

*Annual Report of the
American Historical Association*

FOR THE YEAR 1968



Volume 1 • Proceedings

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Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C.

15 June 1969

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 1968.

Respectfully,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Secretary*

Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C.

15 June 1969

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution :

As provided by law, I submit to you herewith the report of the American Historical Association for the year 1968. This by custom consists of two volumes.

Volume I comprises the proceedings of the Association for 1968 and the report of its Pacific Coast Branch for 1968.

Volume II will contain the *Writings on American History* for 1966.

The two volumes constitute the Association's report on the condition of historical study in this country.

PAUL L. WARD, *Executive Secretary*

Introduction

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 17,000.

The Council of the Association, its executive body, meets three times 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 28–30 December 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, 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), \$7.50 for persons having formal academic retirement status for age or disability (these persons would receive only the *Review* and the *Newsletter*), and \$7.50 for spouses of AHA

members (who would have all the privileges of membership except receiving the *Review*). The last two \$7.50 membership categories will go into effect as of 1 July 1969. 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 3 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. Types of memberships, the amount of dues, and the date upon which any change of dues becomes effective shall be fixed by the Council, after due notice to the membership. Life membership shall be given members who have belonged to the Association for fifty years. 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

CONSTITUTION

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. With these suggestions in mind, it shall draw up a ballot of nomina-

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 for 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

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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 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 Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct *ad interim* appointment.

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 fifteenth of December at 6:00 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.

*1969 Officers, Council, Nominating Committee
and Board of Trustees*

Officers

PRESIDENT

C. Vann Woodward *Yale University*

VICE PRESIDENT

Robert R. Palmer *Princeton University*

TREASURER

Elmer Louis Kayser *George Washington University*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Paul L. Ward *American Historical Association*

MANAGING EDITOR

Robert K. Webb *American Historical Review*

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Robert L. Zangrando *American Historical Association*

Council

EX OFFICIO

**THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, TREASURER,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND MANAGING EDITOR**

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Samuel E. Morison *Harvard University*

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Merle Curti *University of Wisconsin*

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Allan Nevins *Henry E. Huntington Library*

Bernadotte E. Schmitt *University of Chicago*

Samuel Flagg Bemis *Yale University*

Carl Bridenbaugh *Brown University*

Julian P. Boyd *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University*

Frederick C. Lane

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Roy F. Nichols *University of Pennsylvania*

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John K. Fairbank *Harvard University*

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Thomas C. Cochran *University of Pennsylvania*
(term expires 1969)

Philip D. Curtin *University of Wisconsin*
(term expires 1970)

Peter J. Gay *Columbia University*
(term expires 1972)

Felix Gilbert *Institute for Advanced Study*
(term expires 1971)

David M. Potter *Stanford University*
(term expires 1971)

John L. Snell *University of North Carolina*
(term expires 1969)

Lynn White, jr. *University of California*
(term expires 1971)

William B. Willcox *University of Michigan*
(term expires 1970)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elmer Louis Kayser *George Washington University*

Robert R. Palmer *Princeton University*

John L. Snell *University of North Carolina*

Paul L. Ward *American Historical Association*

Robert K. Webb *American Historical Review*

C. Vann Woodward *Yale University*

CONSTITUTION

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Charles F. Delzell, CHAIRMAN *Vanderbilt University* (term expires 1970)

Frederick B. Tolles *Swarthmore College* (term expires 1970)

C. Warren Hollister *University of California* (term expires 1971)

Thomas McGann *University of Texas* (term expires 1971)

David Shannon *Rutgers University* (term expires 1971)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

W. A. W. Stewart, Jr., CHAIRMAN *U.S. Trust Company of New York*
(term expires 1973)

Percy Ebbott *Chase National Bank of New York*
(term expires 1971)

Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon *Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day of New York*
(term expires 1974)

Stanton Griffis *Hemphill, Noyes & Company of New York*
(term expires 1970)

Julian Roosevelt *Dick and Merle-Smith of New York*
(term expires 1970)

Special Report

Special Report

The Functions of the American Historical Association

This paper does not attempt to describe the functions of history. Yet we may properly note that current problems of civil disorder at home and warfare abroad both point up the urgent need to understand different cultures. The subculture of Black America, like the alien culture of East Asia, presents contrasts with the dominant culture of the United States. Historical study is a main avenue to cultural understanding, and so a valuable adjunct to the policy sciences. Many factors give a new urgency to the continuing effort to increase the effectiveness of the American Historical Association.

Any appraisal of an institution's functions raises the possibility of reforming its activities. Reform, however, may undermine long-established commitments. It requires consensus and must accord with long-term trends and be supported by successive annual administrations over a lengthy period. The present paper aims less to make changes than to recognize what is already happening.

The most obvious current trend in the AHA is that of growth. In the past dozen years membership has grown from 5,400 to 15,600 (December 1967 figures). Attendance at the annual meetings 1954-1966 went from 2,000 to 6,000. These increases of 200% in twelve years seem wholly consistent with the nationwide growth of history faculties, judging from the 75% increase in total higher education faculties in the ten years 1953-54 to 1963-64, combined with the 60% increase of history's share of B.A.-level degrees in the twelve years 1954-1966 (see *AAUP Bulletin*, Autumn 1968, p. 397).

Growth has been accompanied, understandably, by proliferation of activities, both outside and within the Association. The following are the committees set up by the Council and currently functioning in various de-

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grees; they number 32 as compared with 20 committees in 1956, a dozen years ago (a 60% increase) :

N.B.: Figures in parentheses indicate number of committee members; in joint committees, the number of AHA representatives.

Administrative Committees

Executive Committee (6)

Committee on Committees (9)

Board of Trustees (5)

Board of Editors—*Review* (10)

Annual Meeting Program Committee (varies)

Annual Meeting Local Arrangements Committee (varies)

Committee on Honorary Members (5)

Prize Committees:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize (3, biennial)

George Louis Beer Prize (3, annual)

Albert J. Beveridge Award (5, annual)

John H. Dunning Prize (to be awarded by Beveridge Committee; annual)

Clarence H. Haring Prize (3, quinquennial)

Robert L. Schuyler Prize (5, quinquennial)

Watumull Prize (3, biennial)

Liaison Committees:

Committee on the American Revolution Bicentennial (8; created to advise on and work with the President's American Revolution Bicentennial Commission)

Committee of the AHA and Canadian Historical Association (3; plans joint sessions at annual meetings of the AHA and CHA; administers Corey Prize)

Committee on International Historical Activities (10; coordinates AHA involvement, particularly with the Comité International des Sciences Historiques)

Committee (joint with OAH and SAA) on the Status of the National Archives (2; oversaw investigations and preparation of report soon to be published)

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship (5; advises electors at Oxford on selection of Harmsworth Professors)

Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government (8; considers matters bearing on the relationships of historians to government, e.g., the proposed National Foundation for the Social Sciences, the historical operations within federal agencies)

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Committees Concerned with Teaching

- Committee on Teaching (10; supervises program of Service Center pamphlets and conferences, and is developing other forms of encouragement to better history teaching in the schools)
- Committee on University and College Teaching (6; supervises AHA efforts to help improve history teaching at the college and graduate levels, working with the Committee on Teaching)
- Service Center Editorial Advisory Board (3; responsibilities limited to the pamphlet series)
- Committee on the Feature Films Project (5; ad hoc subcommittee of the Committee on University and College Teaching, currently supervising development of film cartridges coupled with pamphlets prepared by historians for use as college course assignments)
- Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History (9; now developing list of institutions offering Ph.D. programs which meet its previously developed description of desirable standards)

Committees Concerned with Historical Research

- Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry (6; concerned with impact of pending copyright legislation on the conduct of historical research)
- Committee on Quantitative Data in History (13; concerned with ways of collecting and making available to researchers the quantitative data of history)
- Committee on American-East Asian Relations (6; now seeking funds to coordinate skills in East Asian area specialty with those in diplomatic history)
- Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund (6; now administers the Littleton-Griswold Fund established for the promotion of research in American history and applied chiefly to the publication of colonial legal records)
- Committee on Bibliographical Services to history (7; now seeking financing to implement published report of joint committee of historical associations)

Committees Concerned with the Professional Interests of Historians

- Committee on the Professional Register (7)
- Committee (joint with OAH) for Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment (3; now serving in watchdog capacity)
- Growth and proliferation are even more obviously represented by the increasing number of specialized groups or organizations whose activities are national in scope and wholly or partially historical in nature. The following are those which currently have some formal link with the AHA, in most cases meeting jointly with it each December.

INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIALIZED GROUPS

Name of group	Number of members	Number of paid officers	Number of staff	Journal		Separate meeting		Size of budget
				Circulation	Reviews/issue	Number of days annually	Number of papers read	
Agricultural History Society (B).....	450	none	3	1, 100	20-25	*none	none	\$10, 000
Am. Assn. for State & Local History (D).....	3, 200	none	5½	3, 200	none	3	12-15	80, 000
American Catholic Historical Assn. (A).....	1, 200	none	1	2, 250	50	**3	9-10	14, 000
Am. Committee for Irish Studies (C).....	350	none	3	2, 500	10	3	16	1, 400
American Jewish Historical Society (B).....	3, 100	none	7½	3, 200	7	2	6	190, 000
Am. Society for Reformation Research (A).....	350	none	1	800	25	2	4	2, 700
American Society of Church History (A).....	1, 300	1/2	3	2, 300	15	2	10	12, 500
American Studies Association (C).....	2, 300	2	1	4, 000	2-3	3	30	12, 000
Association for Asian Studies (C).....	4, 000	1	3	6, 000	125	3	110-130	130, 000
Assn. f/t Study of Negro Life & Hist. (B).....	15, 000	3	6	4, 000	none	3	8-10	91, 400
Conf. Gp. for Central European Hist. (A).....	425	none	1	***700/1, 400	3/15-25	none	none	250
Conference on Asian History (A).....	150	none	none	none	none	none	none	150
Conference on British Studies (C).....	800	none	2	800	none	1	3	150
Conference on Latin American History (A).....	730	none	1	none	none	none	none	700
Conference on Peace Research in Hist. (A).....	200	none	2½	none	none	none	none	750

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Conference on Slavic & E. Eur. Hist. (A).....	250	none	1	none	none	none	none	250
History of Education Society (A).....	500	none	1	1,400	10	1	2	4,000
History of Science Society (B).....	1,200	none	3	2,000	25-30	3	40	40,000
Labor Historians (A).....	600	none	2	none	none	*none	none	—
Medieval Academy of America (C).....	2,500	1½	3½	4,300	40	2	4	80,300
Modern European History Section (A).....	Indef.	none	1	3,300	25	none	none	—
National Council f/t Social Studies (D).....	17,000	3	15	23,000	12-14	5	50-60	425,000
Organization of American Historians (A).....	9,000	½	2	12,000	90-100	3	65-70	130,000
Pacific Coast Branch—AHA.....	2,000	none	2	1,670	10-15	3	80	3,100
Phi Alpha Theta (D).....	50,000	1	3	8,500	none	3	30-40	50,000
Social Welfare History Group (A).....	280	none	1	none	none	1	3	200
Soc. for Hist'ns of Am. Foreign Rels. (A).....	221	none	1½	none	none	none	none	400
Society for Italian Historical Studies (A).....	120	none	none	none	none	2	2	—
Society for the History of Technology (B).....	1,500	none	3	1,500	25	3	18	15,000
Society of American Archivists (B).....	2,200	1	3	2,200	10-12	3	18	10,000
Southern Historical Association (A).....	4,000	1/8	1½	4,000	40	3	80	25,000
(American Historical Association).....	(15,800)	(3)	(17)	(19,575)	(225)	(3)	(175)	(450,000)

* Have main meeting with Economic History Association.

** Meeting is concurrent with AHA Annual Meeting.

*** Journal/yearbook

N.B.: Where dashes appear (—) no information was given.

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Over half of these organizations, we understand, have memberships almost exclusively of scholar historians, and so are subgroups within the historical profession itself (these marked A above). Another fifth (marked B) combine scholar historians with professionals of the "applied field" in question. Four are multidisciplinary and scholarly (C). Three combine scholars with amateurs, school teachers, or students in a wider popular outreach (D). The further data on the list above suggest the large-scale activities that many conduct. There are, of course, other specialist historical societies, of all four types, that for one reason or another do not currently join in any way in the AHA annual meeting.

The Association's growth in membership and activities in recent years has thus been more than matched by the proliferation of specialist historical societies. At the same time there has been a significant increase of aid for historical studies. In the past few years the United States Government has multiplied new programs of aid both to education, and benefiting fields of learning outside the sciences; one result, it appears, is that the major private foundations have redirected their interests away from academic subjects like history. The National Defense Education Act, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, are only examples of two main lines of development: legislation and new agencies. The provision of federal funds for education now bulks large, and provision of federal funds for research in historical fields is very much on the horizon. Contact on behalf of the historical profession with administrators in Washington, and on occasion with legislators also, is more and more necessary.

Appraisal of the Association's functions must take into consideration these changes in the situation. The growth of the AHA's annual meeting, its membership, and its activities has resulted from nothing more than business as usual, over a dozen years in which the number of history positions in higher education has evidently tripled. Yet quantitative change of such magnitude can amount to qualitative change. The allocation of the Association's energies and resources, limited as they are, needs to be reconsidered, especially in the light of the growth of specialist societies and the emergence of important Federal Government programs.

One question which the new situation raises, obviously enough, is whether a better division of labor may not be possible between the Association and the more specialized historical societies. New functions which they can well perform might routinely be referred to them, rather than taken on by the Association simply because the idea emerged in an AHA committee or because its proposer felt AHA prestige would help in its execution. Almost certainly there could be better communication among the executive secretaries, to make easy the telephone calls and incidental inquiries which so often obviate waste motion.

Better coordination can hardly be achieved without some investment of time. The specialized historical societies, like the AHA, are groups of scholars

SPECIAL REPORT

occupied with special interests that only occasionally demand consultation with each other. Whenever they become concerned about the distinctive place of history in the world of learning, they are still the best judges of how best to relate their parts of history to the broader historical view as well as to the current human scene. But on such occasions they may especially welcome the activity of the Association as an "umbrella" organization.

The very proliferation of specialist studies, indeed, may be converting the Association's chartered responsibility for promoting historical studies into a responsibility to help coordinate them—for example, by specialized promotional projects so as to reduce duplication of effort, or by providing broader information and perspectives on those issues that are at once scholarly and organizational. The AHA, in other words, sees itself as something like an interdisciplinary organization within the limits of the discipline of history. It has a special responsibility, certainly, to identify and encourage new efforts at cooperative studies now blocked by the new lines of specialization—its proposal for cooperation between American diplomatic historians and Far Eastern history specialists is a case in point.

One governing consideration in any better division of labor is therefore AHA's evident responsibility for the discipline-wide relations of the world of specialized historical societies. A second is the Association's current responsibility for the discipline's "working relations" with the various agencies of the Federal Government aiding history. No other historical society at present has a central office in Washington or New York or attempts to represent the profession of historian-scholars in any regular way. All others seem to welcome the AHA's efforts, insofar as they know of them. For day-to-day working relations with federal bureaucrats, there is obvious advantage in having a single office act in Washington for the whole field of scholarly history, provided that AHA efforts have the support of other historical societies in the lines of policy it follows. The approaching Bicentennial of the American Revolution is a case in point. Historical studies of high quality for the Bicentennial will be best achieved through activities of the many specialist societies devoted to the history of the United States; but much of the working relations with the staff of the National Commission, when this begins its work, will presumably fall to the AHA, which will expect to communicate with the others concerned.

A third governing consideration, given the present situation, is the Association's responsibility at the moment for attention to the teaching of history. The fact of the matter is that in recent decades no other major field of study has had so little outside funding for the improvement of its teaching. The discipline of English has been closest to history's situation, but has benefited from its organizational link in the MLA with the foreign languages and from unusually good relations with teachers in the schools. The AHA's creation of its Service Center for Teachers of History in 1956 was a much-needed affirmation of interest, appropriately carried forward in pamphlets and con-

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ferences. But for lack of further funds these two activities have remained the organized profession's virtually sole expression of its concern in action.

The Association's present efforts are directed toward new opportunities which are opening up. Persons responsible for programs for improving teaching face increasing evidence that the problems of education cannot be solved merely by more money or by administrative improvements or by recruiting. They plainly respect the essentials of liberal education, and the excitement that scholarship can bring to the classroom. At the same time they are still influenced by the wide-spread belief that the disciplines have no interest in teaching.

So it may deserve to be more widely understood that the interest of many a scholar in the teaching of his subject has been blocked to date by accidents of the channels of funding. The reward system in a scholarly sense favors pure research to the plain disadvantage of scholarship in teaching. The Guggenheim Foundation demonstrated how useful it can be to free the good scholar for a year to pursue a research (or creative) opportunity that he has glimpsed and judges may be of real significance. The Fulbright grants for teaching and research abroad opened up the similar value of extended intellectual experience in foreign cultures. Other funding programs have imitated these two. None yet has addressed the possibility that a scholar's glimpse of better teaching, his discovery of a new way to present certain essentials of his specialty to students, may benefit from similar time off, to prepare for similar presentation in some scholarly journal or book, for similar criticism by his peers. For historians a standard outlet has been submission to the often un-scholarly compulsions of textbook publishing. Out of the consequent need to do more about history teaching, the Association has been exploring various practical ways to treat teaching with the same seriousness as research. It has found itself sharing leadership in joint efforts with financially better-favored associations in other disciplines. For the present it sees every reason, accordingly, to continue a substantial investment of time and effort in this area, preferably in cooperation with other historical societies.

Against the background of the new situation, of the possibility of a better division of labor, and the foregoing three special factors, the overall functions of the AHA are as follows:

(A) *To represent the historical profession.*—In keeping with its charter from Congress, the AHA must expect to act as the body through which the historical profession of this country speaks and is spoken to. Currently it represents historians to the following:

1. *The United States Government*, as follows:

- a. *Historical divisions of Federal agencies.*—Periodic high-level evidence of the AHA's concern with their well-being has seemed in order, but otherwise relations are informal, cordial, and *ad hoc*.

SPECIAL REPORT

- b. *Congress*.—The AHA's Annual Report goes through the Smithsonian to Congress. Informal contacts are chiefly with legislative assistants to Congressmen, in connection with pending legislation.
 - c. *The Library of Congress and National Archives*.—As the greatest resources for historical research provided by the U.S. Government, these require continual liaison as a variety of matters arise, at all levels.
 - d. *NEH and NSF*.—The Endowment, headed by a statesman-historian, and the Science Foundation, moving gingerly toward helping history as a social science, present contrasting problems of representation. But in both cases contact focuses on the policies they are developing, as these come to affect history.
 - e. *The Office of Education*.—At the moment, at all levels, the AHA enjoys close and promising relations, particularly as to teacher improvement programs.
2. *The international historical community*.—Representation here is almost exclusively formal, as with the International Committee on Historical Sciences, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Harmsworth Professorship.
3. *Other academic disciplines*.
 - a. *The ACLS and SSRC*.—Relations here are both formal, and on the working level with staff of these offices as matters arise. The programs of both are largely determined by the interests of the foundations funding them.
 - b. *The Division of Behavioral Sciences of the National Research Council*.—Since spring of 1967 the AHA has had a minimal formal affiliation, as well as informal working relations, with this part of the National Academy of Sciences complex.
 - c. *Executive secretaries*.—Relations here have become increasingly close and useful, through the gatherings of the ACLS group and the luncheons of the NRC Division of Behavioral Sciences group.
 - d. *The Consortium (CONPASS)*.—The fact that it is now housed at 400 A Street S.E. makes this an ideal channel for history's cooperation with other disciplines on projects to bring better academic standards to bear on teacher improvement programs.
4. *The American academic community at large*.—The Association is in active touch with the American Association for Higher Education (of the NEA) and the American Association of University Professors, chiefly on projects they initiate. It values membership in the American Council on Education for contacts with the administrators' views on current developments. In the important subcategory of the academic

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- community concerned with teacher education, it cooperates closely with the Council of Graduate Schools and is represented on the board of the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education.
5. *The American public.*—The Association is no more staffed for active public relations than it is for lobbying on Capitol Hill. Two of its pamphlets are furnished widely to the public, but largely on requests from school counselors: *History as a Career* and *Preparation of Secondary-School History Teachers* (2nd ed., 1968). In the recent case of *Frick v. Stevens*, the efforts of the Joint AHA-OAH Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians received national publicity. The AHA membership list is ordinarily available at a fee only to university presses and other non-profit educational groups.

(B) *To assist the historian.*—The AHA is a membership organization, open to anyone who cares to pay the dues. But, as has been implied, its membership overlaps increasingly with the membership of specialized historical societies, with which it therefore shares the function of serving the needs of individual historians and undertaking projects they propose as desirable. What it does to represent the profession (see above) can and must remain responsive to their suggestions. What it currently does to assist them more directly can be categorized as follows:

1. *Scholarly intercommunication within the discipline.*—The *Review*, the most comprehensive journal of scholarly history in the world, assists the continuous clarifying of standards through criticism by peers, for all of history. The Annual Meeting and the awarding of book prizes serve the same important purpose.
2. *Aids for improving teaching.*—The pamphlets of the Service Center, over 70 in number by now and many of them revised and brought up to date, offer specific surveys of bibliography and interpretations, useful both to school teachers of advanced classes and to graduate students. The Service Center also sponsors nearly two dozen conferences a year scattered across the country, of a day's length, bringing together school and university teachers on teaching topics. As a joint project with two associations representing teachers in the schools, a book of excerpts on American history from foreign school textbooks is now with the printer. The Committee on Teaching is considering the feasibility of a critical journal, to review school textbooks and teaching materials; the Committee on University and College Teaching is now focusing its attention on the teaching of history in junior and community colleges. A new AHA committee is now examining graduate programs for the Ph.D. in history, to help clarify standards. A study of college and university teaching, published in book form in 1962 by Dexter Perkins and John Snell for the AHA, is still useful. A current AHA project is testing the usefulness of motion picture materials for college history assignments, by a series of reading units

incorporating film cartridges of selected footage from feature films; a report on criteria for the use of films in school history courses has recently been completed for the Office of Education. Through CONPASS and directly, the AHA is playing a part in the Office of Education's efforts to improve the quality of many of its programs for teaching, from the slow learners' level in the lower schools up to graduate schools both of education and of arts and sciences. From time to time we consequently are in touch also with state departments of education.

3. *News of opportunities and developments.*—The Association publishes its *Newsletter* to provide members with a full range of current information about new programs and opportunities. It also runs a Professional Register which has become a comprehensive aid to employment, covering for young historians all but the most select openings.
4. *Bibliographies and access to materials.*—A problem of magnitude confronts the Association here, since its honorable tradition of providing the profession with bibliographies deserves now to be updated by means of computer technology. What may prove the last of its old-style bibliographies is now being completed under a Ford Foundation grant, a series of bibliographies of British history. The annual series of *Writings on American History* has fallen seriously behind and needs new editorial arrangements. A successful conference looking at new forms of bibliographical services for historians in 1967 will, we hope, soon be followed up with funds to permit exploring how a current American history bibliography, for example, can best be produced by the new methods. At the same time, the AHA Committee on Freedom of Historical Research expects to convene, as soon as Congress passes the bill revising the law of copyright, a working conference to clarify the procedures for scholarly access to materials under copyright protection. The AHA's listing of doctoral dissertations now is being kept up to date with monthly (or bimonthly) mimeographed supplements, sent one to each department giving the Ph.D., between triennial appearances in print.
5. *Aid to fields and interests in need of special help.*—Both the AHA's chartered function of seeing to "the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts" and its long tradition of assisting in the publication of deserving historical works have gone somewhat out of date. The one exception is the series of early American legal records, supported by the Littleton-Griswold fund. The establishment of the National Archives, and then of the National Historical Publications Commission, has more recently been followed by the publishing boom which now makes almost every deserving historical monograph publishable with little delay. But the Association continues to respond when one or another aspect of history deserves special assistance—at present, Quantitative Data in History, and American-East Asian Relations. As specialization intensifies, relatively

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more attention will presumably be needed to problems created by the separateness of historical specialties.

6. *Assessment of research needs.*—Since the years 1905–28 when J. Franklin Jameson, editor of the *Review*, served also as Director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Historical Research in the nation's capital, many historians have cherished the ideal of a center of historical research able to give leadership to the profession. The great growth now in numbers of historians, the dispersion of graduate instruction across the country, and the "decolonialization" of history (to generalize Arnaldo Momigliano's summons to classical historians at Perugia in 1967) as area studies come of age, give new and different point to this notion. Julian Boyd's presidential address to the AHA in December 1964 was an eloquent plea for such a center. Thanks to outside influences, the consequence is an Act of Congress in October 1968 for a more comprehensive International Center for Scholars, to be built north of the National Archives as part of a memorial to Woodrow Wilson. This government-established Center for Scholars opens the way for a center more particularly concerned with the state of historical studies. Such a historical center would be in line with the concerns of many past AHA committees, as witness, for example, the careful report of 1932 printed under the title *Historical Scholarship in America: Needs and Opportunities*. As first step the Association is therefore now considering establishment of a Committee on Research Needs and Opportunities, whose annual findings could contribute in future to a new opening section of the AHA Annual Report.

This completes our attempt to list Association functions. Even in the light of the situation and criteria developed above, it reveals no openings for major changes. It may make clear why we plan to cut back somewhat the number of Service Center pamphlets, with continued emphasis on quality and usefulness to the school teacher. It includes much that might usefully be discussed when secretaries of historical societies meet, as it is hoped they will, on 30 December of this year. Its ultimate value will develop from such use as can now be made of it, by all those concerned, for new thinking as to how the Association can do its job better in the new situation of today and tomorrow.

Paul L. Ward,

1 November 1968.

For the Executive Committee

1968 Officers' Reports

Report of the Executive Secretary

In 1968 the Association has had a busy and good year. Early in September its press of business was somewhat increased by the Council's last-minute decision to shift the annual meeting from Chicago to New York. But the reasons considered in reaching the decision were restricted, because of time pressures, to what seemed necessary for a successful meeting; and in sequel the Association's affairs have incurred relatively little of the inability to communicate that has been so widespread in this political year.

Taking stock at a time of change from Democratic to Republican administration, the Association has reason to feel appreciative and encouraged over relations with agencies and organizations. The National Endowment for the Humanities, having weathered a disappointment of larger prospects, seems better able from its increased experience to serve the varied interests of historical studies, in particular those that can be shown to have current meaning as well as intrinsic value. The Endowment's one grant to the Association this year was a renewal grant for the project of editing select cases from colonial court records to illustrate freedom under law. The Office of Education has been developing procedures and standards under which learned societies like the Association can cooperate even more meaningfully than in previous years. The most concrete evidence this fall is its increased reliance on the Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs, known as CONPASS, which since July the Association is taking a turn at housing. Long-nourished plans of our Committee on Teaching are embodied in a grant now being made by the Office, to be administered by Indiana University, for an Association project to strengthen scholarly attention to history education in the schools.

Popular interest in history is as challengingly strong as ever. The Association therefore values the cooperation it has been receiving from Teaching Film Custodians, of New York City, on a project to produce college-level study materials incorporating cartridges of excerpts from major feature films on various historical subjects. Negotiations with the owners of the films desired has been more time-consuming than was expected, but no efforts will

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be spared to carry this project forward, in view particularly of the efforts already generously expended by the individual historians involved.

On another line of effort this year, to strengthen the position of the National Archives for the sake of historians generally, the Association has enjoyed the cooperation of the Organization of American Historians and the Society of American Archivists. No concerted pressure for a specific administrative improvement proved possible when the Joint Committee of our three societies made its report this summer. But public discussion of the Committee's report, and possibly a bill in Congress, may significantly increase public understanding of the importance of the National Archives' functions.

The Association itself is entering a period of consolidation. The remarkable growth of its membership since 1953 may at last be slowing down, although the evidence on this is not yet clear. Under the capable management of W. Douglas Harris, our new Business Manager this year, the machine handling of our membership files has become more efficient; this month it has been extended to provide the annual meeting's locator index, within the limits of preregistration.

The *Review* is still in its first months of being in the scholarly hands of a Managing Editor able to devote four days per week to AHA duties, and prospects are opening up of some significant improvements in its procedures. The assistant editors have prepared a handsome index volume to the *Review* for 1955-65 which is published this month. Editorial responsibility for the Service Center series of pamphlets has been transferred to Mr. Webb from Mr. Zangrando, who arranged for this year several notable additions to it, including a pamphlet by Mr. Fairbank. The new edition of *Preparation of Secondary School Teachers of History*, by Donald Cole and Thomas Pressly, is earning particularly favorable comment to the Service Center.

A major event in Association planning this year has been a memorandum surveying the functions of the Association, prepared by the Executive Committee and today available to interested members. It directs attention to possibilities of better communication and coordination with the many societies whose interests are specialties within the broad field of history. Similar possibilities with colleague disciplines in the humanities and social sciences have developed promisingly this year in the two contexts of the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Research Council. In the latter case a focus of attention is our need for a new handling of bibliographies for historical work. Combining close coordination with other societies with straightforward conduct of what deserves to be done, is not always simple but can be thoroughly worthwhile.

Finally, this had been a year of particularly able and cordial teamwork on the part of Association staff members. For their help, and for the unflinching cooperation I have had from other officers, I am most grateful.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Managing Editor for 1968

With one exception, statistics would indicate that the past year was much like any other year in the annals of the *American Historical Review*. Of the 23 articles published in Volume LXXIII, one was on ancient history, three were on medieval history, nine on modern European history, seven on United States history, one on Latin American history, and one on Asian history, in addition to a general article and Professor Hajo Holborn's presidential address, "The History of Ideas." Articles received between September 1967 and September 1968 numbered 251, as against 232 in the preceding year; of those 251, 196 were returned, 12 were accepted, and 43 were still under consideration on 1 September. A total of 1,058 reviews were published.

The figure that suggests a significant statistical departure is the rise in total number of pages from 1,635 in Volume LXXII to 1,772 in Volume LXXIII; or, if I may borrow from the current volume to put it in a still more dramatic way, the October and December issues now in your hands have as many or more pages as had the largest number in the last of the four-issue volumes. The move to five issues meant initially a saving both in size and in printing costs; those gains have been more than wiped out. To some extent, this growth in size reflects somewhat more flexibility than in years past in the length of articles and in the assigned length of reviews, though candor as well as prudence demands that I report no greater willingness on the part of the editors to look kindly on reviews that exceed the assigned wordage. But the major factor is a publishing explosion. In Volumes LXVIII and LXVIX there were slightly under 800 reviews; Volumes LXX and LXXI leveled out at 966 and 967; but in the past year nearly a hundred more reviews were printed—and it should be remembered that we review only about a third of the books received and that a second third goes to swell the lists at the end of four out of the five issues. The discretion of the editors can help by a judicious (and one hopes stimulating) linkage of books on similar themes and by greater flexibility as to length. But, un-

less the *Review* were to abandon its intention to be as comprehensive as possible—an intention that makes the *Review* unique among historical periodicals and that is emphatically not otherwise served, even by the valuable multiplication of specialist journals—there is only the prospect of continued growth as we begin more systematically to tap the scholarly output of presses in parts of the world that so far we have sampled only arbitrarily and, often, in comparative ignorance. In the near future, this prospect will force the *Review* to a fundamental reconsideration of its finances, its staff, and its internal and external organization. But I say this only as a John the Baptist, crying in the wilderness to prepare the way; I have as yet no message of salvation.

In another sense, the past year has been anything but ordinary. On 1 June, after some months in on-the-job training, I took over formal responsibility for the *Review* from Henry R. Winkler. It would ill become me to suggest that Dr. Winkler's ascent to a deanship and my succession to his editorial post are further illustrations or results of the rise of the bourgeoisie. I can, however, with considerably more confidence, apply another cliché from the historian's arsenal: it is indeed an age of transition. But the transfer of power from one English historian to another should suggest that one look for continuity rather than revolution, and it is not only fair but important to say that, almost without exception, what changes you may see in the *Review* over the next two to five years were in train before Dr. Winkler left and first came to my mind as practicable possibilities in long and rewarding conversations with him. We have too an invaluable element of continuity in our senior editorial staff, Patricia M. Fox, M. Rita Howe, and John T. Appleby. Bound as they are by the triple vows of poverty, accuracy, and discretion, they have brought to the new managing editor, as they did to the old, an unparalleled knowledge of the profession and a dedication that are priceless assets. It should be noted, too, that their labors have this year brought to completion the imposing ten-year index for the period 1955–1965. Nor can a fledgling editor omit a tribute to a hard-working, imaginative, and sensible Board of Editors, who have kept me, on more than one occasion, from falling into the ditch. This year marks the expiry of the term of Professor Gordon Craig, whose liberation is accompanied by the sincere thanks of us all for the efficacy with which, over the past five years, he has dealt with the vast field of modern European history.

One more comment is needed. The disparity cited earlier in this report between the 251 articles submitted and the tiny number accepted suggests certain wastage of effort by authors, readers, and editors. Some slippage is, of course, inevitable, and the sanity of no editor could survive an almost exact correspondence of submissions and acceptances. But nearly half of those articles submitted can be rejected on the managing editor's own motion as entirely inappropriate to the *Review*. It should, therefore, be said again that the *American Historical Review*, with a spread of readership perhaps

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unparalleled by any other historical journal, must aim in the articles it publishes at a significant degree of generality. It is emphatically not the vehicle for one specialist to address another on a narrow topic of little or no interest outside that specialty; nor do we want mere generalities. What is appropriate to the *Review* is a truly scholarly article that transcends any seeming narrowness in its subject by crossing the boundaries of disciplines or of nations, that can stimulate productive interest or controversy outside as well as within its immediate range, and that can serve as proof to non-specialists of the excitement inherent in a specialty when treated with sufficient breadth and imagination. We receive many such articles and would like to receive more; the genre is by no means languishing. But an author may not think immediately of the *Review*, perhaps because a specialized journal is the more likely to occur to him first or because he assumes (incorrectly) that publication in the *Review* will be long delayed. If this report can help to stimulate the submission of such articles and to discourage the submission of more narrowly conceived articles, however useful, then it will have gone a considerable distance toward ensuring the continuation of the *Review* as the general voice of a distinguished profession.

R. K. Webb, *Managing Editor*

Report of the Treasurer for 1 September 1967 to 30 June 1968

This report covers a period of ten months, rather than one year, owing to the fact that the Association's business year, to conform to general usage, has now been changed to begin 1 July, rather than 1 September as heretofore. While not completely realistic, for the sake of comparison on page 4 of the statistics, the budget figure stated for each of the items is five-sixths of the figure originally set for a twelve-month period. Our budget for 1967-68 was a deficit budget. Our excess of revenue over expenses for the ten-month period is \$8,486.49, as against an expected deficit of \$16,500.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, income from permanent investments has been allotted to each of the several funds on a uniform basis.

The headquarters and equipment, less the standard depreciation, are valued at \$197,495.12 as against \$147,294.66 in 1967, the increase being due to the acquisition of a new piece of property at 404 A Street, SE.

The permanent investments in the regular account, the proceeds from which are available for the general purposes of the Association, amount to \$391,646.71 at cost (market \$590,639.66) as against \$394,542.88 (market \$570,916.08) in 1967. The total increase in market value amounts to \$19,723.58 for the period.

Special funds and grants, and endowments for specified purposes amount to \$474,524.26 as against \$441,943.56 in 1967. The market value of permanent investments in the regular account increased \$12,621.29. In the Matteson account, market value decreased \$2,083.98.

Funds, restricted and unrestricted, and the plant fund comprising the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,133,802.60 as against \$1,101,014.59 in 1967. This relatively modest increase is due largely to funds held as grants and subject to steady disbursements as the work of projects goes along.

The tables on the pages which follow give a condensed account of the Association's financial operations during the past fiscal year. All financial

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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*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BALANCE SHEET (ON A CASH BASIS) AT DATES INDICATED

ASSETS

General Fund:	30 June 1968	31 August 1967
Cash -----	\$225. 00	\$67, 587. 69
Due from employees -----		643. 65
Due from Macmillan Co. -----	68, 486. 51	
Deposits -----	1, 425. 00	425. 00
Temporary investments, at cost (market value—\$47,835.79 at 31 August 1967) -----		48, 577. 15
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$590,639.66 and \$570,916.08) -----	391, 646. 71	394, 542. 88
Total general fund -----	461, 783. 22	511, 776. 37
Special Funds and Grants:		
Cash -----	147, 215. 82	120, 912. 14
Due from General Fund -----	1, 218. 78	
Temporary investments, at cost (market value—\$58,443.75 and \$55,037.23) -----	59, 970. 00	55, 890. 20
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$263,473.32 and \$250,852.03) -----	174, 706. 28	173, 356. 28
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value—\$123,170.13 and \$121,086.15) -----	91, 413. 38	91, 784. 94
Total special funds and grants -----	474, 524. 26	441, 943. 56
Plant Fund:		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost -----	233, 533. 72	178, 208. 20
Less: Accumulated depreciation -----	36, 038. 60	30, 913. 54
Total plant fund -----	197, 495. 12	147, 294. 66
Totals -----	\$1, 133, 802. 60	\$1, 101, 014. 59

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 1 of Report of the Treasurer.

The accompanying note is an integral part of the financial statements.

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LIABILITIES

	30 June 1968	31 August 1967
General Fund:		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholding -----	\$2,337.66	\$552.89
Special escrow funds -----	600.00	600.00
Due to Special Funds and Grants -----	1,218.78	
Fund balance -----	457,626.78	510,623.48
Total general fund -----	461,783.22	511,776.37
Special Funds and Grants:		
Fund balance -----	474,524.26	441,943.56
Total special funds and grants -----	474,524.26	441,943.56
Plant Fund:		
Fund balance -----	197,495.12	147,294.66
Total plant fund -----	197,495.12	147,294.66
Totals -----	\$1,133,802.60	\$1,101,014.59

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND (ON A
CASH BASIS) FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	<i>1 September 1967 to 30 June 1968</i>	<i>1 September 1966 to 31 August 1967</i>
Revenue:		
Dues.....	\$178,942.09	\$209,474.00
<i>American Historical Review</i>	71,065.69	53,569.37
Annual meeting.....	54,046.23	40,015.15
Publications sales.....	37,525.17	0
Investment income.....	20,708.40	31,094.26
Royalties, and miscellaneous.....	12,505.09	8,367.69
Gain (loss) on sale of investments.....	(279.50)	41,298.05
Total revenue.....	374,513.17	383,818.52
Expenses:		
Salaries.....	67,218.50	66,934.72
Annuities—retirement.....	2,592.97	3,567.67
Retirement pay.....	583.30	758.29
Travel.....	4,195.25	4,471.85
Payroll taxes.....	2,686.18	4,837.19
Employees' insurance.....	1,293.09	1,530.92
General insurance.....	317.00	1,304.45
Office expense.....	13,137.28	14,008.06
House operating expense.....	2,226.58	3,149.13
Office furniture and equipment.....	3,023.78	6,698.57
Auditing and legal expense.....	2,489.09	35,040.50
Service Center for Teachers of History.....	58,812.30	0
<i>American Historical Review:</i>		
Salaries.....	45,123.33	45,722.03
Notes and articles.....	2,644.00	3,487.50
Publication, printing and distribution.....	73,010.10	69,858.97
Office expense.....	12,022.65	16,259.68
Newsletter.....	12,877.43	14,536.38
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch.....	500.00	700.00
Council and committees.....	12,813.76	10,199.99
Special projects committees.....	0	635.40
Annual meeting.....	35,716.56	24,759.51
Data processing supplies.....	5,715.49	11,354.07
Dues.....	475.00	740.95
Herbert Baxter Adams prize.....	0	300.00
Building maintenance and repair.....	3,493.00	0
Investment management fee.....	2,616.67	3,019.00
Contingent and miscellaneous.....	443.37	1,077.50
Total expenses.....	366,026.68	344,952.33
Excess of revenue over expenses.....	\$8,486.49	\$38,866.19

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 22.
The accompanying note is an integral part of the financial statements.

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF REVENUE
AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND COMPARED WITH BUDGET (ON A
CASH BASIS) FOR THE PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER 1967 TO 30 JUNE 1968

	Actual	Budget	Over (or under) budget
Revenue:			
Dues	\$178,942.09	\$185,000.00	\$(6,057.91)
<i>American Historical Review</i>	71,065.69	50,000.00	21,065.69
Annual meeting	54,046.23	20,800.00	33,246.23
Publications sales	37,525.17		37,525.17
Investment income	20,708.40	25,000.00	(4,291.60)
Royalties, and miscellaneous	12,505.09	6,700.00	5,805.09
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(279.50)		(279.50)
Total revenue	374,513.17	287,500.00	87,013.17
Expenses:			
Salaries	67,218.50	63,915.00	3,303.50
Annuities—retirement	2,592.97	3,750.00	(1,157.03)
Retirement pay	583.30	833.00	(249.70)
Travel	4,195.25	4,170.00	25.25
Payroll taxes	2,686.18	5,000.00	(2,313.82)
Employees' insurance	1,293.09	2,080.00	(786.91)
General insurance	317.00		317.00
Office expense	13,137.28	7,500.00	5,637.28
House operating expense	2,226.58	3,333.00	(1,106.42)
Office furniture and equipment	3,023.78	3,333.00	(309.22)
Auditing and legal expense	2,489.09	8,333.00	(5,843.91)
Service Center for Teachers of History	58,812.30	36,000.00	22,812.30
<i>American Historical Review:</i>			
Salaries	45,123.33	43,600.00	1,523.33
Notes and articles	2,644.00	3,333.00	(689.00)
Publication, printing and distribution	73,010.10	70,000.00	3,010.10
Office expense	12,022.65	3,333.00	8,689.65
Newsletter	12,877.43	13,330.00	(452.57)
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch	500.00	417.00	83.00
Council and committees	12,813.76	8,333.00	4,480.76
Special projects committees	0		
Annual meeting	35,716.56	8,332.00	27,384.56
Data processing supplies	5,715.49	7,500.00	(1,784.51)
Dues	475.00	500.00	(25.00)
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize	0		
Building maintenance and repair	3,493.00	2,080.00	1,413.00
Investment management fee	2,616.67	2,915.00	(298.33)
Contingent and miscellaneous	443.37	2,080.00	(1,636.63)
Total expenses	366,026.68	304,000.00	62,026.68
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue)	\$8,486.49	\$(16,500.00)	\$24,986.49

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 22.
The accompanying note is an integral part of the financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ON A CASH BASIS) FOR THE PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER 1967 TO 30 JUNE 1968

<i>Fund or grant</i>	<i>Balances, 1 September 1967</i>	<i>Contributions and grants</i>	<i>Income and transfers</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balances, 30 June 1968</i>
Asia Foundation-Travel and Memberships	\$575.43			\$518.42	\$57.01
George Louis Beer Prize	9,362.25		\$364.75	300.00	9,427.00
Beveridge Memorial Fund	127,310.82		11,064.25	5,277.03	133,098.04
Carnegie Corp. Grant—International Meetings	291.72			291.72	0
Corey Prize Fund	5,651.94	\$8,000.00	115.06	500.00	13,267.00
Council on Library Resources—Status of Nat'l Archives	1,006.69			1,006.69	0
John H. Dunning Prize	9,486.80		91.17		9,577.97
Endowment	48,034.83	1,823.01	4,314.21		54,172.05
Ford Foundation Grants:					
Bibliographies of British History	623.12	6,000.00		2,000.00	4,623.12
Conference on Latin American History	19,244.65			4,295.61	14,949.04
National Bias in British-American Textbooks	2,239.33			2,239.33	0
Joint Committee for Defense of Rights of Historians	6,159.45	518.63		6,269.10	408.98
Clarence H. Haring Prize	11,152.43		110.85	8,000.00	3,263.28
The Historical Center	73.00				73.00
<i>History as a Career</i>	306.73		154.31	1,121.67	660.63#
J. Franklin Jameson	6,405.80		1,472.77	238.81	7,639.76

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ON A CASH BASIS) FOR THE PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER 1967 TO 30 JUNE 1968—Continued

	<i>Balances 1 September 1967</i>	<i>Contributions and grants</i>	<i>Income and transfers</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balances 30 June 1968</i>
Littleton-Griswold.....	49,467.58		2,026.61		51,494.19
David M. Matteson.....	137,423.21		5,289.61	2,392.25	140,320.57
NDEA Follow-up Study.....	3,222.69#			(16.54)	3,206.15#
Compass—T & T Evaluation.....	0	22,794.71		13,689.42	9,105.29
National Endowment for Humanities:					
Comp. Historical Statistics.....	4,600.30	21,250.00		18,412.05	7,438.25
Colonial Court Records.....	1,078.71#	5,000.00		3,921.29	0
Survey of Bibliographica Services.....	4,392.20			4,392.20	0
Office of Education Grant:					
Film Criteria Study.....	797.24#	1,901.00		621.14	482.62
Professional Register.....	2,408.12		2,723.79		5,131.91
Fund for Repairs and Renovation.....	3,324.16				3,324.16
Revolving Fund for Publications.....	4,477.12		249.16		4,726.28
Fund for Service Center.....	9,181.45#		9,181.45(1)		0
Rockefeller Foundation—Film Project.....	0	8,500.00		6,294.57	2,205.43
Robert L. Schuyler Prize.....	381.63	260.00	16.56		658.19
Lynn Thorndike Fund.....	0		1,071.46		1,071.46
Andrew O. White Prize.....	1,824.34		52.10		1,876.44
Totals.....	\$441,943.56	\$76,047.35	\$38,298.11	\$81,764.76	\$474,524.26

#Debit balance. (1) Deficit absorbed by General.

DRAFT BUDGETS—1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70

	<i>Actual 1967-68 (10 mos.)</i>	<i>Original proposed 1968-69</i>	<i>Proposed revised 1968-69</i>	<i>Proposed 1969-70</i>
INCOME				
Dues.....	178,942	234,000	¹ 215,000	215,000
AHR.....	71,066	65,000	75,000	80,000
Service Center Sales.....	37,525	60,000	45,000	45,000
Annual Meeting.....	54,046	45,000	² 65,000	65,000
Professional Register.....	2,724		³ 4,000	4,000
Investment Income.....	20,708	32,000	28,000	28,000
Royalties.....	12,505	8,000	12,000	12,000
Total.....	\$377,516	\$444,000	\$444,000	\$449,000
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries: executive membership }.....			⁴ 75,700	78,200
Professional Register }.....	67,219	81,300	10,300	10,800
annual meeting }.....			12,000	12,600
<i>American Historical Review</i> *.....	132,800	164,300	173,100	183,000
Service Center*.....	58,812	86,000	64,300	64,300
Annuities.....	2,593	5,700	5,700	6,000

DRAFT BUDGETS—1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70—Continued

	<i>Actual 1867-68 (10 mos.)</i>	<i>Original proposed 1968-69</i>	<i>Proposed revised 1968-69</i>	<i>Proposed 1869-70</i>
Retirement	583	1,000	1,000	1,000
Payroll taxes	2,686	6,000	9,000	9,000
Travel (executive only)	4,195	5,000	5,000	5,000
Insurance	1,610	2,500	2,500	2,500
Office expenses	13,137	9,000	9,000	9,000
House operating expenses	2,227	4,000	4,000	4,000
Furniture and Equipment	3,024	4,000	4,000	4,000
Data processing	5,715	9,000	11,000	9,000
Building Maintenance and repair	3,493	2,500	2,500	2,500
Auditing and Legal	2,489	10,000	15,000	10,000
Annual meeting	35,717	12,000	40,000	40,000
<i>AHA Newsletter</i>	12,878	17,000	17,000	18,000
Council and Committees	12,814	10,000	15,000	15,000
Pacific Coast Branch	500	500	500	500
Dues	475	2,000	2,000	2,000
Investment Management Fee	2,617	3,500	3,000	3,000
Contingent and Miscellaneous	443	2,500	2,500	2,500
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize		300	774	
Total	\$366,027	\$437,800	\$484,874	\$491,900

*See analyses below.

ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW BUDGET

	<i>Actual 1967-68 (10 mos.)</i>	<i>Original proposed 1968-69</i>	<i>Proposed revised 1968-69</i>	<i>Proposed 1969-70</i>
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries	45, 123	72, 300	⁴ 56, 100	59, 000
Meetings and Travel			3, 000	3, 000
Notes and Articles	2, 644	4, 000	5, 000	5, 000
Printing and Distribution	73, 010	84, 000	94, 000	100, 000
Office Expenses	12, 023	4, 000	16, 000	16, 000
Total	\$132, 800	\$164, 300	\$173, 100	\$183, 000

ANALYSIS OF SERVICE CENTER BUDGET

DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries	19, 463	27, 000	⁴ 20, 300	21, 300
Office expenses	3, 690	11, 000	8, 000	8, 000
Mailing cost	4, 503	4, 500	4, 500	4, 500
Travel	1, 673	1, 500	1, 500	1, 500
Fees and Production Costs	23, 733	35, 000	23, 000	23, 000
Conferences	4, 194	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000
Project Development	1, 556	2, 000	2, 000	1, 000
Total	\$58, 812	\$86, 000	\$64, 300	\$64, 300

NOTES

¹ The increase in number of members, steady over the past years, slowed down last winter and ceased this fall. The annual count of members, for many years reached by subtracting "drops" and adding "new members," will this year be done by count of cards 15 December, and may justify revising this figure.

² Annual meeting at New York and exhibit booth sales for Washington

(1969) warrant increasing income, but expenses will be also up, so that the net (exclusive of salaries) is reduced to \$25,000 from \$33,000.

³ This income item was by auditors' oversight segregated in their last two reports as a separate account.

⁴ The auditors in summer 1968 allocated salaries methodically among the chief AHA functions, according to staff time actually spent on each.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

15 December 1968

I. GENERAL

	<i>15 December</i>	
	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>
Total membership:		
Honorary.....	19	21
Life.....	408	408
Annual.....	15, 269	15, 797
Trustees.....	5	5
Fifty-year members.....	31	30
Total.....	15, 732	16, 261
Total paid membership, including life members.....	15, 677	16, 205
Delinquent members.....	2, 162	2, 832
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	17, 839	19, 037
Gains:		
Life members.....	13	4
Annual members.....	2, 513	3, 060
	2, 526	3, 064
Losses:		
Deaths—Honorary members.....	2	2
Life members.....	4	3
Fifty-year members.....	4	3
Annual members.....	35	46
	45	54
Resignations.....	117	102
Drops.....	1, 318	1, 710
	1, 480	1, 866
Net gain.....	1, 046	1, 198
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	17, 839	19, 037

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	<i>15 December</i>	
	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>
Alabama.....	110	120
Alaska.....	18	22
Arizona.....	83	98
Arkansas.....	47	49
California.....	1, 547	1, 616
Colorado.....	180	190
Connecticut.....	476	512
Delaware.....	63	60
District of Columbia.....	440	498
Florida.....	197	221
Georgia.....	181	197
Guam.....	3	4
Hawaii.....	38	4
	8	8

1968 OFFICERS' REPORTS

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES—Continued

	15 December	
	1967	1968
Idaho.....	20	28
Illinois.....	956	1,039
Indiana.....	401	476
Iowa.....	209	224
Kansas.....	154	178
Kentucky.....	151	165
Louisiana.....	144	143
Maine.....	87	107
Maryland.....	533	559
Massachusetts.....	963	1,038
Michigan.....	656	729
Minnesota.....	261	285
Mississippi.....	45	45
Missouri.....	302	333
Montana.....	35	41
Nebraska.....	104	103
Nevada.....	19	22
New Hampshire.....	96	107
New Jersey.....	604	645
New Mexico.....	53	66
New York.....	2,440	2,665
North Carolina.....	391	437
North Dakota.....	26	28
Ohio.....	726	707
Oklahoma.....	96	103
Oregon.....	151	153
Pennsylvania.....	1,023	1,066
Puerto Rico.....	11	12
Rhode Island.....	119	136
South Carolina.....	107	117
South Dakota.....	34	39
Tennessee.....	186	196
Texas.....	472	517
Utah.....	62	61
Vermont.....	68	69
Virgin Islands.....	1	2
Virginia.....	571	604
Washington.....	218	233
West Virginia.....	82	85
Wisconsin.....	418	461
Wyoming.....		11
Canada.....	401	444
Other Countries.....	445	439
	17,232	18,553
Address unknown.....	607	484
Total.....	17,839	19,037

III. MEMBERSHIP BY REGIONS

	15 December	
	1967	1968
New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.....	1,809	1,969
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.....	5,103	5,493

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

III. MEMBERSHIP BY REGIONS—Continued

	15 December	
	1967	1968
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1, 447	1, 576
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	3, 157	3, 412
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	574	611
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1, 849	2, 002
Pacific Coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2, 432	2, 589
Territories and Dependencies: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	15	18
Canada	401	444
Other Countries	445	439
Address Unknown	607	484
Total	17, 839	19, 037

IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE 15 DECEMBER 1967

Honorary Members:

- Sir George Peabody Gooch, Chalfont St. Peter, England (31 August 1968)
- Mario Toscana, Rome, Italy (16 September 1968)

Life Members:

- David L. Dowd, Lexington, Kentucky (25 October 1968)
- Harold Underwood Faulkner, Northampton, Massachusetts (17 June 1968)
- Frank J. Klingberg, Los Angeles, California (4 June 1968)

Fifty-Year Members:

- Harry Elmer Barnes, Malibu, California (25 August 1968)
- Ralph Haswell Lutz, Stanford, California (8 April 1968)
- Katharine Renich, Woodstock, Illinois

Annual Members:

- Charles S. Alden, Cambridge, Massachusetts (22 May 1968)
- Maurice W. Armstrong, Collegeville, Pennsylvania (24 May 1968)
- Winston C. Babb, Greenville, South Carolina (21 January 1968)
- J. N. Bowman, Berkeley, California (14 July 1968)
- Rushton Coulborn, Bradford, Massachusetts (16 April 1968)
- Harold Davis, Bradford, Massachusetts
- Robert E. Drayer, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania (29 March 1968)
- Edgar L. Erickson, Champaign, Illinois (4 March 1968)
- Floyd F. Ewing, College Station, Texas (23 September 1968)
- Newton C. Farr, Chicago, Illinois (8 November 1967)
- John T. Farrell, Washington, District of Columbia (11 November 1968)
- Francis Fenner, Rensselaer, Indiana
- Henry Folmer, Denver, Colorado (12 June 1968)
- Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, Washington, D.C. (29 August 1968)
- William J. Grattan, Worcester, Massachusetts (8 December 1967)
- James M. Grimes, Sewanee, Tennessee (22 May 1968)
- Paul J. Hallinan, Atlanta, Georgia
- Marshall G. Hodgson, Chicago, Illinois
- Ernest Horn, Iowa City, Iowa (18 September 1968)
- Sexson E. Humphreys, Indianapolis, Indiana (3 March 1968)
- Rev. Walter J. Kapica, S.J., Cincinnati, Ohio (14 May 1968)
- Joseph Kaster, Brooklyn, New York

1968 OFFICERS' REPORTS

Annual Members—Continued

Rev. Ermin E. Klaus, O.F.M., Bonaventure, New York
Robert LaFollette, APO San Francisco, California
Robert M. Langdon, Annapolis, Maryland
John R. Lohmann, Misenheimer, North Carolina
Frank E. Louraine, Arlington, Virginia
Walter D. Love, Bridgeport, Connecticut (6 March 1967)
Vice-Adm. Leland P. Lovette, Alexandria, Virginia
Janet L. MacDonald, Hollins College, Virginia (17 July 1968)
Charles H. McIlwain, Milton, Massachusetts (1 June 1968)
K. A. MacKirdy, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada (May 1968)
Arthur K. Marmor, Alexandria, Virginia (8 December 1968)
Walter Millis, New York, New York (17 March 1968)
David E. Owen, Cambridge, Massachusetts (13 February 1968)
Stanley M. Pergellis, Cape Porpoise, Maine (10 April 1968)
Rembert W. Patrick, Athens, Georgia (16 November 1967)
John D. Peterson, Santa Barbara, California
Henry P. Prentiss, Kutztown, Pennsylvania (14 July 1968)
Frank D. Reeve, Albuquerque, New Mexico (31 December 1967)
Alfred A. Skerpan, Kent, Ohio (5 December 1967)
Joseph Straub, Kansas City, Kansas
Carolyn L. Vogland, Minneapolis, Minnesota (30 August 1968)
Richard S. West, Annapolis, Maryland (13 February 1968)
Harvey Wish, Cleveland, Ohio (10 April 1968)
John Cook Wyllie, Charlottesville, Virginia

Minutes of the Meeting of the Council of the American Historical Association

AHA Offices, 14 March 1968

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by the chairman, AHA President John K. Fairbank. Present were Mr. Fairbank; C. Vann Woodward, Vice-President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Henry R. Winkler, Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review*; and elected members Thomas C. Cochran, Philip D. Curtin, Caroline Robbins, Carl E. Schorske, Lynn White, jr., and William B. Willcox. Also present at the Council's invitation were James B. Conacher, William E. Leuchtenburg, Louis Morton, John F. Roche, Robert W. Shoemaker, and Lawrence W. Towner, Program and Local Arrangements Committee chairmen for 1966, 1967, and 1968; Robert K. Webb; and Robert L. Zangrando, Assistant Executive Secretary. Elected Council members David M. Potter and John L. Snell, and voting former presidents Hajo Holborn, Frederic C. Lane, and Roy F. Nichols were unable to attend.

Mr. Fairbank read a telegram from Mr. Potter conveying his earnest regrets at being in bed with the flu and unable to attend.

On motion, the Council approved the draft minutes of the 27 December 1967 meeting. Also approved were actions taken by the Executive Committee since that meeting, as follows:

Authorization of initial actions looking toward the Association's accepting responsibility for housing and fiscal management of CONPASS (Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs) beginning in the summer of 1968.

Sending official letters to the Rockefeller and Ford foundations endorsing and urging funding for "Proposed Program of Archival Technical Assistance to Undeveloped Nations," submitted to the foundations by the International Council on Archives.

Making the AHA mailing list available to Senator George McGovern and to Congressman Frank Thompson.

Mr. Fairbank then directed the Council's attention to the first agenda item, discussion of the overall administrative problems of the annual meeting.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, 1968

He suggested the members keep in mind the question of the role of the annual meeting in the context of the Association's whole range of functions and goals, during discussion of specific administrative problems. The Council began with remarks on the problems of the Program Committee submitted by Mr. Morton.

After discussion, Mr. Fairbank summarized by listing four topics which could be written up as working papers: (1) Program Committee means and budget; (2) means of increasing continuity on the Program Committee; (3) possibilities for reaching into other areas and avoiding parochial subjects; and (4) down-playing the role of subgroups in AHA annual meetings. Mr. Woodward suggested the agenda for the next meeting include a discussion of phasing out joint sessions.

Mr. Schorske said he thought these questions could best be explored by setting up a subcommittee of the Council to consider the functions of the meeting, and assigning to it for discussion these topics in particular. He moved that such a committee be created, and the motion carried. The Executive Secretary was asked to choose its members in consultation with the Executive Committee.

Mr. Fairbank then turned the Council's attention to the local arrangements problems of the annual meeting.

Mr. Fairbank summed up the discussion, noting that it was the consensus of the group that the AHA business manager should assume at least the cashier function formerly carried out by the Local Arrangements Committee, and possibly move into other areas of local arrangements operations.

Following a short break, Mr. Fairbank announced that Mr. Ward and the Executive Committee had consulted and proposed the following membership for the Council subcommittee to consider the annual meeting functions: Mr. Morton (Chairman), Mr. Curtin, Mr. Leuchtenburg, Miss Robbins, Mr. Schorske, Mr. Towner, and Mr. White. The Council approved the membership as proposed.

The six program and local arrangements chairmen then left the meeting, and Mr. Fairbank went on to the next agenda item, concerning the relationship of the proposed Woodrow Wilson Center and Hostel, and the Center for Scholars proposed by Julian P. Boyd in his 1964 presidential address. W. Stull Holt had written to point out that the two proposals should not be equated, and to ask that the Council not permit the challenge to create a proper center for historical scholarship represented by Mr. Boyd's proposal to be neglected, and that it not accept a weaker substitute under the aegis of government. The Council decided to keep this point in view pending further developments.

The next agenda item to which the Council turned its attention was the report and recommendations of the ad hoc Committee on Prizes and Awards appointed in December 1966 to review the Association's prizes in light of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

certain problems and new developments. The report included the following recommendations:

1. The Committee suggested that the Beveridge Prize be awarded for distinguished books rather than manuscripts; that the Dunning Prize be administered by the same committee for works by a younger scholar; and that the amount of the Beveridge Prize be increased if available funds permit.

2. The Committee recommended that the Littleton-Griswold Prize be discontinued.

3. The Committee recommended the establishment of two substantial prizes 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.

4. The Committee recommended that the Council adopt the following guidelines for acceptance of funds in future for establishment of prizes:

(a) An endowment of at least \$15,000 or, in special cases, a guarantee of \$500 a year for five years;

(b) 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

(c) 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.

Mr. Fairbank expressed the sense of the meeting as follows: (1) The Council agrees on the importance of prizes as a function of the Association; (2) The Council agrees that it wants data on the exact terms and legal status of each prize now given by the Association, in time for the September meeting; and (3) The Council agrees that questions of the prize-granting procedure should be examined by the Council. Mr. Fairbank suggested that Mr. Ward and Mr. Winkler draft a statement about the nomination process for prizes and the preliminary screening of books.

On motion, the Council voted to adopt recommendations (1) and (2) of the Committee on Prizes and Awards.

Next, upon motion, the Council voted to appoint Robert W. Shoemaker of North Central College as Local Arrangements Chairman for the 1968 Annual Meeting. At that point, the Council recessed for lunch.

Upon reconvening after lunch, Mr. Fairbank called upon Mr. Ward to deliver the report of the Executive Secretary.

As the first item in his report, Mr. Ward asked the Council to appoint Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University, as the third AHA member on the six-member AHA-OAH "watchdog" committee which is to be the continuing form of the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment, composed of the president, executive secretary, and a third member from each organization. On motion the

Council so appointed Mr. Kelly. Mr. Ward said that once the Organization of American Historians had appointed its members, the first thing the committee should do is to form a set of criteria for consideration of future appeals.

The next item in Mr. Ward's report concerned the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives. The Council had received the rebuttal of Robert Bahmer, Archivist of the United States, to the committee's short report. Mr. Ward proposed that the Council leave the matter to the Joint Committee unless its members wanted the Council to take action. Mr. Fairbank said Mr. Morton was the only member of the Joint Committee present at the Council meeting and that he had promised to return to speak about the committee after lunch.

Mr. Willcox said he would like the opportunity to hear Mr. Morton's remarks. Mr. Ward said that the staff study which was not presented to the Council in December, being a document of some 350 pages, will go to the printer soon. Mr. Ward had told Mr. Boyd he thought the Council would want it understood that the AHA sponsorship would not be indicated on the title page. Mr. Boyd agreed and said the circumstances of the AHA's involvement would be spelled out by him in the foreword.

On motion, the Council directed the Executive Secretary to ascertain the exact wording of the foreword's reference to the relation of the Association to the project before such wording was made final.

The next item in Mr. Ward's report concerned the proposed assumption by the Association of the housing and fiscal management of CONPASS (Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs) beginning in the summer of 1968. Mr. Ward noted that the Executive Committee had agreed that the Association should take preliminary steps leading to this end.

Mr. Fairbank raised the question whether it is a proper function of the Association to relate to the government with respect to history in the schools, and said that, at this point, the Association's interest may have to seek a connection with government activity in that area. Dr. Zangrando agreed, noting that the government is presently the leading source of funds to improve history teaching in the schools. He said the Association needs to have a continuing role in shaping policy, rather than simply approaching government sources with special projects for funding on an ad hoc basis. Mr. Ward briefly reviewed the difficulties the Association now faces in seeking to initiate new projects in this area, and gave his opinion that the connection with CONPASS would strengthen the Association's hand in pursuing helpful contacts. He mentioned that after an AHA delegate had completed a one-year appointment on the Board of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), NCATE invited the Association to appoint a delegate to serve two more years rather than rotating the board vacancy to another professional association. Mr. Ward said this

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indicated that NCATE valued the participation of the AHA delegate, and that the Association could fruitfully involve itself in evaluation of teacher training from other directions as well.

Upon motion, the Council voted to approve the assumption by the Association of the housing and fiscal management of CONPASS.

Mr. Ward then concluded his report by commending the good work of the Association staff, and particularly Dr. Zangrando, which enabled the business of the Association to go forward in the weeks of Mr. Ward's absence following eye surgery.

The next agenda item was the report of the Managing Editor. Mr. Winkler reported to the Council on the 30 December Board of Editors' meeting. The ten-year index for 1955-1965 has been compiled and is about to be published for the first time by the AHA rather than the Macmillan Company. Mr. Winkler said there are outstanding questions as to the number of copies to order, the possibility of advertisements, and so on, to be worked out by Mr. Ward, Mr. Kayser, and Mr. Harris, the business manager. He said that as editor he had tried to choose articles for inclusion in the *Review* that were of interest to the profession as a whole, not just to small groups of specialists in narrow fields. The Board of Editors feels this trend should continue, though some feel it has not gone far enough and others take a more conservative approach. Two of the promising ideas thrown out at the meeting were that it would be good to commission *Review* essays by historians on areas related to history, designed to give historians information about what is new in, for instance, sociology, that historians should be aware of, and that the time has come when the *Review* can move away from absolute restrictions on the length of reviews. Mr. Cochran said he was not entirely in favor of letting reviews grow; five hundred words seemed adequate to him for an incisive critique. Mr. Winkler agreed in general, but thought that in cases of very important works or groups of works, longer reviews would be appropriate. He mentioned the possibility of re-reviews of books after perhaps ten years' time for assessment has passed.

Mr. White said he would like to raise a question bearing on bibliography, since the AHA is moving into this area. His concern was that the time is approaching to reach agreement among major learned societies about how references are to be indicated. He said considerations bearing on this would be simplicity and economy. Mr. Curtin mentioned a similar problem in standardizing references with respect to archiving of tapes. Mr. Winkler said he had discussed with Oscar Winther the value of the lists of books published which were not chosen to be reviewed, printed at the back of the *Review* as a bibliographical aid. They agreed that such coverage could be made in better ways, but the matter needs to be discussed further with editors of other historical journals. Mr. Winkler urged Mr. Webb to do so, and Mr. Webb said he planned to.

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Mr. Webb then excused himself from the meeting. Mr. Fairbank called upon Mr. Kayser to give the Treasurer's report.

Mr. Kayser moved that the Council appoint Mr. Webb as Managing Editor of the *Review* for three years beginning 1 June at four-fifths time, with fringe benefits as described in letters from Mr. Ward to Mr. Webb dated 2 February and from Mr. Kayser to John Mundy dated 16 February. The motion carried. Mr. Kayser next made some general observations on the financial position of the Association. He then reviewed briefly for the Council's information circumstances incident to a change in personnel in the office of Business Manager of the Association.

Mr. Fairbank then asked the Council to return to the subject of the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives. Mr. Morton subsequently returned, and was able to provide further information as part of the Council's consideration of the matter.

After discussion, members urged that the Council insist that if the study is published, it be published with the statement that although it was prepared with a grant from the Association through the Council on Library Resources, it does not necessarily represent the opinion of the Council of the Association; and suggested that the matter of royalties on the sale of the book be looked into. It was moved that the Council notify the Committee that it wishes clarification on the rebuttal's allegations of factual error in the report, and that as a matter of good procedure, the Council's approval of the short report be withheld and the whole matter suspended pending receipt of such clarification.

The Council adopted this motion. It was agreed that Mr. Bahmer's letter should receive a response thanking him for his views and noting that the Council is taking the contents of the letter under advisement.

The next agenda item was a request for the Council's support on the question of the future location of the British Museum Library. After discussion, members concluded that while it may well be appropriate for individual scholars to give support to the continued location in central London of the library, it would not be appropriate for the Council representing the national United States historical body to take a position on the British Museum Library.

Next Mr. Woodward asked the Council to adopt the following motion:

RESOLVED, That the Council requests the Executive Secretary to frame and deliver a suitable petition to the appropriate Congressional committee requesting revision of Title 13, United States Code, if necessary, so as to make available original census records for the census of 1900, and, if possible, 1910, and with provision that after sixty years have passed such original census records will henceforth be available to scholars.

He explained that the Bureau of the Census indicates that original census records are not available and will not be available for examination by scholars because the information was gathered with guarantees of con-

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fidentiality. He felt that two generations of confidentiality were enough to insure privacy, and that the law should be changed to insure availability of original census data after sixty years. The motion carried.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the same was, on motion, adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Minutes of the Meeting of the Council of the American Historical Association

AHA Offices, 28 September 1968

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 a.m. by the chairman, AHA President John K. Fairbank. Present were Mr. Fairbank; C. Vann Woodward, Vice-President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert K. Webb, Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review*; voting former presidents Frederic C. Lane and Roy F. Nichols; and elected members Thomas C. Cochran, David M. Potter, Caroline Robbins, John L. Snell, Lynn White, jr., and William B. Willcox. Also present at the Council's invitation was Robert L. Zangrando, Assistant Executive Secretary. Elected Council members Philip Curtin and Carl Schorske and voting former president Hajo Holborn were unable to attend.

On motion, the Council approved the draft minutes of the meeting of 14 March 1968. Also approved were actions taken by the Executive Committee since that meeting, as follows:

The decision not to award the George Louis Beer Prize in 1968, since the terms of that prize are under review.

Appointment of the AHA President and Executive Secretary, ex officio, to represent the AHA on a joint committee of the Association for Asian Studies and the AHA, with a view to coordinating efforts in promoting historical studies and the study of Asian history, as proposed by the Conference on Asian History.

Increasing bonding on AHA personnel to \$50,000 per person.

Applying the balance (\$4,726.28) in the Revolving Fund for Publications to the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund.

Assignment of the Thorndike bequest (royalties from Lynn Thorndike's *History of Mediaeval Europe*) to the AHA endowment fund.

Altering the work year for professional historians on the Association's staff from eleven months to ten and one-half months.

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Approval of the salary-or-annuity option for AHA office staff in TIAA* agreements, beginning 15 July 1968.

Approval of the report of the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives, and releasing it to members of Congress and others as appropriate.

The Council then discussed a recommendation by the Executive Committee that the Council submit to the membership an amendment to the constitution which would allow the Council to fix the amount of dues and the types of membership. The President concluded that the Council acquiesced in the submission of this amendment to the membership.

Mr. Fairbank then directed the Council's attention to the first item on the agenda, the setting of registration fees at the 1968 Annual Meeting. The Business Manager had suggested that the fee be set at \$2.00 for those who preregister and \$3.00 for those who register at the meeting. Mr. Ward noted that the new arrangements for preregistration and a published Locator Index were modeled on the established procedures of the Modern Language Association's annual meetings; only the \$3.00 fee for those who failed to preregister would represent increase over last year's fee. These fees were then approved by a unanimous vote.

The next item was a request that the Association endorse educational television, in the form of joining the Council of Supporting Organizations of the National Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting. It was moved and voted to take no action on the request.

The Council next took up the matter of a revision of office custom as to leave for AHA staff members. The two major revisions are as follows: (1) medical leave will hereafter accumulate without limit, so that it may serve more clearly as an insurance provision, and (2) while no more than twenty days' annual leave can be compensated on termination of employment, as much as thirty days can be accumulated, allowing long-term staff members to arrange for such things as a six-week trip to Europe. The Council, on motion, approved these revisions as to leave.

The Council next acted to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Committees, caused by the resignation of John Blum. On behalf of the officers Mr. Ward nominated Henry R. Winkler, and the Council approved this choice.

The Council then discussed the possibility of following the lead of the American Society of International Law, in a resolution urging acceleration of publication of *Foreign Relations of the United States* by the Department of State. Discussion indicated agreement on the importance of this matter. Mr. White moved that the Council urge acceleration of publication of *Foreign Relations* to reduce the lag behind the authorized schedule (publication after twenty years). The motion passed.

*Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association.

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The Council then, on Mr. Ward's suggestion, agreed to endorse the reprinting of the Association's *Annual Reports* from the beginning of publication through the Index volumes of 1914, by the Carrollton Press, Inc., of Arlington, Virginia. The Carrollton Press will furnish the AHA with a set of the reprinted volumes in return for this endorsement.

Mr. Ward brought up the desirability of using the Matteson Fund for steps preparatory to implementation of newer ways of handling the *Writings on American History*. He read the terms of the will and noted that the amount of Mr. Matteson's bequest (\$87,000) has by now nearly doubled, but remains inactive waiting for appropriate use. He suggested the Council charge the Committee on Bibliographical Services to History with planning uses for the Matteson Fund, in parallel fashion to the Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund except that until further notice, expenditures proposed by the Committee should be laid as recommendations before the Council for its action. Mr. Ward, questioned by Mr. Nichols, confirmed that editorial work on the *Writings on American History* has ground to a halt pending new arrangements, which should incorporate the new methods projected by the Committee on Bibliographical Services. The Council agreed to instruct the Committee as Mr. Ward had suggested.

Mr. Kayser then presented the Treasurer's report for the ten-month period from 1 September 1967 to 30 June 1968. He explained that the Association has now changed the beginning of its fiscal year from 1 September to 1 July to agree with the practice of the Federal Government and most businesses. He went on to say that since the AHA is required to submit its treasurer's report to Congress within six months after the end of the fiscal year, the Council would have to act on the report at the present meeting, instead of the December meeting, which has been the case.

Mr. Kayser answered questions from Council members about various items on the budget. He noted that this year's budget was a deficit budget, and that the AHA had bought real estate in the last year. The Council on motion approved and accepted the Treasurer's report.

Mr. Zangrando then presented his Assistant Executive Secretary's report. Under an Office of Education grant a project has been completed on "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." He reported briefly on the activities of the Educational Products Information Exchange Institute (EPIE), which the Office of Education helped to establish, and on whose advisory board the Service Center serves.

Mr. Zangrando then reported on a project he has been helping develop, to promote grass-roots contacts among teachers, historians, and educators, within regional areas across the country, which is intended as a proposal to the Office of Education for funds under EPDA. Mr. Ward said that he preferred to wait until the proposal was actually drafted before seeking Council approval.

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Mr. Fairbank thanked the Assistant Executive Secretary for his reports.

Mr. Ward then asked the Council if there were any comments on the committee reports which had not previously been shown to the Council and were now distributed to them for their information. These reports are soon to be printed in the 1967 *Annual Report*.

Mr. Fairbank then turned the Council's attention to the next item on the agenda, a discussion of the Council's decision to change the site of the annual meeting from Chicago to New York City. To begin, he and Mr. Kayser reported on Friday's (27 September) meeting with the representatives from the Hilton hotels, both the Chicago and national representatives. Mr. Kayser reported the hotel people's views as presented.

Mr. Fairbank recounted the argument that he had presented to the hotel people: that the main responsibility of the AHA officers was to maintain a healthy annual meeting, and that the program would have been injured if it had been kept in Chicago. Thus, the Council viewed its action as in no way political, but merely as response to an administrative problem.

After considerable discussion, a motion was made to reverse the decision, which was defeated by a vote of twelve to one with one abstention.

All members of the Council agreed that the statement of explanation to the press and to the public in general should be as brief and as unintrospective as possible. Accordingly, the following statement was decided on:

The Council of the American Historical Association, at its regular fall meeting on 28 September 1968, confirmed its decision to move the Association's annual meeting from Chicago to New York. This decision was based upon evidence that attendance and participation at the meeting would be adversely affected if it were held in Chicago in 1968.

Next the Council discussed revision of the statement to appear in the October *Newsletter* about the change of site for the annual meeting. The following statement was authorized:

Responding to the urging of many members following the events of 26-30 August in Chicago, the AHA Council by majority vote on 5 September took the practical decision to shift the location of the 1968 Annual Meeting from Chicago to the Statler Hilton Hotel in New York City. The Council confirmed its decision at its regular fall meeting on 28 September.

The Council's action was in accord with a firm recommendation by the 1968 Program Committee, which under date of 3 September judged that to hold the meeting in Chicago offered less chances of a successful meeting than to convene it elsewhere.

The decision was above all responsive to strong expressions of opinion volunteered by AHA members in many locations, including a resolution voted 61 to 30 by the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA at the regular business meeting of the Branch on 30 August. The repre-

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sentativeness of this particular vote was suggested by the even more one-sided vote in favor of a change of site in polls taken at a number of history departments in various parts of the country and reported to the Association's officers.

The Association regreted its withdrawing at this late date from its arrangements for 1968 with the Conrad Hilton Hotel, which in many previous years has proved a most satisfactory host for its meetings.

After a recess for lunch, the Council discussed steps to implement the report of the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives. The main question to be considered was whether the Association should accept the invitation to appoint two representatives to the newly created Archives Advisory Council, to be composed of the Archivist as chairman, thirteen representatives of historical, archival, and other professional organizations, and five representatives of state or local agencies or charitable, religious, educational, civic, social welfare, or other similar nonprofit organizations. Its function will be to advise the General Services Administrator on policies, procedures, programs, objectives, and other matters relating to the effectiveness of the federal archival program in providing a maximum contribution to society.

Mr. White moved that the Association recommend two members to serve on the Archives Advisory Council, with the expectation that the council will be free to discuss whatever matters may be relevant to a maximum contribution by the National Archives. The motion carried. Names were then suggested for the two delegates to be named by Mr. Fairbank as President.

The Council turned its attention then to the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee on the Annual Meeting. After discussion of the purpose and date of the annual meeting, the Council agreed that a questionnaire, to be included in the *AHA Newsletter*, be sent out to members to determine at what times of the year they would like to have the annual meeting, in accordance with the committee's recommendation. This questionnaire, to be drafted by the Executive Secretary, also will include other questions to discover members' views on the comparative relevance of various aspects of the annual meeting. Next, the Council adopted the Committee's recommendation that the 1972 annual meeting be held in New Orleans, as a means of trying out the convention-hall type of arrangement. The Council also took note of the Committee's recommendation that the annual meetings be rotated to the East coast, the midwest, the West coast, and the South, as far as this may be practical.

Next the Council discussed the problem of permitting the arrangement of sessions at the annual meeting by other historical groups, under the name of "joint sessions." It was felt more important to consider the reconstitution of the Program Committee proposed by the ad hoc Committee on the Annual Meeting. Mr. Snell moved that the terms of members of the

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Program Committee be limited to two years. The motion failed by a vote of ten to four.

Mr. Fairbank suggested that the Council vote on the whole of the paragraph on the Program Committee, as follows:

The Ad Hoc Committee was unanimous in recommending that the Program Committee be constituted as a standing committee of the Association, members to be elected for a three-year term. The membership should consist of six elected members, the President and Vice-President of the Association for that year, the Executive Secretary, the Local Arrangements chairman, and a designated staff member. As the Ad Hoc Committee viewed it, the Program Committee would operate on a September-to-September cycle, i.e. the chairman for any given year would complete most of his work by September when the program goes to press. The new chairman would assume his duties in September and the vice-president that year—who would be president the following year—would join a committee in planning the meeting. This would give us almost one and a half years lead time, and since the members would be serving for the three-year term there would always be experienced members on the committee. Continuity would be further provided by the Executive Secretary and the AHA staff. Membership on the committee would be determined by the usual procedure through the committee on committees.

It was agreed that if the Council were to agree with the Committee's recommendations on the Program Committee, the Program Committee could then itself take up matters such as whether to eliminate joint sessions, and present the Council with its conclusions for formal action. Mr. White moved that the Committee's recommendations be accepted. The motion carried unanimously.

The final item on the agenda was consideration of the draft memorandum on "Functions of the American Historical Association." Mr. Ward pointed out that the paper now is only a draft, and that when it is formally accepted and approved by the Council, he proposed to distribute copies of it to various other secretaries, make copies available to members at the annual meeting, and give word in the February *Newsletter* of its availability. Mr. Ward asked if Council members noted any points of substance they wished changed. Mr. Woodward and several others turned in to him suggestions of editorial improvements.

Mr. Fairbank pointed out that the memorandum was intended to lay a basis for some streamlining in the activities of the Association, by bringing out priorities. There are things that only the Association can do, but there are other things that smaller groups can do for themselves. There followed a short discussion of the informality of the process by which other groups have become affiliated with the Association. When an organization, such

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as the Economic History Association, becomes able to arrange its own functions by itself, it no longer meets with the AHA. Mr. Ward pointed out the complexity of AHA relations with the federal government and its agencies. It was noted that the Executive Committee in July had agreed that the AHA would do well to join with other historical groups in making representations to the federal government.

Mr. Lane urged that the AHA find some way to work toward a national Institute of Historical Research, especially since the federal government seems unlikely to support endeavors of this nature. Mr. Lane had in mind a staff, of some old and some young people, whose business it would be to know what research was going on in the whole field of history and to give financial and other help where it was needed. This staff could also inform the membership of matters before the government agencies and Congress, involving support of the kind of research that historians wanted to do. The Institute would ideally be an ongoing, endowed organization.

Mr. Ward intervened to explain that the pending legislation to establish a Wilson Center for Scholars represented an intermediate goal in this direction, and that since earlier efforts to find a historian who could devote half time to fund raising for the Institute were unsuccessful, the Association has limited its efforts for the time being to support of the Woodrow Wilson Center. He had word that within the next weeks chances were excellent for passage of the bill by Congress. A resolution from the AHA of support to Senator Pell and Representative Thompson, who are working for the bill, would be timely. Mr. White accordingly moved that the Council support the Wilson Center, with the proviso that, after the Wilson Center is either approved or disapproved by Congress, the Association go on to pursue an Institute of Historical Research, since the Center is not designed expressly to aid historians. The motion, with the proviso, carried.

Mr. Lane asked if the AHA did not perhaps need more general research committees. He suggested that the functions paper be revised to show all past research committees, and that all the committees on research be grouped together. Mr. Cochran pointed out that it was best to have the smallest number possible of standing committees. Accordingly the Committee on Committees was instructed to consolidate where possible the committees now existing.

Having completed its business, the Council adjourned at 3:22 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Minutes of the Meeting of the Council of the American Historical Association

STATLER HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK

27 December 1968

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by the chairman, AHA President John K. Fairbank. Present were Mr. Fairbank; C. Vann Woodward, Vice-President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert K. Webb, Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review*; voting former president Frederic C. Lane; and elected members Carl E. Schorske, Thomas C. Cochran, John L. Snell, William B. Willcox, Caroline Robbins, David M. Potter and Lynn White, jr. Also present at the Council's invitation were Robert R. Palmer, and Robert L. Zangrando, Assistant Executive Secretary. Elected member Philip Curtin and voting former presidents Hajo Holborn and Roy F. Nichols were unable to attend.

The minutes of the council meeting of 28 September 1968, were approved.

Two items of interim action by the Executive Committee were next approved:

Authorization to enter into a contract with the Office of Education through Indiana University, for a project in History Education, subject to detailed negotiations as to financial particulars.

Formulation of the following policy on matters of professional ethics:

"When any request is made to the Association to take action with respect to some alleged breach of ethics within the profession, the Executive Secretary will limit his response to ascertaining the facts and mediating informally, to the extent that he judges may be useful and welcomed. His special interest will be to promote clarity on any blurred points of professional ethics, while seeing that other authorities (as appropriate) handle any adversary proceedings or any decision on penalty. The *AHA Newsletter*, in the discretion of its editor, will welcome any statement or brief article from an interested party if it contributes to such clarification and avoids being appreciably equivalent to hostilities or a penalty."

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The council next approved the establishment of a liaison committee of the American Historical Association and the Association for Asian Studies. Mr. Fairbank submitted brief minutes of the committee's meeting on 11 December 1968, including a list of six lines of prospective liaison activity, which he felt might serve as a guide for similar liaison committees whenever these need to be created.

Mr. Webb commented that he was thinking of arranging a gathering at the next annual meeting of all the editors of the various historical societies, in order to arrive at better coordination. Mr. Fairbank responded that this gathering would have the Council's blessing.

Mr. Webb as Managing Editor next gave his report, with a supplementary memorandum to alert the Council as to changes in prospect for the organization of the *Review*. After members had examined this, Mr. Kayser moved that the Council authorize the Managing Editor (1) to add to his staff an experienced proof reader, (2) to proceed with negotiations with the Macmillan Company looking toward a termination of the contract now in force, and (3) at the appropriate time to add staff as needed to cover any functions thereby taken over. In response to a question, Mr. Webb explained that with the Council's authorization he had approached Roger Shugg for professional advice on the whole matter.

Mr. Kayser and Mr. Ward spoke in favor of seeking termination of the present contractual relationship. As Treasurer, Mr. Kayser felt it would be a step toward progressive strengthening of the *Review*. The contractual arrangements made in 1895 and 1899 were now inappropriate to present circumstances. The details of the matter, Mr. Webb pointed out, might be modified by Mr. Shugg's report. The Council would receive full information on this in due course. It was voted to accept the motion.

The Council next heard an oral report from the Assistant Executive Secretary. Mr. Zangrando spoke briefly about four committees.

In connection with the Committee on Teaching, he mentioned the hope that Mr. Webb's editing of the Service Center pamphlet series will make possible more work on other AHA projects. The Committee on University and College Teaching had held a two-day meeting earlier in December with nine resource persons to review the condition of history in junior and community colleges. The Professional Register, Mr. Zangrando said, had been entirely revised this fall to bring the system up to date. Discussions had been held with the United States Employment Service (USES) to see what help it might give to the Association in placement, and two officers and committee members examined the USES operation at this year's ASPA annual meeting. Under supervision of the Committee on Quantitative Data in History, the project on non-United States history funded by National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) had been successfully carried forward under the direction of Jacob Price of the University of Michigan; and efforts were now underway to have the working papers of the project published.

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The next matter for discussion was a memorandum from the Committee on Teaching, on the desirability of a journal devoted to reviews of teaching materials in history, and to articles on related issues. Mr. Zangrando explained that the initial plans for such a journal had grown out of collaborative work of our committee and the Organization of American Historians (OAH).

It was suggested that the Committee on Teaching look further into possible cosponsorship of the project with one of the journals now existing. A motion was made and passed to this effect.

Mr. Snell proposed the following motion which was adopted by the Council:

RESOLVED: That the Council, having taken note of Robert Zangrando's decision to resign his post as Assistant Executive Secretary in 1969, expresses its thanks to him for the imaginative and energetic services he has rendered to the Association and extends its best wishes to him in his future professional activities.

The next item discussed by the Council was the report of the Committee on Committees. A motion was made and passed to add the Managing Editor as an ex officio member to the Committee on Teaching, in view of his responsibility for the pamphlet series.

Mr. Palmer questioned whether the appropriateness of having two people from the same university on a committee was a policy question for the Council to decide. Mr. Schorske thought that a more important question is not what university a man comes from but what is his role. He thought that any committee should include people who are on every side of a basic issue in order to get a plurality of views, if the issue is of deep concern to us. He did not see anybody who represents a radical view or strongly nongovernmental view on the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. Mr. Ward acknowledged that experience with government had been the chief consideration in making up the committee. Mr. White thought it not wise to change the names and that the Council should confirm the committee and at the same time express the view that not just experience, but also fundamental attitudes, be considered in the future in this matter of the relation of the Association and the government. Mr. Schorske then moved that the committee should represent the full span of opinion within the Association on the relationship of the organized historical profession and the federal government. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Webb recalled that there was a vacancy on the Board of Editors. For the place vacated by Mr. Craig, he nominated Peter Gay. This motion was passed by the Council.

Mr. Snell moved, as suggested by the Committee on Committees that the Service Center Editorial Advisory Board be discontinued. The motion was passed.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, 1968

The Council noted that the Committee on University and College Teaching did not represent any small colleges. It was pointed out that new thought on teaching was coming from the colleges rather than universities. A motion was made and passed that the Executive Committee add a college person to the committee.

The next matter taken up was the Report of the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History. A lengthy discussion followed on the pros and cons of publishing a list of Ph.D. granting institutions in the next *AHA Newsletter*. Mr. Fairbank offered for discussion a possible resolution giving grounds for withholding publication.

Mr. Snell argued that the AHA should go ahead with the publication of the list, on the grounds that we owe the information to prospective Ph.D. students and to the departments with graduate programs; the publication of such lists will help all of them strengthen their Ph.D. programs.

Mr. White, recalling his own experience in helping launch the present accrediting agency on the West coast, urged that evaluation be by substantial committees going directly to institutions to examine them every five years, although such a course would involve inconvenience, great labor, and pressures. He proposed a substitute version of the resolution.

The Executive Secretary was asked if he received many objections to the publication of this list and, if so, how widespread were these objections. Mr. Ward was aware that several institutions thought that publication of the list would create embarrassment, but that he could not judge the repercussions.

Mr. Schorske reported two contrasting experiences, one of an institution where the influence of the AHA committee's program was clearly useful, and another where it seemingly discouraged innovations and progress. Mr. Fairbank stated that the hard work of the committee was appreciated, but that a great deal more work seemed needed. He assured members that the minutes of this discussion will be given to this committee. The Council now voted to accept Mr. White's resolution as follows:

1. The graduate student public deserves to be protected against involvement in inadequate Ph.D. training. Such protection can be provided by making information available concerning inadequacy of Ph.D. programs.

2. The AHA should not at this time get into the business of accreditation which would necessarily involve committees of visitation.

3. The Council is very appreciative of the hard work and care with which the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History has pursued its task of securing information.

4. The Council believes that at present the committee can achieve its best influence if it avoids the publication of its lists of institutions since this act would constitute de facto accreditation. The Council cannot

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authorize the committee to speak publicly on this matter in the name of the AHA.

5. The Council believes that the committee should pursue its work without publicity by communicating the results of its deliberations to the institutions concerned. The Council suggests that a report on the work of the committee should appear in the *Newsletter*.

The meeting was then adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Fairbank resumed the meeting after lunch with a discussion of certain details in the Committee on Committees report. Mr. Ward reported that the terms of the Beer bequest require that the Beer Prize be awarded every year. The proposal was then approved that it be given by the same committee that awards the Adams Prize, because the two overlap.

The next recommendation of the Committee on Committees was for the discharge of the Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry, whose chairman, Mr. Bestor, has had to resign. Mr. Snell thought that it might be important to keep this committee functioning, as a watchdog committee. It was pointed out that the AHA has such a committee, and that the makeup of the present committee was focussed on the problems of copyright. It was agreed accordingly to discontinue the Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry, on the grounds that its concerns can best be handled as a staff matter.

The next item taken up was the Report of the Committee on Bibliographical Services to History. A motion was made and passed to change the name of this committee to "Committee on Information Services."

Mr. Ward offered a motion to establish a standing Committee on Research Needs and Opportunities, to review matters called to its attention under this head and on its own initiative, and to prepare annually a brief report on some specific and limited aspect of its subject, composed of (a) three members appointed by the Council for three-year terms, and (b) the President and Vice-President, Executive Secretary, Managing Editor, and immediate past Program Chairman *ex officio*. The Council voted to accept the motion.

It now voted to accept the report of the Committee on Committees as a whole approving the membership of committees as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Committees.—Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, chairman (*ex officio*); Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University, (*ex officio*); R. K. Webb, Editor, *American Historical Review*, (*ex officio*); John K. Fairbank, Harvard University, (*ex officio*); C. Vann Woodward, Yale University, (*ex officio*); Elizabeth Foster, Bryn Mawr College; John A. Schutz, University of Southern California; Charles

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O. Hucker, University of Michigan;* Richard Leopold, Northwestern University.*

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship.—Bell Wiley, Emory University, chairman; John K. Fairbank, Harvard University (ex officio); Harry T. Williams, Louisiana State University; C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio);* Donald E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University.*

Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government.—Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan, chairman; William M. Franklin, Department of State; David Landes, Harvard University; Rowland L. Mitchell, Social Science Research Council; Henry David, National Research Council; Donald Swain, University of California, Davis; Sidney Fine, University of Michigan;* Joe B. Franz, University of Texas.*

Committee on Honorary Members.—Julian P. Boyd, Jefferson Papers, Princeton University, chairman; Frederic C. Lane, Westminister, Mass.; Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania; Hajo Holborn, Yale University; John K. Fairbank, Harvard University.*

Committee on Information Services.—Aubrey C. Land, University of Georgia, chairman; R. Stuart Hoyt, University of Minnesota; Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania; Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress; R. K. Webb, Editor, *American Historical Review* (ex officio); Martin Ridge, Editor, *Journal of American History*, Indiana University;* Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University.*

Committee on International Historical Activities.—Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, chairman; Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress; Rosalie L. Colie, University of Toronto; Frederic C. Lane, Westminister, Mass.; Boyd Shafer, Macalester College; Helmut Koenigsberger, Cornell University; Kenneth Stampf, University of California, Berkeley; Arthur Wright, Yale University; Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University;* John S. Galbraith, University of California, Los Angeles.*

Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History.—E. David Cronon, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Lacey B. Smith, Northwestern University; John L. Snell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Theodore Von Laue, Washington University; Robert D. Cross, Hunter College; J. Russell Major, Emory University;* Howard Lamar, Yale University;* David A. Shannon, Rutgers University.*

Committee on the Professional Register.—Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association, chairman (ex officio); Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio); Charles Blitzer, Smithsonian Institution; Lawrence A. Cremin, Teachers College, Columbia University; Ben-

*New member this year.

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jamin A. Quarles, Morgan State College; Roger Shugg, University of New Mexico;* Henry Hill, University of Wisconsin.*

Committee on the Program (standing committee component).—John William Ward, Amherst College, chairman; C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio); Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University (ex officio); Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio); Lawrence W. Towner, Newberry Library; James E. Sheridan, Northwestern University; Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University; Raymond Grew, University of Michigan; (two further members to be appointed).

Committee on Research Needs and Opportunities.**—C. Vann Woodward, Yale University; Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University; Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association; R. K. Webb, Editor, *American Historical Review*; Lawrence W. Towner, Newberry Library; (three members to be appointed).

Committee on Teaching.—Thomas Pressly, University of Washington, chairman; Nelda Davis, Prince George's County Schools; Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy; Henry Drewry, Princeton University; Louis Harlan, University of Maryland; Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon; Edwin T. Fenton, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Joyce Fulton, Woodside High School, San Mateo, California; Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University; Merle Borrowman, University of Wisconsin;* John Teall, Mt. Holyoke College;* R. K. Webb, Editor, *American Historical Review* (ex officio).*

Committee on University and College Teaching.—Ralph E. Morrow, Washington University, chairman; William R. Taylor, State University of New York, Stony Brook; Richard M. Douglas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois; Louis G. Geiger, Colorado College;* J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University;* David Trask, State University of New York, Stony Brook.*

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Committee on the Adams Prize and Beer Prize.—Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago, chairman; Henry A. Turner, Yale University; John Spielman, Haverford College; Peter Stearns, Rutgers University;* Peter Stansky, Stanford University.*

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize.—Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University, chairman; Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia; Ramon Edwardo Ruiz, Smith College; Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University;* J. Harvey Young, Emory University.

*New member this year.

**New committee this year.

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Committee on the Clarence H. Haring Prize.—J. H. Parry, Harvard University, chairman; Robert Burr, University of California, Los Angeles; Richard Morse, Yale University.

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund.—Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University Law School, chairman; Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota Law School; Gerald Gunther, Stanford University, School of Law; Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Leonard Levy, Brandeis University.*

Committee on the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize.—Willson H. Coates, University of Rochester, chairman; Philip Curtin, University of Wisconsin; Philip P. Poirier, Ohio State University; David Spring, Johns Hopkins University; Sylvia Thrupp, University of Michigan.

Committee on the Watumull Prize.—Stanley Wolpert, University of California, Los Angeles, chairman; Ainslie T. Embree, Duke University; Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin.*

AD HOC COMMITTEES

Committee on American East-Asian Relations.—Ernest May, Harvard University, chairman; Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia; John K. Fairbank, Harvard University; Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University.

Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.—Lester Cappon, Institute of Early American History and Culture, chairman; John R. Alden, Duke University; Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society; Julian P. Boyd, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University; Lyman H. Butterfield, Massachusetts Historical Society; Hugh F. Rankin, Tulane University; Otis Singletary, American Council on Education; William J. Van Schreeven, Archivist of Virginia; Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University.

Committee on the Feature Films Project.—J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University, chairman; William H. McNeill, University of Chicago; Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin; Donald H. Shively, Harvard University; Leo F. Solt, Indiana University; Bayrd Still, New York University.

*Advisory Committee on the History of Education Project.***—Thomas J. Pressly, chairman, University of Washington; Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University; Charles G. Sellers, University of California, Berkeley; B. O. Smith, University of Illinois; Leo F. Solt, Indiana University; William R.

*New member.

**New committee.

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Taylor, State University of New York, Stony Brook; Theodore Von Laue, Washington University; Phillip H. Woodruff, Westport Public Schools.

Committee on Quantitative Data in History.—Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association; William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa; Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin; Thomas Condon, American Council of Learned Societies; David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin; Val Lorwin, University of Oregon; William P. McGreevey, University of Georgia; Warren Miller, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research; Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council; Jacob Price, University of Michigan; Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University; Leonard Thompson, University of California, Los Angeles; Theodore Rabb, Princeton University.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Joint Committee (with OAH) for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment.—AHA members: C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio); Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio); Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University.

Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association.—United States members: John Hall Stewart, Case Western Reserve University, chairman; Alice Stewart, University of Maine; Russell B. Nye, Michigan State University.*

George W. Pierson, Yale University, was reappointed delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. Jim B. Pearson, University of Texas, was named member of the Executive Board for the periodical *Social Education*, of the National Council for the Social Studies. Arthur S. Link, Princeton University, was appointed to the National Historical Publications Commission. Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin, was named to a second term on the Social Science Research Council beginning January 1970.

Mr. Fairbank now presented a motion, which the Council accepted, as follows:

WHEREAS, the AHA Constitution has contained statements concerning aims and structure of the organization and other statements concerning deadlines for ballots and amounts of dues in dollars, at entirely different levels of operational significance.

IT IS NOW VOTED that the Executive Committee be asked to prepare a list of Bylaws in which should be extracted from the Constitution various matters of operational significance only, said Bylaws to be submitted to the Council and eventually for adoption by the membership, together

*New member.

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with the revised text of the Constitution according to the procedure provided therein.

The Council then acted upon a recommendation by the Nominating Committee for 1968, and voted to lay before the business meeting a constitutional amendment changing the deadline for the receipt of ballots from 20 December to 15 December.

Mr. Ward suggested that the Council take the action mentioned in the announcement in the October *Newsletter* (page 5) in connection with the constitutional amendment as to dues, action to be contingent on the passing of this amendment. Two additional dues categories were proposed reducing dues to \$7.50 for (a) persons having formal academic retirement status, for age or disability (who would receive only the *Review* and the *Newsletter*), and (b) spouses of AHA members (who would receive the *AHA Newsletter*, the Program of the Annual Meeting, the Annual Report if requested, the opportunity to join the Professional Register, and the right to vote for nominees for President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Council, and Nominating Committee—everything except the *Review*).

The Council voted to establish these new categories of dues as of 1 July 1969, if the prerequisite constitutional amendment is passed.

The next point on the agenda was the Treasurer's report. Mr. Fairbank intervened here and read the following resolution, already adopted by unanimous mail vote of all members of the Council, the Treasurer excepted:

WHEREAS, Elmer Louis Kayser has since 1958, in his capacity as Treasurer, so greatly contributed to the day-to-day management and long-term development of this Association, the other members of the Council wish in this way and while he is still in mid-passage to record their appreciation of the foresight, prudence, and energy with which he is currently serving the Association.

Mr. Kayser pointed out that his report showed as of 30 June hardly any operating surplus. The explanation was that recent balances, by Council action, had gone to buy essential real estate. Economies were now in order.

Mr. Fairbank called for adopting three points presented in Mr. Kayser's oral report, as follows:

1. That no overdraft be permitted on any budget account unless requested in writing, covered in amount by the transfer of an expended amount from another budget account, and approved by the Finance Committee.
2. That the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer be directed to report to the Council at its next annual meeting the extent to which suggestions and recommendations for economy have been adopted during the year and the effect of these on the financial condition of the Association.

3. That there be included in the minutes of this meeting in the form required by the bank a resolution authorizing the proper officers of the Association to borrow a sum not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars for a period of not more than six months and to sign the necessary documents in connection with such a loan, the amount and duration of which, within the limits set, to be determined by the Treasurer.

At 2:00 p.m. Gerald White, President of the Pacific Coast Branch, joined the Council meeting briefly as a guest, and reported informally on the 61st annual meeting of the Branch and on the new arrangements for the *Pacific Historical Review*, made possible by the generosity of the University of California at Los Angeles. Lynn White commented that even though the Branch is a small organization, it is in good health.

After a brief recess, Mr. Fairbank suggested setting the time of the spring meeting of the Council. The Council decided on Saturday, 12 April 1969 at 9 o'clock at the AHA offices.

The next item was approval of the revised budgets for 1968-69 and the preliminary budget for 1969-70, presented jointly by the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer. Mr. Webb noted that the *Review's* part of the budget will look different at the April meeting. It may involve a rise of salaries, but will not mean a radical change in the budget because of additional funds that will become available when the *Review* becomes its own publisher. Mr. Ward remarked that the income from dues was estimated conservatively. A motion was made and passed that the Council approve the budget.

The next item discussed was the Executive Secretary's report, prepared for delivery at the business meeting. It was moved and passed that the Council accept this report.

Mr. Ward commented that Sidney Fine and Norman Graebner had been appointed as AHA nominees to the Archivist's Advisory Council, and that this Council in its first meeting a few weeks earlier had, he understood, made a promising beginning on matters important to historians. Copies of the printed "Report of the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives" were passed out, and Mr. Ward mentioned having been in communication with Senator Scott's office on a projected bill for an independent Archives authority.

The Council next took up the matter of a protest of Gabriel Kolko, urging that the Association should formally disassociate itself from the recommendations published in the October 1968 *Newsletter* by a National Research Council (NRC) committee, entitled "The Behavioral Sciences and the Federal Government." Mr. Ward laid before the Council a statement explaining the limited character of AHA's affiliation with the NRC, and adding that the recommendations in question had been a report that had not asked or received endorsement even by the NRC. A motion was made and adopted referring to the Executive Committee the decision whether to create an ad

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hoc committee or to refer to the present standing committee the issues raised by Mr. Kolko's letter.

Under old business, brief attention was given to information from Mr. Zangrando on arrangements at New Orleans for the annual meeting in 1972.

The Council next approved the text of the following resolution to be sent to the outgoing and incoming Secretaries of State:

The American Historical Association has long been concerned that the Department of State keep to a reasonable minimum the time lag between origin of its significant documents and their publication in the *Foreign Relations of the United States*. In the three years since the Association last voiced this concern forcefully in the *AHA Newsletter*, the time lag regrettably has further increased, from 21 years to 23 years. Now, given the great volume of documents for 1945 and 1946, an additional increase to 25 years is threatened. The Association therefore owes it to the importance of this documentary record of our nation's foreign policy to express its special reasons for urging that the Historical Office be provided without delay with more manpower and money for the task.

First, the *Foreign Relations* series has progressed to the point in past time where its volumes begin to deal with postwar problems that are still now major problems. Our nation has a proud tradition of being an open society, whose citizens contribute to the updating of public opinion and to government policy on the basis of uniquely generous access to the facts. The Association is concerned that the historical record continue to play its full part, through the *Foreign Relations* series, in sustaining the level of civic discourse on our foreign affairs.

Second, the Association attaches importance to the Department's established provisions for availability of documents in the "restricted period" between publication in the *Foreign Relations* series and the opening of access under the 30-year rule. Since the opening of the Department's files to restricted access by scholars depends on prior publication of the *Foreign Relations* volume, the further the series falls behind currency the greater the loss to historical studies at this level of active research.

Third, the Association very much appreciates the quality of work currently maintained by the *Foreign Relations* staff, and fears for its undermining if a further falling behind currency ends by injuring morale. The achievement of publishing a past year's documents in a year, if made possible by an increase of staff, would not only strengthen morale but empower the staff to establish a schedule, and bring about adherence to it, with the cooperating offices in the Department and the

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Government Printing Office. Close control of reasonable delays, now all too common because of lack of an effective schedule, is required by the importance of the work.

Fourth, the Association considers it eloquent that in 1967 the *Foreign Relations* staff had only thirteen historians, as against sixteen 20 years before, whereas the bulk of documents to be examined in 1967, if a year was to be done in a year, was nearly twice what it had been in 1947. The contrast between the activity of the Department in the two years of origin (which for 1967 was a postwar year and for 1947 a depression year) indicates the real terms of the problem now.

The Association feels a simple duty, to the historical profession and all those who turn to historical evidence to improve their judgments of foreign policy, to urge that the Secretary of State accept the goal of bringing the *Foreign Relations* series back to 20 years from currency and authorize the additional manpower needed to achieve this goal.

The Executive Committee's memorandum on the AHA's functions, which was to be made available to any members who wished it at the business meeting, was next discussed, and revised as to its wording on international historical contacts.

The Council then voted in favor of accepting the memorandum as changed.

The first item of new business was the report of the Committee on International Historical Activities (CIHA) and the resolution proposed by Mr. Stamp on the issue of participation in the Moscow Congress. Mr. Ward said that on the preceding evening he had telephoned Mr. Byrnes, who said he did not have any fresh information to give to the Council.

Boyd Shafer, who is Vice-President of the International Committee on Historical Sciences, now joined the meeting at the Council's request. Mr. Shafer felt that the AHA, though continuing for the time being its preparation for participating in the Moscow Congress, should keep the situation under close review, recognizing the difficulties involved, and the importance of association with historians everywhere. Although the British National Committee had decided not to participate in the Moscow Congress, the American National Committee (the CIHA) voted six to two to protest the Czechoslovakia affair and to continue preparations for Moscow.

Mr. Shafer said he was sure that no one approves or condones the Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia. Arguments pro and con were presented by various members of the Council. Mr. Shafer said that it was not possible to shift the location of the meeting, but that the American National Committee was free to protest the Soviet action.

Mr. Lynn White suggested the following motion be presented at the business meeting, along with the Stamp Resolution:

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WHEREAS, USSR scholars and scientists have attended conferences in the USA during the period of American involvement in Vietnam despite the fact that public opinion in Communist nations disapproves passionately of American action there;

WHEREAS, the contact of USSR intellectuals with their peers in non-Communist lands may assist an eventual resolution against intellectual repression in Russia and against actions like the invasion of Czechoslovakia;

RESOLVED, that the AHA continue its cooperation with plans for the Moscow meeting of the International Historical Congress in 1970.

Mr. Schorske remarked that experiences of two previous international conferences, in Stockholm and Vienna, had shown that sessions become impossible when politics intruded, but otherwise often had solid value. He thought that mention of the Vietnam war in the resolution would not be wise.

Mr. Potter felt that United States historians ought to participate in the Congress and not boycott it. He made the following motion:

WHEREAS, opposition has been expressed to participation of the American Historical Association in the Moscow Congress;

IT IS RESOLVED, that the Association is not indifferent to this opposition, nor to the invasion of Czechoslovakia. However, this Association is of the opinion that it ought not to withdraw from the Moscow meeting, but ought to approach it as an international congress of historians which, although it happens to be held in Moscow, is not under the direction of, nor answerable to, the Soviet Government.

Mr. Snell suggested a motion to accept Mr. Potter's resolution. Mr. Potter's resolution was accepted.

A motion was made and passed to approve the following statement on UNESCO drafted by Mr. Shafer, to meet a request from the United States National Commission UNESCO:

UNESCO, through its support of cultural and educational activities, has promoted collaboration among the historians of the nations and has thus furthered the scholarly work of historians of all countries, including those of the United States.

The subventions of UNESCO have made international cooperation among historians possible on a scale larger than ever before. These subventions, totaling \$172,765.00 since 1950, have enabled:

1. the holding of International Congresses of Historians every five years (Paris, 1950; Rome, 1955; Stockholm, 1960; and Vienna,

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1965), Congresses at which 1,500 to 3,000 historians from about the world have met and exchanged ideas;

2. many meetings of twenty-two scholarly groups, affiliated as external or internal commissions with the International Committee of Historical Sciences, in various fields of history (see attached lists of UNESCO-supported activities in history);*

3. the publication of essential work such as the multivolumed *Rapports* containing the many papers and acts of the International Congresses, the annual volumes of the *International Bibliography on Historical Sciences*, and numerous scholarly indexes, glossaries, and documentary volumes (see attached lists);*

4. the creation of formal and informal scholarly ties between and among the national committees of forty-four nations; and

5. the forming of friendships and the stimulation of dialogues among hundreds of individual historians throughout the world.

Scholarship is advanced both by the accumulation of knowledge that takes place throughout the world and by encounters of diverse interpretations held by historians in different countries. UNESCO, through its material aid and moral support, has assisted in the accumulation and provided for encounters.

UNESCO's support has, then, enabled the building of international bridges across which have flowed ideas enriching historical understanding. Indeed, without UNESCO support those cultural relationships indispensable for the enrichment of any discipline could scarcely have been established in historical study, for historians themselves have not had the resources to provide for international meetings and publications.

The American Historical Association wishes, therefore, to support the continuation of UNESCO's cultural and educational activities. Further, the Association hopes that UNESCO will be able to expand these activities so that historians as well as other scholars may further contribute to the world's knowledge and to the cause of international understanding.

Mr. Cochran made a motion that the Executive Committee in the future be constituted as follows: the President, the Vice-President, the President of the preceding year, the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Managing Editor. It was thought desirable to include on the Committee one elected member of the Council. Mr. Cochran said that in this case, he suggested deleting the President of the preceding year, since the total membership is limited to six by the constitution. Mr. Cochran suggested that Mr. Snell be named.

The motion was adopted with this revision, and another motion was passed to name Mr. Snell to the Executive Committee.

*Lists transmitted, with copies on file.

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Mr. Fairbank moved to consider a protest received from historians at the University of Kansas against the current presentist emphasis in the policy statements of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Mr. Ward was asked to secure a copy of the Endowment's reply, and then to see Mr. Keeney to express the Association's concern.

On the subject of the recent reduction of Fulbright awards, the following resolution was moved and adopted:

RESOLVED: The American Historical Association views with deep concern recent cuts by the Federal Government in the Fulbright Program and other similar programs of international scholarly exchange and cooperation. It strongly urges that the new administration and Congress restore such cuts in the interest of the United States' role of leadership in the world.

Next, Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon was reelected to a further term on the Board of Trustees.

Because of shortness of time a matter of appointing panel members to review the Advanced History Test, at the request of those responsible for the Graduate Record Examinations, was left to the Executive Secretary.

Mr. Snell brought up the subject of Negro history. He thought that the Association should appoint a committee which would represent a wide spectrum of views to go over the matter of teaching Negro history in schools from the earlier grades through the university level, investigating and exploring all possible ways. Mr. Schorske thought that this proposal was long overdue.

Mr. Snell moved that the Executive Secretary be authorized to appoint such a committee, after a preliminary sounding out of people in the field, without further approval of the Council. The motion was adopted.

Having finished its business, the Council adjourned its meeting at 5:30 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

*Business Meeting of the
American Historical Association*

29 December 1968

The Business Meeting of the Association convened on 29 December 1968, at 4:30 p.m. in the Georgian Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City. Approximately two hundred members attended. President John K. Fairbank presided.

The President opened with a word of comment on the structure of the AHA. Under the Council and Nominating Committee, elected by mail ballot of the membership, there are some two hundred committee members who pursue major interests of the AHA. In general, there are three sources of authority in the Association: first, the elected Council and Nominating Committee, second, the annual meeting, and third, the mail ballot of the full membership.

The first item of business was the report of the Executive Secretary. Mr. Ward presented his report, saying it was distributed and available in mimeographed form, and inviting questions and comments.

Next Mr. Ward summarized the chief decisions reached by the Council in its three meetings 14 March, 28 September, and 27 December. Minutes of the first two of these meetings had been printed in the October and December issues of the *Review* respectively. Among other items, Mr. Ward read the resolution adopted by the Council, two days earlier, ruling against publication at this time of the list of institutions prepared by the Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History. In reporting the resolution regarding participation of the American Historical Association in the Moscow Congress in 1970, he explained that the AHA's participation in such congresses is formally indirect, since the United States National Committee that functions under the International Committee need not be, though at present it is, the AHA Committee on International Historical Activities. Mr. Fairbank asked for comment or questions from the floor.

Mr. Watson of Duke University, chairman of the Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History, said this committee had met earlier in the day with six members present to consider the actions of the Council. With one member

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opposed and one abstaining, the committee wished to propose the following motion:

RESOLVED: That the Business Meeting instruct the Executive Secretary to carry out the Council's authorization of May 1967, and publish, beginning with the next *Newsletter*, a list of those institutions meeting the Standards for Ph. D. Programs in History approved by the Council and published in the *Newsletter* of October 1967.

After questions from the floor which Mr. Watson answered, Mr. Berg of Central Washington State College, a member of the committee, urged that publication of the list is essential to help the graduate student, and that the profession should police itself, in these times of the rapid expansion of graduate programs.

Mr. Fairbank on behalf of the Council said that the Council was not insensitive to the graduate student's needs but felt publication of this kind of list verged on accreditation, which would properly involve a good deal more work than this committee had as yet performed. The Council felt the AHA should go slowly in this direction, but not stop.

Mr. Cronon of the University of Wisconsin, incoming chairman of the Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History, urged the support of Mr. Watson's motion, on the grounds that the original purpose of helping institutions upgrade their programs would otherwise be lost.

Mr. Cline of the Library of Congress initiated brief discussion of the alternative possibility of the AHA issuing a booklet of information on doctoral programs like that of the American Anthropological Association.

Mr. Fairbank suggested a mail ballot. There were many negative voices. The question being called, 64 supported the motion, with 52 against it. Mr. Watson's resolution was declared adopted.

W. Stull Holt of the University of Washington then moved the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That the Association, recognizing the right or even the obligation of individual members to take public stands on current issues, must not commit the historical profession to any position on such issues unless they are directly connected with the promotion of historical scholarship or are necessary to preserve professional integrity, nor should the Association seem to authenticate by lending its name to any interpretation of history whether written, spoken, or pictured.

This motion was put to a vote and adopted.

Assertion was made from the floor that this action reflected against the Association's decision to move the 1968 meetings from Chicago. Mr. Fairbank said that the decision on change of location had been a practical, not a political one. A motion was made to reconsider the action just taken. In

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response to a question Mr. Holt said that while the move from Chicago was considered in framing it, his resolution was presented merely to lay down a principle that should guide discussions in the future. After further discussion, including a proposal to commend the Council for its decision to move the meeting, the question was called for and the motion to reconsider Mr. Holt's resolution was lost.

Mr. Robert F. Byrnes of Indiana University next presented the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That the Association instruct its Committee on International Historical Activities to ask the American representative to the Bureau to work to have the Bureau transfer the thirteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in 1970 from Moscow to another acceptable city; and that if the Congress is not transferred from Moscow, the Association through its Committee on International Historical Activities should withdraw its official participation from the Moscow Congress.

Mr. Byrnes urged that it would be indecent and irresponsible to meet in the Soviet Union in view of the latter's invasion of Czechoslovakia. Peaceful relationships and scholarly exchange would be best served if the meeting with Soviet historians took place in another country, whereas Americans going to Moscow would give the USSR political capital. Arthur Schlesinger reported the decision of the British National Committee to withdraw from the Moscow Congress, and urged similar action. Boyd Shafer of Macalester College, as the member of the Bureau referred to in the motion, responded that no one approved or condoned what the Russians have done in Czechoslovakia. His correspondence with some two hundred historians, including many individuals in Britain, indicated predominant preference for continuing with plans to go to Moscow, on the grounds that we should not destroy this one bridge between Western and Russian historians. Things could get better, or worse, and the Bureau of Comité International des Sciences Historiques (CISH) was composed of able men in continuous communication with the problem. The AHA in the past has avoided political decisions, he pointed out. After further discussion, a vote was taken by show of hands, and the motion was declared lost.

Richard Wade of the University of Chicago moved that a mail ballot of the AHA membership be taken on the issue, on the basis of careful statements on both sides. After brief discussion, this motion carried.

The Managing Editor, Robert K. Webb, then read his report, which was duly accepted.

Mr. Fairbank prefaced the Treasurer's report by reading a resolution of gratitude which had been adopted by the Council. The Treasurer directed attention to the written report submitted and passed out to all attending the

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business meeting. In view of the lateness of the hour, he forebore to add comments. The Treasurer's report was approved.

There being no old business, the next item on the agenda was new business. Harold C. Deutsch of the University of Minnesota suggested a resolution deploring the severe mutilation of the Fulbright Program. Mr. Ward reported that the Council had adopted the following resolution to a similar effect:

RESOLVED: The American Historical Association views with deep concern recent cuts by the Federal Government in the Fulbright Program. It strongly urges that the new administration and Congress restore such cuts in the interest of the United States' role of leadership in the world.

Mr. Deutsch accepted this wording. A resolution identical with the Council's resolution was then moved, seconded, and passed.

Mr. Ward asked the members to vote on three proposed constitutional amendments which had been reported in the October 1968 *Newsletter*.

The first was an amendment to Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution, which would be changed to read as follows:

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 Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct ad interim appointment.

It was moved and voted to adopt this amendment.

Mr. Ward next read the second amendment regarding a change in dates for return of ballots, from 20 December to 15 December. The relevant sentence of Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution as amended would read:

The members of the Association shall take their choice from among these nominations and return their ballots for counting not later than the fifteenth of December at 6:00 p.m.

It was moved and voted to adopt this amendment.

The third amendment proposed by the Council is that Article III, Section 1 of the AHA Constitution be amended to read:

SECTION 1. Any person approved by the Council may become an active member of the Association. Types of memberships, the amount of dues, and the date upon which any change of dues becomes effective shall be fixed by the Council, after due notice to the membership. Life membership shall be given members who have belonged to the Association for

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fifty years. 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 the 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.

This amendment was also duly adopted.

Next on the agenda was the report of the Nominating Committee. Bryce Lyon, chairman, reported the election by mail ballot to the Council of Peter Gay, Columbia University, and Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study, and to the Nominating Committee, C. Warren Hollister, the University of California at Santa Barbara, David Shannon, Rutgers University, and Thomas McGann, University of Texas. By motion made and seconded, this report was approved as presented. On behalf of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Lyon next placed the following names in nomination as officers of the American Historical Association for 1969:

President	C. Vann Woodward
Vice-President	Robert R. Palmer
Treasurer	Elmer Louis Kayser

Noting that no further nominations had been received, he moved the election of these nominees. The motion unanimously carried.

Miss Robbins presented two resolutions, the second of which was amended by suggestion from the floor, as follows:

RESOLVED: That the AHA offers its thanks to its 1968 Program Committee, under the chairmanship of Lawrence W. Towner, for the efficiency and originality which it displayed in arranging this year's meetings.

RESOLVED: That the AHA particularly thank the Committee on Local Arrangements, under the chairmanship of Robert W. Shoemaker, and with the able assistance of Douglas W. Houston as cochairman, for its ingenuity in providing so swiftly for the complex details involved in moving the meetings, originally planned for Chicago, to new quarters in New York.

It was moved and seconded to adopt these resolutions, and the motion carried.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING 1968

Miss Robbins next read a copy of a resolution to be sent to the office of the President-elect, Richard M. Nixon, concerning the appointment for the position of Archivist of the United States:

WHEREAS, the position of the Archivist of the United States has always to date been a nonpolitical appointment, and

WHEREAS, the present Archivist, Dr. James Berton Rhoads, came to this office last May with a strong background of experience in archives' administration and scholarly competence as a historian,

RESOLVED: That at this time of change of Presidential Administration, the American Historical Association place on record its conviction that the Archivist of the United States should remain a nonpolitical appointment depending wholly upon professional and scholarly competence. It was moved, seconded, and carried that this resolution be adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting was upon motion adjourned at 6:54 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

To the Executive Secretary:

The annual business session, on 29 December 1968, had enough problems to discuss, and as chairman I preferred not to precipitate a time-consuming postmortem on the decision last September to move the December meeting of the AHA from Chicago to New York. For the record, however, certain points should be clarified.

1. The elected officers and other Council members of the AHA represent an incorporated legal individual, but the AHA is not a political animal nor has it a moral personality. Its interests are professional and academic, to assist teaching and scholarship by individuals. What such individuals may do in politics is not its concern.

2. Its one "political" concern is to help maintain a context of freedom for research, teaching, and scholarly expression; several AHA committees devote themselves to various aspects of this ramified problem. If an overwhelming consensus of well-informed members had felt that scholarly freedom would be threatened by our remaining in Chicago, we would no doubt have had a valid "political" reason (in the above sense of concern for the essential context of scholarship) for leaving Chicago. But such did not seem to be the case. The events of last August in Chicago were from the first highly controversial. There was no overwhelming consensus.

3. Why then did we leave Chicago? The answer is simply to ensure the success of the AHA's annual meeting. This is a chief practical responsibility of the officers, the other Council members, and several principal committees each year. The success of the annual meeting, if held in Chicago, was threatened first by the personal feelings of a considerable body of AHA members who from all parts of the country urged us to leave Chicago and in many cases explicitly stated they would not come to Chicago. (Within the

first four weeks, we received representations against meeting in Chicago from roughly eleven hundred AHA members and from only about forty in favor.) Predominant majorities of a number of major departments, of the Pacific Coast Branch annual business meeting, and of the Program Committee, all were against meeting in Chicago, to a point where we had every reason to believe attendance would be seriously reduced and the program itself seriously impaired.

Second, we believed the student feeling about Chicago was such that we could expect a meeting there to be further impaired by demonstrations if not actual disorders or, alternatively, by their active suppression. I, for one, concluded that the interests of the AHA would be served best by meeting elsewhere. (As it turned out, our fortunate arrangement with the Statler Hilton in New York, since it was part of the same corporation, saved us in a legal sense from technical breach of contract with the Conrad Hilton in Chicago. The latter in any case did not contemplate legal action, and our relations remain cordial for the future.)

I am aware that such decisions in a time of controversy are given political significance as symbolic gestures. Some told us that to leave Chicago would be to put the AHA into politics. Others told us that not to leave would equally be a political gesture.

In my opinion both these views are at fault for (1) understressing the practical interest of the AHA in having a successful annual meeting and (2) imputing political motives for what this nonpolitical association does in pursuit of its professional work. Both these views attempt to politicize AHA decisions, to put political considerations, either pro or con, ahead of scholarly, professional considerations. Such a tendency from either side strikes at the pluralism of our institutions.

I initiated the Chicago decision as a practical, administrative matter, for the health of the annual meeting. If a thousand AHA members had opposed going to Chicago for some other reason, say because of fluoridated water, the decision could have been the same and on the same grounds.

4. The anti-Chicago AHA members were no doubt voicing their personal political views and many, if not most, would no doubt claim that they felt a legitimate "political" concern in the sense I have noted above (to defend free institutions that nurture history, etc.). Pro-Chicago AHA members may with equal propriety have felt the same concern in support of their view. *However*, and this is the point, the officers and other members of the Council were not therefore called upon to express their personal political views. They were in a different position, with more definite responsibilities, confronting a decision which because of the late date could not be delayed. They were called upon not to make political gestures but to pursue the best interests of the Association. This they did, and I submit that the results justified their action.

John K. Fairbank

23 January 1969

1968 Annual Meeting

Report of the Program Chairman for 1968

Someone has said or has written that history teaches us nothing about the present; instead, the present teaches us what to look for in the past. While that aphorism seems to provide less help for historians than bourbon in actually getting through the agony of meeting together in one city in one hotel for three days, it does seem to have a certain validity, as regards at least the program for the Annual Meeting in New York, 28 to 30 December 1968.

Perhaps the most striking example in the program that the present shapes the questions we ask of the past was the twelfth-hour decision to move the convention from Chicago to New York. Its immediate consequence, aside from letters, telephone calls, and telegrams of outrage as well as praise, was the plenary session held during the evening of 28 December on, "Professional Organizations and Political Issues." I do not doubt that, as a further consequence, there will shortly be several historical examinations of American professional organizations and their "failure" to face current political issues.

I can see the paper titles now: "The New Monasticism: The Historical Profession and Social Issues (1960-1969)"; "Clerics in Mufti: The Political Self-Emasculation of the Professional Scholar in America, (1936-1967)"; and "Termites in the Halls of Ivy; Presentism and Politics in the New Left Historians." It will be recorded that, at least in 1968, a tentative attempt was made to face the issue raised by President Charles Francis Adams when he addressed the Association in 1901. And, for that record, let it be said that there were at least 1,437 reasons to explain (if not to justify) moving the convention, and no historian will ever discover them all to the satisfaction of any other historian, or, at least, not to my satisfaction.

In the absence of a history of our annual meetings (there will probably be one some day since narcissism is our prevailing vice), one can safely say that the response to a contemporary problem represented by the move to New York, which is now called "Mayor Daly's revenge," was more symbolic of this meeting than it might have been of any recent meeting.

Should you look in the program for our other contemporary problems, you will find historians assiduously disagreeing about their various historical backgrounds and using the rhetoric of the 1960s to interpret them to us.

I doubt, for example, that there has been an annual meeting in the past ten years where at least one aspect of Negro history has not been discussed. But in 1968, Negro history has become black history, and it abounds. W. E. B. DuBois had a session devoted exclusively to him as a sociologist, a historian, and as a "Negro" (how did that slip in?) nationalist. With that for openers, there were at least eleven other sessions that dealt with race in America and in the world. The only subject more popular was the scarcity of black historians possibly open to job offers.

That more and more historians, prodded by more and more students and by their own consciences, are concerned with the unsatisfactory state of history teaching at all levels was also reflected in the program. It was our hope that at this meeting we would get away from the idea of one or two sessions thrown as a bone to teachers and usually dealing with minor matters of pedagogy, as though those who teach history represent a special cast interested in technique alone. Six sessions dealt with the problem, from the broad sweeping questions raised by Charles Sellers: "Is History on the Way Out of the Schools—and Do Historians Care," to the "Process of Learning in History," to "Teaching Black History," to "World History."

Other present-day problems also reflected in the program included radical history, the history of classes, Vietnam, Cuba, contemporary politics, family history, peace and disarmament, and dissent. Perhaps because President Fairbank is a student of the Far East, non-Western topics were very prominent throughout the three-day period. This might also be because the Association recognizes that the history of India, Africa, China, and the Middle East are as important as the microscopic details of American and European history customarily covered at these annual meetings. It was for the latter reason that we deliberately sought non-Western papers and sessions.

Another sign of the times was that, not only were graduate students there looking for jobs and attending sessions, they also, apparently, had their own booth at which various kinds of "radical" historical literature were on sale. I think it is significant (although I'm not sure of what) that by the afternoon of the second day all the literature was gone.

The tone of this report, and what it says, may give the impression that the committee set out deliberately to make the program for the annual meeting guilty of presentism. This is far from the case. If it happened at all, it happened as much by accident as by design. There was too little time (roughly January through the end of April) to do much more than react to proposed papers and sessions. Certainly there was not enough time to hew out a new policy and stick to it. We were like brokers dealing with various established subdisciplines, each of which had to have representation. We were concerned that papers and sessions, many of them at

least, should deal with some of the broader issues that trouble historians today rather than being devoted exclusively to monographic examination of the past. If we succeeded and it was good we would like to have the praise for it. If we succeeded and it was bad, or if we failed and it was bad, we must also accept the blame.

Whatever your judgment, the committee was pleased that the Association attempted this past year to cope with the fact that the sociology and the intellectual content of the annual meetings are too important to be left in the hands of an uninstructed ad hoc committee each year. Under the old system under which our committee operated, there was not time to give serious thought, and then implement that thought, about the purpose and goals of an annual meeting for fifteen thousand historians: the program must be assembled and it must get to the printer. The chairman inevitably becomes cynical and efficient rather than remaining intellectually involved and inefficient. Under the new system it is hoped, the umbrella committee, with its longer tenure, will continually reexamine the purposes of the meeting and assist the annual committee in more nearly achieving its purposes.

Lawrence W. Towner, *Newberry Library*

*Program of Eighty-Third Annual Meeting
Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, New York
28-30 December 1968*

Friday, 27 December

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Saturday, 28 December

MORNING SESSIONS

W. E. B. DU BOIS (1868-1968) : IN OBSERVANCE OF THE
ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

Chairman : *C. Vann Woodward, Yale University*

Du Bois as a Sociologist

Elliott Rudwick, Kent State University

Du Bois as an Historian

Herbert Aptheker, American Institute for Marxist Studies

Du Bois as a Negro Nationalist

Vincent Harding, Spelman College

Comment : *Horace Mann Bond, Atlanta University*

Joint Session with The American Studies Association

MODES OF THOUGHT IN RECENT AMERICAN
HISTORIOGRAPHY

Chairman : *Robert A. Skotheim, University of Colorado*

Paradigm Formulation in Recent American Studies

Gene Wise, Raymond College, University of the Pacific

A Paradigm for the Study of Political History

J. Rogers Hollingsworth, University of Wisconsin

The Metaphysics of Conservative and Radical Historiography Since World
War II

ANNUAL MEETING 1968

David Noble, University of Minnesota

Comment: *Cushing Strout, Cornell University*

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE 1950s

Chairman: *Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University*

The Fund for the Republic and McCarthyism

Thomas C. Reeves, University of Colorado

The Limits of Dissent: Contraction or Enlargement

William Preston, Denison University

Comment: *Adam Yarmolinsky, Harvard Law School*

Joint Session with The Conference Group for Central European History

THE DEFEAT OF THE CENTRAL POWERS IN 1918 AND
THE EUROPEAN BALANCE OF POWER

Chairman: *Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University*

Austria-Hungary

Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University

Germany

Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of Michigan

Comment: *Piotr S. Wandycz, Yale University*

NEW LIGHT ON MEDIEVAL COMMERCE

Chairman: *Peter Riesenbergh, Washington University*

The Economy of Medieval Novgorod: New Archaeological and Literary
Evidence

Vsevolod Slessarev, University of Cincinnati

Medieval Commerce in the Light of the Cairo Geniza Documents

S. D. Goitein, University of Pennsylvania

Comment: *Armand Citarella, Saint Michael's College*

NEW DIRECTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY, 1470-1660

Chairman: *Walter G. Richardson, Louisiana State University*

Panel

J. H. Hexter, Yale University

A. J. Slavin, University of California, Los Angeles

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Perez Zagorin, University of Rochester

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

BYZANTINE STUDIES: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Chairman: *Paul Alexander, University of California, Berkeley*

Some Perspectives on the Middle Byzantine Period

Walter Kaegi, University of Chicago

The Palaeologan Period

John W. Barker, University of Wisconsin

Comment: *Speros Vryonis, Jr., University of California, Los Angeles*

SHOULD ANCIENT HISTORY BE IN CLASSICS
OR IN HISTORY?

Chairman: *T. Robert S. Broughton, University of North Carolina*

Panel

Mortimer Chambers, University of California, Los Angeles

Solomon Katz, University of Washington

Ramsay MacMullen, Yale University

Carl A. Roebuck, Northwestern University

Joint Session with The Society for the History of Technology

TECHNOLOGY AND DISARMAMENT

Chairman: *Gerald Wheeler, The Naval War College
and San Jose State College*

A Navy in Decay: Technology and Disarmament in the U.S. Navy after the
Civil War

Stanley Sandler, University of Waterloo

The Navy in Doubt: Disarmament and Technology after World War II

Clark G. Reynolds, University of Maine

Comment: *Francis Duncan, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission*

Ralph Sanders, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

ISLAMIC REFORM MOVEMENTS
IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *John Ralph Willis,*

University of Birmingham and University of Wisconsin

Arabian Wahabism

R. Baily Winder, New York University

Maghreb Brotherhoods

Kenneth L. Brown, University of Chicago

ANNUAL MEETING 1968

West African Jihads

Marilyn R. Waldman, University of Chicago

Comment: *L. Carl Brown, Princeton University*

NOMADS AND HISTORY

Chairman: *Denis Sinor, Indiana University*

Organization in the Turco-Mongolian Empires

Joseph F. Fletcher, Harvard University

The Dynamics and Historiography of Nomadism

John Masson Smith, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *Owen Lattimore, University of Leeds*

REFORMERS AND HUMANISTS

Chairman: *Hans Hillerbrand, Duke University*

Luther's Influence on Erasmus' Concept of Faith

James Tracy, University of Minnesota

Noel Beda—Missing Link between Calvinism and Medieval Augustinianism?

Walter F. Bense, Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh

More and Tyndal on Revelation: The Supremacy of the Book

James Hitchcock, St. Louis University

Comment: *Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School*

THE REFORM OF RUSSIAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE 1860s

Chairman: *Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley*

The New University Statute

Thomas Hegarty, Boston University

The New Censorship Law

Charles Ruud, University of Western Ontario

The New Courts

Richard Wortman, University of Chicago

Comment: *Peter Czap, Jr., Amherst College*

THE NEW SOCIAL SCIENCES

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *John Higham, University of Michigan*

The Intellectual, the Professional and the Problem of Democracy in America

Burton J. Bledstein, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Origins of Dewey's Psychology:
Theology and Psychology in 1870s and 1880s
Neil P. Coughlan, Wesleyan University

Comment: *Paul Bourke, Flinders University of South Australia
and Smith College*
Moses Rischin, San Francisco State College

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: *Stanley R. Ross, University of Texas*
Latin American History in the United States, a Retrospective View
Charles C. Griffin, Vassar College

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

Chairman: *Joseph R. Levenson, University of California, Berkeley*
Chinese Origins: The Birth of China Reconsidered
Ping-ti Ho, University of Chicago

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

Chairman: *Charles Jelavich, Indiana University*
Russian History in the United States: Vistas and Prospects
John C. Curtiss, Duke University

PHI ALPHA THETA

Chairman: *Homer L. Knight, Oklahoma State University*
Lincoln's Lee: A Neglected Chapter in Civil War Naval History
Dudley T. Cornish, Kansas State College, Pittsburg

CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

Chairman: *F. Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania*
History, Policy, and Peace Research
Hon. George S. McGovern, U.S. Senate

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Joint Session with The National Council for the Social Studies

TEACHING BLACK HISTORY IN AMERICA:
WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS?

Chairman: *Charles Wesley,
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History*

ANNUAL MEETING 1968

Panel

Lerone Bennett, Senior Editor, Ebony Magazine

Mattie R. Crossley, Memphis Public Schools

Larry Cuban, Washington, D.C.

Melvin Drimmer, Spelman College

Sterling Stuckey, Northwestern University

Beatrice Carpenter Young, Illinois Commission on Human Relations

THE TWO-PARTY NORM IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Chairman: *Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania*

The Two-Party Norm in American Politics

William N. Chambers, Washington University

Comment: *Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University*

Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

Kenneth Prewitt, University of Chicago

POPULAR HYSTERIA AND POLITICAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN
AND AMERICA

Chairman: *Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College*

Revolution and Social Hysteria in England and the Colonies, 1675-1692

John M. Murrin, Washington University

Anti-Catholic Hysteria and Political Opposition in Britain, 1778-1780

Robert Kent Donovan, Kansas State University

Comment: *Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania*

Eugene C. Black, Brandeis University

Joint Session with The American Society of Church History

THE CHURCHES AND JUST WAR THEORY

Chairman: *Elwyn A. Smith, Temple University*

Just War Theory in the Sixteenth Century

Walter F. Bense, Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh

The American Churches, Just War, and Viet Nam

James H. Smylie, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond

Comment: *Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School*

George H. Williams, Harvard University

RENAISSANCE EUROPE VIEWS OF THE WORLD—
TURKS AND AZTECS IN EUROPEAN THOUGHT

Chairman: *Donald F. Lach, University of Chicago*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Aztecs

Benjamin Keen, Northern Illinois University

The Turks

Robert Schwoebel, Temple University

Comment: *Edwin J. Van Kley, Calvin College*

Donald Robertson, Tulane University

Joint Session with The Labor Historians

WRITING THE HISTORY OF THE INARTICULATE

Chairman: *David Montgomery, University of Warwick
and University of Pittsburgh*

William Widger's Dream:

The Loyalties of American Revolutionary Seamen in British Prisons

Jesse Lemisch, Northwestern University

Slavery from the Bottom Up:

Privileged Bondsmen and the Process of Accommodation

Robert Starobin, University of Wisconsin

Comment: *Richard B. Morris, Columbia University*

Gilbert Osofsky, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

BUREAUCRATIC CHANGE IN MEIJI JAPAN

Chairman: *Arthur E. Tiedemann, City College of the
City University of New York*

Foreign Advisers in the Meiji Government

Hazel J. Jones, University of Alberta

"New Bureaucrats" in Late Meiji Japan

Robert M. Spaulding, Jr., University of Michigan

Comment: *Ardath Burks, Rutgers University*

MINOR POWERS IN A TWO-POWER WORLD:

CLASSICAL GREECE

Chairman: *Chester G. Starr, University of Illinois, Urbana*

Argos between Athens and Sparta

Thomas Kelly, University of Minnesota

Corinth between Athens and Sparta

Ronald Stroud, University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *Donald Kagan, Cornell University*

Joint Session with The American Catholic Historical Association

SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND IDEOLOGY: THE CATHOLIC
DILEMMA IN THE THIRD REPUBLIC

Chairman: *Donald J. Harvey, Hunter College of the City
University of New York*

The Crucible and the Crucifix:
Catholic Scientists in the Third Republic
Harry W. Paul, University of Florida

Theology and Philosophy against Action Française: The Blondelians
Edward T. Gargan, University of Wisconsin

Comment: *John Ratté, Amherst College*

Joint Session with The American Committee for Irish Studies

PROTESTANT NATIONALISM IN MODERN IRELAND

Chairman: *Charles F. Mullett, University of Missouri*

Protestant Patriotism and Anglo-Irish Politics in the Reign of Queen Anne
Robert E. Burns, University of Notre Dame

Irish Protestant Nationalism in the Home Rule Period
John W. Boyle, Mount Allison University

Comment: *Helen Mulvey, Connecticut College*

EUROPEAN CAPITAL AND WAGE LABOR IN AFRICA

Chairman: *Ralph Austen, University of Chicago*

European Capital and African Labor in Rhodesia
James Hooker, Michigan State University

European Capital and African Labor in Tanzania
James Graham, Duke University

Comment: *L. H. Gann, Stanford University*
Marcia Wright, Columbia University

GIAMBATTISTA VICO IN THE CONTEXT OF
ITALIAN CULTURE: IN HONOR OF THE TRICENTENARY
OF HIS BIRTH (1668-1968)

Chairman: *Edward R. Tannenbaum, New York University*

The Seventeenth Century: Vico and the Jesuit Historians
John Renaldo, Carnegie-Mellon University

The Eighteenth Century: Vico and his Contemporaries
A. Robert Caponigri, University of Notre Dame

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Nineteenth Century: Vico in the *Risorgimento*
Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut

The Twentieth Century: Vico in Recent Italian Thought
Charles Bertrand, Sir George Williams University

BIG BUSINESS AND GERMAN POLITICS

Chairman: *Henry Cord Meyer, University of California, Irvine*

Bleichröder and Bismarck
Fritz Stern, Columbia University

Social and Economic Policies of German Big Business, 1918-1929
Gerald Feldman, University of California, Berkeley

Big Business and the Rise of Hitler
Henry A. Turner, Yale University

Comment: *Ernst Nolte, Universität Marburg*

DINNER

MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

Chairman: *Kenneth M. Setton, Institute for Advanced Study*

Growing Old in the Quattrocento
David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin

PLENARY SESSION

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND POLITICAL ISSUES

Chairman: *Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York*

Panel

Martin B. Duberman, Princeton University
Christopher Lasch, Northwestern University
The Honorable George S. McGovern, U.S. Senate
John L. Snell, University of North Carolina
Richard C. Wade, University of Chicago

Sunday, December 29

MORNING SESSIONS

THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION AND THE SCHOOLS

Chairman: *Wilson Smith, University of California, Davis*

Is History on the Way Out of the Schools—and Do Historians Care?

Charles G. Sellers, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University*

Ira Marienhoff, Hunter College High School, New York

Edwin E. Moise, Harvard University

Isidore Starr, Queens College

Joint Session with The Southern Historical Association

THE SOUTHERN ROAD TO APPOMATTOX

Chairman: *Arthur S. Link, Princeton University*

The Southern Road to Appomattox

Kenneth M. Stampp, University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *David M. Potter, Stanford University*

George M. Frederickson, Northwestern University

RADICAL REPUBLICANS, RECONSTRUCTION,
AND THE EXECUTIVE

Chairman: *Harold M. Hyman, Rice University*

The Wade-Davis Bill, 1864

Herman Belz, University of Maryland

The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

Hans Trefousse, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York

Comment: *John Carpenter, Fordham University*

William Gillette, Douglass College, Rutgers University

IDEOLOGY IN THE YOUNG NATION

Chairman: *Alfred F. Young, Northern Illinois University*

Ideology, Pragmatism and E Pluribus Unum

Cecelia Kenyon, Smith College

Ideology and the First Party System

Richard Buel, Wesleyan University

Comment: *Eric McKittrick, Columbia University*

Gordon Wood, University of Michigan

Joint Session with The History of Science Society

SCIENCE IN AMERICA: NEW INTERPRETATIONS

Chairman: *Edward Lurie, Pennsylvania State University,*

College of Medicine, Hershey

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Politics of Nineteenth-Century Science

Thomas G. Manning, Texas Technological College

Democracy Versus Science in America: The Ethos of Elitism

Daniel Kevles, California Institute of Technology

Science, Literature, and Politics in the Late Nineteenth Century:

Washington a Case Study

James Flack, University of Maryland

Comment: *Henry Guerlac, Cornell University*

Wilcomb E. Washburn, Smithsonian Institution

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA: IMPACT AND REACTION

Chairman: *L. Perry Curtis, Jr., University of California, Berkeley*

The French in East Africa During the Nineteenth Century

Norman R. Bennett, Boston University

Senegal and the French, 1600-1850

Victoria B. Coifman, Howard University

How France Acquired Madagascar, 1642-1896

Raymond K. Kent, University of California, Berkeley

The French in Dahomey, 1671-1894

Boniface I. Obichere, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: *Myron J. Echenberg, University of Wisconsin*

Joint Session with the Society for the History of Discoveries

SOURCES AND USES OF CARTOGRAPHY FOR HISTORIANS

Chairman: *Thomas Goldstein, City College of the*

City University of New York

Cartographic Records: A Challenging Resource for the

Study of United States History

Herman Friis, National Archives and Records Service

Spanish Cities of the Renaissance: The Atlas of

Antonio de las Viñas (Antonis van den Wyngaerde)

Egbert Haverkamp-Begemann, Yale University

The Historical Significance of Satellite Data

Robert Pennington, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Comment: *Ursula Lamb, Yale University*

THE VALUE OF NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE
IN ANCIENT HISTORY

Chairman: *George Dent Wilcoxon, Kansas State University*

Pheidon of Argos and the Origins of Coinage

Irwin L. Merker, Rutgers University

Roman Coins as Historical Evidence

Richard E. Mitchell, University of Illinois, Urbana

Comment: *Tom B. Jones, University of Minnesota*

THE DIFFUSION OF SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC IDEAS IN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: THREE CASE STUDIES

Chairman: *Leonard Krieger, University of Chicago*

Boasian Anthropology and Racial Thought in America

George W. Stocking, Jr., University of Chicago

The Institutionalization of Durkheimian Sociology in France

Terry Clark, University of Chicago

Max Weber's Institutional Impact in Germany and the United States

Guenther Roth, University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University*

CLASS AND CASTE IN COLONIAL PERU

Chairman: *Thomas F. McGann, University of Texas*

The Negro

Frederick P. Bowser, Stanford University

The Indian

Karen W. Spalding, Rutgers University

Comment: *James M. Lockhart, University of California, Los Angeles*

SPANISH-GERMAN RELATIONS DURING THE SECOND
WORLD WAR

Chairman: *Norman Rich, Brown University*

Franco-Spain and the Axis

Donald S. Detwiler, Southern Illinois University

Spain in German Military Planning

Charles B. Burdick, San Jose State College

Comment: *Stanley Payne, University of Wisconsin*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE USES OF THE PAST: HISTORY AND
NATION BUILDING IN MODERN ASIA

Chairman: *John McLane, Northwestern University*

Koxinga and Chinese Nationalism: The Hero in Myth and History

Ralph C. Croizier, University of Rochester

The Nationalist Appropriation of the Shivaji Tradition

Richard Cashman, University of Rochester

Conservatism in Early Meiji: From Illuminist Rationalism to
Traditionalistic Historicism

David Abosch, Northern Illinois University

Comment: *David Kopf, University of Minnesota*

Lawrence Schneider, State University of New York, Buffalo

HISTORIANS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Chairman: *Robert Seager II, University of Maine*

Progressive History and American Foreign Policy

Charles Neu, Rice University

The Economics and Ideology of the Open Door in Action

Jerry Israel, University of Texas, El Paso

Comment: *Waldo Heinrichs, University of Illinois*

Raymond A. Esthus, Tulane University

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

THE LABOR HISTORIANS

Chairman: *Philip P. Mason, Wayne State University*

The Political Odyssey of T. V. Powderly

Edward T. James, Radcliffe College

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

Chairman: *Lynn M. Case, University of Pennsylvania*

Johannes von Müller: The Historian in Search of a Hero

Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: *John Tracy Ellis, University of San Francisco*

Social Action and the Encyclicals: Is John A. Ryan Typical?

Francis L. Broderick, University of Massachusetts, Boston

ANNUAL MEETING 1968

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

AMERICANS' DILEMMA: WHITES AND BLACKS TOGETHER

Chairman: *Arvarh E. Strickland, Chicago State College*

White Reaction to Emancipation, 1863-1868

Forrest Wood, Fresno State College, Bakersfield

Racial Thought of the White Southern Leadership, 1861-1917

Lawrence Friedman, Arizona State University

White Liberals and Black Power, 1870-1915

James McPherson, Princeton University

Comment: *Winthrop D. Jordan, University of California, Berkeley*

THE WORK ETHIC IN EARLY AMERICA

Chairman: *Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University*

The Unemployment Problem at Jamestown, 1607-1618

Edmund S. Morgan, Yale University

Comment: *Stuart Bruchey, Columbia University*

Theodore Rabb, Princeton University

Richard R. Beeman, University of Pennsylvania

Joint Session with The Conference on Latin American History

CUBA: A DECADE OF REVOLUTION, 1958-1968

Chairman: *Robert Freeman Smith, University of Connecticut*

Social Structure and Social Revolution

Maurice Zeitlin, University of Wisconsin

Revolutionary Ideology and Practice: Are There Constants?

Richard Fagen, Stanford University

Comment: *Ramón E. Ruiz, Smith College*

NEW INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Chairman: *Beatrice F. Hyslop, Hunter College of the
City University of New York*

Girondism and Jacobinism

*Richard M. Brace, University of California,
San Diego and Oakland University*

Was there a Financial Terror in the Year II?

George V. Taylor, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

A Sociologist Looks at the Terror

Gilbert Shapiro, Boston University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

BUSINESSMEN IN GOVERNMENT IN WORLD WAR I

Chairman: *Ari Hoogenboom, Brooklyn College of the
City University of New York*

Schwab and the Emergency Fleet Corporation
Robert A. Hessen, Columbia University

Baruch and the War Industries Board
Robert D. Cuff, University of Rochester

Comment: *Louis Galambos, Rice University and
The Johns Hopkins University*
Charles J. Tull, Indiana University, South Bend

Joint Session with The Conference on British Studies

POLITICS IN THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Chairman: *Charles R. Ritcheson, Southern Methodist University*

The Rise and Fall of the Presbyterian Party in London, 1643-1648
James Farnell, New York University

The Collapse of the Independent Party, 1648
David Underdown, Brown University

Comment: *George D. Heath, Lafayette College*
Clayton Roberts, Ohio State University

MILITARY AND SOCIETY IN THE MIDDLE EAST:
AN HISTORICAL EVALUATION

Chairman: *Sydney N. Fisher, Ohio State University*

Military and Society in Israel: An Historical Evaluation
Amos Perlmutter, Harvard University

The Role of the Officer Class in Politics and Society in Syria
Gad Soffer, University of Dayton

Comment: *Don Peretz, State University of New York, Binghamton*
*Gordon H. Torrey, Johns Hopkins University,
School of Advanced International Studies*

CHINESE CIVILIZATION—INTEGRATIVE THEMES

Chairman: *James E. Sheridan, Northwestern University*

Integrative Factors Through Chinese History: Their Interaction
James T. C. Liu, Princeton University

Chinese Kinship and Chinese Approach to Religion
Francis L. K. Hsu, Northwestern University

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Continuity and Discontinuity in Contemporary China:
Some Methodological Reflections
Benjamin Schwartz, Harvard University

Comment: *Charles O. Hucker, University of Michigan*

CRITICS OF THE BISMARCKIAN EMPIRE

Chairman: *Theodore S. Hamerow, University of Wisconsin*

Ludwig Bamberger

Stanley Zucker, Southern Illinois University

Eduard Lasker

Gordon R. Mork, University of California, Davis

August Bebel

Vernon L. Lidtke, The Johns Hopkins University

Comment: *Andreas Dorpalen, Ohio State University*

Joint Session with The American Society for Legal History

LEGAL DIMENSIONS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: *Stanley Kutler, University of Wisconsin*

At the Borderlands of Law and Economic History

Harry Scheiber, Dartmouth College

An Approach to American History:

Willard Hurst as Legal Historian

David Flaherty, University of Virginia

Comment: *Willard Hurst, University of Wisconsin*

VICTORIAN POLITICS

Chairman: *William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa*

Liberals and Conservatives in the Eighteen Sixties

Walter L. Arnstein, University of Illinois

The Elections of 1885-1886

Trevor Lloyd, University of Toronto

Comment: *H. J. Hanham, Harvard University*

*Gertrude Himmelfarb, Brooklyn College of the
City University of New York*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Joint Session with The American Society for Reformation Research

THE CONFRONTATION OF MAGISTERIAL LEADERS
AND RADICAL REFORMERS

Chairman: *Frederick G. Heymann, University of Calgary*

Zwingli and the Anabaptists

Peter J. Klassen, Fresno State College

Calvin and the Italian Anti-Trinitarians

Antonio Rotondo, University of Modena

Comment: *John H. Yoder, Goshen College Biblical Seminary*

David Willis, San Francisco Theological Seminary,

San Anselmo

Joint Session with The Conference on Slavic and East European History

WESTERNIZATION AND THE INTERPRETATION
OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

Chairman: *Donald W. Treadgold, University of Washington*

A Look at the Concepts

Roderick E. McGrew, Temple University

A Comparative View: Russia and China

Theodore H. Von Laue, Washington University

Comment: *Cyril E. Black, Princeton University*

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

BUSINESS MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Presiding: *John K. Fairbank, Harvard University*

Report of the Executive Secretary

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association

Report of the Managing Editor

R. K. Webb, 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

Presiding: *Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association*

Award of Prizes

Presidential Address: Assignment for the '70s

John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

Monday, December 30

MORNING SESSIONS

HISTORY AND THE FOREIGN POLICY PROCESS

Chairman: *Herbert Feis, York, Maine*

History and the Foreign Policy Process

Ernest R. May, Harvard University

Comment: *Laurence Legere, Institute for Defense Analysis*

Hans J. Morgenthau, University of Chicago

Staughton Lynd, Chicago, Illinois

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND

THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION

Chairman: *Clifford K. Shipton, Harvard University*

The National Archives and the Historical Profession

Lester J. Cappon, Institute of Early American History and Culture

Comment: *Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan*

Frank Friedel, Jr., Harvard University

Howard H. Peckham, William L. Clements Library

COLONIAL BUREAUCRACIES IN THE AMERICAS

Chairman: *Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins University*

Anglo-North America

Stanley Katz, University of Wisconsin

Portuguese America

Stuart Schwartz, University of Minnesota

Spanish America

John L. Phelan, University of Wisconsin

Comment: *Sigmund Diamond, Columbia University*

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THE PROCESS OF LEARNING IN HISTORY

Chairman: *Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University*

The History Scholar as Learner

Hayden V. White, University of California, Los Angeles

The History Student as Learner

Arthur Stanley Bolster, Harvard University

Comment: *Edgar Z. Friedenberg, State University of New York, Buffalo*

Rose Olver, Amherst College

Eric E. Lampard, University of Wisconsin

BANKING AND INDUSTRIALIZATION AMONG THE
LATE COMERS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE
GERSCHENKRON HYPOTHESIS

Chairman: *Rondo Cameron, University of Wisconsin*

The Case of Italy

Jon Cohen, Yale University

The Case of Austria

Richard Rudolph, University of Minnesota

The Case of Japan

Kozo Yamamura, Boston College

Comment: *Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University*

THE BRITISH INFORMAL EMPIRE IN LATIN AMERICA
(1850-1940): TWO CASES

Chairman: *Robin W. Winks, Yale University*

Uruguay

Peter Winn, Princeton University

Brazil

Richard Graham, University of Utah

Comment: *William Paul McGreevey, University of California, Berkeley*

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION OF 1911 REAPPRAISED

Chairman: *Mary C. Wright, Yale University*

Throne, Bureaucracy, and Political Modernization

Esther Morrison, Howard University

The Role of the Intellectuals

Michael Gasster, University of Washington

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Political Provincialism

Ernest P. Young, University of Michigan

Comment: *Joseph R. Levenson, University of California, Berkeley*

ASIAN BIOGRAPHIES IN WESTERN GARB

Chairman: *Joel Colton, Duke University*

Western Biographies and Chinese Realities

Howard L. Boorman, Vanderbilt University

Biographies and Japanese History

Harry Harootunian, University of Rochester

Western Biographies of Indians

Robert I. Crane, Syracuse University

Comment: *Bernard Silberman, Duke University*

Susan Han Marsh, Brown University

TRECENTO AND QUATTROCENTO:

CONTINUITY OR CHANGE?

Chairman: *Eric Cochrane, University of Chicago*

Political Trends in Quattrocento Italy

Lauro Martines, University of California, Los Angeles

Paduan Government and Society under the Da Carrara
and under the Venetians

Benjamin G. Kohl, Vassar College

Comment: *Donald J. Wilcox, Howard University*

THE FAMILY IN MEDIEVAL FRANCE

Chairman: *Bryce Lyon, Brown University*

Personal Names and the Study of Family and Social History
in Western France, 800-1200

George Beech, Western Michigan University

The Guillems of Montpellier: The Chartulary Record

Archibald Lewis, University of Texas

Comment: *John F. Benton, California Institute of Technology*

Joint Session with The Social Welfare History Group

SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE REFORMATION

Luther's Contribution to Sixteenth-Century Organization
of Poor Relief

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Harold J. Grimm, Ohio State University

Social Welfare in Calvin's Geneva

Robert M. Kingdon, University of Wisconsin

Comment: *E. William Monter, Northwestern University*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—COMMANDING GENERAL
RELATIONSHIPS

Chairman: *Louis Morton, Dartmouth College*

Wilson and Pershing

Frank Vandiver, Rice University

Franklin Roosevelt and Marshall

Forrest Pogue, George Marshall Research Foundation

Comment: *Jay Luvaa, Allegheny College*

AMERICAN TERRITORIES: CONCEPT AND CONFLICT

Chairman: *Rodman Paul, California Institute of Technology*

The Territorial System from Republicanism to Democracy:
a Reinterpretation of the Northwest Ordinance

Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Minnesota

Federal Government Efforts to "Americanize" Utah
before Admission to Statehood

Gustive O. Larson, Brigham Young University

Comment: *Earl Pomeroy, University of Oregon*

Dale L. Morgan, Bancroft Library

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORIAN AT WORK

Chairman: *H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University*

The Fear of Power in Mid-Eighteenth-Century America

Richard L. Bushman, Boston University

Popular History and Jung's Theory of the General-Unconscious

James H. McRandle, Purdue University

Loss as Gain in Herbert Spencer's Thought

Richard L. Schoenwald, Carnegie-Mellon University

Beyond Frau Lou

Rudolph Binion, Brandeis University

ANNUAL MEETING 1968

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

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

Archival Odysseys: Taking Students to the Sources
John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION SOCIETY

Chairman: *David Tyack, University of Illinois*

Reform in Education: Herbart
Harold B. Dunkel, University of Chicago

Reform in Education: Barnard
Vincent Lannie, New York University

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

WORLD HISTORY

Chairman: *Geoffrey Bruun, Ithaca, New York*

The Theory of World History
Carroll Quigley, Georgetown University

The Writing of World History
*Caroline F. Ware, Author-Editor of Vol. VI, UNESCO-sponsored
History of Mankind*

The Teaching of World History
Leften S. Stavrianos, Northwestern University

Comment: *Howard Mehlinger, Indiana University*
Alastair M. Taylor, Queens University, Ontario

Joint Session with The Conference on Peace Research in History

MINORITY OPPOSITION GROUPS IN WORLD WAR I

Chairman: *Roderic H. Davison, George Washington University*

German Social Democratic Opposition to World War I
Kenneth R. Calkins, Kent State University

World War I and the Liberal Pacifist in the United States
Charles Chatfield, Wittenberg University

Comment: *William S. Allen, Wayne State University*
Christopher Lasch, Northwestern University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NINETEENTH-CENTURY URBAN ELITES

Chairman: *Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University*

Aristocracy in America? The Case for the Boston Brahmins

Frederic C. Jaher, University of Illinois

Springfield, Massachusetts, 1850-1880:

The Emergence of Urban Politics

Michael Frisch, Princeton University

Comment: *Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh*

Herbert Gutman, University of Rochester

Joint Session with The Agricultural History Society

THE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

OF THE ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH

Chairman: *Morton Rothstein, University of Wisconsin*

The Regional Economy

William N. Parker, Yale University

The Plantation Economy

Robert E. Gallman, University of North Carolina

Comment: *Eugene D. Genovese, Sir George Williams University*

Stanley L. Engerman, University of Rochester

Joint Session with The American Jewish Historical Society

CHRISTIAN-JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS IN THE
UNITED STATES AT THE TURN OF THE LAST CENTURY

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

Christian Science and the Jews

John J. Appel, Michigan State University

The Social Gospel and the Jews

Egal Feldman, Wisconsin State University, Superior

Comment: *Lloyd P. Gartner, City College of the*

City University of New York

Winthrop S. Hudson, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School

ANTICLERICALISM IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

Chairman: *Josef L. Altholz, University of Minnesota*

French Anticlericalism: Image and Reality

Joseph N. Moody, Catholic University of America

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The Politics of Spanish Anticlericalism
James R. O'Connell, East Carolina University

Comment: *S. William Halperin, University of Chicago*

NEW VIEWS ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHINA

Chairman: *Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan*

The Opening of China
Frederic Wakeman, University of California, Berkeley

The Great Rebellions
Philip Kuhn, University of Chicago

Self-Strengthening and Reform
K. C. Liu, University of California, Davis

Comment: *Paul A. Cohen, Wellesley College*

Joint Session with The Canadian Historical Association

CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS POLICY
IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Chairman: *R. Craig Brown, University of Toronto*

The American "Invention" of National Parks
Roderick Nash, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Conservation Movement and Development
of Ontario Parks Policies

A. Paul Pross, Dalhousie University

Comment: *Peter H. Pearse, University of British Columbia*

VALUE DILEMMAS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY BRITAIN

Chairman: *Samuel J. Hurwitz, University of Hawaii*

Freedom and Control, 1903-1931
Alfred Gollin, University of California, Santa Barbara

Intellectuals and Politics in the 1930s
Stuart Samuels, University of Pennsylvania

Comment: *Philip P. Poirier, Ohio State University*
Peter Stansky, Stanford University

Joint Session with The Immigration History Group

CASE STUDIES IN BRITISH IMMIGRATION

Chairman: *Rowland Berthoff, Washington University*

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The Cornish in America

A. L. Rowse, All Souls College, Oxford University

Immigration and Cultural Nationalism:
the Welsh in Nineteenth-Century America

Maldwyn Jones, University of Manchester

Comment: *Arnold Schrier, University of Cincinnati*

SOCIAL THOUGHT IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Chairman: *Thomas N. Bisson, University of California, Berkeley*

“If Any Would Not Work, Neither Should He Eat”:

A Social Theory of the Middle Ages

John W. Baldwin, The Johns Hopkins University

“There Can Be Neither Pride Without Avarice
Nor Avarice Without Pride”: A Moral Principle of the Middle Ages

Lester K. Little, University of Chicago

Comment: *Frederic Cheyette, Amherst College*

CRIMEAN WAR DIPLOMACY

Chairman: *Brisson Gooch, University of Oklahoma*

Nicholas I, Austria, and the Eastern Question, 1853–1855

John S. Curtiss, Duke University

Austria and the Danubian Principalities, 1853–1856

Paul W. Schroeder, University of Illinois

Comment: *Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University*

Joint Session with The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

DIPLOMACY AND WAR IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *Wayne S. Cole, University of Maryland*

The Mexican War: A Study in Escalation

David M. Pletcher, Indiana University

The Mexican War: A Study in De-escalation

Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

Comment: *M. Foster Farley, Newberry College (The Civil War)*

Richard E. Welch, Lafayette College

(The Spanish-American War)

Committees and Delegates

Committees and Delegates

The committee system of the Association allows for a maximum of 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. 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 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 1968. Finally, the members for 1969 are listed. The two figures in parentheses following the names of the 1969 members indicate when their terms expire, e.g., (70) for a member whose term on the committee will expire 31 December 1970. 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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Nominating Committee of the American Historical Association for 1968 consisted of Professors Charles F. Delzell of Vanderbilt University, Merrill D. Peterson of the University of Virginia, Lew Spitz of Stanford University, Frederick B. Tolles of Swarthmore College, and Bryce Lyon (chairman) of Brown University.

The committee held its annual meeting on 18 May 1968 at the headquarters of the American Historical Association in Washington, D.C. At this time it made the nominations for officers and committees that appear on the ballot mailed in early November 1968 to all members of the Association. In addition, the committee unanimously agreed to note on the ballot that the three new men elected to serve on the committee for 1969 would serve three years if the proposed amendment to Article VI, Section I of the Constitution of the American Historical Association was passed at the annual business meeting of the Association in December. It was also the sense of the committee that if the amendment passed the future committee should take appropriate steps to increase the number of members from five to seven. The committee also agreed to submit to the Council for its approval an amendment to Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution that would change the deadline for receipt of ballots from 20 December at 6 p.m. to 15 December at 6 p.m. This change was considered desirable because it would facilitate the counting of ballots and the preparation of the report of the Nominating Committee to be submitted to the business meeting of the Association in December. The Council voted to propose this amendment at the 1968 business meeting.

The members of the present committee wish to express their appreciation to Paul Ward, Executive Secretary of the Association, for the assistance that he willingly and skillfully rendered.

BRYCE LYON, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University, chairman (70)

C. Warren Hollister, University of California at Santa Barbara (71)

Thomas McGann, University of Texas (71)

David Shannon, Rutgers University (71)

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

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

the establishment of new committees when necessary. The list of members for 1969 succeeding each committee report represents the report of the Committee on Committees.

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

John K. Fairbank, Harvard University (ex officio)
Elizabeth Foster, Bryn Mawr College (69)
Charles O. Huckler, University of Michigan (71)
Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)
Richard Leopold, Northwestern University (71)
John A. Schutz, University of Southern California (70)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (chairman, ex officio)
Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)
C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio)

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The AHA Council, at its September 1968 meeting, constituted the Program Committee as a standing committee, to provide continuity and experience within the committee. Terms were set at three years for the six elected members of the committee, with the President and Vice-President for that year, the Executive Secretary, the Local Arrangements Chairman for that year, and one staff member as ex officio members.

(See the report of the Program Chairman and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Annual Meeting.)

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Raymond Grew, University of Michigan (71)
R. R. Palmer, Princeton University (ex officio)
Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University (70)
James E. Sheridan, Northwestern University (69)
Lawrence W. Towner, The Newberry Library (69)
John William Ward, Amherst College, chairman (70)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)
C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio)

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE ANNUAL MEETING

The AHA Council, at its April meeting, appointed an ad hoc committee to review all aspects of the annual meeting—its purpose, date and place of the meeting, the number and type of sessions, the nature of program, the

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

joint meetings, the composition of the Program Committee, and the financial aspects of the meeting. Preliminary to the one meeting the committee held during the year, each member of the committee responded to a number of questions posed by the chairman, and prepared a report on the way other groups such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), American Political Science Association (APSA), Modern Language Association (MLA), etc., dealt with these problems. At its meeting on 14 September the committee discussed these questions at some length and agreed that before it submitted a final report to the Council it should investigate further the cost factors involved in meeting at different times and poll the membership. The Executive Secretary agreed to prepare a draft questionnaire and to have the business manager secure the necessary information. The committee voted to also recommend to the Council that the 1972 meeting be held in New Orleans on an experimental basis to test the practicability of holding the sessions and other functions in a convention hall, rather than a hotel. It voted also that the meetings should be rotated on a four-year cycle at unspecified locations on the East coast, the Midwest, the West coast, and the South. The committee was unanimous in recommending further that the Program Committee be constituted as a standing committee of the Association, members to be elected for three-year terms, the membership to consist of six elected members, the President and Vice President of the Association, the Executive Secretary and the Local Arrangements chairman. Finally it was agreed that the office of the AHA should assume a larger share of the burden in the arrangements for the meeting, and, if possible, designate a full-time member of the staff to the task. The Executive Secretary agreed to look into this matter.

November 1968

Louis Morton, *Chairman*

MEMBERS (ad hoc)

Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin
William E. Leuchtenburg, Dobbs Ferry, New York
Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, chairman
Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College
Carl E. Schorske, University of California, Berkeley
Lawrence W. Towner, The Newberry Library
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association
Lynn White, jr., University of California, Los Angeles

PRIZES AND HONORS

As the recognized organization for professional and nonprofessional historians in America, the Association has often been called upon to establish

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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, East Asia, 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.

The Committee on Honorary Members did not meet in 1968.

MEMBERS, 1969 (5-year terms)

Julian P. Boyd, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, chairman (69)

Frederick C. Lane, Westminister, Massachusetts (70)

Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania (71)

Hajo Holborn, Yale University (72)

John K. Fairbank, Harvard University (73)

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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 EscragnoUe 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
Sei Wada	1961-1963
Mario Toscano	1961
Delio Cantimori	1963-1966

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Sir Winston Churchill	1963-1965
Arnaldo Momigliano	1963
Roland Mousnier	1963
Sir Ronald Syme	1963
Mikhail N. Tikhomirov	1963-1965
Pyong-do Yi	1963
Sir George N. Clark	1964
Jacques L. Godechot	1965
Yasaka Takagi	1965
Fernand Braudel	1966
Sir Denis Brogan	1966
Claude Cahen	1966
Richard W. Southern	1966
Sir Herbert Butterfield	1967
J. B. Duroselle	1967
Sir John Neale	1967
P. H. Zaionchkovskii	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 the three most recently returned Harmsworth Professors, was established to assist the Electors at Oxford in the annual selection of the next Harmsworth Professor.

MEMBERS, 1969

John K. Fairbank, Harvard University (69)
 Donald E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University (71)
 Bell Wiley, Emory University, chairman (69)
 Harry T. Williams, Louisiana State University (70)
 C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (70)

PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR 1969

The American Historical Association sponsors the ten prizes and awards listed below, four of which are due to be given in 1969. All awards are announced at the Association's annual meeting, which will take place this year at the Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels in Washington, D.C. Further details regarding rules for the various awards may be obtained by addressing the committee chairmen directly.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. The Adams Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for an author's first or second book in the field of European history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

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 the field of European international history since 1895, and carries a cash award of \$300.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. The Beveridge Award is awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (history of the United States, Canada, and Latin America), and carries a cash value of \$5000.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS The Corey Prize was awarded for the first time in 1967. It is 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 book on any subject relating to American history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE IN EAST ASIAN HISTORY. The Fairbank Prize was established in 1968 by friends of John K. Fairbank, and will first be awarded in 1969. The Prize will be awarded in the odd-numbered years for an outstanding book in the history of China proper, Vietnam, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, or Japan, since the year 1800. The Prize carries a cash award of \$500.

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.

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.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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.

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 an author's first or second book, in the field of European history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize for 1968 was awarded to Arno J. Mayer of Princeton University for his book *Politics and Diplomacy of Peacemaking: Containment and Counterrevolution at Versailles 1918-1919* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1967).

22 October 1968

Felix Gilbert, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago, chairman (69)
John Spielman, Haverford College (70)
Peter Stansky, Stanford University (71)
Peter Stearns, Rutgers University (71)
Henry A. Turner, Yale University (70)

COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE (1920-)

The prize was established in accordance with the terms of a bequest by George Louis Beer (1872-1920), 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), on European international history since 1895, and carries a cash award of \$300.

The George Louis Beer Prize was not awarded in 1968.

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago, chairman (69)
John Spielman, Haverford College (70)
Peter Stansky, Stanford University (71)
Peter Stearns, Rutgers University (71)
Henry A. Turner, Yale University (70)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD
(1927-)

The Albert J. Beveridge Fund of \$100,000 was established as a memorial to Senator Beveridge (1862-1927) 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.

1. In 1968, for the first time, the Beveridge Award was given to a published book rather than to a book-length manuscript. The principal tasks of the committee during the past year have involved: (1) the determination of criteria on which to make the award in its new form and (2) reading through a very large number of books (published between 1 June 1966 and 31 May 1968.)

2. Among many excellent volumes considered, the committee judged Michael Paul Rogin's *The Intellectuals and McCarthy: The Radical Specter* (published by MIT Press in 1967) most deserving of the Beveridge Award. As a *significant reexamination of an important topic* in American historiography (Populism and Progressivism), as a work which employed *new analytical concepts and tools* (voting analysis), and as a *substantial contribution to United States history in its own right* (an examination of the use of the notion of "pluarlism" by social scientists and other writers in the 1950s), Rogin's book most fully realized the criteria established by the committee for the award in its new form.*

3. The committee also recommended that, in the event the award was given to a work in United States history, it should indicate what in its judgment were the best books submitted for the competition in the Latin American and Canadian fields. (The same criteria were to apply.) The Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association should be informed of these titles which would be duly published in the committee's annual report. The two works selected for this special commendation in 1968 were: James Lockhart, *Spanish Peru 1532-1560: A Colonial Society* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1968) and Richard C. Harris, *The Seigneurial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study* (University of Wisconsin Press and Laval University Press, 1966.)

4. The committee also considered a recommendation contained in last year's *Report* that its members be appointed for terms of five years rather than the present three years. Committee members not due to retire this year were agreeable to the extension. If the Council of the AHA approved

*The italicized portions of this sentence indicate the criteria adopted for the book award in 1968.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

of the extension, the change could be implemented by appointing new members for terms of five years in each case as present members retire.

December 1968

Eric E. Lampard, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia (69)

Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins University (69)

Ramón Eduardo Ruiz, Smith College (70)

Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University (70)

J. Harvey Young, Emory University (71)

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS (1963-)

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. The amount of the prize was fixed by the Joint Committee at \$1,000. (See the report of the Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association.)

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 book on any subject relating to American history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

The John H. Dunning Prize for 1968 was awarded to Robert L. Beisner of American University for his book *Twelve Against Empire: The Anti-Imperialists, 1898-1900* (McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1968).

6 December 1968

Wesley Frank Craven, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia (69)

Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins University (69)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Ramón Eduardo Ruiz, Smith College (70)
Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University (70)
J. Harvey Young, Emory University (71)

COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE IN
EAST ASIAN HISTORY (1968-)

The prize was established in 1968 by friends of John K. Fairbank, Director of the East Asian Research Center at Harvard University and past president of the Association. It will first be awarded in 1969, and will continue to be awarded in the odd-numbered years for an outstanding book in the history of China proper, Vietnam, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, or Japan, since the year 1800. The prize carries a cash award of \$500.

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Kwang-ching Liu, University of California, Davis (71)
Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University (69)
C. Martin Wilbur, Columbia University, chairman (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.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

The composition of the committee during 1968 was as follows: Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University School of Law, New York, N.Y., Chairman (1969); John J. Biggs, Jr., Senior United States Circuit Judge, Third Judicial Circuit, Wilmington, Delaware (1968); Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1971); Gerald Gunther, Stanford University School of Law, Stanford, California (1972); Michael G. Kammen, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (1973). The dates inserted in parentheses above indicate expiration of terms of the individual members, as of 31 December, of the respective years.

During the year a renewal grant in the amount of \$6,400 was obtained from the National Endowment for the Humanities and research continued on a project centering around the theme of individual freedom under law in certain American colonies during the period 1720-1765. Most of the further research was concentrated on the manuscript court records of New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Virginia. There was further exploration of court records, particularly file papers, on the county court level. A start was made by Professor Neal W. Allen, the project director, in sorting and classifying the results of the research conducted during the summer of 1967. Professor Allen anticipates that the task of research and classification will not be completed before the end of 1969. To achieve this target date he intends to request a partial leave of absence from teaching duties during the year 1969-70.

No further records in the American Legal Records series were published in 1968. The chairman has examined a transcript made by Susie M. Ames of records of Accomack-Northampton (Va.) County Court records covering the period 1640-1645, a proposed introduction thereto and microfilm copies from the Virginia State Library of all extant Virginia court records, prior to 1645, from other counties. The chairman has also examined the so-called Lacey transcript of the records of the Connecticut Court of Assistants for the latter half of the 17th century and the early years of the 18th century. The chairman will circularize the membership shortly as to whether the committee should undertake the publication of either of these two transcripts.

The chairman has reviewed various other projects which have come before the committee in recent years and, after some correspondence, has found that of all the proposals only one can be considered as likely to result in ultimate publication, namely, the editing of the Rhode Island Equity Court records by Professor L. Kinvin Wroth of the University of Maine Law School. At present he is on another project but in a conference with the chairman announced his intention to persevere in editing the aforesaid records.

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

18 November 1968

Joseph H. Smith, *Chairman*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS, 1969 (6-year terms)

- Gerald Gunther, Stanford University Law School (72)
 Michael Kammen, Cornell University (73)
 Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University (70)
 Leonard Levy, Brandeis University (74)
 Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota Law School (71)
 Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University Law School, chairman (69)

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as of 30 June 1968

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>
Cash Balance as of 1 September 1967-----	\$14,467.58	
Interest—Savings Account-----	399.95	
Royalties-----	106.86	
Investment Income-----	1,519.80	
Investment-----	35,000.00	
Balance 30 June 1968-----		0
Total-----	\$51,414.19	\$51,414.19

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

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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.

The members of the Watumull Committee (Professors Brijen Gupta, Norman Palmer, and Ainslie Embree, chairman) recommended that a joint award be made in 1968 to John Broomfield for his book *Elite Conflict in a Plural Society: Twentieth Century Bengal* (University of California Press, 1968), and to Myron Weiner for his book *Party Building in a New Nation* (University of Chicago Press, 1968).

Both books are of a high standard, with Broomfield's being a first book of great promise, and Weiner's being the work of a mature scholar. We had a large number of works of scholarly merit to choose from, and we are grateful to all the publishers who sent us their publications.

26 November 1968

Ainslie T. Embree, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (4-year terms)

Ainslie T. Embree, Duke University (70)

Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin (72)

Stanley Wolpert, University of California at Los Angeles, 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 74 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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON TEACHING (1954-)

The 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 weight their value to secondary school teachers of history and the social studies.

The committee met on 4 May and 26-27 November 1968. A two-day meeting each fall, in addition to the one-day meeting each spring, has been found particularly valuable for the committee's deliberations. Through the work of subcommittees appointed in May, the committee has been able to study and pursue its various interests continuously. A major effort is being made to revise and to prune the present Service Center pamphlet series and to strengthen the series by planning a few new pamphlets that emphasize effective teaching techniques for history in difficult school situations. Four new historiographical pamphlets appeared in 1968. Two members of the committee, Donald Cole and Thomas Pressly, have written a second edition of the 1962 pamphlet, *Preparation of Secondary-School History Teachers*. This pamphlet has been sent to one thousand school administrators and guidance counselors throughout the United States; complementary copies will be sent to 1400 private high schools and 800 junior colleges. The committee has voted to refrain from publishing pamphlets that are largely bibliographical. Miss Davis has been canvassing the needs of school librarians for up-to-date, brief but authoritative and topical broadside bibliographies in history. Mr. Holbo and Mr. Drewry, following the suggestion of Mr. Freidel, former chairman of this committee, have inquired into the needs of junior and senior high school history teachers, particularly in innercity schools, for one or two-page broadside teaching guides or unit plans on specific historical topics. If these are projected as a feasible and effective way for the Service Center to serve further the needs of history teachers, the committee will then consider their development, on a trial basis, at minimal expense and cost.

The committee believes, however, that such instructional aids will best be incorporated into the design of what has been its primary interest during the past year, the preliminary planning of a critical review journal for school history materials. Such a journal would be the best means by which the

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Association could reach into the daily teaching and the course planning of school teachers. The committee's proposal for a critical review journal is largely the work of a subcommittee composed of Mr. Fenton (chairman), Mr. Harlan, and Miss Fulton, with Mr. Ward, Mr. Zangrando, Mr. Pressly, and Mr. Smith as its *ex officio* members. This subcommittee, except Mr. Pressly, met to discuss the idea of a journal on 7 August 1968 in New York City. The proposal which accompanies this committee report is endorsed by the full Committee on Teaching, whose members continue their 1967 recommendation to the Council that the Executive Secretary be supported in his future efforts to solicit initial funds for such a journal. The Committee on Teaching has shared its deliberations on a journal with the chairman of the new Committee on Teaching of the Organization of American Historians.

Throughout the past year the Service Center for Teachers has continued its several activities successfully under the direction of Mr. Zangrando. It has sponsored 32 programs bringing together school and college teachers of history. It has submitted its report to the Office of Education on a project for the identification of criteria for the effective use of films in teaching history, grades 7-12. It has also worked with the National Film Board of Canada (Professor William T. Hagan served as consultant historian) to revise the film, *Age of the Buffalo*, for the purpose of making it a more effective instrument for classroom learning in history (the revised film is entitled *People of the Buffalo*). The International Textbook Project (in concert with the National Council for the Social Studies and Phi Delta Kappa) is moving to a successful completion and the projected anthology of readings from textbooks around the world is tentatively scheduled for publication in the spring of 1969. The Association, through its Service Center, continues to maintain membership in CAREL (Central Atlantic Regional Educational Laboratory) and to be represented on the advisory board of EPIE (the Educational Products Information Exchange) Institute.

Finally, at this writing, the prospects for funding the Association's project in history education (undertaken in collaboration with the history department at Indiana University) seem quite bright. The proposal has been received by the United States Office of Education, and it is undergoing evaluation for funding.

16 December 1968.

Wilson Smith, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (5-year terms)

Merle Borrowman, University of Wisconsin (73)

Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy (71)

Nelda Davis, Prince George's County Schools, Maryland (70)

Henry Drewry, Princeton University (71)

Edwin T. Fenton, Carnegie-Mellon University (72)

Joyce Fulton, Woodside High School, San Mateo, California (72)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins University (72)
Louis Harlan, University of Maryland (71)
Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon (71)
Thomas Pr ssly, University of Washington, chairman (70)
John Teall, Mount Holyoke College (73)
Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)

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.

The committee held two meetings during 1968. The first took place on Saturday, 11 May; the second on Friday, 13 December and Saturday, 14 December.

The committee has discussed graduate programs in history, and it has examined the fashion in which certain programs seek to develop a balanced emphasis upon research and teaching for degree candidates. The committee has been in touch with the staff of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) in an effort to explore the ways in which the GRE tests can prove more valuable to both graduate departments and candidates seeking to enter graduate work in history. Moreover, the committee has been in close contact with the Association's Feature Films Project, which is designed to create a series of film cartridges and companion readings booklets on specific topics in undergraduate history courses.

At its spring meeting, the committee heard from special guest Alan Brownsword about the provisions of the Education Professions Development Act; at its winter meeting it discussed the general questions of black history and black studies, in concert with special guest Melvin Drimmer. The main thrust of the two-day winter meeting, however, involved nine special resource persons speaking with the committee about the nature and role of history in the junior college and community college curricula.

The committee is represented in the Association's new History Education Project by committee member William R. Taylor.

24 February 1969

Ralph E. Morrow, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Richard M. Douglas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (70)
Louis G. Geiger, Colorado College (71)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University (71)
Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois (70)
Ralph E. Morrow, Washington University, chairman (69)
William R. Taylor, State University of New York, Stony Brook (69)
David Trask, State University of New York, Stony Brook (71)

COMMITTEE ON THE FEATURE FILMS PROJECT (1967-)

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.

Encouraging progress currently being made indicates that the first representative group of feature film cartridges and accompanying readings books will be marketable in the spring of 1969, with others to follow shortly. Thus the first productions resulting from this project should be available for use in courses during the academic year 1969-1970.

As announced at the Toronto meeting of the Association last December, the objective of this project is to make available for college history courses, in easily handled Super 8 millimeter film cartridges, thirty-minute condensed versions of relevant material from Hollywood and foreign-produced feature motion pictures that deal with historical subjects. As a result of recent technological advances, such film cartridges may be viewed by large numbers of students as a group in a classroom situation, or by individual students using television screen-sized viewers in library cubicles. Various federal and state educational programs provide financial assistance to institutions of higher learning, as well as to secondary schools, for purchase of the necessary projectors, screens, individual viewers, and related "hardware" equipment.

Each film cartridge will have an accompanying readings book, purchasable by students, which will compare, contrast, and integrate the film's presentation of the historical problems concerned with the views and interpretations of contemporary observers, and of authoritative historians who have written on the subject, using both primary and secondary source selections.

As announced at Toronto, and subsequently publicized by the Association, this project represents an attempt by the Association to foster the introduc-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

tion and more extensive use of mature and stimulating audiovisual materials in college-level instruction in history. An ad hoc committee of the Association's Committee on University and College Teaching is in charge of the project. The committee consists of William H. McNeill (University of Chicago), Michael Petrovich (University of Wisconsin), Donald Shively (Harvard University), Leo F. Solt (Indiana University), Bayrd Still (New York University), and J. Joseph Huttmacher (Rutgers University), Director.

A total of 102 historians submitted film project proposals by the deadline date of 1 March 1968. Following an intensive selection process, the committee chose twelve projects for development and completion. The "authors" of the projects selected are Dean Albertson (University of Massachusetts), Jerold S. Auerbach (Brandeis University), Andrew Blane (Hunter College), Lewis Hanke (University of California, Irvine), Martin A. Jackson (City University of New York), Marius B. Jansen (Princeton University), Lester K. Little (University of Chicago), Richard A. Oehling (Wilson College), Harold Poor (Rutgers University), Ronald Schaffer (San Fernando Valley State College), Maxine S. Seller (Bucks County Community College), and William M. Tuttle, Jr. (University of Kansas). Examples of films selected for development in this experimental format are *Juarez*, which starred Paul Muni, in the field of Latin American history, *Luther*, and the Elia Kazan production, *America, America*, dealing with the subject of American immigration.

The authors and others connected with the project met 9-12 July 1968 for a film institute, funded by the United States Office of Education, at the University of Massachusetts. Since that time the individual authors have been editing their film cartridges and preparing the manuscripts of their readings books. Teaching Film Custodians, Inc., of New York City is collaborating with the Association in developing the project, and providing technical assistance in the film-editing portion of the program. Should the project prove successful, it is hoped and expected that commercial film and publishing companies might develop additional films in this manner.

4 November 1968

J. Joseph Huttmacher, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (ad hoc)

J. Joseph Huttmacher, 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

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL REGISTER (1960-)

The Professional Register has enjoyed another busy and, one hopes, productive year. The system of a single annual billing of registrants, instituted in 1967, was continued, and members of the Register were asked to retain one copy of their Professional Register vita so that they might circulate it to prospective employers without having to write the Association to ask that the Washington office transmit the vita. The candidate however, may still request the AHA to distribute his vita, in single or multiple copies, but he must enclose a small payment with his request to cover handling and mailing cost (as announced in the June 1968 *AHA Newsletter*, pages 2-3). The Professional Register continues to circulate candidates' vitae throughout the year, without charge to candidates and employers, when the latter request information about historians who could meet their specific staff needs.

During the year the AHA staff and two members of the Committee on the Professional Register examined the placement services provided for scholars by the United States Employment Service (at the annual meetings of the Organization of American Historians and the American Political Science Association). Two representatives of the USES met with the AHA committee on 22 March 1968 to discuss the type of assistance that the agency might be able to give members of the AHA. Limitations in the federal budget will probably prevent USES from expanding its services to professional associations in the immediate future, but the agency has very kindly put some equipment at the disposal of the AHA for use at the annual meeting in late December of this year.

During the late summer and fall of 1968 the Professional Register vita forms and data-processing procedures were completely revised and all members in the Register were asked to bring their papers up to date so that the system will be of maximum value to candidates and employers. The new forms were distributed to all registrants (at the time of the annual billing (September 1968), there were 2,593 members of the Professional Register) and new members in the Professional Register, so that the information in the system will be fully accurate and current.

In concert with the AHA Committee on University and College Teaching, the Professional Register will be exploring ways of serving employers and candidates in junior and community college history instruction; both committees have expressed an interest in and concern with this matter. The Professional Register continues to maintain its List of Emeritus Professors which departments may use upon request.

17 December 1968

Robert L. Zangrando, *Chairman*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

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

COMMITTEE ON Ph. D. PROGRAMS IN HISTORY (1966-)

In 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.

In 1966, the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association was authorized to appoint a special committee on Ph. D. programs in history. This committee met early in 1967 and prepared the following proposals for presentation to the Council of the Association: (1) that the Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History prepare a statement of standards that should be met by institutions offering the Ph. D. in history, that this statement be published in the *AHA Newsletter* and transmitted for appropriate use to the Council of Graduate Schools of the United States, the United States Office of Education, and the six regional associations engaged in accreditation; (2) that a list of historians already prepared by the committee be transmitted to those offices and organizations listed in (1) above as well as to history departments or deans of graduate schools that may wish "persons to advise them in the review of existing or proposed new Ph. D. programs," and that "the list should be accompanied by the suggestion that at least two consultants, representing at least two of the broad fields of history, should be involved in any evaluation or advising in which any one panelist may be asked to serve;" and (3) that a new committee "draw up a list of history departments now offering the Ph. D. programs that, in the judgment of this committee, meet the criteria and standards that are now being drafted." The list would "be expanded from time to time by regular review procedures."

The Council of the Association approved these proposals at its meeting on 13 May 1967, transformed the special committee into a standing com-

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

mittee of the Association, and requested that the Committee on Committees make a recommendation concerning size, membership, and rotation of membership to the Council at its meeting in December 1967. The committee prepared the statement of standards which appeared in the *AHA Newsletter* (October 1967). At its meeting of December 1967, the Council approved the following membership for the standing Committee on Ph. D. Programs in History: the late Douglas Adair, Walter Berg, E. David Cronon, Robert D. Cross, Joe B. Frantz, Lacey B. Smith, John L. Snell, T. H. Von Laue, Paul L. Ward, ex officio, and Richard L. Watson, Jr., chairman.

On 13 April 1968 the newly constituted committee met to discuss its activities for the year. After reviewing the list of consultants which the special committee had previously prepared, it requested the Executive Secretary to communicate with offices and organizations as indicated in (2) above. It then prepared a letter, to be sent to chairmen of all departments of history giving the Ph. D. in the United States, describing the responsibilities of the committee and requesting specific information about their Ph. D. programs. The Executive Secretary sent this letter in April and May 1968.

The committee met on 25, 26, and 27 July 1968 to consider the program descriptions received from history departments. One hundred and thirteen institutions had submitted a description of their programs in response to requests from the Executive Secretary. Prior to the meeting, the submissions of five representative institutions were xeroxed and sent to each member of the committee in order that he might consider criteria which might be useful in evaluating all the documents submitted. The committee discussed these criteria as its first order of business on 25 July. The committee was then divided into subcommittees of two members and each submission was then studied by one of these subcommittees. After studying the documents, each subcommittee divided them into three groups, those upon which there was agreement that they be approved, those upon which there was agreement that they should be disapproved, and those upon which the subcommittee was divided. Each subcommittee reported to the full committee, and all of those departments disapproved or in the undecided category were discussed in detail by the full committee. In such cases, all members of the committee usually read the available documents and a decision was reached by the full committee. Although consideration was given to all of the items listed with regard to students, faculty, curriculum, and facilities in general, the greatest attention undoubtedly was paid to whether the library was adequate to support a doctoral program and to whether the department had "faculty members of maturity and proven competence in at least three of the broad fields of history." It would, therefore, be possible that a department with considerable strength in one field but without balance would not be approved.

In short, the committee considered the documents submitted with great care. It worked from 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on 25 and 26 July and until

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nearly noon on 27 July. It requested additional information from those institutions whose initial submissions seemed unduly abbreviated or about which the committee had some questions. The committee has placed 64 institutions on the list of those which are meeting the published standards; 43 institutions for the time being have not been so listed; and decisions (as of 1 December) have not finally been made on six. Several departments seemed to be well on the way to remedying weaknesses and will undoubtedly be added to the list in the near future. The committee will make clear that the first list is not the final list, and that other departments will be added as additional information is received by the committee. At the same time, the committee is convinced that with the rapid expansion of graduate programs in recent years, the Association has a responsibility of setting reasonable standards for Ph. D. programs, and that a published list is an essential, yet moderate, way of meeting that responsibility.

Richard L. Watson, Jr., *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

E. David Cronon, University of Wisconsin, chairman (70)

Robert D. Cross, President, Hunter College of the City University of New York (70)

Howard Lamar, Yale University (72)

J. Russell Major, Emory University (71)

David A. Shannon, Rutgers University (71)

Lacey B. Smith, Northwestern University (69)

John L. Snell, University of North Carolina (69)

Theodore Von Laue, Washington University (70)

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

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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. The committee's report has been published and is available from the AHA offices.

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 Association on 26 October. Present at the meeting, in addition to the committee members, were the historians of various agencies of the federal government—Departments of Defense, Army, and Agriculture, Atomic Energy Commission, National Air and Space Administration (NASA), and so on.

At the request of the Council, the committee reviewed its recommendation of the preceding year regarding Professor William R. Taylor's exclusion from the White House Advisory Panel on Educational Research and Development. In view of the action of the Civil Liberties Union, the committee voted unanimously that no further action was required. The committee then reviewed progress, or the lack of it, on the bill introduced by Senator Harris for the establishment of a National Foundation to promote research in the Social Sciences. It was the judgment of the Executive Secretary and various members of the committee that there was little or no prospect of congressional action during the next session, and there was nothing the Association could or should do with respect to the proposal at this time. In this connection, the Executive Secretary informed the committee of progress on the establishment of the national memorial to Woodrow Wilson as an International Center for Scholars. There also was discussion of the representation on the board of the Center of a member of the historical profession.

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The committee then turned to a consideration of the relationship between the historical profession and the National Archives. The chairman reported on the work of the Joint Committee on the Status of the National Archives and the Executive Secretary informed the committee that the Association had been requested to name two representatives to the newly created Archives Advisory Council. The relationship of these representatives to the committee was discussed, and it was agreed that the committee should maintain a continuing interest in the Archives and keep in close touch with the work of the Archives Council.

The discussion of the problems faced by the historians in the federal government was wide-ranging and extremely informative. Subjects covered included access to records, oral history, publication programs, and presidential libraries (with emphasis on current activities in connection with President Johnson's library). One problem that the committee believed the Association should interest itself in was the problem of the publication of official history by the Government Printing Office. Several of the official historians present felt that it would be desirable to publish such works with university or commercial presses but that current regulations and copyright made it extremely difficult to do so. The Executive Secretary agreed to look into this matter, and if necessary refer it to a committee for action.

November 1968

Louis Morton, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (5-year terms)

Henry David, National Research Council (72)
Sidney Fine, University of Michigan (73)
William M. Franklin, Department of State (69)
Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas (73)
David Landes, Harvard University (71)
Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council (71)
Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan (70)
Donald Swain, University of California, Davis (72)

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION SERVICES (1967-)

This committee, formerly called the Committee on Bibliographical Services to History, was instituted as a standing committee of the Association in 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 Biographical Services to History.

For the Committee on Bibliographical Services to History this has been a year of alternate hopes and disappointments, perhaps understandable

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

against the background of continuing war and a national election. Immediate foundation support to implement recommendations of the Belmont Conference on Bibliographical Services to History did not materialize, but a new approach now in process offers hope of tangible progress toward the goal of a pilot project in the months ahead. Meanwhile technological advance in storage and retrieval of information has proceeded at an accelerated pace and in the general direction previsionsed at the Belmont Conference, where the Joint Committee on Bibliographical Services to History outlined a program of future action. The present committee, established pursuant to a Conference recommendation, will continue to work toward the goal of up-to-date services for history and the social sciences. To this end we move the Council of the Association to change the name of this committee to "Committee on Information Services," a title that will reflect more accurately its activities and put it in a stronger posture for communicating effectively with agencies committed to advancing this area of interest.

Aubrey C. Land, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania (70)
Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress (70)
R. Stuart Hoyt, University of Minnesota (69)
Aubrey C. Land, University of Georgia, chairman (69)
Martin Ridge, editor, *Journal of American History* (71)
Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)
Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University (71)

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.

In collaboration with the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the committee has gathered and processed extensive data from the American past. The Consortium has announced that the following are available on a limited basis in machine-readable form: presidential, congressional, and gubernatorial election returns, by county, 1824 to the present; certain data from the Bureau of the Census,

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1790 to the present; and congressional rollcall data, 1787 to the present (to be ready for users by the summer of 1969). About 125 requests for these data were filled during 1968. Committee member Warren E. Miller serves as executive director of the Consortium; historian Jerome M. Clubb is co-director of Data Recovery.

Under the editorship of committee members Jacob M. Price and Val R. Lorwin, substantial progress was made during 1968 toward the publication of the papers and proceedings of two working-conferences on quantifiable historical data in fields outside United States history, held in the late fall of 1967. Five additional papers were commissioned during 1968 to round out this project, which was directed by Professor Price and financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities with special supportive funds from the IBM Corporation. Because of limitations in the availability of federal monies for scholarship during 1968, the more elaborate, multiple-part project, designed by the committee as a follow-up activity, has not gotten fully underway. Accordingly, the committee has established a subcommittee on financing to seek ways by which to pursue this and other projects.

A subcommittee on collective biography, headed by Theodore K. Rabb, has received a grant of \$10,000 from the American Council of Learning Societies (ACLS) Committee on Information Technology; this subcommittee wishes to develop historical data archives for multiple biography. Professor Rabb is also processing and analyzing the results of the questionnaire on the uses of quantitative data in history, that appeared in the April 1968 *AHA Newsletter*.

9 March 1969

Lee Benson, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (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, University of Oregon
William P. McGreevey, University of California, 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, Los Angeles
Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN-EAST ASIAN RELATIONS (1967-)

This committee 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.

The report of the Committee on American-East Asian Relations is necessarily brief. The committee is continuing its efforts to obtain foundation funds for language training, fellowships, and research support for young scholars who enter the challenging and exceptionally difficult field of American-East Asian relations. It also continues efforts to organize a conference at which developments and prospects in the field can be appraised by those working in it and by others centrally either in the American or the East Asian fields. It hopes to be able to report substantial progress on both fronts soon.

15 November 1968

Ernest R. May, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (ad hoc)

Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara

John K. Fairbank, 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 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's one meeting of the year was on 19 October at the Association's offices. Messrs. Grew, Koenigsberger, and Wright were unable to attend.

Following the schedule of preparations for the 1970 Congress, the committee reached agreement on a list of suggested names of American scholars

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for the positions of "expert" for the chief papers, and of president and of vice-president for the sessions. It was understood that since the United States is well represented on the list of scholars presenting papers, there might be correspondingly few United States scholars filling these further positions.

A major question before the committee, however, was posed by word from the British National Committee of its decision, in view of "recent actions by the Soviet Government in Czechoslovakia," to request that the 1970 Congress be organized elsewhere than within the Soviet Union, and to withhold participation if it is held there. After discussion, a majority of the committee agreed that the first consideration should be the maintenance of bridges of communication, built up with difficulty and still insecure, that permit some communication between historians East and West concerned with historical scholarship quite aside from politics.

The committee accordingly voted first to request the Bureau of the International Committee to explore the possibility of holding the 1970 Congress in a city outside the Soviet Union. It then voted to submit to the Council, for adoption in case the response from the Bureau should be in the negative, a resolution expressing the Association's inability to continue preparations for participation in the Moscow Congress without first expressing condemnation of the encroachments on freedom of expression in the USSR and in Czechoslovakia.

In response to our office's subsequent letter, the Secretary-General of the International Committee under date of 12 November wrote that "nous restons, au Bureau du CISH, persuadés qu'aucune mesure brutale ne doit être envisagée de notre part, tant q'aucun fait nouveau ne sera venu accroître la difficulté du moment." M. François added that conversations on the subject were continuing.

December 1968

Paul L. Ward, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969 (5-year terms)

- Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University (73)
- Howard F. Cline, Library of Congress (70)
- Rosalie L. Colie, University of Toronto (70)
- John S. Galbraith, University of California, Los Angeles (73)
- Helmut Koenigsberger, Cornell University (71)
- Frederic C. Lane, Westminister, Massachusetts (70)
- Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College (70)
- Kenneth Stamp, University of California, Berkeley (71)
- Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, chairman (70)
- Arthur Wright, Yale University (71)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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 recommends endorsement of a Biographical Dictionary of the American Revolution, 1763-1789, by the American Historical Association.

This proposal has won the enthusiastic support of Atheneum Publishers, which is prepared to publish the Biographical Dictionary without subsidy from other sources. Accordingly, Atheneum asked Messrs. Bell, Boyd, Butterfield, and Cappon to serve as an editorial committee during the exploratory stage.

The Dictionary is envisioned as a work of 10 to 12 volumes, including third- and fourth-rate persons, as well as those more prominent, who were active in the Revolutionary movement, pro or con, the establishing of independence, and the development of the Republic to 1789. It would include foreigners who participated in one way or another, and Britishers who opposed the Revolution and fought against the American armies. An editorial office would engage historians and others to write the sketches and would prepare copy for the Press. Sketches of prominent persons whose active careers extended well beyond 1789 might concentrate on the Revolutionary period. Some sketches in the Dictionary of American Biography could perhaps be reprinted.

With a grant of \$7,500 from the American Philosophical Society the Editorial Committee has set up a temporary office in the APS with a capable young woman at work under Mr. Bell's direction, compiling a list of names of persons, with brief identification of each, who will be considered later for inclusion in the Dictionary. I have two graduate students at work on persons in Virginia and other southern states; and Stephen T. Riley has taken responsibility for the New England area.

This "feasibility study" is a six-month operation, to be followed by an evaluation of the data in hand and the preparation of a plan of operation for which funds would be solicited. At this point the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission may be asked for assistance, by way of funds or an approach to other sources of funds for projects pertaining to the commemora-

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tion of the bicentennial. Endorsement by the American Historical Association would strengthen an application for funds.

As you know, the project for editing the Papers of George Washington, which this committee recommended for endorsement in the fall of 1966, went into operation at the University of Virginia a few months ago with Donald Jackson as editor-in-chief.

It is hoped that both of these projects may eventually secure some financial support through the Federal American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Pursuant to the national presidential election, the members of the Commission have offered their resignation as a group to give the President-elect a free hand in appointments or reappointments. Although the Commission received an appropriation of \$150,000 to go into operation, how much it will be delayed remains to be seen.

Lester J. Cappon, *Chairman*

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 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 the Canadian Historical Association held two meetings during the past twelve

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

months, at Toronto in December 1967 and at Calgary in June 1968. According to custom the Canadian section sponsored the session on the AHA program and the American section that on the CHA program. It was fitting that the first Corey Prize for "the best book which deals with the history of Canadian-American relations, or the history of both countries" was awarded at the Toronto meeting of the AHA to the distinguished Canadian historian and archivist Gustave Lanctot for his *Le Canada et la Révolution Américaine*. The second Corey Prize will be awarded at the AHA meeting in December 1969; entries are being solicited. The joint session at Toronto dealt with "Nationalism, Canadian and American." That at Calgary contrasted the American Melting Pot and the Canadian Mosaic. The joint committee at present is composed of R. Craig Brown (Toronto), chairman, Margaret Ormsby (British Columbia), and George Rawlyk (Queen's), representing the CHA, and Charles F. Mullett (Missouri), chairman, Alice Stewart (Maine), and John H. Stewart (Case Western Reserve), representing the AHA. Plans are in the making for ever more diverse cooperation of the two associations.

25 November 1968 Charles F. Mullett, *Chairman, American Section*

MEMBERS, 1969 (3-year terms)

John Hall Stewart, Case-Western Reserve University, chairman, American Section (69)

Russell B. Nye, Michigan State University (71)

Alice Stewart, University of Maine (70)

R. Craig Brown, University of Toronto, chairman, Canadian Section (69)

Margaret Ormsby, University of British Columbia (70)

George Rawlyk, Queen's University (71)

Delegates' Reports

American Council of Learned Societies (4-year term)

Delegate: George W. Pierson, Yale University (72)

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) is a private nonprofit federation of thirty-three national scholarly organizations concerned with the humanities and the humanistic aspects of the social sciences. It consists of a thirteen-member Board of Directors and one delegate each from its constituent societies.

The annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies marked the fiftieth anniversary of its existence and was properly celebrated by a series of addresses, beginning with the Right Honorable Lord Annan, Provost of

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University College, London; then Dr. Carroll P. Haskins, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; and finally a banquet address by Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, President of the University of Washington.

At the banquet, the strong and most encouraging progress of the efforts to raise the equivalent of five million dollars in new endowment for the ACLS was reported by President Burkhardt. The increased support from the constituent societies, together with annual subventions from a number of colleges and universities, should guarantee the vigor of the ACLS for years to come.

At the annual business meeting, the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association made an interesting brief report on behalf of the Conference of Secretaries, which he said had begun exploring two future possibilities: a newsletter to embody their members' common interests, and a Washington office which could both inform and represent them. Paul L. Ward will be chairman and chief officer of the executive committee which will be guiding the Conference's increasing activities.

After other business, your delegate spoke of his personal regret and the regret of many members of the Yale faculty, as well as of the historical profession, at the announcement by the National Endowment for the Humanities of its new policy to give priority consideration for fellowships and summer stipends (and other supportive awards) to studies which will "contribute directly to a better understanding of matters of vital national concern, such as urban or minority problems." On motion of C. Vann Woodward, the American Council of Learned Societies then went on record as regretting this language, and adopted as its own the statement contained in a letter originally written by Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Provost of Yale University, to Director Barnaby Keeney. This paragraph reads:

Although it is easy to imagine the pressures which generated this language, it seems equally clear to us that the stated preference (whether taken seriously or not) is inappropriate to the mission of these Fellowships. We believe they should support the best and most imaginative work of younger scholars in the humanities on whatever topics they may happen to select.

On this declaration of faith and principle, the fiftieth meeting of the ACLS came to a close.

6 February 1969

George W. Pierson

Anglo-American Committee on Bibliographies of British History
(ad hoc terms)

Delegate: Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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 Medieval Academy of America, and the Royal Historical Society, with whom the AHA is cooperating to produce the series.

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, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The director of the Service Center is the voting delegate to CAREL.

(For comment about the Association's recent involvement in CAREL, see the report of the Committee on Teaching.)

Comité International des Sciences Historiques (5-year terms)

Delegates: Boyd Shafer, Macalester College, Bureau (70)

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, Assembly (70)

The Comité International des Sciences Historiques (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.)

Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs (1- and 2-year terms)

Delegates: Paul Varg, Michigan State University (1 July 1970)

Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association (1 July 1969)

In the spring of 1966, the United States Office of Education funded the activities of a newly established organization known as COMPASS (The Con-

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sortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs), Initially, CONPASS was composed of representatives from each of five professional group, the Association of American Geographers, the Department of Audiovisual Instruction (DAVI) of the National Education Association, the International Reading Association, the Modern Language Association of America, and the American Historical Association; since that time, the American Economic Association, the American Industrial Arts Association, and the American Political Science Association have joined. Each of the eight organizations is represented by two members on the CONPASS Board of Directors, and there are six other Board members who serve either as individual, technical consultants or as spokesmen for other elements in the academic community (the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and the National Council of Teachers of English). There are, in addition, two ex officio Board Members.

CONPASS has undertaken studies of the NDEA Title XI Institute Program, the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program, and the more recently developed TTT Program funded under the Education Professions Development Act of 1967. It is also studying the process by which proposals are submitted to and evaluated by the United States Office of Education. For the first two years of its operation, CONPASS was housed and managed by the Association of American Geographers. In reflection of the collaborative spirit that characterizes the CONPASS enterprise, the AHA has now assumed these responsibilities, and effective 1 July 1968 Joseph Palaia (formerly of the California State Office of Education) became the new CONPASS director.

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?)

(See the report of the Committee on Teaching.)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education

(NCATE) (3-year terms)

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 the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), Council for Chief State School Officers (CCSSO), the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification (NASDTEC), National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards (NCTEPS), and the National School Boards Association (NSBA). Its membership consists of representatives from these chosen by the NCATE coordinating board, and three representatives from learned societies, of this the AHA is currently one.

Professor Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, represented the American Historical Association on the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), which consists of representatives of various groups concerned with teacher education, including three learned societies selected on a rotating basis. This was the second year of Professor Morton's three-year term on the Council, and he was elected to its executive committee for the following year.

The Council meets three times a year. In January it met at Fort Worth, Texas; in May, Chicago, and in October in Washington. Professor Morton attended two of these meetings; at both of which, in addition to the regular time-consuming business of accreditation of teacher colleges and teaching programs, it considered the criteria and standards for accreditation being developed by a special committee of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. Under a grant from the United States Office of Education, this committee is conducting a pilot study, in cooperation with the Council, of eight institutions on the basis of the criteria and standards it has developed. Of interest to the historical profession is the almost total absence from these criteria of any standards for evaluating offerings in history, social studies or any of the disciplines. Such criteria are being or have been developed separately by other groups, and it may be desirable to introduce these into the accreditation process.

November 1968

Louis Morton

National Council for the Social Studies—Social Education (3-year terms)

Delegates: Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association (69)

Jim B. Pearson, University of Texas (72)

The National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) is the Department of Social Studies of the National Education Association.

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

After twenty-one years of service, Lewis Paul Todd retired as editor of *Social Education* on 1 December 1968. His successor, Daniel Roselle, took office the same day. During the meeting of the Executive Board of *Social Education* on 28 November 1968 Dr. Roselle outlined his plans for changes in the format and policies of the journal. He stressed that these changes represented further growth that would flow quite logically from the work of his predecessors (Dr. Todd and Professor Erling Hunt) and build upon the solid base they had constructed in years past. The innovations suggested by the new editor indicate that the journal will enter an era of development and service that will prove valuable to all those interested in effective history and social studies instruction.

Cooperation between the AHA and the NCSS remains firm and productive. The anthology of readings taken from texts from around the world (the International Textbook Project undertaken by the NCSS, Phi Delta Kappa, and the AHA) is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1969. Louis Harlan ("Tell It Like It Was: Suggestions on Black History") was the main speaker at the joint AHA-NCSS luncheon held as part of the NCSS annual meeting in late November 1968. Six panelists and a distinguished chairman will participate in the joint NCSS-AHA session, "Teaching Black History in America: What Are the Problems?," scheduled for 28 December 1968 as part of the AHA annual meeting in New York City.

17 December 1968

Robert L. Zangrando

National Historical Publications Commission (4-year terms)

Delegates: Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., American Philosophical Society (70)
Arthur S. Link, Princeton University (72)

The National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) has eleven members and an executive director and two of its members are AHA representatives.

The National Historical Publications Commission encourages and supports publication of a wide variety of source materials for the history of the United States. In letterpress and on microfilm, more than fifty documentary publications are underway. Some, like the papers of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, conceived and begun before the revival of the Commission, now receive financial aid from it; other projects, like the documentary history of the first Federal Congress, owe much of their inception

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

and direction to the Commission. Every period of our national history, from the Spanish settlement of the Southwest to the 20th-century politics and reform, is represented; and so are the several geographical sections of the nation.

The Commission makes all its grants from an annual congressional appropriation of \$350,000, supplemented by funds earmarked for five leading documentary enterprises from a grant made by the Ford Foundation in 1964. The executive director and his staff are alert, industrious, and knowledgeable; they insist on the most economical budgeting, and they provide an astonishing amount of counsel to every project.

The work of the Commission, considerable by any standard, should be extended to include additional worthy, even necessary documentary publications. To this end it requires two things. The first is that Congress appropriate the sum of \$500,000, which it has authorized but never yet granted. The second, not unrelated to the first, is that the historical profession in the United States in general acquaint itself with the Commission's work and, if it finds it good, support it. An inclusive listing of Commission-supported projects, both in letterpress and on microfilm will be found in 90th Congress, 2d session, House Report No. 1797. A *Catalog of Microfilm Publications*, 3d edition, 1968, gives fuller details on the material it covers and is available on request from the Commission office at the National Archives.

One might have expected that professors of history would be keenly interested in the Commission's work; the fact is that it is principally librarians and archivists who have concerned themselves with it. It is not extravagant to assert that for what it has done and aims to do—provide a rich documentation of many of the most significant periods, movements, and figures in the history of the Republic—the Commission deserves the generous understanding and support of both the historical profession and the American people.

December 1968

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., and
Lyman H. Butterfield

Social Science Research Council (3-year terms)

Delegates: William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa (70)
Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh (71)
Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin (72)

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) consists of three representatives each from the American Anthropological Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Association, American Economic Association, American Psychological Association, American Statistical

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Association, and the American Historical Association, and eight directors at large, for a total of twenty-nine members.

Pendleton Herring retired from the presidency of the ssrc as of 31 December 1968 after twenty years of distinguished service in that position. He has become President Emeritus and Director of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. He has been succeeded as President by Henry W. Riecken.

The ssrc is continuing its programs of research training fellowships, faculty research grants, and other special aids to research. Its central concern, however, remains the advancement of basic knowledge and its principal efforts are directed to this end. Historical studies have long played a large role in the Council's work and interests, as is evidenced by the publication of the findings of three former committees in this field in Council *Bulletins* 54 and 64 and in the volume of essays on historical generalization edited by Louis Gottschalk. This concern recently has become even more pronounced, partly as a result of the increasing historical orientation of a number of the other social sciences and the increasing realization of the importance of the time factor in understanding problems with which these different fields are concerned. Detailed reports on the work of present committees can be found in *Items* and in the Annual Reports of the Council. Of particular interest is the continued work of Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey, jointly sponsored by the National Research Council, which includes a subcommittee on history of which David S. Landes is chairman and Charles Tilly is cochairman. The results of this survey are scheduled to appear during the next year, and will provide a review of recent developments in the behavioral and social sciences and a discussion of the opportunities and present needs in these various fields.

February 1969

William O. Aydelotte

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association were made in 1968: A. J. Hanna of Rollins College at the inauguration of Paul Geren as president of Stetson University on 26 January; Roy H. Johnson of Thiel College at the inauguration of Earland Irving Carlson as president of Westminster College on 19 April; Joel Colton of Duke University at the inauguration of Albert N. Whiting as president of North Carolina College on 27 April; Margaret Bancroft, Professor Emeritus (Columbia University), at the inauguration of Martha Peterson as president of Barnard College on 29 April; Victor L. Johnson of Muhlenberg College at the inauguration of Pauline Tompkins as president of Cedar Crest College on 1 May; Boyd Shafer of Macalester College at the inauguration of Malcolm C. Moos as president of the University of Minnesota on

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

9 May; Robert M. Sutton of the University of Illinois at the inauguration of Samuel E. Braden as president of Illinois State University on 11 May; Joseph O. Baylen of Georgia State College at the inauguration of Frederick Davison as president of the University of Georgia on 11 May; Franklin D. Scott of Northwestern University at the inauguration of Rhoten A. Smith as president of Northern Illinois University on 24 May; Philip Mason of Wayne State University at the World Conference on Records and World Convention and Seminar on Genealogy of the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints on 5-8 August; Thomas R. Ross of Davis and Elkins College at the inauguration of James G. Harlow as president of West Virginia University on 14 September; Frederic C. Lane of Westminister, Massachusetts, at the inauguration of Morris B. Abram as president of Brandeis University on 6 October; Harold W. Bradley of Vanderbilt University at the inauguration of James R. Lawson as president of Fisk University on 6 October; William E. Unrau of Wichita State University at the inauguration of Arvin W. Hahn as president of Bethany College on 6 October; Raymond W. Bixler of Ashland College at the inauguration of John G. Drushal as president of the College of Wooster on 11 October; Leonard W. Labaree of Yale University at the inauguration of Theodore Lockwood as president of Trinity College on 12 October; Elmer L. Kayser of George Washington University at the inauguration of George H. Williams as president of American University on 16 October; Madeline R. Robinson of Brooklyn College at the inauguration of James B. Donovan as president of Pratt Institute on 18 October; Theodore L. Agnew of Oklahoma State University at the inauguration of John H. Hollomon as president of the University of Oklahoma on 18 October; Willis B. Glover of Mercer University at the inauguration of J. Whitney Bunting as president of Georgia College at Milledgeville on 17-18 October; Willson H. Coates of the University of Rochester at the dedication of the new campus of Rochester Institute of Technology on 19 October; William J. Wade of King College at the inauguration of D. P. Culp as president of East Tennessee State University on 23 October; Charles G. Summersell of the University of Alabama at the inauguration of Allen K. Jackson as president of Huntingdon College on 24 October; Ralph E. Morrow of Washington University at the sesquicentennial convocation of St. Louis University on 25 October; H. Donaldson Jordan of Clark University at the convocation in observance of the one hundred twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College of the Holy Cross on 26 October; J. Orin Oliphant, Professor Emeritus (Bucknell University) at the Centennial of Oregon State University on 27 October; David H. Willson of the University of Minnesota at the inauguration of Richard P. Bailey as president of Hamline University on 1 November; Robert B. Patterson of the University of South Carolina at the inauguration of Benjamin F. Payton as president of Benedict College on 2 November; Nelson M. Blake of Syracuse University at the inauguration of Marvin Rapp

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

as president of Onondaga Community College on 2 November; Beatrice F. Hyslop of Columbia University at the inauguration of Kurt R. Schmeller as president of Queensborough Community College on 8 November; Willis B. Hughes of the University of Wisconsin-Superior at the inauguration of Robert Cern Cramer as president of Northland College on 10 November; Louis Gottschalk of the University of Louisville at the inauguration of Edward H. Levi as president of the University of Chicago on 14 November; J. Olsen Anders, Professor Emeritus (Dakota Wesleyan University), at the inauguration of Richard H. Timmins as president of Huron College on 15 November; Thomas D. Clark of Indiana University at the inauguration of Woodrow M. Stickler as president of the University of Louisville on 18 November; Elwyn B. Robinson of the University of North Dakota at the inauguration of Roland Dille as president of Moorhead State College on 20 November; Nels M. Bailkey of Tulane University at the inauguration of Norman Francis as president of Xavier University on 24 November; David Spring of Johns Hopkins University at the Centenary Dinner of the Royal Historical Society of the University College London on 25 November; R. H. Wienefeld of the University of South Carolina at the inauguration of Milligan M. Nance, Jr., as president of South Carolina State on 27 November; Glyndon G. Van Deusen, Professor Emeritus (University of Rochester), at the inauguration of E. K. Fretwell, Jr. as president of the State University of New York College at Buffalo.

*1968 Annual Report of the Pacific Coast Branch
of the American Historical Association*

Pacific Coast Branch Officers for 1969

PRESIDENT

Gerald White *University of California, Irvine, California*

VICE PRESIDENT

Earl Pomeroy *University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon*

SECRETARY-TREASURER

John A. Schutz *University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California*

MANAGING EDITOR

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

COUNCIL

EX OFFICIO

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY-TREASURER,
AND MANAGING EDITOR

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Solomon Katz *University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*

ELECTED MEMBERS

Arthur Bestor *University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*
(term expires 1970)

Lawrence A. Harper *University of California, Berkeley, California*
(term expires 1969)

C. Warren Hollister *University of California, Santa Barbara, California*
(term expires 1971)

W. Turrentine Jackson *University of California, Davis, California*
(term expires 1970)

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T. A. Larson *University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming*
(term expires 1969)

Samuel C. McCulloch *University of California, Irvine, California*
(term expires 1970)

John J. McGloin *University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California*
(term expires 1970)

H. Brett Melendy *San Jose State College, San Jose, California*
(term expires 1969)

Theodore Treutlein *San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California*
(term expires 1971)

Robert Wilson *University of California, Los Angeles, California*
(term expires 1971)

Annual Report for 1968

The Sixty-First Annual Convention of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at Santa Clara University on 28-30 August 1968. The program was one of the most extensive in Pacific Coast Branch history, with twenty-eight sessions and a printed program of sixty pages. More than 600 historians from most parts of the United States and Canada attended the sessions. Additional high school teachers participated in the Latin American history session which was jointly sponsored by the Service Center for Teachers of History and the Pacific Coast Branch. Professor Lewis Hanke of the University of California, Irvine, arranged the special program for the teachers.

At the business session Professor John W. Caughey formally retired from the managing editorship of the *Pacific Historical Review*. Completing twenty-one years in that position, John Caughey was succeeded by Norris Hundley, Jr., of UCLA, who is, like John, a specialist in western American history. Mr. Hundley's appointment was the result of nearly a year's search by a special committee under the chairmanship of Professor Wilbur Jacobs. The committee not only selected a first-rate managing editor to carry on John Caughey's pioneering labors, but gained invaluable institutional backing for the *Review* at UCLA.

The annual Program was sent to 3000 historians. The circulation of the Program was made possible by the help of Western Air Lines, which has agreed to provide the same service in 1969.

At the business meeting the members of the Pacific Coast Branch resolved by a large vote to ask Executive Secretary Paul Ward of the AHA to shift the 1968 national meeting from Chicago to New York, as a sign of protest against the toleration of Chicago of police state methods in handling popular agitation.

Plans for the 1969 Branch convention are in the care of Professor Alexander DeConde and Abraham Nasatir. The meeting at San Diego State College will help celebrate the 200-year anniversary of California's settlement.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Finances of the Pacific Coast Branch are in excellent condition. This state of affairs, however, is possible because of the cooperation of leading education institutions on the Pacific Coast. It reflects primarily the support of the University of California which subsidizes the *Pacific Historical Review* and pays the salary of its editor. It reflects the help of host convention universities which donate facilities and provide faculty convention personnel. It reflects the cooperation of usc which provides some secretarial help and travel money for the secretary-treasurer. With these advantages the budget remains balanced and a slight surplus is annually accumulated.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1968

Balance, January 1968.....		\$4, 403. 41
American Historical Subvention.....	500. 00	
Advertising in Annual Program.....	2, 261. 81	
Fees for publishing PHR articles.....	50. 00	
Stanford Convention additional receipts.....	400. 00	
Santa Clara Convention book displays (inc.).....	55. 00	
Santa Clara Convention fees (not complete).....	00. 00	
		<hr/>
Total, 24 December 1968.....		\$7, 670. 29

Expenditures:

Printing 1968 Annual Program.....	\$2, 117. 25	
Mailing 1968 Annual Program.....	204. 22	
Misc. costs of Program.....	265. 00	
Special Committee on PHR editorship.....	55. 00	
Expenditures for Stanford Convention.....	124. 55	
Misc. transportation expense.....	72. 00	
Mailing 1969 Program announcements.....	35. 00	
Insurance.....	5. 00	
Binding of PHR.....	6. 00	
PCB Award's Program.....	200. 00	
Misc. Expenditures, secretarial assist.....	185. 00	
PHR purchases.....	11. 95	
Expenditures for Santa Clara Convention.....	171. 08	\$3, 425. 05
		<hr/>
Total, 24 December 1968.....		\$4, 245. 17

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, 1 January 1968.....		\$2, 844. 99
Interest from all Branch Funds.....		239. 84
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$3, 084. 83
Expenditures:		
Annual Award.....	\$100. 00	\$100. 00
		<hr/>
Total, 24 December 1968.....		\$2, 984. 83

Pacific Coast Branch Funds are held by the United California Bank, Second and Spring, Los Angeles, and the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Sixth Street, Los Angeles,

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*