louis Morton, 1967

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES-SOCIAL EDUCATION
(3-year terms)

Delegates: Robert L. Zangrando, Service Center (69)
George Barr Carson, Oregon State University (69)

The NCSS is the Department of Social Studies of the National Education Association. Social Education is a journal published by the NCSS in collaboration with the AHA. The AHA has two representatives on the 9-member Executive Board of Social Education.

Working relationships with the National Council for the Social Studies and with its journal, Social Education, remain productive and warmly cordial. By way of elaboration, one need only mention such reciprocal efforts as the joint AHA-NCSS luncheon held on 24 November 1967 as part of the NCSS annual meeting in Seattle, the session on "The Enrichment of the Teaching of History Through Films" sponsored jointly with the NCSS and scheduled for 28 December 1967 as part of the AHA Annual Meeting in Toronto, the International Textbook Project sponsored by the NCSS, Phi Delta Kappa, and the AHA, and, finally, the fact that the Director of the AHA Service Center was again elected to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Executive Board of Social Education.

Undoubtedly the most important news concerning Social Education is the fact that the journal will be changing editors in the fall of 1968. When Lewis Paul Todd,

the present editor, announced his intention of retiring from the post by December 1968, the NCSS Board of Directors asked the Executive Board of Social Education to undertake the task of nominating a successor. The Executive Board held several meetings on the matter, and, under the skillful hand of its chairman, William H. Cartwright of Duke University, it mapped a procedure for identifying a new editor. After devoting much work and careful thought to the question, the Executive Board of the journal nominated Dr. Daniel Roselle of the History Department of the State University College of New York at Fredonia. At its annual meeting in Seattle in late November of 1967, the NCSS Board of Directors approved this choice and formally offered the position to Dr. Roselle. He accepted, and he will assume his duties in September 1968.

8 December 1967

Robert L. Zangrando

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION (4-year terms)

Delegates: Lyman H. Butterfield, The Adams Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society (69)
Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society (70)

The NHPC has 11 members and an Executive Director and two of its members are AHA representatives.

This report covers two highly productive years in the life of the National Historical Publications Commission. An antecedent report (in the Association's Annual Report for the Year 1965, I [Washington, 1966], 68-69) gave evidence of "promising beginnings" under the Commission's grant program; during 1966-1967 these have fructified impressively.

All five of the "priority" documentary projects in letterpress supported by the Ford Foundation's grant of 1964 (namely the Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Hamilton, and Madison Papers enterprises) have published further volumes during this biennium. From projects supported in substantial part by appropriated funds under Public Law 88-383 have come further volumes of Calhoun and Clay Papers and initial volumes of U.S. Grant and Andrew Johnson Papers. As this report is written the first volumes of the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, the Papers of Henry Laurens, and the Diaries of Isaac Backus are in the press, as are the fifth and sixth volumes of the Susquehanna Company Papers. New or continuing grants have also been made to the following letterpress undertakings, among others: Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, Correspondence of James K. Polk, Papers of Jefferson Davis, of John Charles Fremont, of James Iredell, of John Marshall, and of Henry R. Schoolcraft. In the latter part of 1967 a study of the feasibility of editing and publishing the extraordinarily rich papers of Benjamin H. Latrobe was in progress with Commission support.

The Commission has also endorsed a number of other documentary projects, large and small, which it either could not or did not need to assist financially. Such endorsements are far from mere formalities, for they entitle the respective editors to call on the expert services of the Commission's staff in locating, earmarking, and reproducing relevant documents in the National Archives and the Library of Congress. Editors who avail themselves of this help find it invaluable and are often surprised by its productivity.

Running in tandem with its program of support for edited works in letterpress is the Commission's long-range plan to see to it that all major bodies of unpublished sources of genuinely national significance, wherever they may be, are protected from loss and made more available for use by publication on film. Its progress toward this distant but not unattainable goal may be measured by

consulting the second edition of the Commission's Catalog of Microfilm Publications, issued in October, 1967. This lists, with their prices, 61 publications that had so far been issued by 14 of the 23 institutions aided by NHPC grants, the number of rolls of film per publication varying from one to 167, and the total rolls amounting to 1,036. Each publication is accompanied by a pamphlet guide, with suitable historical and descriptive notes, prepared by the owning institution, and the guides themselves (which are obtainable separately at more or less nominal cost) are becoming, as they accumulate, important adjuncts to research. There is scarcely any subject in American history from the 17th to the early 20th century on which they do not significantly touch. Still more publications on film have been completed since the recent Catalog was issued, for this is an open-ended program, designed, as its chief instigator has said, to help equalize opportunities for historians wherever they may be. (See Wayne C. Grove, "Toward Equal Opportunities for Scholarship," Journal of American History, LII, 715-424 [March, 1966].)

Not unexpectedly, the Commission has found that requests for financial support of worthy publication projects, in both letterpress and microfilm, have far outstripped the funds appropriated for grants under P.L. 88-383. It is in the very nature of things that this should be so, but the stringency has been the greater because not once since the program was established has the full annual sum of \$500,000 authorized by the law survived the usual budget-paring processes. For four successive years it has stood at \$350,000, and in a wartime atmosphere this is more likely to be reduced than enlarged.

One encouraging development has been the effective relationship worked out between the NHPC and the National Endowment for the Humanities, whose grant-making activities might be supposed in some degree to overlap those of the Commission. A memorandum of understanding, summarized in the AHA Newsletter for February, 1967 (and in the principal historical journals), commits the two agencies to consultation and cooperation in appraising applications and making grants in the area of documentary publication. The good sense of this agreement has already become manifest in the handling of a number of editorial undertakings proposed or in progress.

So far, this report has concentrated on the grant program of the NHPC, but grants are by no means its whole business. Since 1952 it has been charged, somewhat inappropriately, with the responsibility of compiling the annual volumes of Writings on American History, and in 1967 it issued the 1958 volume. The volumes for 1959 and 1960 have been in the hands of the Government Printing Office for some time but enjoy a very low priority. The volume for 1961 is nearing editorial completion and will be the last to appear under NHPC sponsorship. Because of the recent enormous increase of published scholarship in the American field, bibliographical control of it will have to be taken up by other means if the profession wishes it to be continued.

With funds derived from the Ford Foundation grant of 1964, the Commission has sponsored a comprehensive Survey on the Use of Original Sources in Graduate History Training, now completed in draft form; and with funds from the same source it inaugurated in the academic year 1967-1968 a training program of its own by appointing five Fellows in Advanced Historical Editing, each of whom is serving as an assistant editor for one year with a major editorial enterprise.

For the work of administering, watchdogging, and advising its multiplying documentary projects, conducting searches for them, and planning others--operations which require hard thought, painstaking attention to detail, and a formidable amount of paperwork--the Commission has a miniscule professional and clerical staff. Yet its services have become vital to the advancement of historical studies in the United States. It needs and deserves a much better press and much broader public support, which will have to be built up by the historical profession itself. These needs are imperative at this moment because the Commission's program of grants funded by annual government appropriations will

expire after fiscal year 1968 unless extended by new legislation. Bills have now been introduced by Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Representative George P. Miller of California and referred respectively to the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations (S. 2060 and H.R. 14287). Support for these is essential. Since history is continuous, the publication of ample and faithful historical sources must continue.

December 1967

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr.
L. H. Butterfield

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL (3-year terms)

Delegates: William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa (71)
Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh (71)
Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin (70)

The SSRC consists of three representatives each from the American Anthropological Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Association, American Economic Association, and the American Historical Association, and eight directors at large, for a total of twenty-nine members.

Detailed reports of the activities of the Social Science Research Council are readily available in its quarterly newsletter Items and in its Annual Report, and it would not be useful to attempt to paraphrase or summarize this information here. It may, however, be of special interest to historians to note that, although History is only one of the seven disciplines formally represented on the board of directors of the SSRC historians have received a substantial proportion of the financial support given by the Council and have also taken an extensive part in its activities. Some interesting statistics recently compiled in the SSRC office show that, during the past year, historians received 40% of the grants in the general programs and 30% of the grants in the area programs. The grants in the general program are of some strategic significance since they make it possible for young historians to receive training in areas not normally a part of a Ph. D. program in history such as methods of quantitative analysis, demography, and sociological and economic theory and methodology. Historians have also been active on the various policy-making committees of the SSRC including all of the six area committees, appointed jointly by the Council and the ACLS, and the various committees of the Council that administer its grants and fellowships. Though no present committee of the SSRC is exclusively concerned with historical problems, many of its committees have made historical questions a central part of their interests. This applies, for example, to the two international conferences held in London during 1967 by the Committee on Economic Stability and by the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East. The first conference dealt with the history of the business cycle, and the second with the economic history of the Middle East from the rise of Islam to the present. Other committees of the Council are planning for the near future conferences on historical sequences of political development, on the history of the family, and on the comparative study of politics. The extensive survey of the social and behavioral sciences, under the joint auspices of the SSRC and the National Research Council, is at present under way, with a committee on history chaired by David S. Landes of Harvard. It is hoped that a summary report for all the social sciences can be published by 1970, after which the reports of the committees on different disciplines will be issued as separate volumes.

December 1967

William O. Aydelotte

Ad Interim Appointments

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association at special occasions were made in 1967: Robert N. Burr of the University of California at Los Angeles at the thirteenth Congress of Ibero-American Literature at the University of California at Los Angeles on January 18-21; Elmer Louis Kayser of the American Historical Association at the centennial Charter Day of Howard University on March 2; Roy F. Nichols and Thomas C. Cochran of the University of Pennsylvania at the seventy-first annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 7-8; Ralph W. Greenlaw of North Carolina State College at the inauguration of E. Bruce Heilman as president of Meredith College on April 15; Alfred J. Hendersson of MacMurray College at the inauguration of Glenn Lowery McConagha as president of Blackburn College on April 22; Newton B. Jones of Furman University at the inauguration of Joseph Wightman as president of Erskine College on April 29; Richard Drake of Berea College at the National Center for School and College Television Conference at Indiana University on May 2-3; Robert Randall of Case-Western Reserve University at the National Conference on the Humanities at Baldwin-Wallace College on May 5-6; John R. Bengtson of Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh at the inauguration of Bernard Schroder Adams as president of Ripon College on May 6; John F. Roche of Fordham University at the unveiling of busts of the Wright brothers at the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University on May 7; Brainerd Dyer of the University of California at Los Angeles at the inauguration of John Alden Greenlee as president of California State College at Los Angeles on May 8; Gary Yoggy of Corning Community College at the inauguration of Robert W. Frederick, Jr. as president of Corning Community College on May 18; C. Brickford O'Brien of the University of California at Davis at the inauguration of Robert Eugene Hill as president of Chico State College on May 20; Carl Bridenbaugh of Brown University at the eighth Anglo-American Conference of Historians at the University of London on July 10-15; Frederick C. Lane of The Johns Hopkins University at the inauguration of Burton Crosby Hallowell as president of Tufts University of September 24; Frieda A. Gillette of Houghton College at the inauguration of the Very Reverend Reginald A. Redlon as president of St. Bonaventure University of October 4; Warren F. Kuehl of the University of Akron at the inauguration of Elmer Jagow as president of Hiram College on October 6; Frederick Merk of Harvard University at the inauguration of Frederick Jackson as president of Clark University on October 7; Ernst C. Helmreich of Bowdoin College at the inauguration of Thomas Hedley Reynolds as president of Bates College on October 7; William L. Langer of Harvard University at the inauguration of Arland F. Christ-Janer as president of Boston University on October 8; Maxwell O. White of Northeastern State College at the inauguration of Garold Delbert Holstine as president of Bacone College on October 8; William H. Maehl of Nebraska Wesleyan University at the inauguration of Philip Heckman as president of Doane College on October 14; Gerald T. White of San Francisco State College at the inauguration of Robert Wert as president of Mills College on October 18; Carroll B. Malone of Colorado College at the inauguration of Maurice B. Mitchell as chancellor of the University of Denver on October 20; Reinhold A. Dorwart of the University of Connecticut at the inauguration of Archibald W. Woodruff as Chancellor of the University of Hartford on October 22; Douglass Adair of the Claremont Graduate School at the inauguration of Robert Christian Kramer as president of California State Polytechnic College at Pomona on October 24; George W. Robinson of Eastern Kentucky State College at the inauguration of Willis D. Weatherford as president of Berea College on October 26; Alan K. Manchester of Duke University at the inauguration of Prezell Russell Robinson as president of Saint Augustine's College on November 4; Gilbert C. Kohlenberg of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College at the inauguration of F. Clark Elkins as president of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College on November 7; Oscar Winther of Indiana University at the International Conference on Bibliographical Form and Style at Pennsylvania State University on November 30-December 2.

1967 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH
OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

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W. TURRENTINE JACKSON

University of California, Davis, California (term expires 1970)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967

The sixtieth annual convention of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association met at Stanford University on 28, 29, and 30 August 1967. Approximately 800 people attended the sessions, coming from nearly every part of the United States and Canada. A half dozen historians journeyed from places as distant as Japan and the United Kingdom. The Pacific Coast Branch membership is currently approaching two thousand.

The annual program was distributed to nearly 2700 historians across the United States and Canada. The program numbered fifty-two pages and was patronized by twenty-four advertisers. One hundred and thirty-four people participated in the thirty-one sessions. About one third were drawn from outside Branch territory. Joining with the Branch were five other history organizations: the American Colonists of the San Francisco Bay Region, the American Studies Association of Northern California, the Conference on British Studies, the Institute of American History, and the Service Center for Teachers of History.

At the business meeting of the Association, President Brainerd Dyer appointed a special committee to select a new managing editor of the Pacific Historical Review, to replace John W. Caughey who is retiring after nearly thirty years of service on the Review. The committee is chaired by Professor Wilbur Jacobs of the University of California, Santa Barbara.

President Dyer also announced that the Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award for 1966 was given to Gerald White of San Francisco State College for his "The Case of the Salted Sample: A California Oil Industry Skeleton." The article was published in May 1966 issue of the Pacific Historical Review. The Pacific Coast Branch Award was presented to Professor Willard Wolfe of the University of California, Riverside, for his "From Radicalism to Socialism: Men and Ideas in the Formation of English Socialist Theories, 1881-1889." The manuscript is being published by Yale University Press.

The Secretary-Treasurer announced that the annual subvention by the American Historical Association was increased to five hundred dollars. At the same time, convention fees were raised to three dollars. The additional revenue will insure financial solvency. On the whole, the financial condition of the Pacific Coast Branch was good, even with rising printing and secretarial costs. The annual program was prepared for mailing by Western Air Lines whose courtesy relieved the Pacific Coast Branch of a substantial labor charge.

The Association reaffirmed its policy of meeting on university campuses and accepted, therefore, the invitation of Santa Clara University to be the host of its 1968 convention. It selected 28, 29, and 30 August for the meeting dates. Professor W. Turrentine Jackson of the University of California, Davis, was named program chairman of the convention.

6 December 1967

John A. Schutz, Secretary-Treasurer

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1967

Balance, January 1967.....	\$2,256.46
American Historical Assn. subvention.....	500.00
Advertising in Annual Program.....	1,868.30
Fees for publishing PHR articles.....	75.00
Registration fees at Stanford Convention.....	2,142.24
Convention advertising.....	<u>490.00</u>
Total.....	\$7,332.00

Expenditures:

Printing 1967 Annual Program.....	\$1,995.00
Mailing of 1967 programs.....	250.00
Secretarial assistance.....	80.00
Misc. Program expenses.....	150.00
Supplies for 1967 program.....	43.25
Promotion of 1968 program.....	45.00
Pacific Coast Branch Award.....	200.00
Mail preparation for 1968 program.....	35.00
Binding of PHR office copy.....	6.00
Travel expenditures.....	53.75
Printing Misc.....	65.00
Insurance.....	<u>5.00</u>
	\$2,928.00
Balance, 6 December 1967.....	\$4,404.00

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, 1 January 1967.....	\$2,831.87
Interest from invested funds.....	<u>113.62</u>
Total.....	\$2,945.49

Expenditures:

Annual Award.....	\$ 100.00	<u>100.00</u>
Total, 6 December 1967.....		\$2,845.49

John A. Schutz, Secretary-Treasurer