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Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1978

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1977.

Respectfully,
S. Dillon Ripley, *Secretary*
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1978

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

As provided by law, I submit to you herewith the report of the American Historical Association, comprising the proceedings of the Association and the report of its Pacific Coast Branch for 1977.

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

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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 December 24, 1942.

[Approved, January 4, 1889, and amended July 3, 1957.]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Conquest, Capitulation, and Indian Treaties

CHARLES GIBSON

IN THE FIRST PART OF THIS ADDRESS I shall describe the results of an investigation into a particular historical problem. In the second part I shall select from that investigation and that problem some topics of more general application and interest.

THE PROBLEM BEGINS WITH A QUESTION relating to Indian treaties. The question was posed some time ago by my colleague Robert Berkhofer in the course of a conversation on the varieties of European colonization in North and South America. Did the Spaniards ever make treaties with Indians? We knew that in North America the English and the French made treaties with Indians. The Dutch did so in the Hudson Valley. The Portuguese made treaties with the natives of Brazil. But why did we seem to lack evidence from Spanish treaties with Indians? And if indeed Spaniards did not make such treaties, how and when did the tradition of Indian treaty-making come to be established in this hemisphere? The question was the more intriguing because at the University of Michigan we place a special value on historical comparison. We once conducted a program precisely on comparative colonization in the Americas, identifying and contrasting the points of difference among the colonizing nations. Mr. Berkhofer's question

This presidential address was delivered at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, December 28, 1977. Reprinted by permission *American Historical Review* 1978. All rights reserved.

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concerning Indian treaties thus struck a familiar chord, though it concerned a subject that had been quite overlooked in our previous investigation.

By way of response, I could recall some *ad hoc* alliances that Spaniards had made with Indians, as well as some loose oral agreements, promises of reward, and the like. Long ago I made a study of one of these supposed agreements, between Fernando Cortés and the natives of the province of Tlaxcala in Mexico, concluding that the matter had been much exaggerated, especially by the Tlaxcalan Indians themselves, who stood to benefit from the exaggeration in various ways.¹ But even if the Tlaxcalan example could qualify as an agreement between Spaniards and Indians, one could still not speak of a treaty—supposing that a treaty is more formal and official than a simple agreement and that it is written and signed. Indeed, in the whole early history of Spanish America I could not recall anything that could properly be identified as an Indian treaty. It did seem to be the case that treaty-making had played more of a role in the policies of the other colonizing nations than it had in the policies of the Spanish.

A conclusion so tentative would surely prove inadequate for the series of related questions that were bound to follow. But it was at least congruent with the known character of the Spanish conquests in America. The conquistadores overran native American civilizations with such speed and vigor that few opportunities arose even for loose oral agreements. The first years of the Spanish American colony were years of license, dominated by private greed, in the absence of governmental sanction. Spaniards understood Indian peoples to be royal subjects, ready for Christianization and exploitation, but inappropriate for the kinds of bargaining

¹ *Tlaxcala in the Sixteenth Century*, Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, no. 56 (New Haven, 1952), 159–161. Another well-known example occurs in the conquest of Peru, where Pizarro notified the followers of Atahualpa that he would support them against the followers of Huascar, and where he notified the followers of Huascar that he would support them against the forces of Atahualpa. One could call such agreements treaties perhaps, but I think that most historians would prefer not to do so. Philip W. Powell, *Soldiers, Indians, & Silver: The Northward Advance of New Spain, 1550–1600* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1952), 187, does speak of “peace treaties” on the northern frontier of New Spain in the period of Viceroy Villamanrique. But it does not appear that these were written, signed agreements in the tradition of European treaty-making. The question still remains problematical.

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and negotiation that might have resulted in treaties. And in all or most of these respects the Spanish experiences and attitudes differed from those of the other nations.

Of the related questions, assuming that we were correct so far, the most immediate and insistent concerned cause. If the Dutch, French, Portuguese, and English did make treaties with Indians and if the Spaniards did not, what could be the reasons for this difference? Was it a circumstantial matter, dependent simply on the location of the several colonies and the nature of the Indian tribes encountered? Or might one connect it with other attributes of the Hispanic world, or of the Dutch, French, English, and Portuguese worlds? Could some other historical tradition be shown to lie behind the different approaches to Indian treaties, possibly in European relations with non-Europeans (we thought vaguely of Africa) or in Christian relations with pagans at some earlier time? If so, what were the dimensions of that tradition, and why did Spaniards inherit, if they did, a legacy different from the others? Clearly this was a subject for which one needed more information on the European, and especially the Iberian, antecedents of American colonization.

In the Iberian peninsula the overriding institutional prototype and parallel to the Spanish conquests in America was the eight-hundred-year *Reconquista*, the Christian recovery of Spanish territory from the Moors, beginning in the year 718 in the Pyrenees in the north and ending in 1492 with the capture of Granada in the south. It is a widely held tenet of Hispanic studies that the reconquest heritage in Spain bears some relation to the history of conquest in the New World, as if the energies of the campaign against Granada spilled out into the overseas world at the same time that America was being discovered. The two events, reconquest and conquest, were alike in that each was an expansionist war, each involved Christian penetration into non-Christian territories, each was declared by the papacy to be a crusade,³ and in each the non-Christian captives were employed or sold as slaves.

³ Antonio Antelo Iglesias, "El ideal de cruzada en la baja edad media peninsular," *Cuadernos de historia: Anexos a la revista Hispania*, 1 (1967): 37-43; and Berthold Beinert, "La idea de cruzada y los intereses de los principes cristianos en el siglo XV," *ibid.*, 45-59. On indulgence as the criterion for crusade, see José Gofii Gaztambide, *Historia de la bula de cruzada en España* (Victoria, 1958), 46, *passim*.

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Scholars as knowledgeable as Claudio Sánchez Albornoz have argued forcefully that the peninsular *Reconquista* and the American conquests were closely related phenomena.³

Reading further on these subjects I became aware of the many treaties and treaty-like documents drawn up between Christians and Moors during the *Reconquista*. Whatever other similarities there might have been between peninsular reconquest and American conquest, it appeared that in this matter of written agreements there was a major difference. Spanish reconquest history offered many examples of written agreements. Spanish American conquest history seemed to offer none. If it could in fact be established that Spaniards—unlike the other colonizers—refrained from making treaties with Indians, this could hardly have been a policy arising out of the *Reconquista*. *Reconquista* history suggests that the reverse should have been the case. Seemingly Christian Spaniards abandoned treaty-making in their dealings with non-Christians, and—whether by coincidence alone or for some reason not yet perceived—this presumed abandonment coincided in time with the discovery of the New World. Seemingly also the other nations, of course with much more limited traditions of Christian versus non-Christian warfare, adopted treaty-making some time after the Spaniards gave it up.

Among the types of agreement in the Spanish *Reconquista* the *tregua*, a peace accord or truce, and the *capitulación* (capitulation) stand out. Peace accords were arranged between the Christian and the Moslem states as sovereign entities at war with each other. Thus in the fifteenth century—the final hundred years of the conflict—a treaty of peace signed in 1410 between Christian Castile and Moslem Granada was renewed for a time, then broken, and then replaced by peace treaties of 1439, 1464, and other years.⁴ Castile and Granada were separate states at this time, and the treaties mark the intermissions, the periods of recuperation, in their prolonged hostility. Capitulations, which are more com-

³ Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, *España, un enigma histórico*, 2 vols. (Buenos Aires, 1956, 2: 501, *passim*).

⁴ José Amador de los Ríos, "Memoria histórico-crítica sobre las treguas celebradas en 1439 entre los reyes de castilla y de Granada," *Memorias de la Real Academia de la Historia*, 9 (1879): 1–153; Juan Torres Fontes, "Las treguas con Granada de 1462 y 1463," *Hispania*, 23 (1963): 163–199; and Miguel Angel Ladero Quesada, *Granada, historia de un país islámico (1232–1571)* (Madrid, 1969), 105–118.

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plicated and, in the present context, more relevant, appeared when Moslems submitted to Christians, principally (at least as far as my reading went) in the final decade of the Granada war, between 1482 and 1492. Capitulations might be signed by the Christian monarchs alone or by the Christian monarchs and the local Moslem leader together, and they recorded the privileges granted or the conditions imposed by the Christian conquerors on their newly incorporated subjects. Thus one could argue that they were not exactly treaties. But in all the cases that we know the capitulations were as much the outcome of negotiations between the two parties as were the peace treaties themselves, and they were very close to treaties in their historical significance and role.⁵

It will come as a surprise to some, as it did once to me, to learn that the term capitulation did not refer to surrender. What we have in a *Reconquista* capitulation is literally a series of chapters—*capítulos* in Spanish—or stated terms or conditions or subheads of an agreement. Indeed *capitulum* means subhead, for it is a diminutive form of *caput*, head, and the subheads provide the specification or enumeration of the items agreed upon. When we view the matter in this light, a number of other historical puzzles fall into place. Capitulations were lists of conditions that Holy Roman Emperors were expected to obey, and it is from this same perspective that we can understand why the famous agreement between Ferdinand and Isabella, on the one hand, and Christopher Columbus, on the other, signed at Santa Fe a few miles from Granada, in April 1492 is entitled “Capitulations of Santa Fe.”⁶ The term capitulation, in both its Spanish and its English form, came to mean surrender only in a subsequent usage, presumably because acts of surrender, perhaps especially in the seventeenth century, were so often followed by capitulations, or enumerations of terms agreed upon. With this a connection was

⁵ Miguel Garrido Atienza. *Las capitulaciones para la entrega de Granada* (Granada, 1910). The term was most often used in reference to agreements between explorers and the monarchy. But *capitulación* could also be used in reference to a genuine treaty, e.g., the Treaty of Alcaçovas (1479) or the two Treaties of Tordesillas (1494). José López de Toro, editor, *I ratados internacionales de los Reyes Católicos con algunos textos complementarios*, 2 vols. (*Documentos inéditos para la historia de España*, 7, 8: Madrid, 1952), 1:125–178; 2: 22–40, 41–58.

⁶ Germán Bleiberg, *Diccionario de historia de España*, 3 vols. (Madrid, 1968), 1: 672–674.

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established—limited and verbal to be sure—between surrender, which is what Indians did to Spaniards in America, and agreement or treaty, which is what we were inquiring about in the first place. The one English vestige of the earlier sense that I think of is recapitulation—the “recap” of the media anchormen—which is a summing up of the principal points or subheads of what has already been said.

For the Granada war of the late fifteenth century, the historian has at his disposal an abundantly documented capitulation history. The actual capitulation terms or contemporary or nearly contemporary accounts of the capitulation terms, survive for a number of Moslem towns taken by Christians in these years.⁷ When one deals with historical evidence of this type, a useful technique, in my experience, is to tabulate the critical features, and I am now in the process of making tables of the names of the towns captured in the Granada war and the capitulation conditions for each. I have decided to spare you the details. But let us look for a moment at what we may call a standard Granada capitulation, to identify the type and above all to see the matter from a point of view that will be meaningful in relation to subsequent Spanish dealings with Indians in America.

The capitulations of the 1480s and early 1490s identified the newly incorporated Moslems of Granada as *vasallos*, vassals of Ferdinand and Isabella. No longer enemies, they were to give up their arms. As vassals they were to receive the protection of the crown and live under their own laws with their traditional customs and religion. They would henceforth pay tribute to Ferdinand and Isabella, but the amounts to be paid would be no greater than those previously paid to their own Moslem emir. They could remain where they were, with their property; they could move north into Castile and take up a new life there; or they could leave Spain and go south to Africa. If they chose emigration, their passage would be paid by the Christian state and they would sail in ships that Ferdinand and Isabella themselves would provide. As later in America two societies, two *repúblicas*, were projected

⁷ Examples are Almería, in *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España* (hereafter CDIHE), edited by Martín Fernández Navarrete et al., 112 vols. (Madrid, 1842–95), 11: 475–479, and Purchena, in *ibid.*, 7: 403–407. Additional texts of this kind were assembled by Garrido Atienza, *Las capitulaciones para la entrega de Granada*.

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for Granada, one dominant, the other subordinate. But from the vantage point of the student of colonial Spanish America the remarkable feature in Granada in the 1480s and 1490s is the promised preservation of Mohammedanism and of the non-Christian way of life in the subordinate society. In Mexico and Peru, thirty, forty, and fifty years later, the Aztec and Inca religions were to be destroyed. But in conquered Granada in the late fifteenth century Mohammedanism was to be respected, Islamic law would prevail, the rents of the Granada mosques would be protected by the Catholic monarchs, and Christians would be forbidden even to enter the Moslem places of worship.⁸

Individual Granada capitulations varied somewhat from this standard form, depending upon local conditions and the progress of the war. The city of Granada itself, with the fall of the Alhambra and the conclusion of the whole campaign in 1492, received the most liberal terms of all.⁹ But the case to which I would particularly invite your attention, because it stands as an exception to the continuing capitulation principle here, is that of the Moslem city of Málaga, taken by the Spanish Christians in the summer of 1487. Twice during the siege of Málaga the Christian attackers offered capitulations with standard terms. On each occasion the offer was rejected by the determined Moslem garrison. Finally the exhausted civilian inhabitants of Málaga found themselves ready to yield, and they persuaded the garrison to stand aside and let them, the populace, under the leadership of a local merchant, negotiate with the Christians. Overtures were made to this end. But it was the Christians who now proved adamant. Málaga's request to agree on the terms of peace was rejected by Ferdinand on the grounds that the city had twice been offered the opportunity and had twice refused and now it was too late. Instead of achieving peace under the liberal capitulation terms of other Granada towns, Málaga was then conquered and subjugated, and the majority of its inhabitants were held to ransom as slaves. Málaga thus offers us a deviant case, one that resembles, in its severity

⁸ Many historians have dealt with these capitulations. A well-constructed summary treatment is Miguel Angel Ladero Quesada, *Castila y la conquista del reino de Granada* (Valladolid, 1967), 69-97. On the meaning of *vasallo*, consult Alfonso María Guilarte, *El regimen señorial en el siglo XVI* (Madrid, 1962), 158 ff.

⁹ *CDIHE*, 8:411-436.

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and in the absence of written agreements, the Spanish enslavement practices in the West Indies much more than the customary leniency of the Granada war. But why should the exception in Spain before 1492 have become the rule in America after 1492?¹⁰

In searching for our answer to this question, we should not proceed immediately to the West Indies or Mexico or Peru. As we contemplate the transition from reconquest to conquest, we become aware that as with so many other transitions in historical reconstruction some intermediate steps must be taken. Spanish expansion did move from the peninsular reconquest to the American conquests. But en route we find diversions into other areas, to the point at which the basic transition appears much less immediate than it did at first. North Africa—close at hand, Moslem, and with a long heritage of contact with Spain—offered the most natural continuity. Within months after the fall of Granada, Ferdinand and Isabella were sending spies to reconnoiter the cities of North Africa. Two decades later Spanish forces had occupied most of the prominent Moslem strongholds along the Mediterranean coast of Africa for a distance of over one thousand miles.¹¹ It seems an extraordinary expansion, when we consider that the whole *Reconquista* distance from the Pyrenees to Granada is only four hundred miles, and it thus prefigures the accelerated pace of Spanish expansion in North and South America.

¹⁰ The siege of Málaga is described in a number of chronicles of the period, e.g., Andrés Bernáldez, *Memorias del reinado de los Reyes Católicos*, edited by Manuel Gómez-Moreno and Juan de Mata Carriazo (Madrid, 1962), 180–194. W. H. Prescott gives a graphic account: *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic*, ed. John Foster Kirk, 3 vols. (Philadelphia, 1872), 2:17–42. Scholarly modern treatments are Miguel Angel Ladero Quesada, *Castilla y la conquista*, 72–77, and “La esclavitud por guerra a fines del siglo XV: el caso de Málaga,” *Hispania*, 27 (1967): 63–88. The capitulation for ransom is published in *CDIHE*, 8: 399–402. Of course I do not mean to equate the Málaga campaign and the American conquests in every respect.

¹¹ The African campaigns are treated in some detail in the chronicle of Lorenzo de Padilla, *CDIHE*, 8: 5–267, and Gerónimo Zurita (Zorita) y Castro, *Anales de la corona de Aragón*, 7 vols. (Zaragoza, 1510–1521), 6: 211 ff. See also Angel Canellas, *Fuentes de Zorita: Documentos de la alacena del cronista relativos a los años 1508–1511* (Zaragoza, 1969), 39 ff., and the relevant documents. A pioneering modern study is Fernand Braudel, “Les espagnols et l’Afrique du nord de 1492 à 1577,” *Revue africaine*, 69 (1928): 184–233, 351–418. More recent scholarship is summarized in the volumes of *Curso de conferencias sobre la política africana de los Reyes Católicos*, 6 vols. (Madrid, 1951–1963). Many other sources might be cited.

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The point of interest for our present inquiry is that capitulations were drawn up between Christians and Moslems in North Africa. They contained provisions very similar to those of the recently completed Granada campaign. As in Granada the North African capitulations specify peace, vassalage to the Spanish crown, preservation of existing Moslem laws and customs, maintenance of Mohammedanism, and payment to Spain of the tribute previously paid to the Moslem rulers.¹³ Nothing is said of religious conversion or forced labor or other topics familiar in colonial Spanish America. Thus the evidence is unmistakable that Spaniards carried the *Reconquista* capitulation tradition intact or almost intact to areas outside the Iberian peninsula, into another continent, and into the sixteenth century. We have come to a time when Spaniards were already involved in the West Indies, we have come close to the historic conditions of America itself, and the capitulation principle remains strong. But how much farther can it continue?

We look then to a second transitional area, the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic off the African shore. It is another Spanish conquest zone, and it shares the traits that we have identified above for reconquest and conquest: expansionist war, strife between Christian, and non-Christian, official classification as crusade,¹³ and enslavement of captives. The Canary archipelago, intermediate between Europe and America, has much to tell us about both sides of the Atlantic, and I might add that Canary Island historiography, like peninsular Spanish historiography, has been wonderfully improved and modernized in recent decades.¹⁴ But we want to concentrate for the moment on the question of treaties. Did the Spaniards make written agreements with the natives of the Canary Islands?

They did, though the evidence for their doing so still leaves something to be desired. Texts of the late fifteenth century make reference to peace treaties and capitulations, as well as to other

¹³ The best documented instance is Algiers in 1510. See Zurita y Castro, *Anales*, 6:211.

¹³ On this subject, see Goñi Gaztambide, *Historia de la bula de cruzada*, 334 ff., and Antonio Rumeu de Armas, "Los problemas derivados del contacto de razas en los albores del renacimiento," *Cuadernos de historia: Anexos a la revista Hispania*, 1 (1967): 79 ff.

¹⁴ Studies published in the *Revista de historia* (Tenerife) and the *Anuario de estudios atlánticos* are basic to this development. On the relation with America, see Silvio Zavala, *Estudios indianos* (Mexico, 1948), 7-94.

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agreements generally referred to as *pactos*, drawn up between Spaniards and Canary Islanders. The natives were pagans like the Indians of America, and not infidel Mohammedans as were the inhabitants of North Africa, and the *pactos* promised freedom from enslavement to those who converted or who promised to convert to Christianity. Unquestionably the military conquest of the Canaries was attended by a stronger Christian conversion program than were the conquests of Moslem Spain and the North African cities. By ancient tradition in Christendom, a captive taken in a supposedly just war could be legitimately enslaved, as many were in the peninsular *Reconquista*, in North Africa, in the Canary Islands, in America, and of course in the best known slave area, likewise developing at this time, Portuguese Angola. But especially in the Canary Islands an individual or a tribe or the inhabitants of a particular area might be exempted from such enslavement in advance through *pactos*.¹⁵

The Canary *pactos* thus enlarge and enrich our repertory of agreements between Christian and non-Christian. Rather than deteriorating as our investigation moves farther out into the Atlantic, the written-agreement tradition appears to be flourishing and still expanding. This is not what we would expect if it is true that Spaniards refrained from making written agreements in America, and it appreciably narrows the margin to which we may look for the turning point in policy.¹⁶ It would appear that there must be some crucial differences yet to be identified between the conditions of our "background" areas and the conditions of America.

We still cannot be certain what these crucial differences were. Did the great wealth of Aztec and Inca civilizations induce the

¹⁵ The bull *Pastor bonus* (1462) of Pius II speaks of a "pactum pacis et confederationis aut securitatis" with the natives of the Canary Islands. See Joseph M. Pou y Marti, editor, *Bullarium franciscanum, continens constitutiones epistolas diplomata Romanorum Pontificum Calixti III, Pii II, et Pauli II ad tres ordines S.P.N. Francisci Spectantia*, n.s., 2 (Claras Aquas [Quaracchi], 1939): 546. A good summary is Antonio Rumeu de Armas, *La politica indigenista de Isabel la Católica* (Valladolid, 1969). Rumeu de Armas's Document 31 is the ratification by Ferdinand and Isabella of a *pacto* with natives of Gran Canaria. But I have yet to see an actual *pacto* text.

¹⁶ A full treatment of this subject would consider also the Spanish conquest and colonization on the Atlantic coast of Africa, which was far from being exclusively Portuguese. Antonio Rumeu de Armas, *España en el Africa atlántica*, 2 vols. (Madrid, 1956-1967), discusses this subject.

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change? Was it that Christian Spaniards retained a respect for Mohammedanism that they were unable to transfer to the native American religions? We need to know much more than we do know about the Jiménez de Cisneros reforms and, rather surprisingly, the real reasons behind the Spanish Christianization of the American Indian. In addition we may have made a basic error in assuming that the American conquests followed so closely the traditions of the Spanish *Reconquista* and the campaigns in North Africa and the Canary Islands. Some perceptive scholars in recent years have sought the origins of the American conquests in another kind of activity: the *cabalgadas*, private raids, and forays by sea, made by Spaniards against African natives and Portuguese, of course in the absence of capitulations or treaties with the enemy.³⁷ Perhaps we should look much more to the very early Spanish experiences in the West Indies for the precedent-setting decisions that prohibited treaties with Indians. Then again it must be remembered that the lenient Christian capitulations with the Moslems of Granada had themselves been abrogated by the time of the conquests of Mexico and Peru. Thus we have some leads for further research. But it remains true that our inquiry, having brought us to the brink of the Spanish colony in America, has still failed to explain the critical differences between that brink and the colony itself.

IT DOES NOT REALLY BOTHER ME that we may fail. All inquiries fail in some sense, and in scholarship as in other pursuits one is prudent to be content with a limited outcome. Moreover, a presidential address sets its sights on more than the simple recounting of a single investigation, whether success or failure, and we must move on. Our association's presidential addresses provide occasions for summaries and conclusions and lessons. They connect the problem under consideration with other historical problems and with a theory of problems. They make the subject being examined relevant to all history. They notify the young historian

³⁷ Richard Konezke, *El imperio español: Orígenes y fundamentos*, translated Felipe González Vicén. (Madrid, 1946), 22 ff. 33, *passim*; and Mario Góngora, *Studies in the Colonial History of Spanish America*, translated by Richard Southern. (Cambridge Latin American Studies, no. 20; (Cambridge, 1975), 1 ff.

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where we have been and where he is and what topics and methods he may usefully make his own. I cannot do all that. But I am tempted to offer a few further remarks, and in what follows my effort will be to place the topics we have just considered in some larger perspective.

A first point concerns failure and the reporting of failure. I think that we too often represent our researches as successes. Insistence on success can distort what our researches reveal by concealing some of their most important implications. In experimental science we have recently read of outright fraud committed by persons whose careers and reputations depend on the appearance of successful findings. That so noble an occupation as the search for truth can, in the conditions of our society, engender deception of this kind is an appalling irony. But will anyone claim that historical scholarship is free from similar dangers? The problem is a general one. It is related to the rapid inflation of knowledge, to the multiplication of specialties, to too pragmatic an understanding of what constitutes a contribution to knowledge, and to the insidious doctrine of "publish or perish." The hunch that fails, the dubious assumption that goes conveniently unexpressed, the hypothesis that does not fully work out, the confusion that remains unclarified—as our graduate students discover to their dismay, these are more common in historical writing than would at first appear. I would argue that admitting them would not simply be in accordance with the doctrine that honesty is the best policy. I would argue that the admission of our occasional or frequent failures would improve our discipline and make us better historians.

A second point concerns the connection between historical inquiry and the secondary literature. We fail also as historians so long as we simply accept the words and ideas we read. I am thinking of the Capitulations of Santa Fe, the contract between Columbus and the Spanish monarchs in 1492. We thought we understood this title when we learned that the celebrated documents—for there were really several—were signed and agreed to in the siege city of Santa Fe. But why were royal contracts with Columbus and other explorers called capitulations? I had sometimes wondered if Columbus was supposed to have capitulated (surrendered) to Ferdinand and Isabella, or Ferdinand and Isabella to Columbus. Vaguely I had thought that when the crown made a capitulation with Columbus, or with any explorer or

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indeed with anyone, it was temporarily surrendering—"yielding" and "giving up" carry the same double meaning as "surrendering" here—some portion of its sovereignty. But this was incorrect, and, when we understand the meaning of capitulation, it makes no sense.¹⁸ So far as my knowledge went, no one dealing with Columbus, not Samuel Eliot Morison or anyone else, ever explained this, or even recognized it as something to be explained.¹⁹ W. H. Prescott used the phrase "treaty of capitulation," which I take to be a clear indication of misunderstanding.²⁰ One can see in the tone and wording of other writings in English and Spanish and additional languages too that sixteenth-century capitulation is something that is generally misunderstood in the twentieth century. I have read in twentieth-century writing that the articles of marriage between Ferdinand and Isabella were aptly named a capitulation of matrimony, the point being that Ferdinand's role was slated to be secondary to the queen's. But this is far off the track. Words, too, have their history. I paraphrase Marc Bloch in saying that, when we practice the art of history, we slip into presentism and anachronism more readily than we realize.

An additional and related matter concerns specializations in history and the boundaries that separate one specialization from another. At least for the Hispanic world I think it would be accurate to say that historians have kept the European side and the American side too far apart. The separation of American history from European history results from our self-conscious professionalism and our continued efforts to probe further into the same areas where we began. The implications carry over into our bibliographies, our researches, the courses that we take as students, and inevitably the courses that we offer as professors. In departments of Spanish, and even in departments of history, we may find factional divisions between Europeanists and Americanists. "Europe" and "America" are useful categories, to be sure, and we depend on them in much that we properly do. But in our depend-

¹⁸ In the best known case of Indian removal in Spanish America, the transfer of Tlaxcalans to the north to serve as teachers for the uncivilized Indians of the frontier in the late sixteenth century, the official document is called *Capitulaciones*. See *Colección de documentos para la historia de San Luis Potosí*, edited by Primo Feliciano Velázquez, 4 vols. (San Luis Potosí, 1897-99), 1: 177-183.

¹⁹ I could easily have missed it. The literature on this subject is enormous.

²⁰ Prescott, *Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, 2: 452.

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ence on the one or the other we neglect their interrelationship.²¹ I would add that we do the same with many other familiar historical categories, including chronological ones such as medieval and early modern. In Spanish American studies a huge gulf has traditionally separated researches on the pre-Columbian civilizations from researches on the colonial period, to the untold detriment of both. Specialization has moved us forward on many fronts. But I am saying that we institutionalize specialization beyond what is required and that our studies suffer accordingly.

This brings us to still another topic, or pair of topics, motivation and explanation, and the relation between them. Why was it that the Christian mission program assumed a larger dimension in the Canary Islands than in the *Reconquista* and North Africa, as if preparatory to the still larger dimension it would achieve in Spanish America? In our explanations of this should we emphasize, or even mention, the possible materialistic answers: that conversion was a step in the process of claiming land, that it helped to provide a title for territories lying outside the reconquest zone, that it reconciled the papacy and turned an expansionist conquest into a "just war"? Or could we draw this question still farther into the domain of our old standby in historical interpretation, the economic motive, noting that through bulls of indulgence, especially in the 1460s and 1470s, money became available for Christian conversion in Guinea and the Canaries? It is true that Ferdinand and Isabella were attracted to these funds and that they used them to bear the cost of warfare in the Canary Islands. A change from funded Christianization to funded war for Christianization did occur at this time, and religious war persisted in the history of the Canary Islands through the period of our attention.²²

²¹ See on this subject the presidential address of Carlton J. H. Hayes, "The American Frontier—Frontier of What?" *AHR*, 51 (1945-46): 199-216. On the combined European and American themes, see J. H. Elliott, *The Old World and the New, 1492-1650* (Cambridge, 1970); and Fredi Chiapelli, editor, *First Images of America: The Impact of the New World on the Old*, 2 vols. (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1976).

²² Rumeu de Armas, *Política indigenista*, 39 ff. The test of *Pastoris aeterni* (1472) and the royal cedula authorizing a military application of indulgence funds (1479) are published in *ibid.*, 151-157, 188-189. Note also the use of papal funds by Enrique IV; see Tarsicio de Azcona, *Isabel la Católica: Estudio crítico de su vida y su reinado* (Madrid, 1964), 58 ff.

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I want to express skepticism concerning such supposed motives and supposed explanations, both because they are too materialistic and because they are too simplistic. There surely are reasons for the enlargement of the Spanish missionary program in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as there are reasons for any historic change, but I doubt that we shall find them by looking at the royal revenue of Ferdinand and Isabella or their successors. Ferdinand was Machiavelli's favorite king.²³ But we should be certain of what we are doing before we attribute "Machiavellianism" to Ferdinand or anyone else. What I find in history is that people are more likely to deceive themselves than to succeed in deceiving others—though I grant some spectacular exceptions to this rule. Is it not an important fact that we ordinarily remain uncertain of the real motivation of our own political leaders and even our own acquaintances and friends, not to mention ourselves? How to arrive at reasonable, and reasonably accurate, estimates of motivation in past time remains one of the historian's foremost responsibilities, and it is not something to be undertaken lightly. In my experience, students of history writing examinations and term papers, as well as their elders writing monographs and textbooks, characteristically underestimate the complexity of this subject, identifying motives that are too exclusive, too simple, or too hypothetical, and supposing that these provide adequate historical explanations.

Our final point concerns what is voluntary and what is involuntary in history and the attitudes of historical personages and historians toward these. We have here one of the oldest and most persistent problems of our discipline, and I propose to comment on it at a little greater length and connect it again and more explicitly with conquests, capitulations, and Indian treaties. There can be no doubt that Spaniards placed an emphasis on the presumed freedom of choice of the peoples with whom they dealt. With respect to Christian conversion, the prior volition of the convert was an obvious prerequisite. There existed a powerful tradition in Christianity denying the efficacy and forbidding the use of force in the process of conversion. To become a good Christian one should *want* to become a good Christian; one could not be

²³ See Ramón Menéndez Pidal, *Los Reyes Católicos según Maquiavelo y Castiglione* (Madrid, 1952).

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compelled to become a good Christian. The doctrine of peaceful conversion did not prevail everywhere, of course; but it was an important view in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and with some exceptions it was adhered to during the postconquest Christianization of Spanish America.²⁴

When a religious belief has been identified, a valuable exercise in historical reconstruction is to look for secular counterparts to it. There does exist a secular counterpart to this matter of the voluntary Christian convert, one that has not always been appreciated, at least in the histories that I have read. It is the belief that to be a good vassal of Ferdinand and Isabella one had to want to be their good vassal. Note the concern in the capitulations for the voluntary character of the submission of conquered peoples. Note the repeated Spanish disavowal of force. "By your own good act of will," Ferdinand stated in the concluding capitulation with Algiers in April 1510, "you have been and are my vassals, and vassals of my royal crown, and you have sworn under your law that you will render faithful vassalage to me now and forever."²⁵ Some of our Hispanic sources present the matter of volition with an insistence and redundancy and legalism that appear almost ludicrous to modern eyes. Consider the following, from the capitulation of Boabdil, king of Moslem Granada, prior to his return to Africa in 1493: "I, King Muley Boabdil, voluntarily, freely, spontaneously, in a manner acceptable to myself, make known that I wish, I consent, I am pleased, to consider this capitulation and everything in it good, firm, agreeable, strong, stable, and valid now and for all time."²⁶ An obvious purpose of the capitulation was to place on record the promises, favors, and all the conditions to which the Spanish monarchs obligated themselves. But it would seem that another purpose was to record the willingness, or supposed willingness, of the other side to render vassalage and submission.

Would it be accurate to say that to modern eyes this insistence on the willingness of the other side seems hypocritical? Our twentieth-century inclination is to observe that overt force was applied by Spaniards in all the areas under consideration and that

²⁴ On the subject of peaceful conversion, and the related subjects of just war, enslavement, crusade, papal authority, and "spiritual conquest," there is a large and complex bibliography.

²⁵ Zurita y Castro, *Anales*, 6: 222.

²⁶ *CDIHE*, 8: 457.

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the non-Christian enemy would hardly have yielded to the Christians without such force. Our instinct as analytical historians is to examine the competitive features of the situation, to trace the process by which the loser yielded under duress, to note the progressive elimination of alternatives, and to view the outcome as the result of coercion. We are not "wrong." But notice that, in taking the view that we characteristically take, we are reflecting our own society's special awareness of influence and force. Inevitably, if a defeated people agree to become the vassals of a victorious monarchy, we attribute their doing so to the force that defeated them. They have, we say, no other choice. But in the Spanish mentality of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries this was not the case. In religion one could reject Christianity and run the risk of enslavement—the wrong choice, perhaps, but nevertheless choice. Choice included the question of the timing of the choice. In the secular sphere one could fight on, choose not to yield, and wait too long, as did the defenders of Málaga. Clearly, the thesis of volition did not imply that force was wholly lacking. Choice might be strongly influenced, as in the Inquisitorial tortures, and, in situations like those that we are considering, success was measured by the degree to which choice could be properly induced. To the Spanish mind of the early modern period, this was not the same as forcing someone to do something.

So comprehensive, so total, was the Spanish response to the challenge of the New World that the freedom of the Indian in the Spanish colony became, as everyone knows, severely limited. Indians were expected to conform to Spanish norms, to convert to Christianity, to take their place as subjects of the Spanish king. In the phrase so frequently repeated during the sixteenth century, the Indians of America were declared to be "free vassals" of the crown. But observe some of the implications of this. The conquests and subsequent institutional controls provided little opportunity for Indians to *declare themselves* to be vassals, free or unfree, or even to understand what vassalage entailed. This modified at least the theoretical basis of historic vassalage, which in Spain and elsewhere, and perhaps more in Spain than elsewhere, depended upon agreement, fealty, homage, honor, a sense of duty, willing service—in short attitudes incapable of being coerced.²⁷

²⁷ In one form of Spanish *señorío*, vassals were entitled to change their lord once every twenty-four hours.

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Paradoxical as it may be, Spaniards did sometimes insist that the Indians of America had become vassals of the Spanish crown not through conquest or compulsion but through the Indians' own decision. A number of documents make the point explicitly. One was the famous Requirement of 1513, which notified Indians beforehand that they had to choose, and incidentally outlined the dire consequences for the future if they chose wrongly. Students have emphasized the bizarre features of this Requirement. But when we have finished with its absurdity, we may note that its underlying philosophy on questions of volition, punishment, and enslavement—if not Christian conversion—is that of King Ferdinand at Málaga. The Requirement stands as a kind of generalized capitulation or *pacto* in advance for American Indians: voluntary vassalage will bring good results; continued resistance will bring slavery.⁸⁸

Montezuma's concession of the Aztec Empire to Charles V provides us with another illustration of the principle. Cortés and his fellow conquistador, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, are the primary authorities for Montezuma's formal proclamation of subordination and transfer of Aztec territory to the king.⁸⁹ That it was a voluntary act became one of the themes of Spanish imperial law and justificatory literature. "Montezuma placed himself under our authority by his own volition," reads a statement by Philip II in 1577,⁹⁰ and similar assertions echo through the centuries to the end of colonial times. In addition to their expression of theoretical voluntarism and their deprecation of force, such statements had a bearing on an important and practical subject, namely Indian tribute, which was exacted ostensibly in token of Indian vassalage

⁸⁸ Lewis Hanke, "The 'Requerimiento' and Its Interpreters," *Revista de historia de América*, 1 (1938): 25-34. Annie Lemistre, "Les origines du Requerimiento," *Mélanges de la Casa de Velázquez*, 6 vi (1970): 161-209.

⁸⁹ See the sources cited and the perceptive comments of Elliott, *The Old World and the New*, 84-85. Bernal Díaz del Castillo, *Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España*, 2 vols. (Madrid, 1942), 1: 371-373, gives an affecting and detailed account of the incident. Subsequent renunciations by the "heirs" of Montezuma are examined by Silvio Zavala, *Las instituciones jurídicas en la conquista de América* (Mexico, 1971), 319 ff.

⁹⁰ *Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de América y Oceanía, sacados de los archivos del reino, y muy especialmente del de Indias* (title varies), 42 vols. (Madrid, 1864-1884), 6: 67-68.

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and was one of the chief sources of royal revenue from America.²¹

Could it be that the supposed freedom of Indians had to be so meticulously recorded by Spaniards in part because there were no Spanish-Indian treaties to make the point? For it is in the nature of treaties that they express, or purport to express, agreements willingly entered into by both sides. Diplomacy is the give and take of wills in anticipation of such agreements, and though the will of one may be stronger than that of the other the assumption in the treaty is that a voluntary element remains and receives expression. The treaties that Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English made with Indians, for all the inequalities of strength on one side and weakness on the other, characteristically gave token recognition to Indian volition. We might hypothesize that the treaty was a preferred device of those nations in dealing with Indians precisely because of this fact, precisely because it bespoke an Indian free will that was, in realistic modern terms, extremely limited or even nonexistent. As the traditional instrument of negotiated accord, the treaty disguised but did not otherwise modify the strength of one side and the weakness of the other. In the imperial policies of other nations the treaty became the standard means for pretending that the niceties of international relations were being respected between whites and natives. In the Indian treaties of the United States after independence, as one would expect, there is a less prolix insistence on the defeated party's freedom of choice than in the Spanish capitulation cases noted above. But the pretended assumption of Indian volition is there also, and the irony, dismay, and guilt attendant on this surely help to explain the Congressional rejection of Indian treaty-making and the substitution of a new system in the United States in 1871.²² What I am suggesting is that the treaties did perform, up to a point, the important function of expressing a supposed Indian volition and that in the absence of treaties Spaniards had to assert that volition in other ways.

A number of other events in the history of Spain in America might be cited to illustrate Spanish attitudes toward free will and necessity. Frequently they would not coincide with our own atti-

²¹ E.g., Fabián de Foncsca and Carlos de Urrutia, *Historia general de real hacienda*, 6 vols. (Mexico, 1845-1853), 1: 412.

²² Charles J. Kappler, editor, *Indian Affairs, Laws, and Treaties*, 3 vols. (Washington, 1903-1913).

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tudes on these subjects, and that is also my point. Attitudes do change from one historical period to another. There would seem to be all the difference in the world between what we choose to do and what we are compelled to do. Yet the same act can appear to one age to be the one and to a subsequent age to be the other. Those historians who have identified the basic changes in attitude from one age to the next are rightfully regarded as masters of our trade. But I would have to say that, for the periods and places of history that I have studied, we are still a long way from sorting out, from truly understanding, the differences between how people thought in the former time and how we think now.

I believe that you are not expecting, and are not prepared for, my concluding statement, which is that I have lately learned of two genuine treaties between Spaniards and Indians. Both are from the United States borderlands in the late eighteenth century. One is with the Creeks in West Florida signed at Pensacola on June 1, 1784. The other is with the Alibamos, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, signed at Mobile three weeks later.³³ The two treaties have a derived and non-Hispanic look, as if the Spanish nation, in the period of her full decline, found it necessary to adopt her enemies' devices. Perhaps there were other treaties than these two, here in Texas or elsewhere in Spanish America, and if any of you know of others you are invited to notify me of them. If many more appear, we could attempt a tabulation, to juxtapose with that of the Granada capitulations for whatever the comparison may yield. But if too many appear I should have to retract much of what I have said this evening. Retraction would compound the consequences of failure. But I would still hope that it would be a good failure, one worth making and reporting. Between Granada and Texas we may still have learned something about conquests, capitulations, attitudes toward volition, and our other subjects. Besides, we have never quite denied that Spaniards may have made treaties with Indians. In our investigations into history, should we not always grant to the people and things we study the freedom, or volition, to take us and our audience by surprise?

³³ I am grateful to Peter Zahendra for this information. For additional details, see his "Spanish West Florida, 1781-1821" (Ph.D.), dissertation, University of Michigan, 1976), 188-190, 228.

Background

The American Historical Association is a nonprofit membership corporation founded in 1884 and incorporated by Congress in 1889 for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research.

The association holds an annual meeting on December 28–30 of each year, at which there are nearly one hundred sessions on a wide range of topics including scholarly research, approaches to teaching, and professional concerns. Approximately two dozen affiliated societies meet jointly with the AHA.

Membership in the association brings with it the *American Historical Review*, the *AHA Newsletter*, the *Program* of the annual meeting, and, upon request, the *Annual Report*, as well as the right to vote for nominees for AHA offices. The annual membership fee is based on a graduated scale according to income; joint and life memberships are also available.

The association's capital funds are managed by a Board of Trustees, but much of the income from these funds is allocated to special purposes. For its broader educational activities, the association has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues.

PUBLICATIONS

The *American Historical Review*, published five times a year, is the major historical journal in the United States. It includes scholarly articles and critical reviews in all fields of history. The *AHA Newsletter*, published nine times a year, contains articles and announcements of general interest to the profession as well as news of association activities.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In February 1974 the membership ratified a new constitution

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thereby creating three divisional committees—research, teaching, the profession—which appropriately reflect the most significant concerns and activities of the association.

Research. The association's long-standing interest in promoting historical scholarship continues. The *AHR* and the annual meeting provide forums for significant research in all fields of history. Through the Research Division the AHA also keeps a close watch on governmental policies affecting the ability of scholars to pursue research. The association is frequently called upon to represent the views of the profession on legislation relating to freedom of information, declassification, and the right to privacy.

With the revival of the *Writings on American History*, the association offers the most comprehensive and current bibliography of article-length literature available. A multi-volume publication of article-length literature published during the gap between the old *Writings* and the new series has now been published.

The AHA maintains a registry of dissertation topics in history and every six months publishes a list of doctoral dissertations in progress or completed at American universities.

Teaching. The new constitution mandates that the Teaching Division "collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques and materials and . . . encourage excellence in the teaching of history in the schools, colleges and universities." In recent years the AHA has sponsored a variety of projects relevant to teachers of history. The AHA has frequently supported conferences to examine some aspect of the education process, and the AHA Film and Document Series—four film cartridges and reading booklets (distributed by the Indiana University Audio-Visual Center)—is an important experiment in individualized media instruction.

The association publishes a series of pamphlets to serve as aids to teachers and students of history. These pamphlets offer concise and readable essays that are at once narrative and critical. These essays summarize the most recent interpretations in specific areas of or approaches to history, and select, critical bibliographies are included.

Profession. The constitution mandates that the Professional Division "collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities for all historians regardless of individual membership

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in the association." The division is especially concerned with the job crisis, alternative careers, and the rights of historians.

The association solicits information on employment opportunities for historians and publishes job announcements in a quarterly *Employment Information Bulletin*. At each annual meeting, the AHA operates a Job Register for the posting of job announcements and the interviewing of candidates.

Institutional Services Program. An Institutional Services Program has been inaugurated in order to expand AHA services to departments of history. The program combines some of the established AHA services and publications such as the *EIB*, *Doctoral Dissertation Lists*, *Annual Report* and *Program* with new offerings. New publications that are part of the program include the *Guide to Departments of History*, the *Directory of Women Historians*, the *Directory of Department Chairmen*, *Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians*, and *A Survival Manual for Women (and Other) Historians*. A brochure describing the program is available upon request.

Liaison. The association represents the United States in the International Committee of the Historical Sciences and cooperates with foreign historians in various activities. It is a constituent society of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council and is represented on various commissions and advisory boards.

Prizes and Honors. A number of prizes and other honors are offered and administered by the AHA. Over the years prizes have been established for outstanding books in many areas of history. The association helps to select the holder of the Harmsworth Professorship, a chair established at the University of Oxford for a visiting professor of American history.

Constitution and Bylaws

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies through the encouragement of research, teaching, and publication, the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, the dissemination of historical records and information, the broadening of historical knowledge among the general public, and the pursuit of kindred activities in the interest of history.

ARTICLE III

Membership in the association shall be open to any person interested in history upon the payment of one year's dues. Any member whose dues are in arrears shall be dropped from the roll. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment in advance of one year's dues. Only members in good standing shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the association. Honorary members of the association may be elected by the Council, and such honorary members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1: The elected officers shall be the president, the president-elect, and three vice-presidents. The appointed officers shall be the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller.

SECTION 2: The president shall be elected for a one-year term. It shall be his or her duty to preside at meetings of the Council and at the business meeting and to formulate policies and projects for

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presentation to the Council to fulfill the chartered obligations and purposes of the association.

SECTION 3: The president-elect shall be elected for a one-year term. He or she shall be a member of the Council. If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the president-elect shall thereupon become president.

SECTION 4: Each of the vice-presidents shall be elected for a three-year term. He or she shall serve as a member of the Council and as chairman of a Divisional Committee composed of one other member of the Council appointed annually by the president and three members each elected for staggered three-year terms.

SECTION 5: It shall be the duty of each vice-president, under the direction of the Council and with the assistance of the executive director, to formulate policies and projects for submission to the Council on behalf of his or her respective division.

SECTION 6: The executive director shall be the chief administrative officer of the association. It shall be his or her duty, under the direction of the Council, to oversee the affairs of the association, to have responsibility for the continuing operations of the association, to supervise the work of its committees, to assist in the formulation of policies and projects for submission to the Council, to execute instructions of the Council, and to perform such other duties as the Council may direct.

SECTION 7: The appointed officers shall be designated by the Council for specified terms of office not to exceed five years and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

ARTICLE V

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

(a) The president, elected for a term of one year, the president-elect, elected for a term of one year, and the three vice-presidents, elected for staggered terms of three years.

(b) Elected members, six in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VIII. These members shall be elected for a term of three years, two to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

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(c) The immediate past president, who shall serve for a one-year term.

(d) The executive director, serving as a nonvoting member.

SECTION 2: The Council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. The Council shall fix the amount of dues and the date upon which any change of dues becomes effective. It may appoint such committees as it deems necessary. The Council shall call an annual meeting of the association at a place and time it deems appropriate. It shall report to the membership on its deliberations and actions through the publications of the association and at the business meeting.

SECTION 3: To transact necessary business in the interim between meetings of the Council, there shall be an Executive Committee composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting members of the Council elected annually by the Council. The Executive Committee in the conduct of its business shall be subject always to the general direction of the Council.

SECTION 4: For the general management of the financial affairs of the association, there shall be a Finance Committee composed of the president, the president-elect, and not more than three other voting members of the Council elected annually by the Council.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1: There shall be a Research Division, a Teaching Division, and a Professional Division of the association, each with its appropriate vice-president and Divisional Committee.

SECTION 2: It shall be the duty of the Research Division, under the direction of the Council, to help promote historical scholarship, to encourage the collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, to ensure equal access to information, and to foster the dissemination of information about historical records and research.

SECTION 3: It shall be the duty of the Teaching Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about the training of teachers and about instructional techniques and materials and to encourage excellence in the teaching of history in the schools, colleges, and universities.

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SECTION 4: It shall be the duty of the Professional Division, under the direction of the Council, to collect and disseminate information about employment opportunities and to help ensure equal opportunities for all historians, regardless of individual membership in the association.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1: The Council shall call a business meeting, open to all members of the association in good standing, to convene at the time of the annual meeting.

SECTION 2: The business meeting, by a majority vote, may consider resolutions and deal with proposals of any kind concerning the affairs of the association, receive reports of officers and committees, instruct officers and the Council, and exercise any powers not reserved to the Council, Nominating Committee, Board of Trustees, and elected or appointed officers of the association.

SECTION 3: All measures adopted by the business meeting shall come before the Council for acceptance, nonconcurrence, or veto. If accepted by the Council, they shall be binding on the association.

SECTION 4: The Council may veto any measure adopted by the business meeting that it believes to be in violation of the association's constitution or which, upon advice of counsel, it judges to be in violation of law. The Council shall publish an explanation for each such veto.

SECTION 5: The Council may vote not to concur in any measure adopted by the business meeting. Within ninety days of the Council meeting following the business meeting, the Council shall publish its opinion of each measure with which it does not concur and submit the measure to a mail ballot of the entire membership. If approved by a majority of the members in the mail ballot, the measure shall be binding on the association.

SECTION 6: The Council may postpone implementation of any measure adopted by the business meeting or approved by mail ballot that in its judgment is financially or administratively unfeasible. The Council shall publish an explanation of each such decision and justify it at the subsequent business meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1: The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine mem-

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bers, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. Three shall be elected each year. The president shall fill by *ad interim* appointment any vacancy that may occur between annual meetings.

SECTION 2: The Nominating Committee shall nominate, by annual mail ballot, candidates for the offices of president, president-elect, vice-president, member of the Council, member of a Divisional Committee, member of the Nominating Committee, and elected member of the Committee on Committees. On the annual ballot the Nominating Committee shall, except as hereinafter provided, present one name for the office of president, two names for the office of president-elect, and two or more names for each office of vice-president which shall be prospectively vacant, and two or more names for each position on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees, where like prospective vacancies shall exist, and the names of any persons nominated by petition as specified in Section 3 of this Article. But the Council may, in its bylaws or by resolution, provide for additional nominations to be made by the Nominating Committee for any position where there is a vacancy through death or by resignation of a candidate.

SECTION 3: Nominations may also be made by petitions carrying in each case the signatures of one hundred or more members of the association in good standing and indicating in each case the particular vacancy for which the nomination is intended. Nominations by petition must be in the hands of the chairman of the Nominating Committee at least three months before the annual meeting. In distributing the annual ballot by mail to the members of the association, the Nominating Committee shall present and identify such candidates nominated by petition along with its own candidates, having first ascertained that all candidates have consented to stand for election.

SECTION 4: The annual ballot shall be mailed to the full membership of the association at least six weeks before the annual meeting. No vote received after the due date specified on the ballot shall be valid. Election shall be by plurality of the votes cast for each vacancy. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the headquarters of the association, where they shall be kept for at least one year. The

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results of the election shall be announced at the business meeting and in the publications of the association. In the case of a tie vote, the choice among the tied candidates shall be made by the business meeting.

ARTICLE IX

There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the business meeting of the association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power, under the policy direction of the Council, to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest. Neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries, and the liabilities of the individual members of the board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them. The Finance Committee of the Council shall meet at least once each year with the Board of Trustees of the association to discuss investment policies and the financial needs of the association.

ARTICLE X

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed (1) by the Council, (2) by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members in good standing, or (3) by resolution at an annual meeting on a majority affirmative vote of 25 members in good standing. An amendment so proposed shall be reported to the membership through an appropriate association publication at least six weeks in advance of the subsequent earliest annual business meeting for which such notice is possible, and shall be placed on the agenda of that meeting for discussion and advisory vote. Thereafter, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the membership of the association, accompanied by summary statements of the pro and con arguments thereon, for approval or rejection by mail ballot.

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ARTICLE XI

The Council may adopt bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, upon any matter of concern to the association.

ARTICLE XII

Upon the adoption of this constitution, the Council shall have the power to decide upon the details of the transition from the existing organization to that embodied in this document.

BYLAWS

1. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 3: Whenever the president-elect shall have succeeded to the office of president in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, his resultant term as president shall expire at the close of the next annual meeting of the association. But when his succession to the office of president in accordance with this provision shall have occurred after the Nominating Committee completes its regular annual session, he shall be eligible to succeed himself as president, in accordance with Bylaw (3), Article VIII, Section 2.
2. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 6: Unless the Council specifies otherwise, the executive director shall serve as an *ex officio* member, without vote, of all committees of the association.
3. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, by majority vote, appoint the executive director, the editor of the *American Historical Review*, and the controller, and shall specify the term, not to exceed five years, for which each appointee hereunder shall hold office. But notwithstanding the duration of any such term, any such officer shall be removable upon a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Council.
4. Bylaw pursuant to Article IV, Section 7: The Council shall, upon nomination by the editor in consultation with the executive director, appoint an advisory Board of Editors of the *American Historical Review* to assist the editor in his editorial duties. The advisory Board shall consist of nine members, appointed for staggered terms of three years. The executive director shall, *ex officio*, be a member of the advisory Board, without vote.
5. Bylaw pursuant to Article V, Section (b): The Council may, at its discretion, fill any vacancy in its elected membership by

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designating any member of the association to serve as a Council member *ad interim* until the close of the next annual meeting.

6. Bylaw pursuant to Article V, Sections 3 and 4: Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the membership of the Executive Committee or of the Finance Committee, the president may, at his discretion, designate a member of the Council to serve *ad interim* as a member of the committee in question.

7. Bylaw pursuant to Article VI, Section 1-5: The Research Division, the Teaching Division, and the Professional Division shall operate under the general supervision and direction of the Council. In pursuance thereto the Council shall define the jurisdiction of each Division, shall determine its budget, and shall decide upon its basic policy and procedures.

8. Bylaws pursuant to Article VII, Section 1-4:

(1) The Council shall prepare the agenda for the annual business meeting, which shall be available for distribution to the membership of the association at the annual meeting.

(2) The president shall preside at the business meeting. In his rulings from the chair he shall be guided by the provisions of the constitution and bylaws, and, where not in conflict with these, by *Robert's Rules of Order*. He shall cause official minutes of the business meeting to be prepared, which shall include a record of all motions and their disposition, together with the votes cast thereon, when recorded.

(3) The Council may, at its discretion, appoint an official parliamentarian, who shall hold office for a term of one year. The parliamentarian shall advise and assist the president in the conduct of the business meeting, and shall perform such additional duties as are appropriate to his office.

(4) Any member of the association may, subject to the following rules, present resolutions at the annual business meeting.

a. Such resolutions must be received in the office of the executive director not later than December 15 prior to the annual meeting. They must be in proper parliamentary form; must be signed by at least twenty-five members of the association in good standing; must not be more than three hundred words in length including any introductory material; and must deal with a matter of concern to the association, to the profession of history, or to the academic profession.

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b. In general, resolutions will be placed on the agenda for consideration in the order in which they are received. But resolutions received on or before November 1 shall, subject to the discretion of the Council, take precedence, and shall be published in the December *AHA Newsletter*.

c. The Council may, where it deems appropriate, decide upon the priority of resolutions upon the agenda, without regard to time of receipt. And it may at its discretion associate any resolution offered by a member with any item of business on the agenda.

d. To assure as far as possible fair and equitable consideration of all member resolutions, the Council in preparing the agenda may, at its discretion, fix the duration of debate upon them, and impose rules of cloture, but the business meeting by a two-thirds vote may overrule any rules of cloture.

9. Bylaws pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2:

(1) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall, except when the office of president-elect is vacant, nominate for the office of president the incumbent president-elect and shall make no other nomination for president.

(2) Whenever the office of president-elect shall for any reason have become vacant prior to the completion by the Nominating Committee of its regular annual session, the committee shall nominate two persons for the office of president, neither of whom shall be the incumbent president.

(3) But when the president-elect shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, have succeeded to the office of the president subsequent to the completion by the Nominating Committee of its regular annual session, he shall retain his status as the sole committee nominee for the office of president.

(4) The Nominating Committee, in making its annual mail ballot nominations as provided in Article VIII, Section 2, shall nominate two persons for the office of president-elect, and shall nominate two or more persons for each office of vice-president prospectively vacant, and for each prospective vacancy on the Council, on the Nominating Committee, on the Committee on Committees, and on the Divisional Committees.

(5) Whenever prospective vacancies of one year or more occur in the offices of elected Council members, vice-presidents, members

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of the Nominating Committee, members of the Committee on Committees, and members of the Divisional Committees, the Nominating Committee shall, at its regular annual session, nominate two or more candidates for the unexpired term of any such office.

10. Bylaws pursuant to Article VIII, Sections 2, 3, and 4:

(1) Annually the executive director shall publish a "Nominations Announcement" in the October *Newsletter*. The announcement shall list all association positions for which elections are to be held in the forthcoming calendar year, and shall invite all members of the association to submit to the executive director on or before December 15 any recommendations for nominations thereto.

(2) Immediately after January 1, the executive director shall submit to the Nominating Committee a list of all association positions for which nominations are forthcoming, together with any instructions the Council may have thereto, and a list of all suggested nominations submitted to him by association members on or before the previous December 15.

(3) On or before March 1, the Nominating Committee shall submit to the executive director its nominations for all positions for which elections are forthcoming. Thereafter, the executive director shall cause such nominations to be published in the April *Newsletter*, together with instructions to the association membership for additional nominations by petition. Such instructions shall include a requirement that all nominations by petition shall be in the hands of the chairman of the Nominating Committee on or before August 1. All nominations must be accompanied by certification of the willingness of the nominee to serve if elected.

(4) On or before October 1, the chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall distribute mail ballots to the membership, together with appropriate biographical material on all nominees. Such ballots shall identify as such all nominations submitted by the Nominating Committee and all nominations submitted by petition. Ballots shall be marked clearly with a "due date" of November 1, and no ballot received after that time shall be counted.

(5) The Nominating Committee, or the executive director acting upon its instructions, shall thereafter count and record the election results in such manner as the Nominating Committee may prescribe. The chairman of the Nominating Committee, or the

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executive director acting upon his instructions, shall notify all candidates forthwith of the results of the election, and the executive director shall prepare an announcement of such results for the forthcoming annual business meeting.

(6) In the event of a tie in the balloting for any office, the chairman of the Nominating Committee or the executive director acting upon his instructions, shall prepare ballots for the annual business meeting listing the tied candidates, and the Council shall make provision on the business meeting agenda for an election to decide between such candidates. The business meeting election, where necessary, shall be conducted by the chairman of the Nominating Committee or his delegate.

(7) All persons elected to association office in the annual fall elections shall assume office on the following December 30.

*Officers, Council, Nominating Committee,
Committee on Committees, and
Board of Trustees for 1978*

OFFICERS

President: William J. Bouwsma, *University of California, Berkeley*

President-elect: John Hope Franklin, *University of Chicago*

Vice-Presidents: Otis A. Pease, *University of Washington*

Nancy L. Roelker, *Boston University*

Warren I. Susman, *Rutgers University*

Executive Director: Mack Thompson, *American Historical Association*

Assistant Executive Director: Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., *American
Historical Association*

Editor: Otto P. Pflanze, *American Historical Review*

Controller: James H. Leatherwood, *American Historical Association*

COUNCIL

William J. Bouwsma

Charles Gibson

John Hope Franklin

Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president, Research Division (78)

Warren I. Susman, vice-president, Teaching Division (79)

Otis A. Pease, vice-president, Professional Division (80)

Stanford E. Lehmborg, *University of Minnesota* (78)

Emiliana P. Noether, *University of Connecticut* (78)

Norma L. Peterson, *Adams State College* (78)

Allan G. Bogue, *University of Wisconsin, Madison* (79)

John J. Johnson, *Stanford University* (79)

Michael Kammen, *Cornell University* (79)

Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

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Executive Committee

William J. Bouwsma
John Hope Franklin
Warren I. Susman
Michael Kammen
Stanford E. Lehmberg
Mack Thompson

Finance Committee

William J. Bouwsma
John Hope Franklin
Charles Gibson
Allan G. Bogue
Emiliana P. Noether
Mack Thompson

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Robert I. Rotberg, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chair* (78)
Sondra R. Herman, *De Anza College* (78)
Peter N. Stearns, *Carnegie-Mellon University* (78)
Mary Beth Norton, *Cornell University* (79)
George B. Tindall, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* (79)
Joan C. Ullman, *University of Washington* (79)
Stephen Fischer-Galati, *University of Colorado, Boulder* (80)
Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., *University of Arkansas, Fayetteville* (80)
Janet Senderowitz Loengard, *Moravian College* (80)
Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

John Hope Franklin, *University of Chicago, chair* (78)
Daniel F. Calhoun, *College of Wooster* (78)
Wallace T. MacCaffrey, *Harvard University* (78)
Dorothy R. Ross, *Princeton University* (78)
Joan Kelly-Gadol, *City College, CUNY* (79)
Mack Thompson, *ex officio*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Julian K. Roosevelt, *Sterling, Grace and Co., Inc., chair* (80)
Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon, *Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day of
New York* (79)
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Karen Loud, *U.S. Trust Company of New York* (80)
John C. Hanson, *Brown Bros. Harriman and Company* (81)

Report of the President

During 1977 it has been my responsibility and privilege to serve as president of the AHA. No constitutional or other regulation requires that the experience be summarized in an annual report. But the three vice-presidents and the executive director issue such reports, my predecessors in this office have sometimes done so, and Gordon Wright (whose judgements on AHA matters have a way of ringing true) intimated that the president may even have a moral obligation to make a year-end statement. This will be an impressionistic commentary, not a systematic review of the year's events.

Like many other members of the AHA, I had over the years visited the headquarters in Washington, served on committees, talked shop with AHA officers, and in general come to feel that I understood the association. But in reality I understood very little. What came as a surprise to me was the extent and complexity of the AHA's operation. In spite of all that has been published on AHA topics—in the *Review*, the *Newsletter*, the *Program*, and elsewhere—I feel certain that the membership as a whole has little awareness of the number and magnitude of the association's activities. Like the blind men with the elephant, most members can know only a portion of the whole. For me the revelation came when I saw the full agenda of my first AHA Council meeting. Agendas back home—to be sure for meetings that cannot be compared in size, scope, or duration—ordinarily consist of six or eight numbered items on a sheet of paper. The AHA Council agenda regularly fills two large notebooks and several hundred pages. That our headquarters at 400 A Street SE, keeps it all organized and under control is a resounding tribute to Mack Thompson, Eileen Gaylard, and the staff.

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We shall soon conclude our fourth year under the new AHA constitution (it was approved in the spring of 1974). The three divisions—professional, research, and teaching—are well established. The experience of the last three years is that the divisions provide the machinery through which the AHA functions. They handle AHA business with the knowledge, skill, and commitment now required. Problems of jurisdiction between one division and another have been insignificant and readily solved. We have been fortunate in having the persons we have had as vice-presidents and as members of divisional committees.

A presidential act that elicited an unexpected response in 1977 was the publication in the *Newsletter* of a small article on affiliated societies. By custom affiliated societies are the special concern of the president-elect, and that was how I had become interested in them and their problems the year before. But I was unprepared for the response. The article seemed to me to give equal weight to the various sides of the matter and to tend appropriately toward an ecumenical position. But not everyone read it that way, and the subsequent reaction was somewhat mixed. More than before I appreciate the sensitivity of this subject. One's field of history and the specialized group to which one belongs can be very personal things. Each historian bounds and cultivates his field in his own way. Comment from outside on the size of his plot and the character of his husbandry can have a threatening look. Analysis always involves some conceptual dismemberment, and there arises a natural fear that this will spill over into the real world. I do not mean these remarks to apply to every reader's response to the article on affiliated societies. But between the societies and the AHA there are some very finely allocated loyalties, not to be tampered with lightly. Our incoming president, William Bouwsma, inherits this subject. His temperate, timely, and well-phrased letter to the administrative officers of the affiliated societies was published in the October *Newsletter*.

The regional teachers meeting sponsored by the AHA and Southern Methodist University and held in Dallas, on October 19–20, 1977, was the first of the regional teachers meetings that I have visited. It was well arranged (by Glenn Linden and others) and well attended. It brought together university history professors and grade-school history teachers and everyone in between. There were good sessions on teaching methods at all levels.

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I think that AHA resources are being wisely spent when they are used to support meetings of this kind and that the Teaching Division, which is the division most directly concerned, is performing a critically important service to the association and to the profession. Moreover, the impressive contributions of SMU and the other institutions that have helped to sponsor the regional teachers meetings provide evidence of large-scale concern with this subject.

The discussions at SMU were of special interest. There were some poignant moments, calculated to make any officer of the AHA uneasy. What has our association done, really, to reconcile history teaching in the schools and history teaching in colleges and universities? Is there an established body of knowledge that all historians should know and that can be taught as the basic knowledge of the discipline? Not very many years ago we did recognize such a body of knowledge, but what has happened to it now? When "core courses" and "Western civilization" were given up in the 1960s, did not this spell the disruption and decline of history? I remember one participant very clearly. She rose and declared that she had been a member of the AHA for many years and that she felt alien, and alienated, at the annual meeting. I believe that she spoke truthfully, that it is our fault, that major corrective steps are called for, and that some are already under way. My sincere hope is that statements like hers, before long, will be a thing of the past. My own experience has been just the opposite. I wish that every member of the AHA, the alienated and the unalienated both, would think about this problem and propose solutions. It must be the height of irony, or worse, when the national association, dedicated to the promotion of the discipline, succeeds in alienating the very people who are most anxious to be accepted.

Observing that so much of the commentary on history and history teaching in recent years has tended to be pessimistic, I prepared a paper for the conference at SMU entitled "History Is One of the Best Subjects to Teach." The basic theme was that there will always be a history. If enrollments are down and jobs are scarce and coherence is gone, this is because times are changing, not because history has become any less essential for our understanding of man in society. A presentation in these terms runs the risk of overstating its message. Nevertheless, I think it

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can do no harm, in periods when history is being subjected to some stress, if those who believe in it will say so.

December 1977

Charles Gibson, *President*

Report of the Vice-President, Professional Division

Three years is a long time. A time long enough for each and every member of the AHA's Professional Division to have learned the distance that lies between the Review Board's view of association responsibility for active concern with "the general conditions under which the historian pursues his or her work" ("Final Report," *AHA Newsletter*, November 1973, p. 26) and the organizational realities of today's discipline-based societies. As persons whose efforts have been directed, however, toward giving programmatic life to the voiced concern of the Review Board, William Bouwsma, Berenice Carroll, Charles Delzell, Eugene Genovese, Sally Kohlstedt, Stanford Lehmborg, Joan Moon, and John Sproat deserve well of the historical profession. My thanks go to them for their work as members of the Division on the Profession during the first three-year term served by a divisional vice-president of the American Historical Association.

The annual report conventionally serves as a vehicle for bringing the AHA's membership up-to-date on the work of the Professional Division. In addition, after a review of the past year's activities, I shall exercise the traditional prerogative of a retiring officer to note with illuminated hindsight those issues that transcend any particular twelve-month span and to offer whatever generalizations derived from the past three years' experience seem relevant to the ongoing work of the Professional Division and of the AHA.

During 1977, two complaints of long-standing concern to the Professional Division seem to have reached their procedural conclusions. It is no secret that the mills of redress grind slowly when historians' professional rights are concerned. Nevertheless, we must weigh the time factor against the thoroughness of the work

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done by those persons called upon to serve the association in the following two instances. (1) The division recommended in the fall of 1975 and the Council then ordered an on-site inquiry at Queensborough Community College into the reported use of non-professional criteria for a faculty personnel decision. The subsequent findings held that although no procedural improprieties were identifiable, the handling of the personnel action in question did appear—on the basis of the record of 1975 and 1976—to show evidence of “poor discrimination, unbalanced judgement and lack of fair play.” In the spring of 1977, copies of the visiting inquirer’s report which was received with thanks by the Professional Division, were transmitted, following a Council-ordered legal review, to all concerned parties. (2) The division invoked in January 1976, relative to professionally displaced Czechoslovak historians the AHA’s procedures for use when violations of the rights of foreign historians are charged. Following a report by an *ad hoc* panel of Eastern-bloc experts and the advice of the Committee on International Historical Activities, the Professional Division has sent to the Council for the meeting of December 27 a recommended statement that (a) deplores the professional disabilities imposed upon many reputable Czech and Slovak historians and (b) asks their full restoration “to the active ranks of the Czechoslovak historical profession.”

Further, the Council adopted the Professional Division’s fall 1976 recommendation for the association to act affirmatively upon the request of the Organization of American Historians for participation in the AHA-OAH Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment. (See last year’s annual report for the division’s responsiveness to the known desires of both sides in the dispute.) There currently exist grounds for believing that a report will shortly be forthcoming to the AHA Council and *via* the Council to the membership of the AHA in the matter of Herbert Aptheker and Yale University.

A complaint brought to the AHA by a scholar whose work had been used in print without adequate acknowledgment and with misattribution of quoted material in 1977 led to redress by both money and substantive correction. In this instance a wrong was righted without recourse to the more aggressive steps provided in the association’s grievance procedures: the matter was satisfactorily settled by correspondence from the Washington office, the initial step that the procedures prescribe.

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To summarize: In 1977 the Professional Division had no new complaints about violations of professional standards to bring to the Council. Nevertheless, to interpret this situation as necessarily indicative of total good health within the profession would be in error.

The constitutional charge to the Professional Division imposes obligations that go beyond implementing association procedures in instances of specific grievances. In keeping, therefore, with the division's mandate to "ensure equal opportunities for all historians" (Article VI, Section 4), 1977 found a continuing commitment to openness in all association affairs. In no area is this openness so essential as in that of the AHA's elected officers and committees. Two measures recommended by the Professional Division to reinforce the character of the "new AHA" as resting upon a broad membership base, with no categorical restrictions upon meaningful participation, were adopted by the Council. Thus, there will henceforward be routinely published in the *Newsletter* as soon as possible after the annual meeting the definitive election results in all contests, with report of the number of votes received beside each candidate's name. A second divisional initiative led to formal Council reaffirmation of the eligibility of all historians to be nominated as candidates for AHA elective posts. Future nominating committees will have this Council declaration in hand as they do their work.

Similarly, program committees, beginning in 1978, will work under an amendment to the Council-approved guidelines that specifies program participation by women, members of ethnic minorities, and younger historians. Calls for session proposals, moreover, will ask for papers on "academic freedom and tenure and on professional ethics and responsibilities," an implementation of a Council action dating from 1974.

Some readers of the annual report may recall that the AHA Council in 1974 also urged departments of history to give orientation to their graduate students in "academic freedom and tenure, and professional ethics and responsibilities." The Professional Division has frankly no knowledge concerning responses to this exhortation. Such a background void serves only to reinforce the division's active concern over what the policies of the association in the area of graduate students in history ought to be. With the thought that education in the above-cited professional ethics and responsibilities might well begin—so to speak—at home, the Pro-

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fessional Division has prepared for submission to the Council a gloss to the Statement of Professional Standards as regards its applicability to graduate students. The division holds that both explicitly and by extension the language of the statement prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians encompasses graduate students. Further, in a first step toward resolution of an overall question on the relationship of graduate students to the AHA itself, including the issue of membership in the association committees, the division proposed creation of a subcommittee to investigate and formulate recommendations by the spring of 1978. This project, rejected by the Council on grounds of cost, may be revived by future Committees on the Profession, with attention to proper funding arrangements.

Among the Professional Division's responsibilities are the policies of the *AHA Newsletter*. While in no way meaning to disparage either the hard work that brings the *Newsletter* to AHA members each month in the academic year or the quality of its standing features, the division believes the time has come for overall reassessment of the role the *Newsletter* can play in the life of the association. The Council is accordingly being asked to rethink its prescriptions for the *Newsletter*. For example, the Professional Division for its part feels that with space in the *Newsletter* at a premium, there might be—in contrast to present practices—more flexibility, more reflection of variety and controversy within the historical profession, and less *in-extenso* printing of texts that automatically go into the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association. Whatever becomes of the high-level review of the *Newsletter* the division has asked, the need is great that attention be paid to expressions of what association members want to read in this, the medium available to all of them for the exchange of important views not appropriate to the association's scholarly publication, the *AHR*.

Because the Professional Division feels that in these hard times there should be a maximum "democratization" of funding, a resolution is pending Council action whereby foundations and other grant-awarding agencies be called upon to eliminate all stipulations relating to age *per se* from their criteria of eligibility. It is not the intent of this summons to block the offering of grants earmarked for predoctoral researchers or for scholars who are still within a few years of having received the doctorate. It is the division's intent to ask for realism concerning the kinds

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of retardative factors—for example, nonacademic employment, service in self-styled “teaching institutions,” financial pressures that necessitate moonlighting, others—that compel many historians to defer until later years their most creative scholarship. This resolution complements last year’s call for fair consideration of applications from unaffiliated historians. The divisional committee sees the no-age-limit resolution—like its precursor—as being potentially helpful to both men and women.

Women appear as the principal affected parties in a resolution the Professional Division has put to the Council for a policy whereby the AHA would agree, as have numerous other professional societies, not to hold its annual meeting in states that fail to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment until such time as the amendment becomes part of the Constitution of the United States or until the issue of equal protection of the laws for all citizens is resolved in some other way. Inasmuch as the American Historical Association is committed to full and unrestricted exercise of equal rights by all its members and to public service and the pursuit of knowledge through teaching, research, and writing, all its members—men and women alike—have a stake in the ending of invidious distinctions based on sex alone as counter to the purposes of the association. This is the view of the Professional Division. It is the view of the Committee on Women Historians, whence came the text of the resolution.

The Professional Division, continuing its oversight role in relation to the Committee on Women Historians, took note of the time elapsed since the report, adopted by the Council in 1970, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Status of Women, chaired by Professor Willie Lee Rose. Accordingly, the division requested the CWH to prepare (1) a five-year review of its principal activities and those of the AHA in general toward carrying out the recommendations made in the Rose Report and (2) a comparison of the present status of women in the historical profession with that of 1970. The Professional Division further asked that the CWH henceforward provide it biennially with selected current figures on the employment status of women in history. Concerning the participation of women in the American Historical Association, the division endorsed the CWH’s request that the Committee on Committees take cognizance of the absence of women from the association’s Committee on International Historical Activities and also prepared a resolution for the Council reaffirming

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in principle previous commitments to staff support for the CWH and to early involvement of the CWH in the search and selection process for staff personnel dealing with the problems of women historians.

Starts made on the above-mentioned review of CWH activities and on a comparative study over time of the status of women in the historical profession figure prominently among the activities of the Committee on Women Historians in 1977 as described in its annual report, which the Professional Division has forwarded to the Council of the American Historical Association. Other highlights of the CWH report include the bringing to completion of its pilot project for sponsoring women's history in the high schools and the initiating of a full-scale undertaking, efforts to promote the representation of women historians and women's history at the XVth International Congress of Historical Sciences (Bucharest, 1980), and an analysis of Washington office figures on participation of women in the programs of AHA annual meetings since 1969.

Besides overseeing the Committee on Women Historians, the Professional Division has within its broad purview the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment. The latter, it is true, is seldom activated. Further, once participation in it for a specific cause has been approved by the AHA Council, the Professional Division has no further jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the division is concerned that the Joint Committee observe in its work recognized procedural standards. The division has, therefore, prepared for the Council a resolution whereby any final report of the joint committee as presented to the AHA shall routinely contain an introductory section detailing the procedures under which the committee operated.

By the time of the AHA annual business meeting, response of the Council to the half-dozen or so resolutions from the Professional Division now before it will be a *fait accompli*. Until the present Council acts, however, at its December meeting, a good part of the Professional Division's work of the past year awaits disposition.

In one sense, 1977 was no different from 1976 or from 1975. We have worked with what we had available. If we have sought to eschew the trivial, we have nevertheless sometimes found ourselves less effective than we might wish in areas of major importance to the profession. In retrospect, much of the division's

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energy over the past three years seems to have gone to questions of procedure rather than of substance. Perhaps this is characteristic of transitional periods in the lives of organizations. It is probably inevitable in a membership organization still marked by a fair measure of internal disagreement as to its reason for being.

Certainly, the American Historical Association remains ambivalent: part scholarly, part activist in its purposes. Because the noise and the tumult of the late sixties and early seventies have diminished, the inescapable impression exists of a certain nostalgia among some members for the good old days of the previous constitution. But the "new AHA," with its three divisions—Teaching, Research, Profession—exists; it is committed to a variety of essentially active roles, responsibility for the implementation of which cannot be eliminated by ignoring them.

The Professional Division aspires to more than either a flak-catching or a rubber-stamp role. How effective the division can ultimately be in the twin areas of professional rights and professional jobs—its prime concerns—depends in the final analysis on the conscious choices of many individual historians, choices—on the one hand—made as members of the American Historical Association and choices—on the other hand—made as members of departments of history. First, as members of the AHA, the ratio between effective association policy in areas confided to the Professional Division and the traditional disinterestedness of scholarly societies depends on the officers elected, all the way up through the president, by the membership. The point is self-evident, but I believe a reminder is in order that the creation of a three-way divisional structure has in no way dimmed the power of the Council and especially that of the president over what direction the AHA shall take.

Secondly, all historians who are members of departments of history should remember that fundamental to the 1974 adoption of the AHA's policy statement on professional ethics and academic freedom was the recognized need to protect historians' rights in intradepartmental situations. There are grounds for believing currently that within departments of history, job-crisis generated pressures for survival or advancement are creating situations for which cannibalism may scarcely be too strong a word. Far from the defeatist lament heard on many sides to the effect that the Statement on Professional Standards was obsolete before

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it became association policy, never have its principles been more important than now. The Professional Division, in order to carry out its mandate on the rights of historians, needs the assurance that working academic historians have made a committed choice to respect and promote within their respective departments the "principles which ought to guide professional conduct," as the Hackney Committee wrote, in these lean times.

To note the ultimate dependence of the Professional Division on the members of the AHA is not an admission of weakness but a recognition of matters as they are and as they ought to be. May there be an ever closer relationship between future divisional committees charged to promote the professional concerns of historians and the AHA membership at large. Over a span of three years the Professional Division has worked to define the issues and has laid the base for its *modus operandi* under the new constitution. I like to think that—for the sake of all historians—the AHA is near the end of a period of transition and is ready, with the help and understanding of its membership, to become the vital, concerned association envisaged by the Review Board.

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Jean T. Joughin, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Research Division

The Research Division (David Herlihy, John J. Johnson, Stanley N. Katz, Paul W. Schroeder, Nancy L. Roelker) met twice during the year—in person on May 1–2, in Washington, and by telephone conference call on November 6. Mack Thompson and all members of the division attended both meetings; Edmund Worthy also attended the spring meeting.

Consideration and/or action on the major concerns is summarized below.

The First Books Competition continued to have first claim on our attention. Eleven competitors entered the first competition: one in ancient history (Greek); two in Asian history (medieval Japan and modern China); three in United States history (all in twentieth-century topics); and five in modern European history (two in French, one each in Spanish, Russian, and British). The Committee on Committees selected a distinguished Administrative Committee, consisting of Herbert G. Gutman for the American field, Carl E. Schorske for modern Europe since 1815, Felix Gilbert for early modern Europe, Philip D. Curtin and Lewis Hanke for the less populous fields. The Administrative Committee will meet early in 1978, and will at that time elect its own chairperson and attend to improvements in the guidelines for the 1978 competition (such as designating a limitation of manuscripts in word length rather than pages). In the meantime, the Administrative Committee has assigned area judges for the manuscripts received in 1977; their opinions will be reported to the committee in January.

The Research Division will hold a reception in honor of the winners during the 1978 annual meeting in San Francisco.

This year the division approved the substitution of the Jameson

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Fellowship for the Jameson Lectureship, and requested the Committee on Committees to nominate three members to represent the AHA in the selection process. They are Nell Irvin Painter, John L. Thomas, and Arthur Mann. We have requested the president of the association to designate one of them as chairperson. The choice of the first Jameson Fellow will be announced on or about January 15, 1978.

We have spent much time and thought on matters relating to Confidentiality and Privacy of Research. At the spring meeting, Professor Katz was deputized to study the various reports and responsible opinions available and report to us at the fall meeting. The resulting report was gratefully received. While the division was somewhat divided on the question of timing in releasing documents to the public, a majority favored the more conservative of the two views aired at the OAH meeting, that is, of not releasing documents until a considerable time had passed. Two members of our division dissented, preferring the "bolder" position, on the grounds that fears of a "chilling effect" on research and risk of possible destruction were exaggerated. The division strongly supported the belief of Professor Katz that the association should be on record as favoring the protection of research. We also adopted his suggestion that a subcommittee be created to keep an eye on all aspects of this problem as they arise, and have requested the president of the AHA to do so.

Closely related to the above was our follow-up action on the final report of the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Public Officials. The division supports the majority report and urges the executive director to take appropriate steps toward its implementation by legislation. We recognize that difficulties may arise from application of the Freedom of Information Act, and suggest that they be referred to the above-mentioned subcommittee.

At the spring meeting, Professor Johnson was asked to draw up a position paper on the report of the Advisory Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted by David F. Trask, the historian of the Department of State. The resulting report, received with thanks, recommended that the AHA strongly support Mr. Trask's desire for the advisory committee to take more initiative and expand its operations. Apropos, Professor Johnson expressed a desire to see the AHA position on the rights of historians behind the Iron Curtain extended to historians of Latin American na-

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tions. The division agreed and will ask the Council to do so at the December meeting in Dallas.

The division has, as always, followed closely the operations of the Committee on International Activities. For 1977, these include plans for a third U.S.-USSR Colloquium in 1978, a special U.S.-USSR Colloquium on "Russian America" to take place in Alaska in August 1978, and plans of various sorts preparatory to the 1980 meeting of the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest.

The most important item of new business this year was consideration of the effects of the new Copyright Law on historians as authors, researchers, and teachers. We decided at the fall meeting to request a session on these problems at the 1978 annual meeting in San Francisco. The vice-president for research has written to Thomas Pressly, chairman of the 1978 Program Committee arranging for a panel of three members, to include Leon Selzer of Stanford University Press, an authority on copyright; James Smith of Winterthur; and John Broderick of the Library of Congress.

We have been disappointed that two of our 1976 projects have not borne fruit. It has so far not been possible to find sources of financial support for the publication of longer-than-usual articles in leading historical journals, although we keep hoping this will change. Also, the executive director found that government agencies were not enthusiastic about the suggestion that they establish internships for historians, fearing competition with civil service candidates. We hope for a more positive response from private institutions such as museums and historical societies.

Routine association matters, responding to complaints and suggestions of members, and screening applications for ACLS travel grants were among the miscellaneous items of business of the past year.

As the term of Paul W. Schroeder comes to an end, the division wishes to express its appreciation for his many valuable contributions, especially his extensive work in the preliminary phases of the First Books Competition, providing helpful continuity between the first vice-president for research and the present incumbent, and his thoughtful judgments in all delicate matters.

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Nancy L. Roelker, *Vice-President*

Report of the Vice-President, Teaching Division

The AHA Teaching Division met in Washington, D.C., on October 9–10, 1977. Present at the meeting were Michael Kammen, Carolyn Lougee, Maxine Seller, Warren Susman, Mack Thompson, Harold Woodman, and Edmund Worthy.

REGIONAL TEACHING CONFERENCES

The Teaching Division represents the AHA commitment to teaching and the Regional Teaching Conferences have been at the heart of the division's program from the start. Independently organized and arranged with the help and sponsorship of the AHA, these conferences have provided an opportunity for teachers of history at all academic levels to meet and discuss common problems and to learn from each other. Conferences have centered on techniques and methods of instruction, ways of organizing historical instruction, new approaches and new interpretations. Some have also attempted to face the problems generated by various state and other systems of regulations that condition historical instruction in the schools. In its evaluation of these efforts (representatives of the division attend all such AHA-sponsored conferences) the division has found merit in all the conferences and in some instances exceptional achievement. The division reviewed the conferences this year at Long Beach, California, and Sweet Briar College and examined plans for those to be held at Dallas this fall and the spring conferences scheduled for State University College, Fredonia, New York, West Virginia University, Morgantown, and Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina. We also can anticipate a conference in the fall of 1978 at Purdue University, and Mack Thompson reports several inquiries from other institutions anxious to hold such conferences. The

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division made it clear how fully it recognized the importance of the work of Mack Thompson. Without him such effective conferences could never have been held and with his leadership the idea of the Regional Teaching Conference is fast becoming a "movement."

Mack Thompson reports that the Southern Methodist University Conference at Dallas, held a few weeks after the division meeting, was most successful and has already generated still other inquiries that might well lead to three additional conferences.

TEACHING SESSIONS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

The division maintains a liaison with the Program Committee to coordinate teaching sessions for which the division has a responsibility. Harold Woodman has graciously agreed to undertake that service and Program Committee Chairman Pressly has been so informed. The division also felt strongly that certain areas in which it had a special interest should be suggested to the Program Committee and this also has been done. The division was most especially anxious to press on in some areas to which the association has thus far paid slight if any attention. We have therefore recommended a program on teaching history to adult students and another on the teaching of the graduate seminar by those believed to be most successful at this operation, the key to graduate training. We also recommended another look at the introductory college course. The session on this subject last year created great controversy (the division received considerable mail) and we strongly believe that this is a subject in which the debate ought to be allowed to continue openly every year. The division also felt it was important to have at least one session to provide a critical reexamination of a major textbook (perhaps one in both the general American and the general European fields). Such a session might very well let the authors meet their critics and also address the problem of the classroom. The division also felt strongly that it ought to recommend at least one session that concentrated on some interchange between the producers of new historical understanding and the teachers of history. How can such new approaches or new materials be effectively used in the classroom? What is required? Can you simply add new material (let us say about the new social history) without rethinking the whole approach to the teaching of history? The divi-

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sion is very much committed to the view that we must have many more sessions that make an attempt to develop ways of making use of the new scholarship more directly and effectively.

DIVISION SESSION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

This year we are dividing our session with a special report on the Women's Studies Program. We have agreed that this is probably not sound procedure and we will not do it again. As a result, we have the floor the second half of the evening. We propose very short statements from each member of the division present on specific aspects of our work and interest. We hope also to generate the beginning of a discussion on "Why Study History" and hope to announce this as the theme for our session in 1978 and to request people to send us their thoughts on the subject.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE DIVISION

The division again discussed the problem often presented to it of the failure of the division to have representation from the high schools in its membership. The problem is an essential one for the Nominating Committee but the division decided that it would act independently to receive for its own benefit the advice and counsel of some high school teachers. It agreed that we would ask one or more high school teachers in the area of our meeting place at every meeting to join our discussions.

NCSS-OAH-AHA DRAFT STATEMENT

The division carefully reread and discussed the draft statement presented. We fully realized the political difficulties involved, especially since the OAH had already endorsed the statement, but the Teaching Division felt in such a question of intellectual standards it could not support the statement as drafted. It thus unanimously supported the following resolution which it forwards to the Council:

The Teaching Division is heartened to know that a historical dimension is being added to many kinds of courses taught in the secondary schools, especially in the social studies. The Teaching Division is also very much in sympathy with most of the specific recommendations outlined on pages 9-11.

We cannot, however, endorse the document in anything like its present form because of its excessive pluralism ("the

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house of history has many forms"), its failure to emphasize what we regard to be the distinctive tenets and procedures of our discipline, and its failure to acknowledge and reflect recognized concerns of most working historians.

We are recommending to the Council of the AHA that a special committee be appointed to draft a statement on the value of historical study. Ancillary to that the Teaching Division intends to devote sessions at the annual meetings of the AHA in 1977 and 1978 in order to solicit views of the membership on the value of historical study.

After a copy of this statement was shown to the original drafters and sponsors of the statement in question, the Teaching Division through its chairman was asked whether it might not be possible still to rewrite the draft statement in ways acceptable to all. The chairman agreed not to rule out that possibility.

SUMMER INSTITUTES IN WOMEN'S HISTORY

The Teaching Division reviewed the proposal for a special series of distinctive Summer Institutes in Women's History to be held at four different institutions throughout the nation. The proposal, written for submission to the NEH, was very favorably received by the division. The division did recommend a widening of the National Advisory Board to include representatives of different areas and different professional interests and points of view. Mack Thompson reports that our recommendations have been followed. The division noted especially the excellent work Edmund Worthy had done in helping to prepare the fine proposal.

TEACHING RESOURCES BOARD

The division agreed to put into operation the first steps necessary for the creation of such a group, an idea we had first discussed at our spring meeting. The proposal was to create a body of teachers of recognized distinction as teachers of history. Such a body would initially serve as further evidence of our concern about teaching. But further, such a board would serve as a resource of considerable value. Members or groups from the board might be called upon by institutions or persons within institutions to provide help in addressing teaching problems; they might provide by their own example assistance to those seeking to improve their teaching. The point is that teachers, recognized as outstand-

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ing, would be an available resource for the Teaching Division. We might want to do some kind of study based on oral histories of the members to see what might be learned about the origins and development of strong history teaching. We are anxious, among other things, to know who are regarded as good teachers and why. The division has decided to begin this project by sending a letter to all 1,200 departments of history in universities and four-year colleges to solicit nominations for this board. (It is clearly the intent of the division ultimately to broaden our group to include teachers in two-year colleges and high schools as well. We simply face a logistical problem at the outset.) The prime criterion for nomination would be that a teacher has received some formal recognition from his/her department or institution for teaching excellence. The AHA is *not* to be a certifying body in this matter. The division accepts nominations on the basis of a standard of judgment in the institutions nominating. We are, after all, anxious to discover who is regarded as a good teacher.

PAMPHLET SERIES

The question of reissuing in revised form the pamphlet on the training of teachers of history and of attempting other pamphlets in the old AHA series received a favorable hearing. There is some enthusiasm for reissuing that work and for undertaking others that would be of value in teaching. Mr. Susman suggested his idea of a discussion manual based on a series of definitions of history and its value from the Greeks to the present as a source book for classroom analysis of what is history and why we study history.

TV PROGRAM PROPOSAL

The division considered the proposal presented by Professor Robert Roeder of the University of Denver for a television series to be created as an aid in teaching history. The division found little merit in the proposal and felt it could neither endorse it nor pursue the idea any further.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE NEH

The division briefly discussed some proposals in a very rough state indeed that Mr. Susman and Mr. Thompson hope to have an opportunity to present for initial reaction to officials of the NEH at a meeting before the annual meeting. Among the ideas

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put forward for consideration were the previously discussed idea of a general historical and critical review of the state of the art of the teaching of history, especially since 1945; support for a program of systematic review of textbooks in a wide variety of states or regions that would include not only a history and criticism of textbooks used but some investigation of the textbook industry, the process of adoption of texts, the function and effective use in classrooms; a series of interdisciplinary conferences on the philosophical and psychological foundations of historical knowledge and of learning about the past to provide a firmer foundation for reforms in the teaching of history at all levels. Study conferences might also address as well the question "why study history?" by undertaking an examination in some case histories of how in fact history is used by nonhistorians as part of their lives. We also hope to raise questions about programs that would develop an apprenticeship system allowing younger teachers or beginners to work in some sort of apprenticeship way with recognized master teachers; a system of teacher exchanges that would put some college teachers, for example, into the high schools and allow some high school teachers a chance at collegiate teaching (perhaps as a teaching assistant); a system of refresher years back in college for high school teachers.

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Warren I. Susman, *Vice-President*

Addendum:

Mack Thompson and I did visit Abraham Ascher and Richard Ekman of the National Endowment for the Humanities on December 12, 1977. We went with nine specific proposals to discuss with them. We indicated our interests and concerns and what we had already attempted and achieved in the last several years. We found that many of our concerns about history teaching were very much their concerns as well. Of the nine proposals, four seemed especially within the range of immediate interests of their organization and they encouraged us to develop, with the help of their office, these specific proposals:

1. A refresher learning experience for high school teachers at selected universities with special arrangements for special staff members and special seminars. Program would not only aim to retrain some high school teachers but also reform arrangement between departments of history and the high schools of the state.

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2. A textbook review program directed at textbooks in use in the high schools in various states and regions. Directed with guidelines from the Teaching Division of the AHA but independent evaluations and studies.

3. An exchange program designed to enable college and high school teachers to have a chance to function in different environments. Pilot program only.

4. Conference on the Teaching of the Introductory Course. What should be the introductory course in history taught in the two-year and other colleges?

The Teaching Division is prepared to help the AHA office and its staff with the development of full proposals for the NEH if the Council so advises.

Report of the Executive Director

In this my third annual report I will review the financial condition of the association and the status of the relocation of the *AHR*, discuss recent efforts to preserve and improve access to historical records, report on the progress of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and describe other activities not fully reported on elsewhere.

I. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

At the December 1976 annual meeting in Washington, when I reported on the improved financial condition of the association for fiscal year 1975–1976, I noted that we had ended the year with a balanced budget and that our performance for the first half of 1976–1977 had been good. I can now report that once again we ended the fiscal year (1976–1977) with a balanced budget, and that our prospects for 1978–1979 are also good. If we continue to guard against excessive permanent increases in expenses and steadily improve our income-producing programs, we can maintain a sound financial condition and enhance our ability to promote history and better serve our scholarly and professional interests.

II. RELOCATION OF THE *AHR*

The *AHR* has now been at Indiana University for eighteen months. The minor problems attending the transfer have been solved and our new editor, Professor Otto Pflanze, who assumed his duties on January 1, 1977, has already begun to impose his own editorial stamp on the content and style of the *Review*. His report appears elsewhere in the *Annual Report*.

I want to thank all those talented and enthusiastic young scholars and staff members who have contributed to the success of the *Review* at Indiana University. I also want to thank the faculty and

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staff of the Indiana history department, the editorial staff of the *Journal of American History*, and the administrative officers and staff of the university for their generous and valuable assistance.

III. THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

On June 28 the Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, upheld the constitutionality of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act passed by Congress in December 1974. As you know, the AHA was a plaintiff in that case. The act ordered that former President Nixon's papers and tapes remain secure in Washington, and created a National Study Commission "to study problems and questions with respect to the control, disposition, and preservation of records and documents by or on behalf of federal officials, with a view toward development of recommendations for appropriate legislation, rules, and procedures, with respect to such control, disposition, and preservation." It is this statute that the Supreme Court has declared constitutional.

The National Study Commission, in its report which it submitted to Congress and the president on April 28, concluded that "major revisions in existing law and practice are in order." In a review of the report which appeared in the May/June *Newsletter* you saw that the policies of the association have for the most part been adopted by the commission. I have referred the report to the Research Division for review and recommendation to the Council at its December meeting. Professor William Leuchtenburg, De Witt Clinton Professor of American History at Columbia University, ably represented the association on the commission and I served as his alternate. Two other historians served on the commission: Professor Frank B. Freidel, Jr., of Harvard University, represented the OAH, and Professor Ernest R. May, also of Harvard, was a public member.

During 1976-1977 we have been involved in other important efforts to reform practices of ownership, preservation, and control of the records of public officials:

1. Early in President Ford's administration we urged him to accept the principle that the papers he created as president which dealt with public business belonged to the government and should be controlled by appropriate government agencies and managed by professional archivists. In December 1976 President Ford donated his White House papers to the gov-

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ernment and they have been deposited in the library at the University of Michigan where they are being processed by university and National Archives staff.

2. During the presidential campaign we also urged Jimmy Carter to accept the principle of public ownership of presidential papers. Recently President Carter announced that it was his intention to make his presidential papers the property of the people of the nation after he leaves office so that they can be made available to the public. We have encouraged President Carter to formalize his intentions and to make arrangements now for the proper management of his papers so that appropriate separation of his private and personal papers from public records can be made quickly and fairly when he leaves office.

3. The association has joined with the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press and the American Political Science Association in an action to seek (1) a declaration that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's transcribed notes of his official telephone conversations have always been the property of the Department of State and, therefore, the agreements "donating" them to the Library of Congress are void; (2) a court order directing their return to the Department of State; and (3) an order directing the department to make them available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act.

4. A collateral issue growing out of our efforts to preserve the papers of public officials and to make them available to all historians under reasonable circumstances is the subordination of the National Archives and Records Service to the General Services Administration. The association studied this matter some years ago and took a rather benign view of the relationship. The Nixon papers agreement revealed, however, the extent to which political considerations in GSA could enter into the affairs of our archives establishment and convinced the Research Division and the Council that NARS must be separated from the GSA and developed as an independent agency. Since we adopted this policy over a year ago, the movement for support has gathered momentum. Now that there is a new administration and a new General Services Administrator this would be a good time to reestablish our

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position that NARS should be an independent agency and to develop support for its adoption by other learned societies, the Congress and the general public.

5. As your representatives in Washington, we have also been active in the movement to establish historical offices in the Congress and in the major departments of the federal government; in support of the budgets of the NHPRC, the Library of Congress, NARS, and NEH, to strengthen and expand their programs and services; in the legislative branch to get congressmen and senators to pay closer attention to the preservation and disposition of their valuable papers in competent repositories and to encourage Congress to appropriate the funds for the proper management of its papers; in the executive branch to maintain and strengthen historical advisory committees where their value has been clearly demonstrated; in the president's office to encourage the establishment of the office of historical analysis to assist in the development of public policy; and throughout the government to encourage a review and reform of classification and declassification policies and practices of records appropriate for scholarly research.

In these activities I have often called on AHA members for advice and assistance. I would like to mention a few here—Norman Graebner, University of Virginia; Allen Weinstein, Smith College; Arthur Link, Princeton; William Leuchtenburg, Columbia; Eldon Smith and Walter Rundell, University of Maryland; Richard Hewlett, ERDA; Julian Boyd, *The Jefferson Papers*; Richard Kirkendall, OAH; Bennett Wall, SHA; Robert Kelley, USCB; James MacGregor Burns, Williams College; Walter Johnson, *The Stevenson Papers*; and Lewis Hanke, our recent president, who supported our original suit and was one of the first to call for separation of NARS and GSA. Many other members have written me letters offering useful information and encouragement. I should report too that legal services in the Nixon papers case have been provided by the Washington firm of Arnold and Porter, and in the Kissinger case by Covington and Burling, also of Washington.

There is a lesson to be learned from our experience with presidential papers. That lesson is that it is possible for a learned society with no political power and no resources to speak of,

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to affect public policy. We have two assets that make this possible: one is a long record of responsible involvement in public policies directly related to our chartered purposes and a membership of well-informed, talented men and women prepared to continue such involvement. These are our greatest resources. Effectively and properly used they can further the interest of our profession and of society.

IV. THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF HISTORY

One of the most important, but also one of the most difficult tasks we have undertaken this past year, has been the organization of a national effort to deal with the decline of history in the schools, colleges, and universities, to improve and expand teaching, research, and other opportunities for young historians, and to promote historical studies generally.

In 1976 the association, in collaboration with the Organization of American Historians, the Southern Historical Association, the American Studies Association, and the New England Historical Association, organized a National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. These organizations conducted fund drives among their members, with total contributions as of July 1, 1977, amounting to \$11,263.00. In May, Dr. Arnita Jones was appointed as full-time staff associate. She has been an officer in historical societies affiliated with the AHA and SHA and has served on the faculty of several midwestern universities. Particularly concerned with the areas of affirmative action and academic freedom, she has been a director and active participant in a number of other professional and civic organizations. Dr. Jones has published, edited, and spoken on a wide range of historical topics, including German political and diplomatic history, socialism, and feminism. She is currently contributing editor for history for the *Women's Studies Newsletter*.

Dr. Jones works in the Washington office of the AHA where administration of the NCC is located. Office space, clerical and other support is provided by the AHA. Because of limited funds her appointment is for six months, with continuation dependent upon additional funds.

Recently six other societies—the Western History Association, the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, Phi Alpha Theta, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History,

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the Conference Group for Social and Administrative History, the Conference on Peace Research in History—joined the original five members of the NCC, and others are being considered for membership. All NCC members are expected to conduct a fund drive and contribute the proceeds to the AHA, which is responsible for administering the funds.

The NCC represents a novel effort of the historical profession to deal with the many problems it faces. We think we have created a basis from which specific programs may be planned and implemented.

At this initial stage of primary activity of the NCC is the formation of national or regional resource groups to develop ideas for specific projects for the promotion of history and the expansion of employment opportunities for historians. Resource groups are already being formed in the federal government, the business community, and in the states. Plans call for additional groups in the following areas: state and local government, museums and monuments, historical preservation, libraries and archives, foundations, media, agriculture, and labor.

Priority has been given to the formation of a resource group in the federal government, chaired by Dr. Richard Hewlett, chief historian of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. The first project of this group is a comprehensive directory of historical offices and history-related activities in the federal government. Collection of data from the directory is underway and plans have been made for production and distribution.

A second concern of the Federal Resource Group is the retention and support of existing governmental historical offices and the establishment of new historical offices in agencies and departments where they are needed. The recently established Senate Historical Office, under the able direction of Richard Baker, may serve as a model for such offices.

Recently we have begun to organize regional resource groups in business in some of our larger metropolitan areas. Our goal is to create a national network of historians employed in various corporations and business institutions who can help us identify opportunities for historians with advanced training. We hope that these historians in business will also share their experiences with other historians considering nonacademic careers by giving talks and holding seminars for younger colleagues.

A second part of the program of the NCC has been the forma-

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tion of state committees designed to keep us informed about educational developments on the state and local level. Such state committees will be particularly helpful in providing a link between the national learned societies and the elementary and secondary school teachers, and alerting us to adverse developments in curricula and teacher credential requirements so that we can act before it is too late.

A third important function of the NCC will be the collection and dissemination of information about ideas for the promotion of history to our members and to the public. Through the *AHA Newsletter*, *Employment Information Bulletin*, and Institutional Services Program, and through comparable programs and publications of the other constituent members, the NCC will distribute throughout the profession information about our activities and ideas about how to promote history. When resources become available the NCC might develop its own newsletter.

The National Coordinating Committee is currently exploring a number of projects, among them the development of internship programs in government for middle and senior level university faculty. The aim of such programs would be to give the faculty members a new perspective on the functions of a government history office or activity and the skills needed for employment so that he or she may be better equipped to prepare graduate history students for such positions. Another promising area is that of historic preservation. We hope to be able to stimulate the state committees of the National Coordinating Committee to work with state historical societies and historic preservation officers in order to insure that a portion of the increasing amount of money available from Federal Public Works Employment funds and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act appropriations is used for the utilization of historians. We also hope to publicize the new skills and directions of recent historical research so that both the profession and the public will become more aware of the value of considering the historical component in significant community decisions. A group in Atlanta, for instance, regularly provides information, on a consulting basis, for environmental impact analyses by government agencies and private firms. They would like to cooperate with NCC in sharing their experiences with others in the profession so that this kind of opportunity for historians could be expanded. Obviously all of these projects and others that NCC is considering cannot be brought to fruition at once; priorities will need to be

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carefully set so that our investment of limited resources leads to accomplishment and not frustrated expectations.

Our major problem is lack of resources to sustain our efforts and the serious involvement of a larger number of members. In the fall, therefore, Dr. Jones will assist the eleven member societies to mount a fund-raising effort in the hope that those who have been skeptical about our seriousness and ability to do something of value will now participate and those who have already made a contribution will be spurred to continue their commitment to the NCC. We suspect that membership contributions alone will not be sufficient to enable us to do what needs to be done; therefore, we are preparing proposals to foundations for funds for general operations for NCC and for specific programs. By the time these proposals are ready, we hope we will be able to show the foundations that the learned societies in history have accepted responsibility for the welfare of their discipline and have developed a reasonable program of education and action, but that we now need help beyond what our members can provide to sustain it.

V. EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

For the second consecutive year the *EIB* reported a moderate increase in positions; the total number for the 1976-1977 academic year was the highest number ever listed in the publication. While the number of positions listed increased and the number of new Ph.D.s seeking positions decreased, no absolute trends in supply and demand are discernible. Of the 747 openings listed in the *EIB* approximately one-half were for permanent, full-time teaching positions; replacement, temporary, and part-time offerings accounted for most of the increase in positions listed. The number of nonteaching employment opportunities contained in the *EIB* has continued to expand as more potential employers are made aware of the publication and learn of the skills of those it serves. The monitoring of other placement publications and periodicals suggests that most history teaching positions in colleges and universities are being reported to the *EIB*.

The job register for the 1976 annual meeting was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. More than 250 descriptions of positions were arranged topically by areas of specialization on eleven bulletin boards. One hundred of the positions had previously been included in the December supplement to the *EIB*. A total of forty-three institutions took advantage of the interview-

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ing facilities made available by the association, and the staff attempted to coordinate communications between the candidates and some of the other institutions that conducted interviews outside the job register. Approximately nine hundred interviews were conducted in the job register facilities during the four days of operation. An estimated 800–1000 people made use of the register, a slightly smaller number than had been expected.

In an effort to comply more fully with requirements for reporting on the state of the profession, and in response to frequent requests for data from departments, we are seriously considering a survey of all history departments in order to complement existing fragmentary statistical information. The AHA's survey of departments of history would augment the survey previously conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute and, repeated annually, would insure a continuous flow of information on numbers and salaries of historians, the status of women and minorities in the profession, and other pertinent data.

A separate AHA placement survey of graduate departments, already underway, is designed to show the number of historians seeking positions on an annual basis. This survey will also indicate the number of historians who find positions and the nature of their employment.

We know that some of you will be dismayed at the prospect of yet another survey, but we hope you will cooperate with us if we decide to go forward. Without such cooperation we cannot succeed.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PROGRAMS

The three issues—spring, summer, and fall—of volume 2 of the *Recently Published Articles* have now been published. The *RPA* now goes to more than four thousand individuals and institutions, and we continue to work to extend distribution. During the year a major change was made in the production arrangements. For years the *RPA* was keyboarded, programmed, and composed by a Washington area firm. In January we accepted a bid from another company, which we think will in the long run reduce costs and provide greater efficiency. The transition delayed the spring issue, but the new process worked well and it should continue to improve.

In January *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles, 1962–1973* was published by the association

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and KTO Press (Kraus-Thomson) and, in November 1977, the fourth issue of the annual *Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles 1976-1977* will appear. We are investigating the possibility of producing a multivolume bibliography of monographs published during the years 1962-1973. We have also discussed with KTO Press the feasibility of completing the gap, 1941-1947, that still exists in the *Writings*. The publication would be identical in coverage to the old series, in that it would include articles, monographs, dissertations, *Festschriften*, and fugitive items. We are in the early stages of negotiations but, if undertaken, we would request financing from KTO and possibly a granting agency.

Last year we submitted a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities to establish a bibliographic center which, among other things, would make possible the expansion of the *RPA* and *Writings*. The AHA also sponsored a grant request to NEH to complete the final volume, covering the years 1914-1975, of the Anglo-American bibliographies of British history. The series was funded by a Ford Foundation grant in 1956 and the remaining money, along with NEH support, would provide sufficient funds to complete the project. Decisions on these proposals should come soon.

VII. STATUS OF ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

Association committees have now operated for three years under a new constitution which created three divisional committees of research, teaching, and the profession. By and large the wisdom of the reorganization has been proved, and the initial realignments have worked smoothly although slight readjustments continue to be made as we learn from experience. The three vice-presidents will report separately and fully on the work of the divisional committees and those under their purview; therefore it is unnecessary for me to discuss their activities here.

One prospective addition to the list of committees which is under study is a committee of history department chairpersons and graduate students. This new committee could serve needs that have not been fully met heretofore. First, it could provide me with useful information and ideas about how to improve our Institutional Services Program and suggest other services for our departments; second, it could undertake studies and make recommendations concerning the special problems of undergraduate

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and graduate students in history; third, it could be a better means than presently exists for departments, faculty, and students to make their needs and problems known to the association; fourth, it could provide a valuable link between the NCC and the departments. This idea for a new committee will be given careful consideration this fall by my office, by association and Council committees, and by the Council at its December meeting.

One of the most important purposes of the executive director's annual report is that it offers the opportunity for me to thank publicly all those members who have given me help and support during the year. An organization like the AHA simply could not function without the voluntary services of literally hundreds of members. To all of you, many thanks.

July 15, 1977

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

Executive Director's Supplementary Report

I welcome this opportunity to report to you about the state of the association and to bring you up to date about some of my activities since I last reported to you in June.

First of all I want to take this opportunity to note that Jean Joughin, chair of the Professional Division, today completes her service on the Council. Ms. Joughin is the first vice-president to complete a full three-year term under the new constitution. She has served the association faithfully, and I ask all of you to join with me in thanking her and wishing her well. I would like to say, with regard to the vice-presidents, that they are to be highly commended, not only for their hard work and the many hours they devote to the problems of their divisions, but also for the solid accomplishments they and their colleagues have to their credit.

I would like now to report on our financial condition and a few other developments of interest: our federal government activities, our efforts to expand relations with foreign scholars, our progress in promoting history and helping our younger scholars survive the job crisis and, time permitting, to comment briefly on one or two other developments of interest.

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Financial Condition:

In my annual report for fiscal year 1976-1977, you will find details of the association's financial condition. You should see that for the second year in a row we ended the year with a balanced budget. I do not think there is great virtue in a balanced budget as such, but these balanced budgets mean a great deal, because they show that we have finally gained control over our financial affairs. If we run a deficit in the future we will do it because we choose to do it, and not because we have no choice. Just because I am optimistic about our finances here today, I would not want you to believe that we do not face financial problems. We do. All learned societies face financial problems these days.

I want to mention two major problems: The first is inflation—an annual rate of 6.5-7 percent. Second are the requests for new or expanded programs and services. There will always be new, valuable programs that we should and can adopt. My concern is that when we approve new programs or expand old ones we have the money to support them. I consider it one of my major responsibilities, with the support of the Council and the committees, to keep the association solvent. I assure you that I will do everything I can to discharge that responsibility.

Our Federal Government Activities:

I have reported to you in the *Newsletter* the decision of the Supreme Court supporting our claim that former President Nixon's papers and tapes belong to the people and should be retained in Washington for processing and eventual disclosure.

That was a landmark decision. We are pleased that the association was a principal plaintiff in that case. We shall continue to work with the Congress to develop reasonable regulations for access to former President Nixon's papers. I would also like to remind you that we have worked successfully to encourage President Ford to donate his presidential papers to the United States Archives. At the same time we have approached President Jimmy Carter and urged him to make two important decisions:

1. To endorse the principle of public ownership of presidential papers; and
2. To make provisions now for the safe deposit and professional management of his presidential papers.

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The president has not yet made these decisions, but we will continue to encourage him to do so.

In the spring I informed you that the association had gone into the Washington District Court to recover some of the public records Dr. Kissinger had taken with him when he left office as Secretary of State, and which he had subsequently donated to the Library of Congress. Under the terms of the deed of gift, public access to the papers was restricted to Dr. Kissinger and his appointees for twenty-five years or five years after his death, whichever is later. We have won the first round in our suit. On December 8, 1977, District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., ruled that: "Dr. Kissinger's transcribed notes are the property of the United States." The judge further found that the records were wrongfully removed from the Department of State and should be returned.

We had hoped that Dr. Kissinger would graciously accept this judicial decision, but he has decided to appeal.

What is important at this point, however, is that a high court has squarely held that the notes originated in defendant Kissinger's capacity as Secretary of State are government records and should be returned to the Department of State for review and possible disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Obviously, since 1974, we have moved far toward our goal of establishing the principle that the papers of high public officials produced for the conduct of public business at public expense belong to the public. The time may soon be over when high public officials can walk out of their offices with undisclosed amounts of public records which they can monopolize to their own advantage and profit and even destroy if they choose. The resources of our country's history will become richer and safer when that principle is firmly established.

Another note to this section of my comments relates to the report of the Public Documents Commission established by Congress to recommend policy with respect to ownership, preservation, and access to records of high public officials.

You will recall that a member of the AHA served on that Commission—William Leuchtenburg of Columbia. Frank Freidel represented the Organization of American Historians. I can testify that they served the interests of our profession well.

I asked the Research Division to review the commission's report and the division has directed me to work with the Committee of

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the Congress to develop legislation based on the report that is consistent with the association's policies.

Meanwhile, we continue our efforts to establish history offices in the federal government—in the House and in executive departments of the White House. We will also continue to push for separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration and to encourage its development as an independent agency. It may take us twenty years to achieve that goal, but it took J. Franklin Jameson longer than that to realize his dream of a National Archives.

Another area I have been active in recently is that of the federal government historical advisory committees. President Carter is determined to reorganize and streamline the Executive Branch of the federal government as one way to make the government more responsive, efficient, and open. At the president's direction, the Office of Management and Budget has initiated a review of advisory committees to find out which ones can be abolished. Advisory committees seem to have become prime targets of the OMB review. When I reviewed the work of the historical advisory committees I found that most of them had a good record of useful service at very low cost to the taxpayer. And I have used what influence I have as executive director of the association to press for their retention. During my time in Washington I have come to know and respect our colleagues who are doing history in the federal government. I think they deserve the association's support.

Expansion of Our Relations with Foreign Scholars:

The program committee for the 1980 Bucharest Congress has recently been appointed and organized, and the screening of proposals will be the responsibility of subcommittees made up of historians in the appropriate fields. The United States will have at least seven papers at the congress, possibly more. Robert Forster, chair of the Committee on International Historical Activities, has been working on this matter with me, and I am most grateful to him for his good work.

Careful planning is necessary for the effective participation of United States scholars in the XV International Congress. In recent months I have been discussing our involvement in the congress with the Committee on International Historical Activities. I have recommended to the Council that the association plan to send

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to the congress a formal delegation worthy of the central role the AHA plays in the international historical community.

1. Such a delegation would number twenty-five to thirty scholars.

2. In addition to participation or attendance at the congress we would hope our delegates would have the opportunity to travel in Eastern and Western Europe before or after the congress for the purpose of meeting other scholars, visiting foreign universities and research institutes, holding seminars and lecturing.

3. Another part of our plan for the congress is to prepare a volume reviewing the "state of the art" in American historical studies over the past decade. This idea originated with John Hall of Yale University, a member of the association's Committee on International Historical Activities, and has the support of the Council. The Council has authorized me to seek funds to support these programs.

The colloquium series with the Soviet Union, which began some years ago in Moscow and continued in 1975 in San Francisco, has been in a state of suspension because of a problem with a visa for a United States participant. I can now report that the visa problem has finally been resolved to our satisfaction and I am hopeful that we can move forward with that series.

I can also report that the Committee on Quantitative Research has developed a cooperative program of research with Soviet scholars which holds promise. A proposal was submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities some time ago for funds to support that program, and if it is approved we will be able to test the Soviet's willingness to engage in long-term scholarly exchanges in the areas of quantitative research and methodology. Theodore Rabb at Princeton has been the driving force behind this program.

I would finally like to report that we are holding discussions with scholars in Poland to see if there are ways we can cooperate to our mutual advantage. And recently we began to explore possible cooperative projects with Japanese scholars.

I should point out that these initiatives, taken with the support of the committees and Council, represent a serious commitment to fulfilling the promise of the AHA as a truly international historical association.

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The Promotion of History:

When I came to the association I brought with me a concern about the effects on the profession of the contraction of demand for able young scholars. It seemed to me that because of the sharp decline of opportunities for historians over the next decade many young people who had been planning to enter academic life might be turned away from scholarly careers. I feared that if the supply of able young scholars was shut off, the consequences for our profession and the country could be very serious. I did not want to look back on my term as executive director as the time when the decline of the profession set in because we did nothing to hold our able young scholars in the profession. Of course, I was not the only one who was concerned. The officers of the association—Lewis Hanke, Gordon Wright, Richard Morris, and others were equally concerned; as were people like Frank Freidel, Bennett Wall, and Richard Kirkendall.

Since I have been executive director the association has concentrated on developing programs to assist our able young people survive. I think it is worth noting that it is often the older, well-established members who have been most supportive of these programs. One expression of our concern was the creation of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. In my annual report for 1976–1977 I discussed the progress of the National Coordinating Committee and I would like to bring you up to date on that program.

As the title indicates, the NCC is a cooperative venture. It now has over a dozen constituent members and several other historical societies have expressed interest in joining.

You should know that the NCC is supported by special funds and not by your dues. The AHA's recent fund drive brought in a little over \$5400. We are grateful to all those who have contributed, but I would be less than candid if I did not say that the contributions fell far short of our needs. In order to keep our program going long enough to give it a fair trial we need your continued support. Surely an organization of over 15,000 members can contribute more than thirty-five cents per member to help the profession. A specially arranged panel on the NCC's work will convene this evening and I urge you to attend to find out what is going on and to make a contribution if you approve.

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New Association Projects:

1. Many of you have noticed here at the meeting copies of the new pamphlet, *Careers for Students of History*. This is our first effort in this area. We hope it will be helpful. We welcome your reactions—good or bad—so that with new ideas and more information we can issue a second, improved edition.

2. Some of you no doubt have seen our recent placement survey. We have sent this to all Ph.D.-granting departments in order to gain a fuller and more accurate understanding of the employment situation. We hope to publish the results before too long.

3. This past year the association started two new programs—the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History for younger scholars, a joint program with the Library of Congress—and the First Books Competition, also designed to help younger scholars establish themselves.

4. Those who attended the general meeting heard me announce four new prizes. (See Council Minutes—December 27, p. 115.) I mention them because they reflect some important changes that have been going on in the AHA in recent years.

5. I am pleased to tell you that we have recently received a grant of \$20,000 from the NEH to complete the series of bibliographies of British history sponsored jointly by the Royal Historical Society and the AHA. This project will be carried out under the direction of Henry Winkler and Keith Robbins.

6. I would like next to call your attention to an exciting new project developed within the past year and approved by the Council on December 27. It is called "Project 87: An Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitution."

Project 87 is a joint project of the AHA and the American Political Science Association. Through joint sponsorship, scholars from both disciplines will share the encouragement of research on constitutional subjects, in planning conferences and seminars, and in program development generally. The scholarly product is almost certain to benefit from this collaboration.

Planning for this project has been financed by grants from the Ford Foundation and the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States.

Project 87 is conceived as a long-term, three-phase program, extending over the next decade, culminating in programs in

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phases II and III involving public education through the media, in schools, and in other community forums. For the AHA, the driving force behind Project 87 has been Richard B. Morris—someone you all know.

7. I have some good news about our membership. This year our membership is 15,445. This is a far cry from the larger membership reported in the early 1970s, but it is a net gain over more recent years. This gain is largely the result of our efforts to get delinquent members to renew their membership. Compared to last year's figures, we have thirty-four percent fewer members who dropped their membership, but we should and can do better. In the months ahead we will be intensifying our membership retention efforts. I hope all of you will give me your help.

8. During the past year we have been particularly active in the promotion of the history of women. The Committee on Women Historians and my office have developed a proposal for four summer institutes in women's history for secondary school teachers; the proposal has been sent to the NEH and we should hear soon whether it will be approved. This is an elegant program which could have a profound long-term effect on the course of women's history and the status of women in society. Warren Susman will be reporting on this project later.

In addition, my office prepared studies on the participation of women in AHA annual meeting programs, AHA committees, and elective offices. Also we have plans to update the Rose report which surveyed the status of women historians in 1970.

For a good recent statement about the status of women, I refer you to Joan Kelly-Gadol's report in the December *Newsletter*. In her report Ms. Kelly-Gadol concluded in part that there had been a "decided improvement in the status of women in the profession." Both she and I agree that further improvement can and should be made. We have developed a momentum in this important area and we do not want to lose it.

To give you a complete picture of the scope and variety of my activities as executive director, I would have to continue for at least another hour, but I suspect your attention span is about at an end. I will close by thanking all those members who have contributed to the welfare of the association during the year. The AHA is an organization that depends upon the voluntary work of its members, so I have many obligations.

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First, I want to thank all those members who have written or called with problems, advice, or complaints. Most of your letters help me do my job better and I appreciate hearing from you.

Second, in the course of the year I call on many members for assistance of one kind or another. Only rarely do I get a refusal. Many thanks for your help.

Third, I want to thank all those members who have helped us with the preparations for the annual meeting, and in particular James Breeden and Glenn Linden, Local Arrangement Chairs. There will be a formal resolution later on this subject, but I want to say how I feel personally. Jim Breeden has assembled a large number of association members to help out with local arrangements and I want to thank all of them for their generous work.

The history department at Southern Methodist University has also been generous with its support in all kinds of tangible and intangible ways. My thanks to Hal Williams, chair of the department.

I want to thank the staff in the Washington office. It is a lean, energetic, and concerned staff, that works long and hard to make the meeting a pleasant and stimulating experience for the members.

I want to thank Edmund Worthy, the assistant executive director, who within a few short months has become an effective assistant. Those who have worked with him, I am sure, share my pleasure of having someone of his ability in the office.

Finally, I want to say how much I have enjoyed working with Charles Gibson, our president. Thanks, many thanks for all your help, sound advice, and kind and gentle guidance.

December 29, 1977

Mack Thompson, *Executive Director*

Report of the Editor

My first issue as editor of the *American Historical Review* was that of April 1977. Since the copy deadline for this issue was in early December 1976, I was compelled to begin my editorial duties in October while still a full-time member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota. At my request the interim editors accepted no articles for publication beyond their own terms on the *Review*. When I arrived in Bloomington in January, fifty-six articles were in the files awaiting editorial decisions; by the end of June, 130 new manuscripts had arrived. About one-half of those received have been evaluated by critics from throughout the profession. Hence the volume of work flowing through our editorial offices since January has been unusually (we hope) large. As a consequence there have been delays—to the irritation of some authors and correspondents. The April and June issues of the *Review*, however, actually appeared in those months, much to the satisfaction of the editors.

On taking charge in January, I found entirely justified my earlier impression that the *Review* was understaffed and poorly equipped to carry out its mission. In February we presented a detailed appraisal of our situation to Mack Thompson, executive director of the association, and Walter Nugent, then chairman of the department of history at Indiana. The results have been gratifying. Professor Nugent found an additional 140 square feet of office space, and the Academic Equipment Committee of Indiana University supplied from university funds approximately \$8000 for new furnishings with which to improve our working conditions. Most important of all, Dr. Thompson authorized the addition to the staff, at least for the time being, of a second assistant editor and the purchase of \$4500 in new office equip-

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ment, including badly needed electric typewriters with diacritical marks. His moral and financial support have been extremely important to us in this difficult time. Much of the outlay by the association ought to be offset by cost-cutting measures inaugurated by the staff. We expect to save several thousand dollars annually in reduced publishing and supply costs.

Some words about our hardworking staff are in order. Professor Hanawalt has declined reappointment for a second year and will return to full-time teaching and research at Indiana University. We will continue to have the services of two highly talented assistant editors, who have assumed the major responsibility for copyediting. Assistant Editor Gail Malmgreen has supervised the publication of book reviews and has, in addition, taken charge of illustrations and general design. Her imprint is particularly evident on the June issue, one of the most unusual in the history of this publication. Assistant Editor Anne Lee Gearhart has worked closely with authors in revising manuscripts accepted for publication. At my direction she has also surveyed the operation of the *Review*, recommending radical changes in our procedures and use of space. The stream of new furniture and equipment arriving this summer in our offices would not have been possible without her, often overtime, labor. Three editorial assistants have left the *Review* (a normal attrition): Mr. Donald Raleigh, to become Program Director, Fulbright Exchange of Scholars with the USSR, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Patrick Moore, to become Senior Analyst, Radio Free Europe, Munich; and Ms. Ann Higginbotham, to the editorial staff of *Victorian Studies*, Indiana University. Their places have been taken by Ms. Kathleen Prevo, Ms. Rosemary Orthmann, and Mr. James Krokhar. We will retain next year the services of three very capable editorial assistants: Ms. Elizabeth Williams, Mr. Kenneth Stevens, and Mr. Dale Sorenson. In Ms. Mary Bent we continue to enjoy the talents of a fine executive secretary who presides graciously over the main office, keeps track of our finances, and tries, often in vain, to keep us out of trouble.

August 1, 1977

Otto Pflanze, *Editor*

Report of the Controller

The total assets of the American Historical Association on June 30, 1977, amounted to \$1,246,856 as compared to \$1,218,843 in 1976. This amount is the sum of the three major funds:

(a) *General Fund*—cash, temporary and permanent investments (the use of which for the purposes of the association is controlled by a resolution of the Council in 1960 as amended in 1975), \$400,857.

(b) *Special Funds and Grants*—permanent and temporary investments, restricted as to the use of income and grants, \$700,411.

(c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment, less depreciation, \$145,588.

Permanent investments included in the General Fund and Special Funds and Grants are carried at book value. Land and buildings of the association are carried at cost less depreciation and have a substantially higher market value. For further details concerning the aforementioned funds and income and expense statements for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, your attention is directed to the auditor's report as contained herein. All permanent investments are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, under the direction of the association's Board of Trustees. The Fiduciary Trust Company's report is filed at the association's office and is available for inspection by interested members.

The budget for 1976–1977 as adopted by the Council projected a deficit of \$67,412. Total operations for the fiscal year ended with a modest surplus of \$10,100. The increase in revenue over the preceding year, adjusted for nonrecurring items, amounted to 3.6 percent and was directly attributable to the financially successful annual meeting held in Washington, D.C. and the substantial improvement in advertising revenue. Operating revenue exceeded budget by \$38,809 or 5.3 percent.

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Operating expenses amounted to \$784,652, a reduction from the projected budget of \$38,809 or 5.3 percent. Reduction of operating expenses occurred principally in the areas of salaries \$30,778 or 10 percent, employee benefits of \$4,150 or 8.8 percent, and travel and related meeting expenses of \$20,883 or 28.8 percent. Significant increase indicated in office supplies is due to grouping of postage cost in this category. This endeavor was made to further isolate major cost items for special scrutiny. Increased computer services, implemented in the latter part of the fiscal year, presents opportunities for further cost reduction.

Main Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants' audit report and supplementary information detail are on file and available for inspection at the association's office.

August 18, 1977

James H. Leatherwood, *Controller*

MAIN LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
MC LINTOCK MAIN LAFRENTZ
International

1050 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
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The Council
American Historical Association

We have examined the balance sheet of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1977 and 1976, and the related statements of revenue and expenses and fund balances for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

It has been the practice of the American Historical Association to maintain its records on a general basis of cash receipts and disbursements, except for the recognition of depreciation on the Plant Fund's depreciable assets.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of the American Historical Association at June 30, 1977 and 1976 (arising from cash transactions, except as noted in the preceding paragraph), and the related revenue collected, expenditures made, and fund balance changes during the years then ended, on a consistent basis.

Main Lafrentz & Co.

Washington, D.C.
August 2, 1977

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
JUNE 30, 1977 AND 1976

ASSETS

	1977	1976
General Fund		
Cash	\$ 103,924	\$ 97,574
Deposits	2,425	2,425
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$307,080 and \$294,153)	294,508	289,717
Total General Fund	400,857	389,716
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash	234,049	212,155
Temporary investments, at cost (market value \$60,506 and \$60,386)	59,992	59,992
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost of participation (market value \$305,435 and \$296,425)	295,671	295,884
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value \$130,190 and \$125,019)	110,699	109,656
Total Special Funds and Grants	700,411	677,687
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	249,096	247,696
Accumulated depreciation	103,508	96,256
Total Plant Fund	145,588	151,440
	\$1,246,856	\$1,218,843

LIABILITIES

	1977	1976
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	\$ 1,155	\$ 866
Funds held in escrow		3,527
Tenant deposits	587	
Other	281	
	2,023	4,393
Fund balance	398,834	385,323
Total General Fund	400,857	389,716

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
 BALANCE SHEET (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
 JUNE 30, 1977 AND 1976

LIABILITIES

(Continued)

	1977	1976
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	700,411	677,687
Total Special Funds and Grants	700,411	677,687
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	145,588	151,440
Total Plant Fund	145,588	151,440
	\$1,246,856	\$1,218,843

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING
FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)—GENERAL FUND
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1977 AND 1976

	1977	1976
Operating revenue		
Dues	\$340,605	\$339,546
Subscriptions to American Historical Review	159,969	160,980
Advertising	109,911	90,553
Sales	48,656	62,370
Royalties and reprint fees	14,249	13,725
Registration fees	39,579	24,673
Rentals	48,195	43,158
Administrative fees	5,704	30,420
Other	4,302	4,089
	771,170	769,514
Operating expenses		
Salaries	277,819	301,566
Employee benefits	43,041	47,566
House operating expenses	12,754	14,060
Office supplies and expenses	63,024	37,216
Equipment rentals and maintenance	25,131	24,314
Purchases of Plant Fund assets	1,400	315
Publication printing and distribution	285,633	257,039
Travel and related meeting expenses	51,417	57,191
General insurance	2,738	1,207
Audit and legal fees	12,692	15,907
Dues and subscriptions	3,008	4,128
Executive Director Contingency Fund	3,121	266
Other	2,874	3,401
	784,652	764,176
Excess of operating revenue over operating expenses (operating expenses over operating revenue)	(13,482)	5,338
Non-operating revenue (expense)		
Investment income (net of management fees)	30,251	24,432
Gain on security sales	1,011	1,553
Federal income taxes	(7,680)	
	23,582	25,985
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 10,100	\$ 31,323

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
(ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1977 AND 1976

	1977			1976		
	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, beginning of year	\$385,323	\$677,687	\$151,440	\$353,602	\$728,132	\$158,752
Additions						
Excess of revenue over expenses	10,100			31,323		
Contributions, grants and contracts		114,156			199,499	
Interest and dividend income		27,125			27,404	
Gain on security sales, net		2,577			16,630	
Other income		4,086			1,920	
Transfer of miscellaneous unexpended balances (net of operating deficits) of completed Special Funds and Grants	8					
Transfer of net income from Endowment Fund permanent investments	3,403			398		
Purchase of furniture and equipment, net (from General Fund operations			1,400			315
	<u>398,834</u>	<u>825,631</u>	<u>152,840</u>	<u>385,323</u>	<u>973,585</u>	<u>159,067</u>
Deductions						
Expenditures		121,809			295,500	
Transfer of Endowment Fund permanent investment net income to General Fund		3,403			398	
Transfer to General Fund		8				
Depreciation						
Buildings			4,918			4,917
Furniture and equipment			2,334			2,710
	<u>0</u>	<u>125,220</u>	<u>7,252</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>295,898</u>	<u>7,627</u>
Balances, end of year	<u>\$398,834</u>	<u>\$700,411</u>	<u>\$145,588</u>	<u>\$385,323</u>	<u>\$677,687</u>	<u>\$151,440</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund accounting—The Association records its transactions in three separate, self-balancing funds. Each fund reflects only those transactions applicable to its designated functional area.

General Fund—Reflects transactions related to the general operations of the Association.

Special Funds and Grants—

Reflects transactions under various prize funds and special projects that are funded by contributions and grants (restricted as to use by the donor) as well as by revenue generated by fund activities and investments.

Plant Fund— Reflects transactions relating to the property, plant and equipment owned by the Association, as purchased through transfers from the General Fund and charged to operations by that Fund in the year of acquisition.

Marketable securities—Marketable securities, consisting of permanent investments in the Matteson Account and temporary investments, are carried at cost. Permanent investments in the Regular Account are carried at the participants' cost of participation in such investments.

Property, plant and equipment—Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, with depreciation being computed on the straight-line method. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any remaining net book value is deducted from the Plant Fund balance.

Income tax—The Association is exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on Plant Fund assets, based on the rates shown below, was:

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Buildings	\$4,918	\$4,917	2½ to 4%
Furniture and equipment	2,334	2,710	10%
	<u>\$7,252</u>	<u>\$7,627</u>	

RETIREMENT PLAN

Eligible employees are covered by a contributory retirement plan which is funded through the purchase of individual annuity contracts from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The Association follows the practice of recording as its expense the total premiums paid on such contracts in each fiscal year. The net charges against revenue on account of retirement insurance premiums for the years ended June 30, 1977 and 1976 amounted to \$15,641 and \$19,934, respectively.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION ON SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Our examinations of the basic financial statements presented in the preceding section of this report were made primarily to form an opinion on such financial statements taken as a whole. Supplementary information, contained in the following pages, is not considered essential for the fair presentation of the assets and liabilities or revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances (arising from cash transactions) of the Association. However, the following data were subjected to the audit procedures applied in the examinations of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Main Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

Washington, D. C.
August 2, 1977

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
 CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS
 (ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

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Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1976	Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Investment Income			Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1977
			Interest and Dividends	Gain on Security Sales	Other Income			
Grants for the International Congress of Historical Sciences								
American Council of Learned Societies	\$ 12,781	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 12,781
United States Department of Commerce	10,000							10,000
International Research and Exchange Board	4,250						4,250	0
Andrew Mellon Foundation	13,558						12,222	1,336
National Endowment for the Humanities	897*	897						0
	39,692	897					16,472	24,117

(Continued)

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	6,755		446		344		372	7,173
Asia Foundation Grant for Travel Expenses and Membership Dues of Asian Historians	91*	91						0
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	13,866			477			372	14,001
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	200,985		8,729	497	2,290		6,106	206,395
Albert Corey Prize Fund	11,653		478	30				12,161
Department of State Grant for the Mexican-American Bicentennial Committee Continuation	3,372						3,372	0
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,211		348	22			300	9,281
Endowment Fund	104,942	1,412	3,202	201	450	(3,403)		106,804
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	10,851		443	28			72	11,250
Feature Films Project—AHA	9,661*				463			9,198*
Ford Foundation Grants								
American-East Asian Relations Program	2,973	30,000					15,459	17,514
Bibliographies of British History	8,927							8,927
Leo Gershey Prize Fund	10,194		685				72	10,807
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	4,396		145	10			500	4,051
Higher Education Research Institute Grant for Data Compilation	470	347						817
International Research and Exchange Board Grant for the Third US-USSR Historians' Colloquium							573	573*
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	10,241		251	16			1,259	9,249
Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment	1,909							1,909

(Continued)

Sarah Lawrence Institute Grant for the Summer Institute on the Integration of Women's History into the High School Curriculum	723*	32,206					39,468	7,985*
Lilly Endowment, Inc. Grants								
Feature Film Project	2,171							2,171
Faculty Development Program	37*					37		0
Faculty Development Program Continuation	55					(55)		0
Littleton-Griswold Fund	77,019	3,518	172	539			854	80,394
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund	7,942	327	21				572	7,718
David M. Matteson Fund	175,635	7,974	1,544				14,359	170,794
Andrew Mellon Foundation Grant for the APSA-AHA Bicentennial Era Project ..		12,000					6,843	5,157
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History		11,263					4,558	6,705
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial ..	7,074*	10,006					1,710	1,222
Feasibility Study to Determine Guidelines for Bibliography	4,647*	5,490					843	0
Support of the Meeting of Soviet and American Quantitative Historians ...		6,163					6,163	0
Writings on American History	7,285*	3,281						4,004*
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,482		34	2			500	1,018
Watumull Foundation Prize Fund		1,000				10	1,010	0
Andrew D. White Fund	2,464		68	4				2,536
	<u>\$677,687</u>	<u>\$114,156</u>	<u>\$27,125</u>	<u>\$2,577</u>	<u>\$4,086</u>	<u>\$(3,411)</u>	<u>\$121,809</u>	<u>\$700,411</u>

* Deficit balance

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
REVENUE AND EXPENSES (ARISING FROM CASH
TRANSACTIONS) COMPARED WITH BUDGET—GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1977

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Over or (Under) Budget</u>
Operating revenue			
Dues	\$340,605	\$325,361	\$ 15,244
Subscriptions to American Historical Review	159,969	150,000	9,969
Advertising	109,911	105,000	4,911
Sales	48,656	41,000	7,656
Royalties and reprint fees	14,249	8,000	6,249
Registration fees	39,579	32,000	7,579
Rentals	48,195	45,500	2,695
Administrative fees	5,704	4,500	1,204
Other	4,302	21,000	(16,698)
	<u>771,170</u>	<u>732,361</u>	<u>38,809</u>
Operating expenses			
Salaries	277,819	308,597	(30,778)
Employee benefits	43,041	47,191	(4,150)
House operating expenses	12,754	18,845	(6,091)
Office supplies and expenses	63,024	41,450	21,574
Equipment rentals and maintenance ..	25,131	24,600	531
Purchase of Plant Fund assets	1,400		1,400
Publication printing and distribution ..	285,633	273,590	12,043
Travel and related meeting expense ...	51,417	72,300	(20,883)
General insurance	2,738		2,738
Audit and legal fees	12,692	11,500	1,192
Dues and subscriptions	3,008	3,700	(692)
Executive Director Contingency Fund ..	3,121	7,000	(3,879)
Other	2,874	4,000	(1,126)
	<u>784,652</u>	<u>812,773</u>	<u>(28,121)</u>
Excess of operating revenue over operating expenses (operating expenses over operating revenue)	<u>(13,482)</u>	<u>(80,412)</u>	<u>66,930</u>
Non-operating revenue (expenses)			
Investment income (net of management fee)	30,251	23,000	7,251
Gain on security sales	1,011		1,011
Federal income tax liability	(7,680)	(10,000)	2,320
	<u>23,582</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>10,582</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue)	<u>\$ 10,100</u>	<u>\$(67,412)</u>	<u>\$ 77,512</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
REGULAR ACCOUNT
JUNE 30, 1977

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Market Cost	Value
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			
	United States Treasury Notes		
\$ 5,000	6.25%, due 2/15/78	\$ 5,038	\$ 5,020
25,000	7.875%, due 11/15/82	25,187	26,203
<u>\$ 30,000</u>		<u>30,225</u>	<u>31,223</u>
CORPORATE BONDS			
	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures		
\$ 25,000	4¾%, due 4/1/85	23,815	20,844
40,000	5¾%, due 8/1/95	38,922	32,500
25,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.875%, due 12/1/87	17,841	20,281
50,000	Idaho Power Company, Regular 1st Mortgage, 6½%, due 10/1/96	48,760	39,563
48,000	Sears-Roebuck & Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8¾%, due 10/1/95	48,484	50,280
25,000	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6%, due 2004 ..	24,473	19,781
25,000	Standard Oil Company of California, Sinking Fund Debentures, 4¾%, due 7/1/83 ..	24,139	21,688
10,000	Virginia Railway Company, 1st Lien and Refunding Mortgage, Series B, 3%, due 5/1/95	9,541	7,612
<u>\$248,000</u>		<u>235,975</u>	<u>212,549</u>
PREFERRED STOCKS			
400	Sun Co., Inc., \$2.25 Convertible	21,249	18,700
COMMON STOCKS			
421	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	\$ 24,597	\$ 26,733
300	Caterpillar Tractor Co.	16,615	17,325
900	Commonwealth Edison Company	25,530	27,788
1,000	Duke Power Co.	20,575	22,375
200	Eastman Kodak Company	5,638	11,900
550	Exxon Corporation	8,108	29,425
400	General Motors Corporation	22,847	27,750

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
 INVESTMENTS
 FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
 REGULAR ACCOUNT

JUNE 30, 1977

(Continued)

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Adjusted Cost	Market Value
750	H. J. Heinz Co.	22,555	24,938
350	Interco, Inc.	14,675	14,087
100	International Business Machines	16,836	26,400
600	Lincoln National Corp. (Ind.)	20,280	23,100
400	Knight-Ridder Newspaper	13,486	13,800
450	Mobil Oil Corporation	31,777	30,600
600	PepsiCo, Inc.	14,706	13,500
500	Phillips Petroleum	14,389	15,500
300	Stauffer Chemical	14,433	11,737
225	Union Camp Corporation	14,804	12,206
		<u>301,851</u>	<u>349,164</u>
	Total securities	589,300	611,636
	Uninvested cash	879	879
	Total investments	<u>\$590,179</u>	<u>\$612,515</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
 INVESTMENTS
 FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK—
 REGULAR ACCOUNT
 PARTICIPATING FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 1977

	<u>Percentage Participation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Special funds and grants			
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	1.4462	\$ 8,445	\$ 8,858
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	24.0382	141,865	147,237
Albert Corey Prize Fund	1.4498	8,714	8,880
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	1.0569	6,346	6,474
Endowment Fund	9.7148	58,470	59,504
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	1.3454	7,857	8,241
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund . . .	.4397	2,567	2,693
J. Franklin Jameson Fund . . . . .	.7608	4,444	4,660
Littleton-Griswold Fund	8.3108	49,103	50,905
Howard R. Marraro Prize Fund . . .	.9934	6,050	6,085
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund . . . .	.1033	603	633
Andrew D. White Fund . . . . .	.2065	1,207	1,265
	<u>49.8658</u>	<u>295,671</u>	<u>305,435</u>
General Fund	<u>50.1342</u>	<u>294,508</u>	<u>307,080</u>
	<u>100.0000</u>	<u>\$590,179</u>	<u>\$612,515</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
INVESTMENTS
FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
DAVID M. MATTESON FUND
JUNE 30, 1977

Face Value or Number of Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
	CORPORATE BONDS		
\$23,000	General Foods, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8% %, due 7/1/90	\$ 23,355	\$ 24,553
25,000	Shell Oil Company, Sinking Fund Debentures, 8.50%, due 9/1/2000 ..	26,031	25,875
\$48,000		49,386	50,428
	COMMON STOCKS		
200	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	5,020	12,700
600	Central & South West Corporation ...	12,569	9,675
325	Duke Power Co.	6,690	7,272
236	Exxon Corporation	2,273	12,626
300	Florida Power Corporation	6,750	10,088
275	Philip Morris, Inc.	14,730	15,331
450	Squibb Corporation	13,023	11,812
		61,055	79,504
	Total securities	110,441	129,932
	Uninvested cash	258	258
	Total investments	\$110,699	\$130,190

Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1977

GENERAL

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:	1976	1977
Honorary	18	18
Life	444	440
Annual	13,607	13,173
Trustees	5	5
Fifty-Year	56	55
Addresses Unknown	12	2
	<u>14,142</u>	<u>13,693</u>
Total Paid Memberships, Including Life Members	14,051	13,613
Delinquent Members	2,317	2,170
Total Membership	<u>16,368</u>	<u>15,783</u>
GAINS:		
New Life Members	0	1
New Annual Members	1,783	1,507
	<u>1,783</u>	<u>1,508</u>
LOSSES:		
Deaths—Honorary Members	0	0
Deaths—Life Members	8	5
Deaths—Fifty-Year Members	3	3
Deaths—Annual Members	29	28
Deaths—Trustees	0	0
Resignations	112	77
Drops	2,637	1,733
	<u>2,789</u>	<u>1,846</u>
Net Loss	1,006	338
Net Gain	0	0
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	<u>15,362</u>	<u>15,445</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

MEMBERSHIP BY SEX:	1976	1977
Female Members	2,717	2,774
Male Members	*	10,620
Undetermined	*	299
TOTAL	<u> </u>	<u>13,693</u>

* Not coded

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1977

(Continued)

Prior to 1976 the statistical reports have carried delinquent members from the last quarter of the year in the total membership count. A breakdown of this quarter is shown below reflecting the number of members delinquent for each month.

LAST QUARTER DELINQUENTS:	1976	1977
October	232	282
November	268	329
December	290	384
Total Last Quarter Delinquents	790	995
January through September Delinquents	1,527	1,175
TOTAL DELINQUENTS	2,317	2,170

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1977

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Alabama	116	106
Alaska	14	14
Arizona	81	88
Arkansas	39	38
California	1,419	1,359
Colorado	136	135
Connecticut	365	356
Delaware	52	47
District of Columbia	355	324
Florida	224	212
Georgia	180	169
Guam	3	2
Hawaii	32	33
Idaho	26	29
Illinois	745	714
Indiana	325	319
Iowa	135	134
Kansas	128	126
Kentucky	114	113
Louisiana	108	104
Maine	79	79
Maryland	463	431
Massachusetts	796	729
Michigan	438	434
Minnesota	182	173
Mississippi	63	57
Missouri	206	201
Montana	30	29
Nebraska	77	62
Nevada	20	15
New Hampshire	77	70
New Jersey	583	579
New Mexico	46	43
New York	1,912	1,849
North Carolina	309	309
North Dakota	17	17
Ohio	523	496
Oklahoma	89	99
Oregon	96	93
Pennsylvania	801	768
Puerto Rico	11	18
Rhode Island	101	92
South Carolina	129	110
South Dakota	23	26

MEMBERSHIP BY STATE, DECEMBER 15, 1977

(Continued)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Tennessee	165	162
Texas	415	455
Utah	44	38
Vermont	47	43
Virgin Islands	2	3
Virginia	550	549
Washington	194	185
West Virginia	72	67
Wisconsin	272	279
Wyoming	12	13
Canada	349	343
Other Countries	326	353
Addresses Unknown	12	2
Undetermined	14	0
TOTAL	14,142	13,693

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION, DECEMBER 15, 1977

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
NEW ENGLAND:		
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,465	1,369
NORTH ATLANTIC:		
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	4,166	3,998
SOUTH ATLANTIC:		
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,392	1,349
NORTH CENTRAL:		
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	2,303	2,242
SOUTH CENTRAL:		
Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	530	505
WEST CENTRAL:		
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,419	1,435
PACIFIC COAST:		
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,150	2,074
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES:		
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	16	23
Canada	349	343
Other Countries	326	353
Addresses Unknown	12	2
Undetermined	14	0
TOTAL	<u>14,142</u>	<u>13,693</u>

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1976

LIFE MEMBERS:

John P. Goodwin, Brookville, Indiana
Frederick Merk, Belmont, Massachusetts
Lawrence D. Steefel, University City, Missouri
M. Halsey Thomas, Princeton, New Jersey
Justin G. Turner, Los Angeles, California

FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS:

James H. Collord, Winter Park, Florida
Edgar E. Robinson, Palo Alto, California
Howard Robinson, Oberlin, Ohio

ANNUAL MEMBERS:

Berthold Altman, Alexandria, Virginia
George G. Arnakis, Austin, Texas
Richard M. Brace, Lake Orion, Michigan
Clarence C. Clendenen, Pasadena, California
Wallace E. Davies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Benjamin E. Endicott, Sr., Alexandria, Virginia
Frederick G. Flersheim, New York, New York
Charles Garrett, Douglaston, New York
Joseph A. Gaudet, Dayton, Ohio
Meredith P. Gilpatrick, Worthington, Ohio
Wood Gray, Washington, District of Columbia
Rhys W. Hays, Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Mary Ann Jack, Baltimore, Maryland
Homer L. Knight, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Joseph J. Mathews, Atlanta, Georgia
James G. McAree, Hershey, Pennsylvania
Benjamin Nelson, Stony Brook, New York
Richard S. Patterson, Shickshinny, Pennsylvania
Carroll Quigley, Washington, District of Columbia
John Gilbert Reid, College Park, Maryland
George T. Romani, Evanston, Illinois
Louis Ruchames, Newton, Massachusetts
George J. Ruppel, Dayton, Ohio
Wallace P. Scott, Shaftsbury, Vermont
James R. Wason, Washington, District of Columbia
Bertram D. Wolfe, Palo Alto, California
John M. York, Jr., Los Angeles, California
Homer F. Young, Chicago, Illinois

HONORARY MEMBERS

1885–1886	Leopold von Ranke	1952–	Constantine K. Zurayk
1899–1901	William Stubbs	1953–1959	Georges Lefebvre
1899–1902	Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1955–1960	Frederico Chabod
1900–1903	Theodor Mommsen	1957–1966	Pieter Geyl
1906–1922	James Bryce	1958–	Fuad Koprulu
1943–1952	Benedetto Croce	1958–1960	Sir Lewis Namier
1944–1951	Rafael Altamira	1958–	Silvio Zavala
1944–1946	Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1959–1968	Gerhard Ritter
1944–1952	Pierre Caron	1960–	Francois L. Ganshof
1944–1949	Aage Friis	1960–	Sir Keith Hancock
1944–1962	Hu Shih	1960–1961	Saukichi Tsuda
1944–1945	Johan Huizinga	1961–1975	Edouard Perroy
1944–1948	Albert Frederick Pollard	1961–1963	Sei Wada
1944–1958	Affonso de Escagnolle Taunay	1961–1968	Mario Toscano
1944–1962	George M. Trevelyan	1963–1966	Delio Cantimori
1944–1948	George M. Wrong	1963–1965	Sir Winston Churchill
1945–1957	Gaetano De Sanctis	1963–	Arnaldo Momigliano
1945–1968	Sir George Peabody Gooch	1963–	Roland Mousnier
1945–1965	Halvdan Koht	1963–	Sir Ronald Syme
1945–1963	Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1963–1965	Mikhail N. Tikhomirov
1947–1954	Vicente Lecuna	1963–	Pyong-do Yi
1947–1954	Friedrich Meinecke	1964–	Sir George Clark
1947–1974	Pierre Renouvin	1965–	Jacques L. Godechot
1949–1953	Alfons Dopsch	1965–	Yasaka Takagi
1949–1961	Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1966–	Fernand Braudel
1952–1958	Jadunath Sarkar	1966–1974	Sir Denis Brogan
1952–1967	Franz Schnabel	1966–	Claude Cahen
		1966–	Richard W. Southern
		1967–	Sir Herbert Butterfield
		1967–	J. B. Duroselle
		1967–1975	Sir John Neale
		1967–	P. A. Zaionchkovskii

Minutes of the Council Meetings

MAY 20-21, 1977

The Council of the American Historical Association convened at 2:30 p.m. on May 20 at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, D.C. President Charles Gibson presided. Present were William J. Bouwsma, president-elect; Richard B. Morris, immediate past president; Jean T. Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Warren I. Susman, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Stanford E. Lehmborg, Emiliana P. Noether, Norma L. Peterson, Allan G. Bogue, John J. Johnson, Michael Kammen; Mack Thompson, executive director; and Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., assistant executive director, by invitation. Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president for research, was unable to attend.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the December 27, 1976, Council meeting were approved as amended. The minutes of the December 30, 1976, Council meeting were approved without emendation.

2. *Report of the President:* The Council approved the following actions of the Executive Committee: (1) Transmittal of the findings of Eugene L. Rice's inquiry into the complaint of Ronald Radosh against Queensborough Community College to the president of the college and to Professor Radosh; and (2) taking out of a Professional Liability Insurance Policy.

A proposal from the French Committee of Historical Sciences for a bilateral congress with the AHA was approved in principle, and the executive director was authorized to explore and develop plans for the bilateral meeting, and to seek necessary funding. A proposal from the International Commission of the History of the

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Revolution was tabled until more information could be obtained and conveyed to the Council.

3. *Report of the President-elect:* Mr. Bouwsma reported orally about the relationship of affiliated societies with the association, concluding that there should be no serious administrative change in this relationship at this time but that deeper thought should be given to the intellectual concerns and implications of specialization. He agreed to prepare a statement for submission to all affiliated societies for their reactions prior to the December Council meeting. On behalf of the Committee on Committees, Mr. Bouwsma recommended that Joan Kelly-Gadol be appointed chair of the Committee on Women Historians, and Franklin L. Ford, chair of the Leo Gershey Award; the Council approved these recommendations. Mr. Bouwsma also reported on the progress of the composition of the First Books Competition Administrative Committee and of the program committee of the XV International Congress.

4. *American Historical Review:* Otto Pflanze joined the meeting to report on the present status of the *Review*.

5. *Finance Committee Report:* The Council held an executive session to consider the report of the Finance Committee. The Council approved the recommendation from the Finance Committee that the budget for 1977-1978 as submitted by the executive director be accepted.

6. *Professional Division:* The following resolutions were recommended for Council adoption: (1) The appointment of an *ad hoc* subcommittee on graduate students to study and make recommendations concerning special problems of graduate students in history and future association policies relating to graduate students. Following extensive discussion the proposal was tabled. The executive director reported that his office had under consideration a proposal for the creation of a standing committee of history department chairpersons and graduate students, and that after consultation with divisional committees he would report to the Council at its December 27 meeting; (2) a resolution to publish in the *Newsletter* the number of votes received by every candidate as soon as possible after election results are officially reported at the business meeting was adopted by the Council.

7. *Teaching Division:* Mr. Susman reported on proposals ema-

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nating from the spring meeting of the division and broadly concerning ways to learn more about how history is taught and learned. The division discussed the idea of sponsoring a major study of the teaching of history over the past 25 years as a means to assess future needs and directions. The division also has under consideration the possibility of a conference or institute focusing on the learning of history and problems of students' conceptualization of history at various ages. The division enthusiastically endorsed continuation of the regional teaching conferences and supported the idea that future conferences continue to emphasize not just questions of technique but also substantive questions of what should be taught.

8. *Research Division:* The minutes of the spring meeting of the division were submitted for information of the Council. Among items of new business discussed at this division meeting, attention was devoted to the issue of privacy and confidentiality of sources. A report about this will be made to the Council at its December meeting.

9. *Joint AHA-APSA Committee on the Bicentennial Era:* Mr. Morris reported on the activities of this committee. The joint committee plans to complete its work this year and submit its report to the AHA and the APSA. At that time the AHA *ad hoc* Committee on the Bicentennial Era and the Council will consider the organizational structure of any future effort.

10. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson presented the following items for information: (1) his forthcoming visit to Moscow for a meeting of the U.S.-USSR Commission on the Social Sciences and Humanities; (2) present status of the U.S.-USSR historians' colloquium; (3) reactivation of the U.S. National Commission on Maritime History and reconstruction of the ICHS subcommission; (4) ACLS travel awards to historians for attendance at spring and summer international meetings; (5) present status of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

11. The following items were presented for action: (a) annual reports for 1976 of the Committee on Quantitative Research in History, the Committee on Women Historians, and the Program Committee. These reports were received and placed on file; (b)

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appointment of the 1978 program committee was agreed to as submitted by Thomas J. Pressly, program chair for that year. The executive director was authorized to act on the appointment of the one position not yet filled. (c) A recommendation to reappoint Paul K. Conkin parliamentarian for 1977 was accepted; (d) general statement on the Rights of Foreign Historians: following discussion, the document, as amended, was adopted. The executive director was requested to publish it in the *Newsletter*, and to make other appropriate distribution. (e) Littleton-Griswold Fund: the Council voted to accept the request of the AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund for funds for two new projects: (1) to Barbara Black for an edition of the adjudicative records of the Massachusetts General Court, 1630–1686 (\$3,000); and (2) to John D. Cushing to assist in the completion of the Plymouth Court Records Project (\$1,000), on the understanding that this approval in no way establishes a precedent for grants in the future. The executive director was requested to communicate to Stanley N. Katz, chair of the committee, the views of the Council on the Plymouth Court Records Project, and request from him a statement on the long-term planning of his committee for submission to the Council at its December meeting; (f) a recommendation that a J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship, to replace the J. Franklin Jameson Lectureship, be jointly funded and operated by the AHA and Library of Congress, was approved, as was a recommendation to authorize the executive director to seek funds for possible expansion of the program. (g) Committee structure: discussion of the Council-adopted guidelines for the organization, jurisdiction and operation of association committees—in particular the relationships between divisional committees and standing committees—was deferred until the next meeting of the Council, to enable the divisional vice presidents to review experiences to date and prepare background information for the Council's discussion in December; (h) Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives: on the recommendation of the joint committee the Council approved its change of name to Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists; (i) Nominating Committee: a complaint from a member concerning the selection of candidates for the annual election was discussed and the executive director was requested to inform the complainant that the Council unanimously confirmed the long-standing policy of the association that membership is open to all, that membership con-

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fers full and equal rights and privileges, including holding office and participation in all association activities.

12. The Council next went into executive session.

13. The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m. on May 21.

DECEMBER 27, 1977.

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 27, 1977, at 8:30 a.m. in the Terrace Room of the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas, Texas. President Charles Gibson presided. Present were William J. Bouwsma, president-elect; Richard B. Morris, immediate past president; Jean T. Joughin, vice-president for the profession; Warren I. Susman, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Stanford E. Lehmberg, Emiliana P. Noether, Norma L. Peterson, Allan G. Bogue, John J. Johnson, Michael Kammen; and Mack Thompson, executive director. John Hope Franklin, incoming president-elect, and Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., assistant executive director, attended by invitation; Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president for research, was unable to attend because of ill health.

1. *Approval of Minutes:* The minutes of the May 20–21, 1977, Council meeting were approved as amended.

2. *Report of the President:* Mr. Gibson presented to the Council the following item: *Yale University and Dr. Herbert Aptheker: A Report of the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment.* Present for part of the discussion that followed were Kenneth M. Stamp, president of the OAH, and Richard S. Kirkendall, executive secretary of the OAH.

The Council adopted the following resolution unanimously:

“The AHA Council received the report of the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment, voted to place it on file, and voted to ask the executive director to coordinate its public release with his OAH counterpart.

“After due deliberation, the Council determined that the professional and constitutional rights of Dr. Herbert Aptheker were not violated by the actions of the Yale history department.

“The Council wishes to thank the joint committee for the

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amount of time it has devoted to this investigation and for the thoroughness of its inquiry given the difficulties involved.”

The Council agreed that the text of the report, and the comment, should be distributed to all AHA members after the report had been sent to the Yale history department, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, and other participants in the inquiry.

The Council received with appreciation Mr. Gibson's annual report, which was printed for distribution with the vice-presidents' reports.

3. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson reported that the association completed the 1976–1977 fiscal year with a modest surplus. He expressed the hope that the association would end fiscal year 1977–1978 with a balanced budget. He cautioned the Council that because of continuing inflation the prospects for future balanced budgets are dependent on the association's success in controlling costs and in increasing revenues.

4. Mr. Thompson reported to the Council for its information on the following:

a. Receipt of the NEH grant of \$20,920.00 for the bibliographic project: “Bibliography of Writings on British History, 1914–1975.”

b. His request to the Research Division to review the association's bibliographic activities.

c. Status of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

d. His efforts to preserve federal government historical advisory committees.

e. The annual membership statistics: Mr. Thompson noted that the total of 15,445 members represents a net increase over 1976.

5. Ms. Noether described for the Council two inquiries she had received from Italian historians about AHA participation in two conferences in 1979. The Council asked the executive director to explore these inquiries and to report at the May 1978 Council meeting.

Mr. Johnson brought to Council's attention the problem of the alleged violations of the rights of historians in Latin America. The problem was referred to the Professional Division.

6. The following items, presented by the Council for action, were approved:

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a. New York City will be the site for the 1979 annual meeting.

b. Martin Ridge, Henry S. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, was appointed program chair for the 1979 annual meeting.

c. Expansion of the Board of Editors from nine to ten members was approved and four members were appointed to fill vacancies: .

Eugene D. Genovese	University of Rochester	United States
Marius B. Jansen	Princeton University	Japan
Dauril Alden	University of Washington	Latin America
Philip D. Curtin	Johns Hopkins University	Africa

The Council voted an expression of gratitude to the retiring members of the editorial board, Philip A. Kuhn, Dewey W. Grantham, and Richard Graham, and to Barbara Hanawalt, associate editor, who served from May 1976 to June 1977, and to Indiana University and its department of history for their generous support. Otto Pflanze was commended by the Council for his work and success in his first year as editor of the *AHR*.

d. The executive director will implement the decision in 1975 to offer four new prizes:

(1) Quinquennial prize for the best work in United States history published outside the United States by a foreign scholar in any language in honor of Alexis de Tocqueville.

(2) Quinquennial prize for outstanding editorial achievement in the editing of historical sources in honor of J. Franklin Jameson.

(3) Quinquennial prize for the outstanding reference tool in the field of history in honor of Waldo G. Leland.

(4) Triennial prize for the teaching aid which makes the most outstanding contribution to the teaching of history in any field in honor of James Harvey Robinson (first award 1978).

Certificates will be issued to all prize winners and to publishers of books receiving prizes.

7. Mr. Thompson reported on AHA plans for United States participation at the XV International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest in 1980. The Council authorized him to proceed with selection of American panelists, with development of a symposium volume describing the state of the main areas of historical scholarship in the United States, and with fund-raising necessary to support a formal delegation at the congress worthy of

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the central role the AHA plays in the United States and in the international historical community.

The Council authorized the executive director to apply for a Challenge Grant from NEH and in this connection to seek new matching funds from a variety of outside sources over the next three years.

Mr. Thompson presented for Council approval a proposal submitted to NEH for four women's history institutes for secondary school teachers. While praising and approving the overall project, the Council expressed the hope that the composition of the faculties and National Advisory Board would include representation by minorities and a larger number of high school teachers.

8. The annual reports of the executive director, the controller, and the editor of the *AHR*, were received and placed on file.

a. *Committee on Committees*: Mr. Bouwsma presented the recommendations of the committee which the Council voted to approve. Council briefly discussed the need for and problems in identifying a larger and more representative number of qualified candidates for positions on AHA committees.

b. *Committee on Relations with Affiliated Societies*: Mr. Bouwsma reported tentatively on the approximately twenty responses he had received from his fall letter to affiliated societies. In anticipation of additional replies, he received Council's permission to delay his formal report until its meeting in May 1978.

9. *Nominating Committee*: The Council noted the results of the elections for various offices, divisions, and committees and expressed its special thanks to Charles T. Wood for his timely report.

10. *Research Division*: In the absence of Ms. Roelker, vice-president of the division, Mr. Johnson reported on division activities. Note was made of the progress in the First Books and the Jameson Fellowship competitions.

The division had considered many of the issues before the Privacy Protection Study Commission and suggested the association should make a policy statement at an appropriate time regarding these questions. The Council deferred to its May meeting any consideration of the division's proposal to create a subcommittee to consider the problems of confidentiality and privacy of research.

The division recommended that the majority report of the Final

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Report of the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Public Officials be accepted and that the executive director be granted authorization to work with committees of Congress to develop legislation consistent with AHA policies. The Council so approved.

The Council then adjourned for lunch and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

11. *Pacific Coast Branch*: John A. Schutz, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA, presented his formal report on PCB activities during 1977. He mentioned the PCB's resolution calling for the Los Angeles Unified School District to rescind its policy not to hire personnel with a standard credential in history.

12. *Professional Division*: Ms. Joughin reported as retiring vice-president of the division on its activities during the past year. The Council expressed its thanks to her for her three years of service.

The Council received and placed on file the annual report of the Committee on Women Historians as transmitted by the division.

The division's resolution concerning the rights and status of Czech and Slovak historians was approved by the Council. It instructed the executive director to communicate the text of the resolution to the Czech authorities, after which time he should take appropriate action to publicize it elsewhere.

The Council received and placed on file a resolution from the Professional Division calling upon the association not to hold meetings in states that have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, until the amendment becomes part of the Constitution or the issue is otherwise resolved. Council decided that, given the resolution's implications and importance to the entire membership, an advisory referendum should be conducted by mail of members. The executive director, in consultation with the president, was authorized to identify persons to write the pro and con statements for the mail ballot.

Council approval was given to the division's resolution that the Council reassess the role of the *Newsletter* in the life of the association and that in doing so the Council consider the desires of the membership as well as the proposals put forth by the division during the past three years, which are recapitulated in the vice-president's memorandum. The Council accepted the division's

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gloss to the *Statement of Professional Standards*, whereby it is understood on the basis of paragraphs 4, 6, and 8 through 15 to apply fully to graduate students. The Council, however, rejected the division's call for inclusion of graduate students in departmental governance under the principle of collegiality as set forth in paragraph 2 of the *Statement*.

The Council endorsed the division's suggested revisions in the existing statement outlining procedures in cases of protests and allegations of grievances by historians within the United States and adopted, with amendment, an additional provision on the complainant's right to information. But the Council rejected the division's advisory resolution for routine legal review prior to submission to Council of reports resulting from application of the AHA's grievance procedures.

The Council approved a resolution that in the future any reports of the Joint AHA-OAH Committee of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment include an introductory section detailing the procedures under which the committee operated.

The Council approved a resolution calling upon foundations and other grant-awarding agencies to eliminate all stipulations relating to age *per se*. This is not intended to apply to grants specifying that candidates be at the predoctoral level or within a certain number of years of receiving the doctorate degree. The executive director was instructed to convey this policy to all grant-awarding institutions.

13. *Business Meeting Agenda*: The Council discussed and approved the agenda as presented by the executive director.

14. *Joint AHA-APSA Committee on the Bicentennial Era*: The Council unanimously endorsed the program and proposal for the funding of Stage I of Project 87 (1978-1981) which was under consideration.

15. *Adjournment*: The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

DECEMBER 30, 1977

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 30, 1977, at 9:00 a.m. in the Patio Room of the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas, Texas. President William J. Bouwsma presided. Present were John Hope Franklin, president-elect; Charles Gibson, immediate past president; Otis A. Pease, vice-president for the

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profession; Warren I. Susman, vice-president for teaching; elected Council members Stanford E. Lehmberg, Emiliana P. Noether, Norma L. Peterson, Allan G. Bogue, John J. Johnson; and Mack Thompson, executive director. Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., assistant executive director, attended by standing invitation. Nancy L. Roelker, vice-president for research, and Michael Kammen, were unable to attend.

Several items of business on the agenda of the December 27 meeting were carried over to this Council session.

1. *Teaching Division*: Mr. Susman summarized the activities of the division in 1977. With regard to the joint NCSS-OAH-AHA draft statement on the value of studying history, the division will continue to negotiate an acceptable statement. At the same time it was empowered by the Council to develop an AHA statement on teaching history and to coopt informally persons outside the division to assist in the task.

Mr. Susman also explained various projects tentatively proposed to NEH for support and received the Council's authorization to develop them with staff support from the AHA executive office.

2. *Committee Reports*: The annual reports of the following committees were received and placed on file: International Historical Activities; Quantitative Research in History; American-East Asian Relations; Bicentennial Era; AHA-CHA; Littleton-Griswold; Bibliographies of British History; the Adams, Beer, Beveridge, Fairbank, Gershoy, and Marraro prize committees; and the report of the delegate to the National Archives Advisory Council.

3. *Prize Committees*: The Council moved that the existing policy of not awarding honorable mentions in prize competitions be continued, and thus rejected a committee's request for such an award this year.

4. *Joint AHA-CHA Albert B. Corey Prize*: The Council discussed at length the confusion that had arisen this year over the awarding of this prize. As a solution, it resolved that the current award period in the Corey Prize competition shall end June 30, 1978, with subsequent periods to conclude on December 31 of the odd-numbered years.

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For the benefit of all future prize committees, the Council also instructed the Research Division to review guidelines under which prize committees operate and make recommendations to regularize procedures and to insure that any potential conflicts of interest are avoided.

5. *ERA Mail Referendum*: The Council confirmed decisions reached at its December 27 meeting for handling the ERA resolution, that the referendum should be advisory to the Council which will make its decision at a future meeting.

6. *Business Meeting*: The Council considered a resolution adopted at the business meeting and resolved: "The Council accepts the motion adopted at the December 29, 1977, business meeting with respect to the position of the assistant executive director and requests the executive director in future to develop a fuller statement of responsibility for the concerns of women historians. In accepting this motion, the Council carefully reviewed the process by which the current assistant executive director was appointed and is confident that all proper procedures were followed by the executive director. Acceptance of this motion is not intended to compromise the executive director's authority as defined in Article IV, Section 6 of the AHA Constitution."

7. *Election of Committees*: The Council voted to maintain the same membership on the Finance and Executive committees, with the exception that Mr. Gibson will replace retiring Richard Morris on the Finance Committee. (The president, president-elect, and executive director serve *ex officio* on these committees.)

8. *Spring Council Meeting*: The Council agreed to hold its next meeting May 25-27, 1978.

9. *Executive Session*: The Council held a brief executive session.

10. *Adjournment*: The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Minutes of the Ninety-Second Business Meeting

President Charles Gibson called the annual business meeting of the association to order at 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1977, in the International Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas, Texas. Paul K. Conkin of the University of Wisconsin at Madison served as parliamentarian for the meeting. Mr. Gibson announced that the time for adjournment had been set for 7:00 p.m.

1. *Report of the Executive Director:* Mr. Thompson referred to his printed annual report in the *Program* and briefly updated it. In the absence of Nancy L. Roelker, owing to ill health, Mr. Thompson mentioned the work of the Research Division in his report.

Although the association ended the fiscal year 1976–1977 with a balanced budget, Mr. Thompson said that the association will continue to face financial pressures because of inflation and the desire to expand programs. He described various activities the association has undertaken relating to the federal government, in particular the cases of the Nixon and Kissinger papers. Mr. Thompson also spoke about the planning for the XV International Congress of Historical Sciences in 1980 and about other association initiatives to expand relations with foreign scholars. The recent activities of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) were discussed, as was the need for continued support from the membership for the work of the NCC. Finally, Mr. Thompson summarized a variety of other recent association efforts and projects, including “Project 87: An Interdisciplinary Study of the Constitution,” an NEH grant to complete the series of bibliographies of British history, and a proposal for summer institutes in women’s history for secondary school teachers.

2. *Report of the Nominating Committee:* Charles T. Wood of

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Dartmouth College reported on the results of the mail ballot, 4431 valid ballots having been received. William J. Bouwsma and John Hope Franklin were elected to the offices of president and president-elect respectively; Otis A. Pease was elected vice-president of the Professional Division; Robert M. Hartwell was elected to the Professional Division; Raymond Grew was elected to the Research Division; and Marcia L. Colish was elected to the Teaching Division. Janet S. Loengard, Willard B. Gatewood, and Stephen Fischer-Galati were elected to the Nominating Committee. Mr. Wood also reviewed the effectiveness of the voting procedures under the new AHA constitution; the full text of his report appears on page 127.

3. *Report of the Editor:* Otto Pflanze reported that Paul Lucas had been appointed associate editor. He also announced the new members of the editorial board—Marius B. Jansen, Dauril Alden, Eugene D. Genovese, and Philip D. Curtin, the last filling a newly created tenth position on the board. After mentioning some new innovations in the *Review*, Mr. Pflanze concluded by saying that the number of manuscripts the *Review* receives for consideration is comparatively low and that the backlog of articles awaiting publication is small.

4. *Report of the Teaching Division:* Warren I. Susman, vice-president of the Teaching Division, expanded on the substance of his printed report and reiterated the association's commitment to teaching. He described the success and value of the regional teaching conferences and outlined a series of new projects and proposals which the division is considering.

5. *Report of the Professional Division:* Jean T. Joughin, vice-president of the Professional Division, briefly reviewed the activities of her divisional committee, as printed in her report. On the termination of her three-year term of office, she thanked all members of the division and made several general observations about the work of the committee during her tenure. More time seemed to be directed to questions of procedure rather than substance, this perhaps reflecting the needs of a newly created committee. Ms. Joughin indicated that throughout the profession there are differing and strongly held views about correct procedures. In conclusion, she reemphasized the importance of the principles laid down in the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians.

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Mr. Gibson thanked Ms. Joughin for her service to the association and the division.

6. *Report of the President:* Mr. Gibson reported on two matters from the December 27 Council meeting. He announced that the Council had acted on the report of the Joint Committee of the AHA-OAH Committee on the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment, but pending notification of the concerned parties (Yale University and Herbert Aptheker) no details were released. Mr. Gibson reported that the Council had received from the Committee on Women Historians and the Professional Division a resolution advocating that the association not hold meetings in states that had not ratified the ERA amendment. The text of the resolution reads:

WHEREAS the federal Equal Rights Amendment is designed to secure the equal protection of the laws for all citizens; and the American Historical Association is dedicated to public service and to the pursuit of knowledge through classroom instruction, research and writing, and the development of educational materials; and

Such service and pursuit of knowledge cannot be reconciled with invidious distinctions grounded in sex discrimination; and

The American Historical Association is committed to the full and unrestricted exercise of equal rights by all its members; then

BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association will join the National Education Association, the American Association of University Women, the American Political Science Association, the National Association of Social Workers, the American Psychological Association, the American Society for Public Administrators and not hold its annual meetings in states that fail to ratify the ERA, until the amendment becomes part of the Constitution or this issue is otherwise resolved.

For its guidance the Council decided to conduct an advisory referendum of the membership.

7. *Resolution of Thanks to the Program and Local Arrange-*

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ments Committees: On behalf of the Council, Warren Susman presented the following resolution:

The Program and Local Arrangements Committees bear a major responsibility for the success of the annual meeting.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Council of the association wishes to express its deep appreciation to the co-chairs of the program, Dewey Grantham and Hans Schmitt; to James Breeden, chair of the Local Arrangements Committee, his vice-chair, Glenn Linden, and the members of their respective committees, for their efficient and generous work in organizing the program and arranging the meeting here in Dallas.

The Council also expresses its gratitude to the Washington staff and all students and others who assisted in the operations here in Dallas. The resolution was approved by unanimous acclamation.

8. *Resolutions:* Mr. Gibson announced that one resolution had reached the executive director by the December 15 deadline for submission of resolutions and had been placed on the agenda of the meeting. Joan Hoff Wilson of Arizona State University presented the following on behalf of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession:

WHEREAS in 1970 the American Historical Association established a standing Committee on Women Historians to advance the status of women in the profession, and provided the new committee with a paid executive assistant; and reaffirmed this commitment to women in 1971, when the post was made full time; and whose Council resolved in 1973 that "The next assistant executive secretary should be particularly qualified to pursue concerns for women's position in the profession; the duties should be defined in advance with care; and the Committee on Women Historians should be consulted in the selection."

AND WHEREAS in the most recent search for and appointment of a new assistant executive director of the American Historical Association, it appears

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that the Committee on Women Historians was not fully consulted in the early and most crucial stages of the selection procedure when the duties of the position were defined and qualifications established.

AND WHEREAS the CCWHP is concerned in particular that the office was defined to include such a broad range of responsibilities that there was necessarily less emphasis in the search on "concerns for women's position in the profession" than in the past; and that women's position will necessarily receive less time and attention in the future, although it is women who suffer most from the contraction in the academic job market, and from the resulting challenges to affirmative action.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Historical Association in future pay clear attention to the commitment made in 1970, and reaffirmed in 1971 and 1973, and insure that the definition of the office of assistant executive director include a fuller statement of responsibility for the concerns of women historians.

Mollie Davis of Queens College, North Carolina, Gerhard L. Weinberg of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Amy K. Hackett of *Feminist Studies* spoke in support of the resolution. It carried on a voice vote with one negative vote.

There being no further business, Mr. Gibson declared the meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

Report of the Nominating Committee

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, I am pleased to submit the following report on the 1977 elections. A total of 4431 valid ballots was received by November 1, 1977, an increase of 134 over last year, and the results are as follows:

President:

William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley, 3684 votes.

Three write-ins; 744 abstentions.

President-elect:

John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago, 2506 votes. *Elected.*

Edmund S. Morgan, Yale University, 1789 votes.

Four write-ins; 132 abstentions.

Vice-president:

Professional Division:

Otis A. Pease, University of Washington, 2074 votes. *Elected.*

Arthur J. Slavin, University of Louisville, 1954 votes.

Five write-ins; 398 abstentions.

Professional Division, committee member:

Robert M. Hartwell, University of Pennsylvania, 2546 votes. *Elected.*

R. Bayly Winder, New York University, 1204 votes.

Two write-ins; 679 abstentions.

Research Division, committee member:

Raymond Grew, University of Michigan, 2064 votes. *Elected.*

John J. TePaske, Duke University, 1801 votes.

No write-ins; 566 abstentions.

Teaching Division, committee member:

Marcia L. Colish, Oberlin College, 2093 votes. *Elected.*

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Charles Sidman, University of Kansas, 1754 votes.
Three write-ins; 581 abstentions.

Nominating Committee:

Place 1: Janet S. Loengard, Moravian College, 2244 votes.

Elected.

Erich S. Gruen, University of California, Berkeley,
1587 votes.

Two write-ins; 598 abstentions.

Place 2: Willard B. Gatewood, University of Arkansas, 1919
votes. *Elected.*

Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona, 1871
votes.

Four write-ins; 637 abstentions.

Place 3: Stephen Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado, 1861
votes. *Elected.*

Jonathan D. Spence, Yale University, 1830 votes.

Two write-ins; 738 abstentions.

The Nominating Committee joins the rest of the membership in welcoming these new officers to the leadership of our association and wishes to thank all the candidates for their willingness to stand so that the membership could more fully let its preferences be known.

Since this is the fourth election to be held under the provisions of the AHA's new constitution, I believe the Nominating Committee would be remiss if its chair did not briefly add a few remarks on the effectiveness of our new procedures, at least as the group most involved has had the opportunity to observe them in action.

Some confusion has arisen, for example, because the presidency, unlike all other offices, is uncontested. Some members appear not to realize that the contest occurs in the preceeding year, for the office of president-elect, and hence that no further election is really needed. On the other hand, a significant number of members continue to oppose the idea that the presidency should be contested in any form; given the honor that is intended to be bestowed, it seems both a shame and a waste that any candidate nominated for that office should have to lose. Some members of the Nominating Committee share this concern, but at the same time I must report that in the four years that this procedure has been followed, not one person asked to run has refused to do so because of it. Thus the Nominating Committee does not believe

COMMITTEE REPORTS

that a contested presidential election has in any way reduced the pool of available candidates, though it does believe that enough of the association's members continue to have enough reservations about the system that it may be desirable for the Council again to review it, both to see whether it should be continued and, if so, to determine whether a post might not be usefully created for the loser so that his or her services and talents can still be put to use for the benefit of the association.

More generally, since a principal aim of the new constitution was to broaden the AHA's leadership base, I should underscore the remarkable transformation that has, almost unnoticed, occurred. For example, during the past year, thirteen of our total of thirty-four elected officers—thirty-eight percent—were women, a figure that would have been inconceivable even ten or fifteen years ago, and when one reviews the situation in terms of other criteria—ethnic background; institutions from which the highest degree was received; type of institution at which the person presently serves; geographical distribution, etc.—similar trends toward increasing diversity are everywhere apparent. The Nominating Committee is convinced, then, that considerable progress has been made toward achieving the goals of the new constitution.

This is not to say, though, that the membership is satisfied. Comments on nominating petitions observed vociferously that there are too many women, or not enough; too many Harvard Ph.D.s, or not enough; a lack of representation for such-and-such a specialty, and so on. One could plead, of course, that the Nominating Committee is doing the best it can in addressing the needs of such a diverse constituency, but that would be to duck the issues, at least three of which are worth mentioning here, both for their own sake and as illustrative of all the others.

First, since most historians have specialties that are geographically defined, that bias is reflected on bodies such as the Nominating Committee. On the other hand, a number of specialties have begun to emerge—for example, military and economic history or the history of communications—that do not fit within the categories into which we have traditionally organized ourselves, and which we try to represent in our nominations. As a result, specialists from such fields can often be overlooked, simply because they do not fit the usual assumptions, and if they are, the association is clearly the less for it.

Second, as we have tried to broaden the base from which we

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draw our candidates, the problem of identifying the best candidates has become increasingly acute. We are so large an organization that it is impossible to know each other, and it is a sad fact, but true, that the person whose career has emphasized teaching and service to his or her own institution is less likely to be known at the AHA's national level than is someone who publishes. Although the Nominating Committee tries hard to overcome this difficulty, we have been unable to devise a solution that is wholly satisfactory.

Last, both because of the bad job market in which we are presently operating, and because of the broader range of careers that historians are now pursuing, the composition of the AHA's membership is gradually changing and will, in all likelihood, continue to change. A growing percentage of us are no longer professional historians in the sense that we teach at some college or university, and the Nominating Committee has yet to determine how best it can respond to this relatively new phenomenon. I need hardly emphasize the thicket of philosophical issues involved here, or the problems related to identification and selection, but the issue needs to be raised, both to inform the membership in general that it exists and those already concerned that we are, indeed, very much aware of it.

In closing, I would add that members of the association could be of great assistance in alleviating these problems if only they would participate more fully in the work of the Nominating Committee. For example, last year less than 250 members took the trouble to suggest candidates to us, and the office for which candidates were most frequently suggested was the presidency. On the other hand, it certainly strikes me, at least as I end my term of service, that if members really wish to influence the future course of this association, their efforts could more profitably be devoted to mounting sustained campaigns on behalf of candidates for the Nominating Committee itself. For we are the body charged with making recommendations to the membership for all offices, something of crucial importance to the AHA's future direction, and yet the fact of the matter is that fewer suggestions are received about openings on the Nominating Committee than about any other positions. We hope and trust that we have been serving you well, but we look for more guidance as we continue these efforts.

December 1977

Charles T. Wood, *chair*

Committee on International Historical Activities

The committee met in October 1977 in Washington, D.C. Our first task was to establish a procedure for soliciting papers for the 1980 International Congress of Historical Sciences in Bucharest. We decided that the Program Committee (formed in May 1977) should choose experts to chair subcommittees which through an open competition will select the United States panelists in each of the fields assigned to us by the Bureau of the International Congress. The United States has been assigned seven papers, though our committee has proposed three more.

Robert Forster and Mack Thompson attended the July meeting of the General Assembly (and Bureau) of the Congress of Historical Sciences in Tenerife. Some of our proposals for topics were incorporated into the program. Although we still feel that the Third World is underrepresented both in terms of subject matter and participants, progress has been made since 1975. Social history has begun to take the place it deserves on the program. Therefore we urge the AHA to support the 1980 International Congress where we hope there will be a substantial American presence.

The CIHA endorses the Treadgold Report (May 18, 1977) regarding the professional rights of historians in Czechoslovakia. However, five of our committee of six do not agree that the statement deploring the treatment of Czech historians should be given *simultaneously* to the United States press. We recommend that the Czech academy be given a chance to reply before going public.

The committee reports slow but noticeable progress in relations with the Soviet Union. It now appears that preliminary planning for both the third and fourth colloquia (Moscow and Alaska) is progressing after some initial difficulties.

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The committee urges the AHA to encourage bilateral exchanges with foreign historians. We are especially interested in responding to recent overtures from colleagues in Poland. The AHA should establish some priorities for exchanges requiring a search for special funds. AHA can best serve as a broker between foreign historians or foreign historical academies and American colleges and universities.

November 15, 1977

Robert Forster, *chair*

Committee on Quantitative Research in History

The committee in 1977 decided that its three major priorities ought to be: (1) the exchange program with Soviet quantitative historians; (2) the preparation of a volume of essays on the uses of quantification in American history; (3) the initiation of contacts among quantitative historians throughout the world. The three parts of the program are related because the Soviet exchange will be built around two conferences at which Russian and American scholars will discuss papers on the application of quantitative methods to historical research in their respective countries; the American participants will be contributors to the volume of essays. Worldwide contacts, also to be started at a conference, will include discussions between the partners in the Soviet-American exchange. This relationship, and the details of each part of the plan, were worked out for a substantial grant proposal that was submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities this spring. NEH has not yet announced whether it will provide the necessary funding, but news is expected shortly.

Since Professors Rabb and Jensen will be leaving the committee this year, they will continue to take part in the direction of these efforts under the direct sponsorship of the AHA, not as committee members. The new committee will doubtless create its own set of priorities.

November 4, 1977

Theodore K. Rabb, *chair*

Committee on Women Historians

In addition to several issues of continuing concern to women historians, our committee brought to completion the pilot project fostering women's history in high schools and initiated a new, expanded project on this model. The Sarah Lawrence Institute on the Integration of Women's History into the High School Curriculum, begun in 1976, held a two-day evaluation conference this past spring. Curriculum materials from the project are presently undergoing revision before publication in 1978. The entire project has been widely judged a success. As a result, the committee, together with the AHA executive officers and Amy Swerdlow, director of the Sarah Lawrence project, developed a new proposal for four summer regional institutes that collectively will have a national impact on the teaching of women's history in secondary schools. This proposal is pending before NEH.

The committee also began a review of changes in the status of women in the profession since the 1970 Rose Report. The committee hopes to prepare a full update of the Rose Report next year. Preliminary findings reveal that the percentage of women receiving Ph.D.s in history rose from 13.7 percent in 1969 to 22.2 percent in 1975. In employment, however, women doctorates generally have higher unemployment rates than men. The December 1977 issue of the *AHA Newsletter* carries a statistical analysis of the current status of women historians.

To summarize other activities, the committee has been concerned with removing age and sex bias in grants and fellowships and has studied what is being done to achieve this objective. Committee efforts to promote representation of women historians and women's history at the 1980 International Congress of Historical Sciences resulted in the appointment of two women to the AHA program committee for the congress. Also, "Women in

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Society" will be a major theme for the congress. Revision of the *Directory of Women Historians* and the *Survival Manual* were also considered by the committee, but final decision was postponed until next year. Finally, the committee submitted to Council a resolution urging the association to refuse to hold annual meetings in states that fail to ratify the ERA.

October 1977

Joan Kelly-Gadol, *chair*

Committee on American-East Asian Relations

The Committee on American-East Asian Relations has not been refunded since 1973 when it received its second Ford Foundation grant, but it does continue to exist. Three graduate students were sponsored by the committee in 1977: Michael Baron has a one-year fellowship to study at Columbia University; Jane Hunter is taking the second year of her two-year fellowship at Yale University; and Takeshi Matsuda returned from Japan where he was on a leave of absence to take his second year of his AEAR fellowship at the University of Wisconsin. By June 1978, the committee will be out of funds for any fellowship programs. The committee, however, plans to maintain an office at 143 Arlington Street, Winchester, Massachusetts 01890, in the hope that the financial picture will change for the better.

November 30, 1977

Akira Iriye, *chair*

Joint AHA-ASLH Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund

The Littleton-Griswold Committee held its annual meeting concurrent with the Boston meetings of the American Society for Legal History on November 5. The committee instructed the chair to report to the Council that it intends to pursue much the same course as it has over the past few years. That is to say, given the amount of income available annually (in addition to the accrued amount) the committee feels it most appropriate to continue selecting one or more relatively modest editing projects each year for support. If these projects are carefully selected there should be enough money to provide a modest stipend toward editing and some support toward publication of the finished product. Funds are not large enough to undertake anything more ambitious. There is general agreement that the committee should continue to focus on the colonial period of American history, although occasionally such projects as the Cullen-St. George Tucker Notebook on the national period will be funded.

The committee did agree to two steps which may be responsive to the concerns of the Council. The first was a decision to make no new grants at the present time. We have no proposals before us, and have decided to delay seeking editors for one or more projects which the committee itself has under consideration. We may, however, receive an application for some additional support for the St. George Tucker project. Second, and more important, the committee decided to take affirmative action on the *Select Cases on Individual Liberties, 1720-1760* project. It has been delayed too long and the committee will review it and make new arrangements to bring it to a conclusion.

November 15, 1977

Stanley N. Katz, *chair*

*Joint Committee of the
Canadian Historical Association and the
American Historical Association*

Two programs were sponsored by the joint committee during 1977. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in June, the Canadian section sponsored a session on reform in the United States and Canada.

Professor Ronald Tallman of the University of Maine, representing the American section, met at Fredericton with Canadian section members Professor Jean Daigle of l'université de Moncton and Professor John English of the University of Waterloo.

Plans were discussed for future sessions at the annual meetings of the two historical associations. Tallman reported that the AHA had approved the joint committee session, "Manifest Destiny: Texas, Oregon and Canada in the 1840s." That program was held at Dallas in December with Tallman as chair. Presenting papers were Sandra Clark and James Colthart of the Canadian Embassy, Washington, on separate aspects of "British and Canadian Responses to American Expansionism," and John Larner, Jr., of Houston Community College, "Canada in Texan Eyes: British North America in the Texas Republic Press, 1836-1845." Comment was by S. F. Wise of Carleton University.

Professor Wise represented the Canadian Historical Association at the following annual meeting of the American section of the joint committee. Also participating were committee members Professor Tallman, Professor John Kendall of California State University, Fresno, and Professor Allan Bogue of the University of Wisconsin at Madison; Dr. Mack Thompson, Executive Director of the American Historical Association; and Professor William J. Bouwsma, University of California, Berkeley, incoming AHA president.

The primary topic of discussion at the meeting was to clarify

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the terms of reference of the Albert B. Corey Prize. The CHA and the two Corey judges were prepared to award the prize at the Dallas meeting. They were unaware that the award is granted only during even-numbered years. As the last presentation of the award was to Professor Robert Babcock of the University of Maine for his book *Gompers in Canada* at Quebec City in 1976, the next award will be given at the annual meeting of the AHA at San Francisco in 1978.

Professor Kendall will be responsible for the joint committee session at the San Francisco meeting. Kendall and Tallman discussed possible topics when the committee met at Burlington, Vermont, in October in conjunction with the biennial meeting of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States. At Burlington the committee agreed to submit the name of Professor Robert Babcock to the AHA Committee on Committees. Babcock joined the joint committee after Council approval at Dallas, replacing Professor Tallman.

December 1977

Ronald D. Tallman, *chair*

Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives

The Joint AHA-OAH-SAA Committee on Historians and Archives met on March 19, and September 17, 1977.

The committee investigated, surveyed, and deliberated on a number of matters of particular interest to historians and archivists, including the separate and independent status of the National Archives and Records Service, the continuation of historical advisory committees in the federal government, the restrictions on the circulation of the *Bibliographical Register*, and the plan to cease publication of the *Foreign Service List*. The committee also kept abreast of the National Study Commission on the Records of Federal Officials, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, and the work of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

The committee also acted on a number of complaints from historians and archivists regarding access to and use of research materials.

A recommendation to change the name of the committee to the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists was approved by the governing Councils of each of the organizations.

December 1977

Philip P. Mason, *chair*

*Anglo-American Committee on Bibliographies
of British History*

The major developments affecting the committee in 1977 were two in number. The Ford Foundation agreed that the balance in their grant for the series of bibliographies of British history could be used toward the preparation of the 1914–1972 volume. That balance is \$8,927 and along with the \$21,000 awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities should enable us to complete the work. The NEH grant was awarded to Henry R. Winkler as nominal project director, but the actual supervision of the bibliography will be by Keith Robbins. Mr. Robbins has agreed to do the bibliography and is prepared to set to work almost immediately.

December 1977

Henry R. Winkler, *chair*

National Archives Advisory Council

The National Archives Advisory Council's work fell into three areas in 1977, two of which were unusual in terms of action. One concerned the council's recommendation to President-elect Carter, the Administrator of General Services, and the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials that the National Archives and Records Service be restored to the status of an independent federal agency, under a board of regents, with the Archivist of the United States appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The second unusual action was the reorganization of the council itself. Under the guidance of a chairperson of its own choosing, the council may now play more of a role in archival policy matters, although it will be advisory to the archivist instead of the Administrator of General Services. Members of the council representing scholarly societies will be appointed by the administrator from slates—including women and members of minority groups—of between three and five nominees from the particular organization for each available appointment. New members will be limited to a maximum of two terms of three years each. Research fields and areas of the country are to be taken into account in both the making of nominations and appointments. The council has grown increasingly representative, making it possible to eliminate the regional archival advisory councils.

The council's third work area was its traditional one of monitoring and reacting to the work of the National Archives and Records Service. This included pressing complaints raised by researchers about archival operations; making recommendations concerning the completion of sprinkler system installations in archival facilities; the development of machine-readable archives; the orientation of potential users of records; and considering the decline in

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NARS's budget in order to provide better funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Continuing its efforts to expand accessibility to archives, the council joined with others to have the National Study Commission recommend: (1) a lessening of restrictions on the use of records and (2) greater government control over the disposition of the papers of federal officials. The council continued to express concern for the status of the Nixon and Kissinger papers and pressed for the most liberal interpretation of the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act with respect to public access to federal records. It also assisted in getting the Department of State to recognize the need for improved finding aids and indexing processes to its recently implemented computerized records system, which as presently operated will reduce the amount of pertinent documentation available to scholars in the future and increase the cost of finding whatever is available for research. It is with great pleasure that I close this report by mentioning that NARS will—as the council has been urging—be able to make available the 1900 census without the restrictions imposed upon its research use during the past several years.

November 8, 1977

Donald R. McCoy

List of Prizes and Awards

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. Awarded annually for an author's first or second book in European history, it includes a cash amount of \$300. In 1977 the prize was awarded to Charles S. Maier, Duke University, for *Recasting Bourgeois Europe: Stabilization in France, Germany, and Italy in the Decade after World War I*.

TROYER STEELE ANDERSON PRIZE. Awarded every ten years to the person whom the Council considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the association, the prize will be presented next in 1980.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. Awarded annually to a young scholar for the best first or second book on European international history since 1895, it includes a cash award of \$300 and was presented to Stephen A. Schuker, Brandeis University, for *The End of French Predominance in Europe: The Financial Crisis of Nineteen Twenty-Four and the Adoption of the Dawes Plan*.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD. Awarded annually for the best book in English on American history (United States, Canada, and Latin America) with an award of \$1,000, it was given in 1977 to Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley, for *The Enlightenment in America*.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Sponsored jointly by the AHA and the Canadian Historical Association, the \$2,000 award is offered biennially for a book on the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for a book on any subject relating to American history, the prize includes an award of \$300.

JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE. Awarded in odd-numbered years for the best book on East Asian history from 1800 to the present and

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including an award of \$500, the prize was given to Gail Lee Bernstein, University of Arizona, for *Japanese Marxist: A Portrait of Kawakami Hajime, 1879-1946*.

LEO GERSHOY AWARD. Awarded biennially for the best work in English on any aspect of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century European history, it includes an award of \$1,000 and was presented to Simon Schama, University of Oxford, for *Patriots and Liberators: Revolution in the Netherlands, 1780-1813*.

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. Awarded every five years to a Latin American author for the best book in Latin American history and including an award of \$500, the prize will be awarded next in 1981.

HOWARD R. MARRARO PRIZE. Awarded annually for the best work on any epoch of Italian cultural history or of Italian-American relations, in 1977 this \$500 prize went to Gene A. Brucker, University of California, Berkeley, for *The Civic World of Early Renaissance Florence*.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE. Awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of modern British, British Imperial, or British Commonwealth history and including an award of \$500, it will be presented next in 1981.

WATUMULL PRIZE. Awarded in even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India originally published in the United States, the prize has a value of \$1,000.

Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association

1978 OFFICERS

President: Woodrow W. Borah, *University of California, Berkeley*

Vice-President: Donald W. Treadgold, *University of Washington*

Secretary-Treasurer: John A. Schutz, *University of Southern
California*

Managing Editor: Norris Hundley, *University of California,
Los Angeles*

COUNCIL

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

Former Presidents: Arthur Bestor, *University of Washington*

Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*

Wilbur R. Jacobs, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Elected Members:

Edward M. Bennett, *Washington State University* (78)

Donald D. Johnson, *University of Hawaii* (78)

Ethel Mary Tinneman, *Holy Names College* (78)

Gunther Barth, *University of California, Berkeley* (79)

Deborah Hardy, *University of Wyoming* (79)

Theodore Hinckley, *San Jose State University* (79)

Rodman W. Paul, *California Institute of Technology* (80)

Ursula Lamb, *University of Arizona* (80)

Louise C. Wade, *University of Oregon* (80)

The Seventieth Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch on August 11 to 13, broke with tradition by holding its deliberations in Arizona, on the campus of Northern Arizona University in

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Flagstaff. It was a most delightful meeting, thanks to the beauty of an Alpine setting, the Grand Canyon nearby, and museums of Indian culture within walking distance of the university campus. President Wilbur R. Jacob's address was remarkably attuned to the area when he described "Environmental Themes in Early American and Frontier History," as part of the American inheritance. The history faculty of the university were hosts of the meeting, their committee being chaired jointly by Larry A. McFarlane and Neil L. Kunze. The Program Committee, which attracted 450 historians and additional townsmen to the meeting, was chaired by John Niven of the Claremont Graduate School and consisted of Leon G. Campbell, Bruce W. Henry, Paul S. Holbo, C. Warren Hollister, Charles A. Lofgren, H. Brett Melendy, Eldon L. Modisette, S. Joan Moon, D. Brendan Nagle, Gerald D. Nash, William J. Rossen, and Peter D. L. Stansky.

The Program Committee provided forty-two sessions for 150 historians (forty of whom were from universities outside of branch territory). Most fields of history were represented, and the West was accented. Sessions on Western literature, mission iconography, the Spanish borderlands, and urbanization in western cities were particularly attractive. The Mormon History Association offered a program on Brigham Young to commemorate Young's centennial, with papers by Joseph B. Romney, Jill Mulvay, and Valeen Tippetts Avery. The West Coast Association of Women Historians held its annual luncheon with Rosemary Masek presiding and Veronica Tiller speaking on the "Role of Women in American Indian Tribes."

The meeting was host to eleven scholars who had recently received their doctorates: Robert J. Chandler (press and the Civil War), Philip L. Cook (modern utopias), Maynard Moser (on Jacob G. Schurman), Thomas J. Osborne (Hawaii annexation), William H. Pickens (development of San Francisco harbor), Marianne Sheldon (Richmond, Virginia, before 1820), Christine L. Mueller (Austrian constitutional history), Vicent Sheridan (German Social Democratic Party, 1918-1933), Albert R. Sonntag (European currency and politics, 1810-1833), Terry W. Strieter (social mobility in the French army, 1845-1895), I-fan Ch'eng (the gentry in the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties).

Presiding at the business meeting was Wilbur R. Jacobs who announced that the branch will hold its annual meeting at the University of San Francisco in 1978, at the University of Hawaii

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

in 1979, and in southern California in 1980. He asked the secretary-treasurer then to report on the business of the association. Professor John Schutz observed that membership had dropped to 2,500, slightly less than in 1976, but interest in association activities seemed to rise yearly. Finances were stable in 1977, though advertising for the *Annual Program* was difficult to secure. The Committee on Awards, Schutz reported, had been sent an enormous number of books to judge, but Solomon Katz, the chairman, Mark Naidis and Harry W. Nerhood, his colleagues, narrowed the choice to Peter Ward Fay's *The Opium War, 1840-1842* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1975).

Following the secretary-treasurer, the managing editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* gave his report. The *Review*, he announced, will launch a drive in 1977-1978 for additional patron support. The *Review* had expanded its coverage some years ago to include additional reviews and articles. The extra space was then paid for by patron contributions, but costs of printing have risen so fast that the gap between support and cost is now near \$1,500. Otherwise, the *Review* has flourished in 1976-1977 with nearly a hundred reviews and articles being published.

President Jacobs then called upon Donald C. Cutter, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, for his report, which was adopted unanimously:

Be it resolved, that the PCB membership expresses its appreciation to the Local Arrangements Committee and to the sponsoring institutions of Northern Arizona for their support (especially by the dormitory personnel), local transportation, a generous range of Flagstaff's inimitable weather, and for all the less obvious courtesies extended before and during the meeting.

Be it resolved, that the PCB membership further expresses its thanks to the Program Committee of the 70th Annual Meeting for providing a varied program with competent and interested participants.

Be it resolved, that the membership of the PCB gives thanks to the officers, Council, and standing committees for their work during the past year with particular thanks to those whose terms of office terminate this year. It is the consistent, willing, and scholarly interest of such persons that has made the PCB a leading professional group.

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A special resolution was then proposed regarding the standards for teaching history in the Los Angeles Unified School District. The resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The Los Angeles Unified School District has established, *de facto*, a policy not to hire any new personnel with a standard credential in history;

WHEREAS: This action seriously impairs the quality of history instruction in the Los Angeles Unified School District, and will mean a lowering of the standards of preparation for students advancing to institutions of higher education, and will be detrimental to the quality of citizenship preparation of all students;

THEREFORE Be it resolved, the PCB, AHA, officially disapproves of the action and requests the Board of Education of the Los Angeles Unified School District rescind the action.

President Wilbur Jacobs extended his personal congratulations to the history department of Northern Arizona University for hosting an excellent meeting. He announced that Eldon Modisette of San Francisco State University will be program chairman for the 1978 meeting to be held at the University of San Francisco from August 17 to 19.

FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1977

GENERAL FUNDS

Balance, August 17, 1977 \$4,892.00

Income:

American Historical Assn subvention	1,500.00
Interest on bank deposits	210.00
Advertising for 1976-1977 Annual Programs	1,250.00
Receipts from San Diego Convention	27.00
Receipts from Flagstaff Convention	550.00
Royalty payments	464.00
Total	<u>\$8,893.00</u>

Expenditures:

Printing 1977 Annual Program	\$1,893.00
Mailing 1977 Annual Programs	756.00
Secretarial assistance	150.00
Program Committee	307.00
1977 Convention expenses	60.00

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

Insurance of Funds	25.00	
Safe deposit	7.00	
Awards Program	200.00	
Travel	100.00	
Misc. Postage, mailing	165.00	
Nominations Committee	43.00	<u>\$3,706.00</u>
Total, December 15, 1977		\$5,187.00
The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award:		
Balance, August 19, 1976		\$ 991.00
Income:		
Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds		371.00
Interest		<u>60.00</u>
Total, August 10, 1977		\$1,422.00
Expenditures:		
The Award for 1976	<u>\$ 200.00</u>	<u>200.00</u>
Total, December 15, 1977		\$1,222.00
SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW		
Balance, August 17, 1977		4,749.00
Income:		
Clio Press Dividend		1,050.00
Vermont Power Dividends		192.00
P.G.E. Dividends		225.00
Patron Support		<u>1,300.00</u>
Total, December 15, 1977		\$7,516.00
Expenditures:		
P.H.R. office, Misc.	\$ 25.00	
Payment to University of California Press	3,021.00	
Travel, etc.	<u>627.00</u>	<u>\$3,673.00</u>
Total, December 15, 1977		\$3,843.00

Branch funds are deposited in the United California Bank, Second and Spring Streets, and the Lincoln Savings and Loan, Sixth and Flower Streets, Los Angeles. The bonds are held in a safety deposit box, opened to the signatures of the secretary-treasurer and editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, in the United California Bank.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Report of the Program Chairman

The Council formally constituted the program committee on May 14, 1976, on the basis of the membership earlier recommended by the chair. The ten members of the committee and their areas of responsibility were: Lutz K. Berkner, University of California, Los Angeles—Renaissance, Reformation, and early modern Europe; Katherine F. Drew, Rice University—ancient and medieval Europe; Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University—chair, United States; Firuz Kazemzadeh, Yale University—Russia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East; Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University—Latin America; Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland—East Asia and Southeast Asia; Forrest C. Pogue, Smithsonian Institution—modern military and diplomatic, oral history; Hans A. Schmitt, University of Virginia—co-chair, modern Europe and Britain; Joel H. Silbey, Cornell University—United States, quantification; and Martha H. Swain, Texas Woman's University—teaching of history, United States.

The committee began its work during the summer of 1976, and the first formal call for program proposals appeared in the September issue of the *AHA Newsletter*. The committee held its first working session in Washington, D.C., on November 19 and 20. A second notice addressed to association members and affiliated societies was carried in the December issue of the *Newsletter*, with a final deadline of February 1 being fixed for the receipt of proposals. The members of the committee met a second time in Washington on March 11 and 12. The completed program was sent to the Washington office on May 27, 1977.

We decided not to emphasize a particular theme or approach in organizing the various sessions for the Dallas meeting. We chose instead to formulate a program that would express, as fully as possible, the broad range and variety of history while giving full

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scope to the professional and teaching aspects of the discipline. In short, the committee set out to create a fresh, comprehensive, and diversified array of sessions. In the process we attempted to respond both to the interests and suggestions of AHA members and to the current concerns of the association's professional, research, and teaching divisions. We received far more proposals—well over three hundred—than we could possibly find room for in the finished program. A large number of these proposed papers and sessions came, as might be expected, from young historians, some of whom evinced an almost desperate sense of urgency in their efforts to participate in the annual program. Our experience, like that of previous committees, suggests that fully organized sessions with a clearly-stated rationale and a concise précis of each component paper have the best prospect of being approved.

A substantial part of the 1977 program came to the committee from individual members and affiliated societies of the association. In some cases the committee was able to combine the proposal of individual papers or to construct a session on the basis of a proposed panel containing only one promising paper. The committee itself created sessions in virtually every field. We attempted to increase the number of panels in fields that have tended to languish in recent years, with the idea of making them sufficiently attractive to encourage the attendance of scholars in such areas. Historians in several of these fields apparently find other organizations, such as the Association of Asian Studies and the African Studies Association, more responsive to their needs. The response to our labors in this direction, while modest, reinforces our belief that one way to promote participation in AHA meetings by specialists in these problem areas is to organize enough relevant and attractive sessions in the annual program to make their attendance worthwhile. Thus the chair of a session on ancient warfare reported that his panel "clearly proved that with a decent topic and competent participants ancient history can easily prove its worth as a viable field of history." Good attendance and favorable reactions also rewarded the committee's effort to schedule five sessions in African history. South Asia, sad to report, proved intractable to our efforts in 1977.

The program included ninety-eight sessions held during the morning and afternoon periods on December 28, 29, and 30. In addition, three sessions were held during the evening of the 27th. There were also a variety of more specialized panels and colloquia

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scheduled at other times during the three days of meeting. Of the 101 regular sessions, twenty-four were concerned with United States history, nineteen with modern Europe and Britain, eleven with early modern Europe, eight with East Asia and Southeast Asia, seven with Russia and Eastern Europe, six with medieval Europe, six with Latin America, five with Africa, three with ancient history, and two with the Middle East. Several sessions were designed to explore a multidisciplinary approach to older historical questions. One well-attended session was devoted to the philosophy of history and another to "Maps in Historical Studies."

The program committee made the teaching of history one of its major concerns. The committee hoped that the program would reflect the widespread ferment and experimentation surrounding the teaching of history that are now manifest in the discipline. Five regular sessions, seven demonstrations, and six workshops were directly concerned with teaching approaches, techniques, and problems. Among the topics discussed were the teaching of women's history, ethnic history, and urban history; approaches to teaching multiethnic populations; the museum as history; doctoral problems and the training of teachers; teaching the United States survey; the use of television and other media in teaching; self-paced history instruction; family genealogy as an aid in teaching history; music, melodrama, and myth as approaches to teaching the American survey; and cross-disciplinary studies. A large room was set aside in the headquarters hotel for audiovisual techniques and exhibits relating to teaching methods and technology. The committee is deeply indebted to Professor Glenn M. Linden for helping to arrange the demonstrations and displays and for assuming the responsibility for their conduct.

Another of the program's distinctive features was the attention it gave to professional themes. These topics included: "Administering the Department of History"; "Tenure, Unionization, and Collective Bargaining in American Higher Education"; "The Foundations and Historians"; "The NEH Summer Seminar"; and "Text and Scholarly Book Publishing." The three papers on the administration of history departments proved to be so illuminating and suggestive that we wish to recommend their publication, with the chair's introduction and the commentator's evaluation, as a pamphlet for use in the association's Institutional Services Program and for distribution to other interested departments and individuals.

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In addition to the regular sessions held in the morning and afternoon periods, the committee arranged nine workshops for the discussion of new themes and problems. These panels were scheduled for noon on December 28 and 29 and for the evening of December 29. A variety of topics was considered in these irregular sessions, including "Future Directions in Quantitative Urban History," "Historical Research at the Genealogical Society of Utah," and "Beyond the Classroom to New Constituencies: Teaching College History through the Media of Radio, Television, and Newspapers." Most of the workshops were quite successful, and it is our impression that they meet a definite need at the annual meeting. They also allow the program committee greater flexibility.

The committee continued two innovative features introduced at the Atlanta meeting in 1975. One of these innovations was the presentation of recent doctoral research in certain fields, a type of session that permits several new Ph.D.s to present brief summaries of their dissertations. The 1977 program included seven such sessions, one each in the fields of medieval, British, twentieth-century European, Russian, early American, and nineteenth-century United States history, and the history of American foreign relations. Four of these panels were arranged in consultation with affiliated societies of the association. We think the recent doctoral research sessions are decidedly worthwhile in this time of crisis in the careers of so many young historians. We recommend that future committees consider scheduling them during regular, prime-time periods throughout the three days of the meeting, rather than presenting them as a group in the late afternoon as has been the practice thus far. We also suggest that the fields represented be varied to reflect current research and areas not yet included; that participants be selected on a competitive basis; that the papers in each panel be grouped around a well-defined historical problem or theme and that they be logically related to each other; and that the affiliated societies be brought into the selection process to the fullest extent possible. Our experience indicates that five or six paper readers in a single session are too many for a satisfactory program; four is probably an ideal number. The chair should be filled by an experienced scholar in the field, who should also offer a general critique of the papers and lead the ensuing discussion.

The second innovative feature the 1977 committee continued

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was the colloquia given by senior scholars. Six of these seminars were arranged for the Dallas meeting: Nettie Lee Benson, University of Texas, Austin—"In Search of Research Materials for Latin American History"; Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin, Madison—"New Dimensions in the Historiography of Modern South Asia"; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University—"Historical Research and the Federal Government"; Stanley G. Payne, University of Wisconsin, Madison—"Political History and the New Spanish Politics: Relevance and Limitations of the Historical Perspective"; Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley—"Notes on Modern Russian History, Comparative History, and Historiography"; and T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University—"Lyndon Johnson and the Art of Biography." Three of the colloquia were held late in the afternoon of December 28 and three in the evening of Decembr 29. Although the response to these sessions varied—attendance ranged from a handful to more than a hundred people—the idea of arranging informal meetings at irregular hours where eminent scholars can talk about their work has much to commend it. One supposes, for instance, that such colloquia will enable many younger historians to meet and talk with luminaries in the profession. The membership might wish to recommend to future committees names of distinguished individuals it wishes to hear.

The committee introduced one experimental session of its own. It arranged, with the enthusiastic approval and cooperation of Charles Gibson, a full-scale session on the presidential address. At a regular session on the morning after Professor Gibson delivered his address on "Conquest, Capitulation, and Indian Treaties," three historians of Latin America presented critiques of the paper. Professor Gibson then offered a response. The session was lively and illuminating, and it attracted a large audience. We hope that future AHA programs will perpetuate this attractive feature of the Dallas meeting.

A number of other sessions in the 1977 program had a single substantial paper as their centerpiece. Several others included three formal papers, followed by one comment. For the most part, however, the committee preferred a format with two papers and two comments. This plan of organization seems to work well in a two-hour period, to proceed with fewer distractions, and to maintain greater audience interest than three-paper sessions.

As for the scheduling of the component parts of the program,

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we conclude that there is some danger of arranging too many panels in prime-time periods, particularly when competing topics and overlapping fields are involved. Fewer sessions, assuming adequate coverage of fields, may attract better attendance and prove more satisfying to auditors than a larger number of panels. There were, we think, too many events crowded into the late afternoon of the first day of the Dallas meeting. The committee deliberately arranged some of its strongest sessions for the last afternoon of the Dallas meeting—beginning at one o'clock rather than 2:30—and while attendance was generally down at these sessions, the results were encouraging. One cautionary note should be added: fields without well-developed constituencies probably ought not to be scheduled on the last day of the meeting. We recommend the scheduling of two or three sessions of general interest for the evening of December 27, and the use of irregular hours for workshops and senior scholars' colloquia. Finally, the committee endorses the practice of organizing teaching demonstrations in a specially equipped room during the first two days of the convention.

Approximately 585 scholars took part in the formal sessions arranged for the Dallas meeting. Eighty-nine of these participants were women. The program committee was only moderately successful in persuading foreign scholars to take part in the 1977 meeting. About 25 of the participants came from other countries, including Canada. The AHA was able to help pay the expenses of only three of these visitors. While it would be unrealistic to expect the association to make large financial outlays for this purpose, it seems eminently desirable for the executive director, the Council, and the program committee to give continuing attention to the problem of attracting a larger number of foreign scholars to the association's annual meetings. In addition to the search for funds with which to promote such participation, a more systematic effort might be made to identify foreign scholars who could make contributions to the program and to invite them formally well in advance of the annual meeting. Given the ecumenical character of the association's scholarly concerns, one can scarcely exaggerate the importance of involving distinguished and innovative scholars from abroad in the annual program.

In general the program guidelines worked well in 1977. Since the role of the Teaching Division is especially relevant to the work of the committee, it would be desirable for the Council to

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make clearer the way in which the division is expected to contribute to the formulation of the program. Also, the member of the Teaching Division designated to serve as liaison with the program committee should be prepared to begin working with the committee at the earliest possible moment. It would also be helpful for future program committees to know more precisely what their relationship is with the AHA Committee on Women Historians. The 1977 committee assumed that the CWH should be dealt with, insofar as program proposals are concerned, in the same manner as the association's affiliated societies.

The committee did its best to accommodate the program proposals of the affiliated societies, whose number had increased to more than sixty by early 1977. The committee received twenty-eight formal proposals from the affiliated societies, of which eighteen were approved. At our suggestion, many of the societies, including several whose proposals were disapproved, organized their own programs, which were listed under Group Meetings and Special Functions in the front of the printed *Program*. Although we found the affiliated societies to be uniformly cooperative, they were not always cognizant of the procedures and constraints under which AHA program committees operate. We strongly recommend that the association provide the affiliated societies with an explicit statement of the procedures and guidelines followed in arranging the annual program. The program committee should, we believe, have final authority in passing upon the proposals of the affiliated societies, as in deciding upon all other proposed sessions. The proposals of the various societies should be judged on their merits. The societies should be involved in other aspects of the annual program, such as organizing dissertation sessions and, where appropriate, workshops and demonstration sessions. We also think it advisable to emphasize the rationale and purpose of a joint session. A joint session, in our view, should be organized in such manner as to make specialized topics or research problems interesting and useful to a larger audience than the members of a particular group. Program committees might well keep this distinction in mind when assessing the proposals of affiliated societies.

We endeavored to adhere to the Council's stipulation that no participant should take part in successive programs. We also sought to make sure that no participant in the 1977 program made more than one appearance. We made only two or three exceptions in applying these rules, and they resulted from the

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exigencies of last-minute withdrawals or the failure of scheduled participants to appear. The committee considers these guidelines both salutary in their effect and feasible in their applicability; it recommends their continuation with one modification. Persons who chair sessions or assume a nominal role in the program by virtue of their position in an affiliated society should not, we believe, be prevented from taking part in the following year's program.

The considerable distance between the Fairmont and Sheraton hotels, the two establishments in which the formal meetings were conducted, frequently made it inconvenient to travel from one to the other. This situation undoubtedly had an adverse effect on overall program attendance. On the other hand, the facilities in the two hotels proved to be excellent, at the Fairmont in particular, and the Committee on Local Arrangements, under the able direction of James O. Breeden, did an outstanding job in meeting the logistical needs of the convention. The quality of the Dallas program was certainly enhanced by the careful preparation, efficiency, and cooperation of Professor Breeden's committee. In retrospect, we regret one omission from the program which might have been provided through the collaboration of the local arrangements and the program committees. It would have been worthwhile, we think, to have organized two or three walking tours of Dallas.

Our experience suggests that, despite the assistance of AHA staff members and the advice of previous program committee chairmen, the task confronting each year's committee is extraordinarily complicated, difficult, and demanding. It is also one of the most important of all association enterprises. In effect, every program committee begins *de novo*, learns how to organize an AHA program from hard experience, and then disbands after filing its report. We wonder if greater continuity cannot be provided in the process and if a means cannot be found whereby each committee can benefit more directly from the knowledge and experience of its immediate predecessors. We recommend that, beginning in 1980, the program committee be chaired by an individual who has served on an earlier committee during the preceding five years. In the case of our own committee, for example, we think that two or three of the members would be superb candidates for this responsible assignment.

Finally, we wish to thank Charles Gibson and Mack Thompson for their continuing assistance and encouragement. We are indebted to Jacob M. Price and Arthur L. Funk, earlier chairmen,

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for their ready response to our requests for information and advice. We are grateful to our home departments and universities for financial aid and other assistance. We also want to acknowledge the valuable contribution of James B. Gardner, who served as the administrative assistant to the committee. Our obligations to Eileen M. Gaylard are enormous, for she proved time and again what an incredibly resourceful, unflappable, and cooperative person she is. We have a profound sense of appreciation and satisfaction in having had an opportunity to work with our colleagues on the committee. The 1977 program is a measure of their contributions.

December 1977

Dewey W. Grantham, *chair*
Hans A. Schmitt, *co-chair*

*Program of the Ninety-Second Annual Meeting
December 27-30, 1977, Dallas*

Schedule of Sessions

Tuesday, December 27

**AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION: A CONSIDERATION OF GUTMAN'S
"THE BLACK FAMILY IN SLAVERY AND FREEDOM"**

CHAIR: Robert L. Harris Jr., Cornell University

PANEL: James D. Anderson, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign;
Stanley L. Engerman, University of Rochester; Peter H. Wood, Duke
University; Herbert G. Gutman, Graduate Center, City University
of New York

*Joint Colloquium of the Committee on Women Historians and
the Teaching Division*

**INTRODUCING A NEW FIELD OF HISTORICAL STUDY
INTO EXISTING CURRICULA: WOMEN'S HISTORY
IN THE HIGH SCHOOL**

CHAIR: Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut, Committee
on Women Historians

*Survey, Interdisciplinary Course, and "Unit": Opportunities for,
Limitations on, and Methods of Integrating New Material and
Securing Student Involvement.* Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley Senior
High School; Anne Chapman, Western Reserve Academy; Suellen
Ward, Hewlett High School

**THE TEACHING DIVISION AND AHA'S COMMITMENT
TO TEACHING**

CHAIR: Warren I. Susman, Vice-President, Teaching Division,
Rutgers University

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Members of the Teaching Division: Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Carolyn Lougee, Stanford University; Maxine S. Seller, State University of New York, Buffalo; Harold D. Woodman, Purdue University

Wednesday, December 28

Demonstration Sessions

**ETHNICITY IN THE CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY
OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE**

Frank J. Cavaoli, State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Farmingdale; Salvatore J. La Gumina, Nassau Community College

The presentation will be followed by a discussion of the development of slide collections and their use in historical inquiry.

TEACHING THE UNITED STATES SURVEY BY TELEVISION

Barbara Montgomery, Instructional Television Center, Dallas County Community College

The presentation will include selected telelessons and companion syllabi, study guide, and related material.

**GETTING STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY TO THE PEOPLE: THE
EXPERIENCE OF THE MAINE HISTORY FILMSTRIP PROJECT**

C. Stewart Doty, University of Maine, Orono

Presentation of sound filmstrips *Maine in the Civil War* and *The Maine Lumberman, 1900-1920*, and discussion of production and marketing at cost.

1. MONASTICISM AND MEDIEVAL SOCIETY

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIR: Bede Lackner, University of Texas, Arlington
Medieval Cistercian Abbeys as Institutions of Social Security and Welfare. Louis J. Lekai, University of Dallas
Social and Educational Background of Monastic Vocations (Eleventh-Thirteenth Centuries). Elizabeth T. Kennan, Catholic University of America

Monastic Patronage: The Case of Savigny. Bennett D. Hill, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

COMMENT: Bede Lackner

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2. ANGLO-AMERICAN RELIGIOUS AWAKENINGS: THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PERSPECTIVE

CHAIR: David D. Hall, Boston University
The Invention of the Anglo-American Revival. Michael J. Crawford, Boston University
The Myth of the Second Great Awakening. Richard D. Shiels, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Stephen J. Stein, Indiana University; E. Brooks Holifield, Emory University

3. SOCIAL CLASSES IN FRANCE ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1789

CHAIR: R. R. Palmer, University of Michigan
How "Bourgeois" Was the French Bourgeoisie in 1789? The Political Desires of the Community of Merchants. Paul Lucas, Clark University
The Social Structure of Dijon on the Eve of the Revolution. Michael Meiselman, California State University, Fullerton

COMMENT: David D. Bien, University of Michigan

4. THE MUSEUM AS HISTORY: BEYOND THE FIELD TRIP

Joint Session with the Committee on History in the Classroom

CHAIR: Paul L. Ward, Emeritus, American Historical Association
Learning Within the History of Museum. Alberta P. Sebolt, Old Sturbridge Village

An Opportunity to Teach the History of Society. Cary Carson, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Exercising the Historical Imagination: Simulation, Role-playing, and Dramatizations as Preparations for Museum Visits. Dennis A. O'Toole, National Portrait Gallery

5. THE BALKAN CRISIS AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1877-78; ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER

Joint Session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIR: Stephen A. Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado, Boulder
The Russian View. David MacKenzie, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

The Romanian View. Dinu Giurescu, University of Bucharest

COMMENT: R. V. Burks, Wayne State University

6. IN QUEST OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS MANAGER AND GUARDIAN OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Joint Session with the American Society for Environmental History

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CHAIR: Samuel F. Wells, Jr., Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Energy in Flowing Water and the Public Interest: Public and Private Power at Niagara Falls. Harold Issadore Sharlin, Iowa State University

The Federal Government as Manager of Petroleum Resources, 1940-42. John A. DeNovo, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Nuclear Power in the Public Interest: The Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Richard D. Hewlett, U.S. Department of Energy

Eisenhower's Peaceful Atomic Diplomacy: Atoms-for-Peace in the Public Interest. Jack M. Holl, U.S. Department of Energy

COMMENT: Samuel F. Wells, Jr.

Copies of all papers may be obtained from Richard Hewlett, Historians' Office, Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20545.

7. THE FOUNDATIONS AND HISTORIANS

CHAIR: Barry D. Karl, University of Chicago

PANEL: Abraham Ascher, National Endowment for the Humanities; Laura Bornholdt, Lilly Endowment; Joel Colton, Rockefeller Foundation; James F. Mathias, John Simon Guggenheim Foundation; Richard Sheldon, Ford Foundation

COMMENT: The Audience

8. PARTICULARISM IN IMPERIAL GERMANY, 1871-1918

CHAIR: George G. Windell, University of New Orleans

Hanover. Stewart A. Stehlin, New York University

Alsace-Lorraine. Dan P. Silverman, Pennsylvania State University

Bavaria. Allan Mitchell, University of California, San Diego

COMMENT: Evan B. Bukey, University of Arkansas

9. THE ASSIMILATION AND ADAPTATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

CHAIR: Carl E. Solberg, University of Washington

Latin American Jews: The New Sephardim. Judith Laikin Elkin, Albion College

The Curious History of Buenos Aires' German Community in the Twentieth Century: Some Problems It Raises. Ronald G. Newton, Simon Fraser University

Patterns of Assimilation of Italians in Buenos Aires, 1880-1940.

Samuel L. Baily, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Mark Szuchman, Florida International University

10. THE UNIVERSITY IN AFRICAN HISTORY: AFRICAN RESPONSES TO WESTERN PHILANTHROPY AND EDUCATIONAL THEORY DURING THE COLONIAL ERA

CHAIR: Thomas C. Howard, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

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- Fort Hare: The Rise and Decline of an African University in South Africa, 1916-76.* R. Hunt Davis, Jr., University of Florida
- Nigerian Universities in Historical Perspective: A Comparative Approach to Institutional Transfer and Africanization.* Robert L. Koehl, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- American Philanthropy and the African University: The Carnegie Corporation in Africa, 1926-73.* E. Jefferson Murphy, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Mount Holyoke College
- COMMENT: Edward H. Berman, University of Louisville

11. THE IMPACT OF FASCIST ITALY ON EUROPEAN POLITICS

- CHAIR: Harry Cliadakis, University of South Carolina
- Italian Fascism and the Polarization of French Politics, 1919-25.* Joel Blatt, University of Connecticut, Stamford, and Marymount Manhattan College
- The Dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera and the Spread of Fascism to Spain, 1923-30.* Daniel R. Headrick, Roosevelt University
- Ideology and War in the Regime of General John Metaxas.* Harry Cliadakis
- COMMENT: Daniel Horn, Rutgers University

12. UTOPIAN SOCIETIES AND MILLENARIANISM DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

- CHAIR: Douglas D. Hale, Jr., Oklahoma State University
- Conservative Millenarianism: Romantic Rebels of the Right in Germany.* Paul Gottfried, Rockford College
- Metaphors of Community: Ritual and Music among the Saint-Simonians at Ménilmontant.* Conrad L. Donakowski, Michigan State University
- Millenarianism as a Response to Italian Unification: Lazzaretti and the Republic of God.* Marion S. Miller, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle
- COMMENT: Clarke W. Garrett, Dickinson College

13. ROMAN HISTORY: THE TRIUMVIRAL PERIOD (60-30 B.C.)

- CHAIR: Robert E. A. Palmer, University of Pennsylvania
- The Role of Crassus in the So-Called First Triumvirate.* Allen M. Ward, University of Connecticut
- Antony's Parthian Expedition: Aims and Motives?* M. Gwyn Morgan, University of Texas, Austin
- COMMENT: Thomas N. Mitchell, Swarthmore College; Arther Ferrill, University of Washington

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**14. AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE BURDENS OF PROGRESS,
1900-29**

CHAIR: Robert F. Durden, Duke University
Not a Unity but a Multiple. Richard M. Abrams, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Morton Keller, Brandeis University; J. Leonard Bates, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Paul M. Glad, University of Wisconsin, Madison

**15. PEACE MOVEMENTS AND ASIA: TWENTIETH-CENTURY
DILEMMAS**

CHAIR: Edward G. Griffin, U.S. Department of State
The Paradox of Pacifism and Powerhood in the Japanese League of Nations Movement. Thomas W. Burkman, Old Dominion University
The American Peace Movement and Asia, 1941-53. Charles L. DeBenedetti, University of Toledo

COMMENT: Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia; John F. Howes, University of British Columbia

**16. MILITARY HISTORY, THE SOLDIER, AND THE
GENERAL READER**

CHAIR: Jay Luvaas, Allegheny College
The Study and Teaching of Military History within the United States Army. Thomas E. Greiss, United States Military Academy
Military History and the Reading Public. Robert H. Fowler, *Historical Times, Inc.*

COMMENT: Theodore Ropp, Duke University

17. LOCAL POLITICS DURING THE PURITAN REVOLUTION

CHAIR: Paul H. Hardacre, Vanderbilt University
Dorset Politics, 1640-60. James A. Casada, Winthrop College
The Structure of Urban Politics in the Civil War. Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College
The Parliamentary Elections of 1656: Some Recent Manuscript Evidence. Paul J. Pinckney, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

COMMENT: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Workshops

**TEXT AND SCHOLARLY BOOK PUBLISHING: OBLIGATIONS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS**

CHAIR: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University

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PANEL: David Horne, University Press of New England; John A. Garraty, Columbia University; John T. Harney, D.C. Heath and Company; Gordon S. Wood, Brown University

MUSIC, MELODRAMA, AND MYTH: THREE APPROACHES TO TEACHING THE AMERICAN SURVEY

CHAIR: Philip Reed Rulon, Northern Arizona University
The Audio Image of the Black Man: Lyrical Resources for Historical Instruction. B. Lee Cooper, Newberry College
Every Historian His Own Playwright, or Playing Around with Clio. Frederick B. Hoyt, Illinois State University
"Alternating" the American Past: Teaching What Might Have Been. Stephen John Kneeshaw, School of the Ozarks
COMMENT: Matthew T. Downey, University of Colorado, Boulder

FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN QUANTITATIVE URBAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Zane L. Miller, University of Cincinnati
PANEL: Carl J. Abbott, Old Dominion University; John B. Sharpless, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Martha M. Ziegler, Old Dominion University

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Stephen Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado, Boulder
The Meaning of the Russian Revolution. Robert V. Daniels, University of Vermont

HISTORIANS OF EARLY MODERN EUROPE

PRESIDING: De Lamar Jensen, Brigham Young University
Artists and Warfare in Early Modern Europe. Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

PRESIDING: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University
The Time That History Forgot. David S. Landes, Harvard University

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: Joseph Wieczerszak, Bronx Community College
A Historical Perspective of the Polish-American Parochial School. Sister Ellen Marie Kuznicki, Villa Maria College, Buffalo

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Presentation of the Haiman Award by Metchie Budka, Bronx,
New York

**18. POLITICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
THE RUSSIAN VILLAGE**

CHAIR: Forrest A. Miller, Vanderbilt University
Reform of State Peasant Administration in Mid-Nineteenth Century.
Henry H. Hirschbiel, New York University
*The Economic Development of the State Peasant Villages of Kharkov
Province, 1850-85.* Zack J. Deal, Vanderbilt University
*Patterns of Rural-Urban Migration in Late Nineteenth-Century
Russia: How Much Should We Read into Literacy Rates?* Joseph
Bradley, Boston University

COMMENT: Theodore H. Von Laue, Clark University

19. HUMANIZING CHINESE HISTORY

CHAIR: Jonathan K. Ocko, North Carolina State University
Education and School Life in Sung China. Thomas H. Lee, Chinese
University of Hong Kong
Two Sides of the Law. Susan Naquin, University of Pennsylvania, and
Jonathan K. Ocko
One Day in China—May 28, 1936. Sherman Cochran, Cornell
University, and Andrew C. Hsieh, Skidmore College

COMMENT: Eugene S. Lubot, Wheaton College

20. VARIETIES OF CONTINENTAL SOCIAL DARWINISM

CHAIR: Harry W. Paul, University of Florida
Liberal Scientists and German Social Darwinism, 1860-1877.
William M. Montgomery, University of Pennsylvania
Social Darwinism in France. Linda L. Clark, Millersville State College
Social Darwinism in Russia. James A. Rogers, Claremont Graduate
School

COMMENT: Sandra S. Herbert, University of Maryland, Baltimore
County

**21. GODLY WOMEN IN SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-
CENTURY ENGLAND**

CHAIR: Lacey Baldwin Smith, Northwestern University
*Male Chauvinist Preachers and the Weaker Vessel: Or Marriage and
Marriage Sermons in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century England.*
Charles H. Carlton, North Carolina State University
*Poor and Pious: Papist and Quaker Women in the Restoration
Northwest.* Michael J. Galgano, Marshall University

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The Image of Godly Women in Foxe's "Book of Martyrs." Sheldon Hanft, Appalachian State University

COMMENT: Steven R. Smith, Savannah State College

22. PROBLEMS OF CONTINUITY IN THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

CHAIR: John L. Teall, Mount Holyoke College

The Administrative Policies of the Successors of Constantine the Great.

Robert O. Edbrooke, Jr., Iowa State University

Continuity and Change in the Fifth-Century Eastern Empire. Timothy E. Gregory, Ohio State University

The Scope of Military Change in the Sixth and Seventh Centuries.

Walter Emil Kaegi, Jr., University of Chicago

COMMENT: John L. Teall

23. PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE INTERPRETATION OF THE AMERICAN URBAN EXPERIENCE

CHAIR: Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

Photographers and the Perception of the City: New York, 1890-1930.

William R. Taylor, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Judith Mara Gutman, Nyack, New York; Henry R. May, University of California, Berkeley; Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University

24. FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE FORMATION OF THE CZECH NATION

Joint Session with the Czechoslovak History Conference

CHAIR: Radomir V. Luza, Tulane University

The Legacy of the Czech Revolution of 1848. Lawrence D. Orton, Oakland University

Czech Nation-Building, 1861-1900: Fragmentation as the Price of Success. Gary B. Cohen, University of Oklahoma

COMMENT: Peter Brock, University of Toronto; Vilém Precan, Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich

25. THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND BLACK AMERICA

CHAIR: John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago

Communist Theory and "Negro Work": Ideology and Its Application.

Mark I. Solomon, Simmons College

The International Labor Defense and Black America. Charles H. Martin, Austin College

Harlem Communists and the Politics of Black Protest. Mark D.

Naison, Fordham University

COMMENT: William H. Harris, Indiana University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

26. THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR AND THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CRISIS IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE OF HABSBURG

CHAIR: Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University

Ideology and Politics in the Thirty Years' War: The Importance of the Peace of Prague (1635). Robert L. Bireley, Loyola University, Chicago
Absolutism and Aristocracy: The Thirty Years' War and the Resolution of Crisis in Lower Austria. Robert Chesler, Princeton University

Tragedy of Transformation in Habsburg Austria: The Economic and Demographic Effects of the Thirty Years' War. Gary Nichols, The Citadel

27. WHAT BECAME OF THE SOUTHERN FEDERALISTS?

CHAIR: Edwin A. Miles, University of Houston

Southern Federalists as Anti-Nationalists, 1815-18. James H. Broussard, Centennial History of the Indiana General Assembly
Federalist Ideas during the Era of Good Feelings: The Nationalism of Charles Fenton Mercer and John MacPherson Berrien. Thomas Riddle, Southwest Texas State University

COMMENT: Herbert Ershkowitz, Temple University; Norman D. Brown, University of Texas, Austin

28. A REEXAMINATION OF THE SOURCES OF EARLY ISLAMIC HISTORY

CHAIR: Amin Banani, University of California, Los Angeles

Sources for the First Century of Islam. Michael G. Morony, University of California, Los Angeles

The Use of Name Lists for Early Islamic History. Richard W. Bulliet, Columbia University

COMMENT: Ira M. Lapidus, University of California, Berkeley

29. THE AMERICAN RESPONSE TO THIRD WORLD MODERNIZATION IN INDONESIA AND LIBERIA, 1945-50

CHAIR: George C. Herring, Jr., University of Kentucky

The American Quest for Stability in Southeast Asia: The Response to the Indonesian Revolution, 1945-50. Gary R. Hess, Bowling Green State University

The Liberia Company, 1947-49: Private American Business Response to African Modernization. Thomas M. Campbell, Jr., Florida State University

COMMENT: Warren F. Kimball, Rutgers University, Newark; George C. Herring, Jr.

ANNUAL MEETING 1977

30. PATTERNS OF DEPENDENCY IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAIR: Hobart A. Spalding, Jr., Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Social Relations and Barriers to Economic Growth: The Peruvian Mining Industry. Elizabeth W. Dore, Columbia University

Mining, Money, and Mischief: The British in Mexico, 1821-62.

Barbara A. Tenenbaum, Vassar College

COMMENT: Charles W. Bergquist, Duke University; Sheldon B. Liss, University of Akron

31. RELIGION, IDEOLOGY, AND SOCIAL ACTION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: Clifford S. Griffin, University of Kansas

Joseph R. Hawley: War and the Connecticut Religious Conscience.

John A. Nicolson, Northern Arizona University

Walter Rauschenbusch: Theology, the Church, and the Social Gospel.

Glenn C. Altschuler, Ithaca College

COMMENT: R. Jackson Wilson, Smith College; Richard M. Reinitz, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

32. COLLECTIVE CONTROL OF PROPERTY IN MEDIEVAL FRANCE

CHAIR: David J. Herlihy, Harvard University

The "Laudatio Parentum" in Northern France in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries: Some Unanswered Questions. Stephen D. White, Wesleyan University

The Participation of Women in the Alienation of Property in Anjou, 1000-1250. Penny Gold, Knox College

Marriage Settlements in Eleventh-Century Normandy. Emily Zack Tabuteau, Michigan State University

COMMENT: Diane Owen Hughes, Victoria College, University of Toronto

33. DECADENCE AND RENEWAL: POLITICS AND CULTURE IN ITALY, 1890-1920

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIR: Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles

D'Annunzio, the Politics of Nostalgia, and the Origins of Nationalism, 1890-1900. Richard Drake, University of California, Irvine

O Wilson o Lenin: Ideologies of National Renewal in Italian Political Culture, 1917-19. Louis J. Nigro, Stanford University

COMMENT: Frank J. Coppa, St. John's University; Robert Wohl

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

34. URBAN JEWS

CHAIR: Leon J. Apt, Iowa State University
Peddlers, Pickpockets, and Pugilists: Jewish Immigrants in London, 1750–1830. Todd M. Endleman, Yeshiva University
Conflict and Cohesion: The Jews of Philadelphia, 1880–1924. Ira Harkavy, University of Pennsylvania
The Rural Community and the Urbanization of German Jewry. Steven M. Lowenstein, Leo Baeck Institute
COMMENT: Lawrence Schofer, Philadelphia

Senior Scholars' Colloquia

Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin, Madison: *New Dimensions in the Historiography of Modern South Asia*
Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University: *Historical Research and the Federal Government*
Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley: *Notes on Modern Russian History, Comparative History, and Historiography*

Presentations of Recent Doctoral Research

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Archibald R. Lewis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
The English Episcopate and the Crown, 1437–1450. John M. George (dissertation, Columbia University)
Emancipation in Late Medieval Florence. Thomas Kuehn (dissertation, University of Chicago)
Ely in the Late Middle Ages. Annette Koren (dissertation, Indiana University)
Debt Litigation in Medieval Essex and Norfolk, 1270–1490. Elaine Clark (dissertation, University of Michigan)
COMMENT: David M. Nicholas, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

BRITISH HISTORY

Arranged in consultation with the Conference on British Studies
CHAIR: Standish Meacham, University of Texas, Austin
Military Organization under the Yorkist Kings: The French Expedition of 1475. Paul L. Holmer, Jr. (dissertation, University of Minnesota)
Prosecution of Illegal Behavior in Seventeenth-Century England with Emphasis on Lancashire. Walter J. King (dissertation, University of Michigan)

ANNUAL MEETING 1977

John Toland and the Deist Controversy: A Study in Adaptation.

Robert E. Sullivan (dissertation, Harvard University)

Authority and Social Structure in an Industrialized Area: A Study of Three Black Country Towns, 1840-1890. Richard H. Trainor (dissertation, Oxford University)

The Child Protection Movement in England, 1860-1890. George K. Behlmer (dissertation, Stanford University)

The Workers' Educational Association, 1903-1939: An Assessment.

John J. Murray, III (dissertation, Columbia University)

COMMENT: Standish Meacham

TWENTIETH-CENTURY EUROPEAN HISTORY

Arranged in consultation with the Modern European History Section

CHAIR: Gordon Wright, Stanford University

Kaiser, Classicists, and Moderns: Secondary School Reform in Imperial Germany. James C. Albisetti, Yale University (dissertation, Yale University)

The Center Party and the Agrarian Interest in Germany, 1890-1914. David W. Hendon (dissertation, Emory University)

The Cooperative Movement in the Bulgarian Village Prior to World War I. Eric Rudolf Weissman, University of Washington (dissertation, University of Washington)

1940: Italy's "Parallel War" from Non-Belligerence to the Collapse of France. Bernard MacG. B. Knox, University of Rochester (dissertation, Yale University)

The French Socialists, 1956-1958. Ryland Clarke, Collegiate School, New York (dissertation, Emory University)

COMMENT: Gordon Wright

RUSSIAN HISTORY

CHAIR: David L. Ransel, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
August von Haxthausen, a Conservative Reformer: Proposals for Administrative and Social Reform in Russia and Prussia, 1829-1866. Bettina Knust Beer, Orlando, Florida (dissertation, Vanderbilt University)

The Russian Bureaucracy and the "Peasant Problem": The Pre-History of the Stolypin Reforms, 1861-1907. David A. J. Macey, Russian Institute, Columbia University (dissertation, Columbia University)

The Economic Thought and Work of Dmitrii Ivanovich Mendeleev. Francis M. Stackenwalt, Memphis State University (dissertation, University of Illinois)

Ministerial Power and Russian Autocracy: The Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1802-1881. Daniel T. Orlovsky, Southern Methodist University (dissertation, Harvard University)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Ministry of Education under Emperor Nicholas I (1826–1836). Constantin Galskoy (dissertation, Stanford University)

The Intelligentsia in Exile. Nicholas Hayes, University of Texas, El Paso (dissertation, University of Chicago)

COMMENT: David L. Ransel

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

Arranged in consultation with the Institute of Early American History and Culture

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

The Continental Army in the American Mind, 1775–1783. Charles Royster, Fellow, Institute of Early American History and Culture (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

The Light in the Valley: Chester and Welsh Tract Quaker Communities in the Delaware Valley, 1681–1750. Barry J. Levy, University of Pennsylvania (dissertation, University of Pennsylvania)

Patriarchal Society: Economic Dependency and Social Order in Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636–1702. Stephen Innes, University of Virginia (dissertation, Northwestern University)

Slavery and the Evolution of Cherokee Society, 1540–1866. Theda Perdue, Western Carolina University (dissertation, University of Georgia)

Honor, Trade, and Empire: Grenville's Treasury and the American Question, 1763–1765. John L. Bullion, Southwest Texas State University (dissertation, University of Texas, Austin)

Toward a Theory of Class and Social Conflict: A Social History of Wealthy Philadelphians, 1775–1800. Robert J. Gough, Union College, Schenectady (dissertation, University of Pennsylvania)

COMMENT: Jackson Turner Main

NINETEENTH-CENTURY UNITED STATES HISTORY

CHAIR: Edward Pessen, Graduate Center and Baruch College, City University of New York

The First Nullification: The Negro Seamen Acts Controversy in South Carolina, 1822–1860. Alan F. January, Iowa City, Iowa (dissertation, University of Iowa)

The Alcoholic Republic: America, 1790–1840. William J. Rohrbaugh, University of Washington (dissertation, University of California, Berkeley)

"Bitter Combinations of the Neighbourhood": The Second American Party System in Cumberland County, North Carolina. Harry L. Watson II, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (dissertation, Northwestern University)

ANNUAL MEETING 1977

The Social Bases of Southern Demagoguery, 1888–1913: Jeff Davis of Arkansas as a Case Study. Raymond O. Arsenault, University of Minnesota (dissertation, Brandeis University)

Shaping Republican Strategy: Political Change in New York State, 1893–1910. Richard L. McCormick, Rutgers University (dissertation, Yale University)

COMMENT: Edward Pessen

HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Arranged in consultation with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University

The Impressment Issue through the Treaty of Ghent. Scott Jackson, North Hollywood (dissertation, University of Michigan)

Diplomacy from the Quarterdeck: The United States in the Caribbean, 1815–1830. Raymond L. Shoemaker, Indiana Historical Society (dissertation, Indiana University)

The Paradoxes of Partnership: Britain and America, 1944–1947. Robert M. Hathaway, Wilson College (dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

The United States, the Northern Tier, and the Origins of the Cold War: Great Power Conflict and Diplomacy in Iran, Turkey, and Greece. Bruce R. Kuniholm, Duke University (dissertation, Duke University)

Canadian-American Relations and the Nuclear Weapons Controversy, 1957–1963. Jocelyn M. Ghent, Norman Patterson School of International Relations, Carleton University (dissertation, University of Illinois)

COMMENT: Robert H. Ferrell

Wednesday, December 28, 9:00 p.m.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Mack Thompson, American Historical Association

AWARD OF PRIZES: Herbert Baxter Adams Prize; George Louis Beer Prize; Albert J. Beveridge Award; John K. Fairbank Prize; Leo Gershoy Award; Howard R. Mararro Prize

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: *Conquest, Capitulation, and Indian Treaties.* Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Thursday, December 29

Demonstration Sessions

**THE FAMILY GENEALOGY: AN AID TO TEACHING
HISTORY IN A HISTORY-LESS SOCIETY**

CHAIR: Richard D. McKinzie, University of Missouri, Kansas City

PRESENTATION: William F. Muggleston, Mountain View College

COMMENT: Richard D. McKinzie

VIDEOTAPES AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Diana Balmori, State University College of New York, Oswego

The presentation will feature *People's Houses* and *A Historian's Craft* to demonstrate the teaching of research skills to undergraduates and the possibilities of video in teaching nineteenth-century urban history.

CROSS-NATIONAL AND CROSS-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES

CHAIR: Thomas H. D. Mahoney, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Comparative History in the Classroom. David Strauss, Kalamazoo College

History and the Humanities in a European Civilization Program. Gregory T. Armstrong, Sweet Briar College (with the assistance of Michael D. Richards, Sweet Briar College)

COMMENT: The Audience

SELF-PACED HISTORY INSTRUCTION

Barry K. Beyer, Carnegie-Mellon University; Roger M. Olien, University of Texas of the Permian Basin; David G. McComb, Colorado State University

The demonstration will include a slide presentation, companion materials, and a discussion of the problems and possibilities of self-paced instruction.

35. DECENTRALIZED AFRICAN SOCIETIES

CHAIR: John E. Lamphear, DePauw University

Aspects of Land and Tree Tenure in Southeastern Nigeria. David A. Northrup, Boston College

The Historical Role of Maasai Prophets in the Nineteenth Century. John L. Berntsen, University of Wisconsin, Madison

COMMENT: Christopher Ehret, University of California, Los Angeles

ANNUAL MEETING 1977

**36. POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS ON AMERICAN REFORM
MOVEMENTS: TWO NINETEENTH-CENTURY CASES**

CHAIR: Peyton McCrary, Vanderbilt University

Politics versus Principles: The Partisan Response to "Bible Politics" in New York State, 1846. Phyllis F. Field, Ohio University, and Alan M. Kraut, American University

Fusion Politics, Anti-Fusion Laws, and the Populist Revolt. Peter H. Argersinger, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: James Brewer Stewart, Macalester College; Howard W. Allen, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

37. THE NEH SUMMER SEMINAR: PROJECT AND EXPERIENCE

CHAIR: Winton U. Solberg, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
A History of the Idea and Its Implementation. James H. Jones, National Endowment for the Humanities

The Seminar Director: Planning and Direction. Timothy H. Breen, Northwestern University

The Participant from the Four-Year College. Ross W. Beales, Jr., College of the Holy Cross

The Participant from the Two-Year Community College. Manuela Dobos, Staten Island Community College

COMMENT: The Audience

**38. RUSSIFICATION IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES AND
FINLAND, 1861-1914**

CHAIR: Edward C. Thaden, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle
The Estonian Response to Russification. Toivo U. Raun, California State University, Long Beach

The Latvian Response to Russification. Andrejs Plakans, Iowa State University

The Finnish Response to Russification. C. Leonard Lundin, Indiana University

COMMENT: Michael H. Haltzel, Aspen Institute—Berlin; Edward C. Thaden

39. A DISCUSSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

CHAIR: Richard M. Morse, Yale University

Conquest, Capitulation, and Indian Treaties. Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

PANEL: Stephen H. Haliczzer, Northern Illinois University; Peggy K. Liss, Akron, Ohio; Stuart B. Schwartz, University of Minnesota

RESPONSE: Charles Gibson

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

40. POPULAR RELIGION, CONFRATERNITIES, AND POLITICAL ACTION IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

CHAIR: Natalie Zemon Davis, University of California, Berkeley
The Role of Confraternities in the French Holy League. Robert R. Harding, Yale University
Popular Religion and the Enforcement of Orthodoxy in Sixteenth-Century Italy: Bologna and Modena. Mary O'Neil, Stanford University
COMMENT: Natalie Zemon Davis; Richard C. Trexler, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

41. NEW DIRECTIONS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY: REFLECTIONS ON JENNINGS'S "THE INVASION OF AMERICA"

CHAIR: W. Stitt Robinson, University of Kansas
Whose Cant? Whose Conquest? "The Invasion of America" Reconsidered. James P. Ronda, Youngstown State University
The Bed of Procrustes Newly Made: Another Look at "The Invasion of America." James H. O'Donnell III, Marietta College
RESPONSE: Francis P. Jennings, Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library

42. IS THERE A LOGIC OF HISTORICAL INQUIRY?

CHAIR: David A. Hollinger, University of Michigan
The Logic of Historical Inquiry. Edward R. Tannenbaum, New York University
Retrospective Bias in History. David L. Hull, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
COMMENT: Paul K. Conkin, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Harriet Gilliam, Northwestern University

43. MANIFEST DESTINY: TEXAS, OREGON, AND CANADA IN THE 1840s

Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association
CHAIR: Ronald Tallman, University of Maine, Orono
British and Canadian Responses to American Expansionism. James Colthart and Sandra Clark, Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C.
Canada in Texan Eyes: British North America in the Texas Republic Press, 1836-45. John Larner, Jr., Houston Community College
COMMENT: S. F. Wise, Carleton University

44. THE SOCIAL BASES OF GERMAN MASS POLITICS, 1918-45: QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES

CHAIR: Henry A. Turner, Yale University

ANNUAL MEETING 1977

The Social Composition of the Nazi Party's Membership, 1925-45.

Michael H. Kater, York University, Toronto

Social and Economic Composition of the Nazi Electorate, 1928-30.

David A. Hackett, University of Texas, El Paso

Arbeiteraristokratie and Lumpenproletariat: Social Structure and Labor Politics in Weimar Germany. Robert F. Wheeler, University of Southern California

COMMENT: William S. Allen, State University of New York, Buffalo;
James F. Harris, University of Maryland

45. NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE FRENCH LEFT: SOCIALISTS AND SYNDICALISTS, 1884-1914

CHAIR: Brison D. Gooch, Texas A&M University

Socialists and Syndicalists in France (1884-1900): The Symbiosis of Struggle. Jolyon M. Howorth, University of Aston, Birmingham

A Syndicalist Response to Socialism: The French Building Trades, 1906-14. William E. McMechan, Oregon State University

Socialists, Syndicalists, and Women: The Couriaou Affair. Charles O. Sowerwine, University of Melbourne

COMMENT: Jeffrey Kaplow

46. NEGRO AMERICANS AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES IN WORLD WAR II

CHAIR: Forrest C. Pogue, Smithsonian Institution.

"The Segregated Skies": The Story of the Tuskegee Airmen.

Stanley L. Sandler, Northern Virginia Community College

COMMENT: Lawrence Paszek, Office of the Chief of Air Force History; Noel F. Parrish, Trinity University

47. SEXUAL TABOO AND SOCIAL CHANGE: THE MEANING OF ANTI-ONANISM

CHAIR: Ruth E. Rosen, University of California, Davis

Masturbation and Insanity: Henry Maudsley and the Ideology of Sexual Repression. Arthur N. Gilbert, University of Denver

Masturbation and the Social History of Adolescence. Robert P. Neuman, State University College of New York, Fredonia

COMMENT: David J. Pivar, California State University, Fullerton;
Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania; Ruth E. Rosen

48. CORSAIRS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: MOROCCAN AND SPANISH PERSPECTIVES

CHAIR: Robert I. Burns, S.J., University of California, Los Angeles

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Morocco and Its Corsairs in the Seventeenth Century: The Question of Motivation. Jerome B. Weiner, Old Dominion University

North African Piracy on the Spanish Coasts in the Seventeenth Century: The Expulsion of the Moriscos from a New Vantage Point. Ellen G. Friedman, University of Kentucky

COMMENT: John F. Guilmartin, Jr., United States Air Force Academy; Robert I. Burns

49. NATIONALITY AND HISTORY EDUCATION—APPROACHES TO TEACHING MULTI-ETHNIC POPULATIONS: MEXICO, CANADA, AND THE UNITED NATIONS COMMUNITY

CHAIR: John P. Harrison, University of Miami

Creating a Sense of Nationality: History in Mexican Public Schools. Josefina Zoraida Vazquez, El Colegio de México

Cultural Diversity and the History Curriculum in Canadian Public Schools. Harold Troper, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Multinational History for the United Nations Community. Judith Z. Lippmann, United Nations International School

COMMENT: Eugene L. Asher, California State University, Long Beach

50. JAPAN UNDER AMERICAN RULE, 1945-52

CHAIR: John Curtis Perry, Carleton College

Educational Reform and the "Reverse Course" in Japan, 1945-48. Peter K. Frost, Williams College

Christianity and Democracy in Early Postwar Japan. Ray A. Moore, Amherst College

American Labor's Cold War in Japan. Howard B. Schonberger, University of Maine, Orono

COMMENT: Richard B. Finn, U.S. Department of State

51. THE PEASANT, THE STATE, AND THE LANDLORDS: THE MEDIEVAL FRENCH, BYZANTINE, AND OTTOMAN EXAMPLES

CHAIR: Speros Vryonis, Jr., University of California, Los Angeles
The Peasantry, the State, and the Great Landlords in the Byzantine Empire, Eleventh-Fifteenth Centuries. Angeliki E. Laiou, Rutgers University

The Peasantry in French Feudal Society, Eleventh-Thirteenth Centuries. Theodore Evergates, Western Maryland College

Social and Economic Relations of the Christian and Muslim Peasantry with their Landlords and the State, Fifteenth-Sixteenth Centuries.

John C. Alexander, Queens College, City University of New York

COMMENT: Speros Vryonis, Jr.

ANNUAL MEETING 1977

Workshops

HISTORICAL RESEARCH AT THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

CHAIR: Raymond S. Wright III, Genealogical Society of Utah
A Center for Social Research. Richard S. Tompson, University of Utah

The Mormon Historical Demography Project. Dean May, University of Utah

Demographic Probing in Early Modern France. Davis Bitton, University of Utah

COMMENT: Lynn R. Carson, Genealogical Society of Utah

THE UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM IN FLUX: SEARCHING FOR THE "ELECTIVE"

CHAIR: Allida L. Shuman, Kutztown State College

American Social History. Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College

European Jewish History. Robert M. Seltzer, Hunter College, City University of New York

Preservation and Museology. Walter B. Edgar, University of South Carolina

WOMEN'S HISTORY: ITS CONTRIBUTION TO WOMEN'S STUDIES

Sponsored by the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession

CHAIR: Marcia Synnott, University of South Carolina

PANEL: Myra Dinnerstein, University of Arizona; Blanche G. Hersh, Northeastern Illinois University; Roxie Nicholson-Guard, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

COMMENT: The Audience

Luncheons

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame

Presidential Address: The Historiographical Problem of Belief and of Believers: Religious History in the Democratic Age. John A. Lukacs, Chestnut Hill College

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

PRESIDING: Richard E. Greenleaf, Tulane University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Reporting the Hemisphere: Some Thoughts for Scholar and Journalist Alike. James Nelson Goodsell, Latin American editor, *Christian Science Monitor*

PHI ALPHA THETA

CHAIRMAN: A. Stanley Trickett, International President, *PAT Tombstone, Dodge City, and Cushing: Three Boom Towns and Their Legacy.* Odie B. Faulk, Oklahoma State University

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDING: Akira Iriye, University of Chicago
Isolationism and World Power. Raymond A. Esthus, Tulane University

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

PRESIDING: Walter Rundell, Jr., University of Maryland
Archival Captive—The American Indian. William T. Hagan, State University College of New York, Fredonia

52. ANOTHER GLANCE AT THE FUNDAMENTALIST-MODERNIST CONTROVERSY NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CANADIAN BORDER

CHAIR: Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College
Harry Emerson Fosdick and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.: A Seemingly Strange Relationship. Robert Moats Miller, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Thomas Todhunter Shields: Canadian Controversialist. C. Allyn Russell, Boston University

COMMENT: William R. Hutchison, Harvard University Divinity School; Paolo E. Coletta, United States Naval Academy

53. ANCIENT WARFARE AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAIR: Harry J. Dell, University of Virginia
Property, Constitution, and Warfare in Early Greece. Robert D. Crome, Virginia Commonwealth University
The Effects of Military Reform on "the Macedonians" and Macedonian Kingship. W. Lindsay Adams, University of Utah
Some Imperial Campaigns and Their Effects on Society and Government. John P. Adams, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Charles D. Hamilton, California State University, San Diego

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**54. PERSPECTIVES ON SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH
PURITANISM**

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

CHAIR: Richard L. Greaves, Florida State University

Puritanism in a Social Perspective. Paul S. Seaver, Stanford University

Puritanism in a Political Perspective. Paul K. Christianson, Queen's University, Ontario

Puritanism in a Religious Perspective. J. Sears McGee, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: J. H. Hexter, Yale University

**55. THE SECULAR CLERGY IN SPANISH AMERICAN
COLONIAL SOCIETY**

CHAIR: Richard E. Greenleaf, Tulane University

Social Origins and Career Patterns of the Upper Levels of the Secular Clergy in Eighteenth-Century Peru and Mexico. Paul Ganster, Utah State University

Royal Policy and the Social Composition of the Secular Clergy in Sixteenth-Century Mexico. John Frederick Schwaller, Indiana University

The Social and Economic Base of the Secular Clergy in Seventeenth-Century Yucatan. Marta Espejo-Ponce Hunt, El Camino College

COMMENT: Francisco Morales, O.F.M., Academy of American Franciscan History

56. VARIETIES OF MARXISM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Joint Session with the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History

CHAIR: William C. McGrath, University of Rochester

The Ambivalence of Theory and Tactics in Austromarxism: Victor and Friedrich Adler. Peter J. Loewenberg, University of California, Los Angeles

Hungarian Marxism before 1914: World Revolution or Hungarian Reform? Richard E. Allen, Columbia University

COMMENT: Rudolf L. Tökes, University of Connecticut

57. THE PURSUIT OF EQUALITY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIR: Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University

The Pursuit of Equality in American History. J. R. Pole, Churchill College, University of Cambridge

COMMENT: Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa; Walter Berns, University of Toronto; Rowland Berthoff, Washington University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

58. SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN ENGLAND, 1880-1918

Joint Session with the Conference on British Studies

CHAIR: Bentley B. Gilbert, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle
The Dilemmas of British Sociology, 1880-1914. Reba N. Soffer,
California State University, Northridge
Science and Citizenship, 1880-1914. Frank M. Turner, Yale University
*Malthusians, Eugenists, and the Declining Birthrate in England,
1900-18*. Richard A. Soloway, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Frederick David Roberts, Dartmouth College

59. ADMINISTERING THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

CHAIR: Ann M. Burton, Brooklyn College, City University of
New York

PANEL: Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh; George V. Taylor,
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; William Heywood,
Cornell College

COMMENT: E. David Cronon, University of Wisconsin, Madison

60. ETHNIC SEPARATISM IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Robert W. Lougee, University of Connecticut

*National Self-Consciousness and Separatist Sentiments in Norway,
1807-14*. Leland Sather, Weber State College
Croatian Separatism, 1840-78. James B. Bukowski, Augustana College
*The Roots and Symptoms of Separatism in Nineteenth-Century Ulster,
1840-80*. Catherine B. Shannon, Westfield State College

COMMENT: Robert W. Lougee

61. THE FRONTIER IN AFRICA

CHAIR: R. Ann Dunbar, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Algeria: A Frontier Plural Society, 1870-1954. B. Marie Perinbam,
University of Maryland

*Secondary Empire and Slave Raiding beyond the Islamic Frontier in
Northern Equatorial Africa: The Case of Bandas Hakim and Said
Baldas*. Dennis D. Cordell, Southern Methodist University
*The Ningi Mountains as Cultural Refuge for Stateless People on the
Frontier of Hausaland from Earliest Times to circa 1846: A
Comparative Model*. Adell Patton, Jr., Howard University

COMMENT: Leonard M. Thompson, Yale University

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**62. ROYAL ADMINISTRATORS AND PUBLIC SERVICE IN
MEDIEVAL ENGLAND**

CHAIR: Boyd Breslow, Florida Atlantic University

Anglo-Norman Royal Servants and the Public Welfare. Edward J. Kealey, College of the Holy Cross

Justitia magnum emolumentum est: Attitudes toward the Work of Royal Judges under the Angevin Kings. Ralph V. Turner, Florida State University

Oaths, Justice, and the Public Interest in the Reign of Edward I. Franklin J. Pegues, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Boyd Breslow

**63. CRIME AND POVERTY IN EARLY MODERN PARIS
AND SEVILLE**

CHAIR: Joel B. Samaha, University of Minnesota

Children of the Streets: The Nurture and Politics of the Underworld in Early Modern Seville. Mary Elizabeth Perry, University of California, Los Angeles

Eighteenth-Century French Criminality: Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes. Antoinette Wills, University of Washington

COMMENT: Jack Censer, George Mason University; Joel B. Samaha

**64. GERMAN WOMEN: THE PURSUIT OF INFLUENCE
AND EQUALITY**

CHAIR: Renate Bridenthal, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Salonières and Culturally Active Women in Berlin, 1780-1806. Deborah Hertz, University of Minnesota

The League of Jewish Women and the Campaign for Suffrage in Germany's Jewish Community. Marion Kaplan, Columbia University

The Fight to Legalize Abortion: Leftists, Feminists, and Sexual Reformers, 1929-33. Atina Grossmann, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Molly Nolan, Harvard University

**65. BUSINESS AND PUBLIC POLICY IN THE
ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIETY**

CHAIR: Ellis W. Hawley, University of Iowa

The Political Economy of American Expansion, 1893-1920: A Parsonian Framework for Analysis. William H. Becker, University of Maryland Baltimore County

The Committee for Economic Development and the Keynesian Revolution, 1942-64: A Case Study of American Corporatism. Robert M. Collins, North Carolina State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: Charles E. Neu, Brown University; Allen J. Matusow, Rice University

66. PRISONERS OF WAR SINCE 1939

Joint Session with the American Committee on the History of the Second World War

CHAIR: Stanley L. Falk, Office of Air Force History

Stalag Luft III: A Case Study in the Humane Treatment of Prisoners of War in a Hostile Environment. Arthur A. Durand, United States Air Force Academy

A Survey of the Treatment of Prisoners of War Since World War II. Fred Kiley, Office of the Secretary of Defense

Families in Crisis: The Families of Prisoners of War. Edna Jo Hunter, Center for Prisoners of War Studies, Naval Health Research Center

COMMENT: Stanley L. Falk

67. LEGITIMATION CRISES IN TRADITIONAL JAPAN AND KOREA

CHAIR: David A. Titus, Wesleyan University

Derivative Legitimacy and Tributary Politics: The Case of Korea and the Early Ming. Donald N. Clark, Harvard University

Tokugawa Self-Legitimation: Some Speculations. Ronald P. Toby, University of California, Berkeley

The Fall of the Ming and the Korean Legitimacy Crisis of the Seventeenth Century. JaHyun K. Haboush, Columbia University

COMMENT: James B. Palais, University of Washington

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Thursday, December 29

PRESIDING: Charles Gibson, University of Michigan

Report of the Executive Director. Mack Thompson

Report of the Nominating Committee. Charles T. Wood, Dartmouth College

Report of the Editor

Reports of the Vice-Presidents:

Research Division. Nancy L. Roelker, Boston University

Teaching Division. Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

Professional Division. Jean T. Joughin, American University

Other Business

PARLIAMENTARIAN: Paul K. Conkin, University of Wisconsin, Madison

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Senior Scholars' Colloquia

Nettie Lee Benson, University of Texas, Austin: *In Search of Research Materials for Latin American History*

Stanley G. Payne, University of Wisconsin, Madison: *Political History and the New Spanish Politics: Relevance and Limitations of the Historical Perspective*

T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University: *Lyndon Johnson and the Art of Biography*

Workshops

DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF HISTORICAL COMPETENCY

CHAIR: Eugene M. Tobin, Miami University

Historical Role-Playing: An Alternative Teaching Strategy. Robert S. Feldman, California State University, Fullerton

Historians' Competencies and Career Application. Lawrence B. de Graaf, California State University, Fullerton

COMMENT: The Audience

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM TO NEW CONSTITUENCIES: TEACHING COLLEGE HISTORY THROUGH THE MEDIA OF RADIO, TELEVISION, AND NEWSPAPERS

CHAIR: Douglas D. Alder, Utah State University

Newspapers. George A. Colburn, University of California, San Diego

Television. Richard R. Johnson, University of Washington

Radio. Daniel P. Jordon, Virginia Commonwealth University

COMMENT: The Audience

TEACHING URBAN HISTORY OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

CHAIR: Glenn M. Linden, Southern Methodist University

Basic Concepts and Strategies. Thomas Ticknor, Lake Forest College

A Nice Place to Visit, But . . . Marvin Lunenfeld, State University College of New York, Fredonia

COMMENT: Gerald A. Danzer, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Friday, December 30

68. EAST EUROPEANS BETWEEN NAZI GERMANY AND THE SOVIET UNION, 1939-45

Joint Session with the Association for the Study of the Nationalities

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

CHAIR: R. John Rath, Rice University

The Ukrainians between Nazis and Communists, 1941-45: Views in Perspectives. Stephan M. Horak, Eastern Illinois University

National Minorities in Poland during World War II. Edward D. Wynot, Jr., Florida State University

Lithuanian Relations with Germany, 1939-40. Julius P. Slavenas, State University College of New York, Buffalo

COMMENT: Paul Hehn, State University College of New York, Brockport

69. THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR OF 1894-95: A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

CHAIR: Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University

The Japanese View. Shumpei Okamoto, Temple University

The Chinese View. Samuel C. Chu, Ohio State University

The Korean View. Bonnie B. Oh, Loyola University of Chicago

COMMENT: Marius B. Jansen

70. THE EVOLUTION OF THE IRISH QUESTION IN BRITISH POLITICS, 1910-49

Joint Session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIR: Gilbert A. Cahill, State University College of New York, Cortland

Origins of the Irish Constitutional Deadlock: Parliament's Political Crisis in the Summer of 1910. John D. Fair, Auburn University, Montgomery

Catholic and British Dimensions of Twentieth-Century Irish Democracy. Lawrence J. McCaffrey, Loyola University, Chicago

From the Commonwealth to Republic: Anglo-Irish Relations in the Final Years of the Irish Free State. Thomas E. Hachey, Marquette University

COMMENT: Gilbert A. Cahill

71. GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND CULTURAL LIFE IN GERMANY

Joint Session with the Conference Group on Central European History

CHAIR: Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study

Göttingen and Weimar: The Emergence of Fundamental Attitudes toward the Social Sciences in Eighteenth-Century Germany. Hugh West, Stanford University

The Political Background of the Foundation of Bayreuth, 1876. David C. Large, Smith College

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Art and the National Image: The Conflict over Germany's Participation in the St. Louis Exhibition. Peter Paret, Stanford University

COMMENT: George L. Mosse, University of Wisconsin, Madison

72. URBAN RESPONSES TO PROBLEMS OF REVOLUTION IN CHINA IN THE 1920s

CHAIR: Guy S. Alitto, University of Akron

Mobilized or Organized? Shanghai Workers in the Great Revolution. Edward Hammond, University of Rochester

Revolution and the Chinese Bourgeoisie. Arif Dirlik, Duke University
The Revolt of the Young Intelligentsia in Urban China: Shanghai Students in the National Revolution. Ka-che Yip, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: Barry C. Keenan, Denison University

73. PEOPLE AND SOCIETY IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

CHAIR: Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University

The Peopling of British North America. Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University

COMMENT: Robert V. Wells, Union College; Robert Mitchell, University of Maryland; Aubrey C. Land, University of Georgia

74. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAIR: Ernest A. Menze, Iona College

Totalitarianism Reconsidered. Michael Curtis, Rutgers University

COMMENT: Ernst Nolte, Freie Universität, Berlin; Robert J. Soucy, Oberlin College; Ernest A. Menze

75. AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE: THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIR: Mary P. Ryan, State University of New York, Binghamton

The Social Origins of Early Factory Workers: Women Operatives in the Lowell Mills, 1830-50. Thomas Dublin, University of California, San Diego

The Frontier Woman as City Worker: Women of Dallas, Texas, 1856-80. Elizabeth York Enstam, Dallas, Texas

Technological Change and Women's Work: Mechanization in the Berkshire Paper Industry, 1820-85. Judith A. McGaw, University of Oklahoma

COMMENT: Mary P. Ryan

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**76. TENURE, UNIONIZATION, AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
IN AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION: TRADITION AND
EXPERIENCE**

CHAIR: Jean T. Joughin, American University

The Tradition of Faculty Tenure before Collective Bargaining. Walter P. Metzger, Columbia University

Tenure, Unionization, and Collective Bargaining: The Recent Experience. Irwin H. Polishook, Lehman College, City University of New York

COMMENT: L. Pearce Williams, Cornell University; Alexander Sedgwick, University of Virginia

**77. VARIETIES OF PEASANT EXPERIENCE IN THE
MIDDLE AGES**

CHAIR: Edwin B. DeWindt, University of Detroit

A Carolingian Census from Lower Bavaria. Carl Hammer, Carnegie-Mellon University

St. Ives: The Economy of a Small Town with a Great Fair. Ellen Wedemeyer Moore, Loyola University, Montreal

Varieties of Peasant Legal Experience: The Huntingdon Eyre of 1286. Anne Reiber DeWindt, Wayne County Community College

COMMENT: J. Ambrose Raftis, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

**78. LATIN AMERICAN FAMILY STRUCTURES IN THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY**

CHAIR: Richard N. Sinkin, University of Texas, Austin

Marriage Patterns in Mexico City, 1811. Silvia Arrom, Yale University

The Traditional Mineiro Family: The Adaptive Houseful, 1796-1850. Donald Ramos, Cleveland State University

COMMENT: Maria Luíza Marcílio, University of California, Berkeley; Myton Gutmann, University of Texas, Austin

**79. RELIGION AND SOCIETY IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY
NETHERLANDS**

Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIR: De Lamar Jensen, Brigham Young University

Religious Factions among the Regents of Amsterdam in the Period of Its Reformation. Carl Bangs, Saint Paul School of Theology

Family Allegiance and Religious Persuasion: The Lesser Nobility and the Revolt of the Netherlands. Sherrin Wyntjes, University of Massachusetts, Boston

COMMENT: James D. Tracey, University of Minnesota

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80. STATE HISTORY: NEW GROWTH IN AN OLD FIELD

CHAIR: Richard Jensen, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, and Newberry Library

Nation, Region, and Community: Toward an Analytical Framework for State History. John Alexander Williams, West Virginia University

COMMENT: Charles S. Peterson, Utah State University; B. Phinzy Spalding, University of Georgia

81. GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL CHANGE, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Robert J. Bezucha, Amherst College

Regional Integration and Political Development in Pre-Unification Italy: The Case of Genoa and Piedmont, 1815-60. David G. LoRomer, Michigan State University

Limoges and Its Banlieu and Hinterland: Political and Social Consequences of Urban Growth in the Nineteenth Century. John M. Merriman, Yale University

The Human Hinterland of the Industrial City: Changing Patterns of Migration to Düsseldorf in the Nineteenth Century. Steven Hochstadt, Brown University

COMMENT: Robert J. Bezucha

82. MODERNIZATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE MIDDLE EASTERN CITY

CHAIR: Charles Issawi, Princeton University

The Growth of Beirut in the Nineteenth Century. Leila Fawaz, Harvard University

Social Thought and Material Change in Nineteenth-Century Egypt: The Planning of Modern Cairo, 1863-82. Basim Musallam, University of Pennsylvania

Social Change and Municipal Reform in Istanbul, 1850-70. Steven Rosenthal, University of Hartford

COMMENT: Donald G. Quataert, University of Houston

83. AMERICAN PROTESTANT EVANGELISM AND AFRICAN RESPONSES IN GABON AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA, 1842-1913

CHAIR: Stanley Shaloff, Department of State and George Washington University

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. David E. Gardinier, Marquette University

The American Presbyterians. Penelope Campbell, Agnes Scott College

COMMENT: Paul R. Dekar, McMaster Divinity College; Stanley Shaloff

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84. MAPS IN HISTORICAL STUDIES

CHAIR: Edward W. Fox, Cornell University

Data in Search of Maps. Adele Hast, *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*, Newberry Library

The Case for Historical Cartographic Data Files. John H. Long, Newberry Library

Maps as Primary Sources. Josef Konvitz, Michigan State University

COMMENT: Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison

85. TRADE AND TRADERS IN EASTERN EUROPE, 1500-1700

CHAIR: Samuel H. Baron, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Archangel Trade and the Russian Merchants, 1580-1710. Paul A. Bushkovitch, Yale University

The Struggle for the Elbing Staple: An Episode in the History of Commercial Monopolies. Jan Krzysztof Fedorowicz, University of Western Ontario

Ivan the Terrible, Giles Fletcher, and the Muscovite Merchantry: A Reconsideration. Samuel H. Baron

COMMENT: The Audience

86. NAZISM IN AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHAIR: Max H. Kele, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

From Splinter Party to Mass Movement: The Austrian Nazi Breakthrough, 1930-33. Bruce F. Pauley, Florida Technological University

Between Democracy and Gleichschaltung: Relationships between the Sudeten German Party and Hitler. Ronald Smelser, University of Utah

COMMENT: F. Gregory Campbell, Yale University; Andrew G. Whiteside, Queens College, City University of New York

87. NEW SOURCES FOR MEDIEVAL SOCIAL HISTORY

CHAIR: Nan L. Hahn, University of Nebraska, Omaha

Social History in Late Medieval Pastoral Documents. Joseph Goering, Erindale College

Peasant Architecture in Late Medieval Manuscript Illumination. Sarah McKinnon, University of Winnipeg

COMMENT: T. A. Sandquist, University of Toronto

88. MERCHANT AND MONARCH IN CADIZ AND MEXICO

CHAIR: Lyle N. McAlister, University of Florida

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Merchant and Monarch in Cadiz and Mexico in the Era of Charles III: A Profile. Barbara Stein (in collaboration with Stanley J. Stein), Princeton University

COMMENT: Walter Minchinton, University of Exeter; Susan Socolow, Emory University; Frank R. Safford, Northwestern University; Geoffrey Gilbert, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

89. DOCTORAL PROGRAMS AND THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

CHAIR: Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University

New Developments in the Ph.D. Program with Reference to the Training of Teachers. Emory G. Evans, University of Maryland
The Character and Purpose of the Doctor of Arts. Earl A. Reitan, Illinois State University

The Perspective of the Community College. Donald A. Singer, Southwestern College, Chula Vista

90. THE RENAISSANCE AND THE CHURCH FATHERS OF WEST AND EAST

CHAIR: Deno J. Geanakoplos, Yale University

Bessarion and the Greek Church Fathers. Francis X. Murphy, Holy Redeemer College

Erasmus and the Latin Fathers. John C. Olin, Fordham University

The Church Fathers and Oxford Professors. Guy F. Lytle, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Eugene F. Rice, Jr., Columbia University

91. MEDICAL POWER IN EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

CHAIR: Dora B. Weiner, Manhattanville College

Nurses and Doctors in Conflict: Piety and Medicine in the Paris Hotel-Dieu on the Eve of the French Revolution. Louis S. Greenbaum, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Ideology of Medical Power: The Program for Professional Monopoly in France, 1770-1830. Matthew Ramsey, Harvard University

Medical Power and the Psychiatric Profession in Nineteenth-Century France: The Rejection of Alternatives to the Asylum. Marc Alexander, University of Maryland Baltimore County

COMMENT: Ann F. LaBerge, Knoxville, Tennessee

92. THE "TURBULENT YEARS" REVISITED: AMERICAN WORKERS IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION

CHAIR: James A. Hodges, College of Wooster

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Effects of Economic Depression on Working-Class Attitudes: The 1930s. Robert S. McElvaine, Millsaps College

The C.I.O. Response: Design from Above or Push from Below? Len De Caux, Glendale, California

Labor in the Thirties: The Restorative Impulse. Bernard Sternsher, Bowling Green State University

COMMENT: Irving Bernstein, University of California, Los Angeles

93. AFRICAN RESPONSES TO THE IMPOSITION OF EUROPEAN COLONIAL RULE

CHAIR: Ross E. Dunn, San Diego State University

The Giriama of Kenya's Coastal Hinterland: Transition to Colonial Rule. Cynthia L. Brantley, University of California, Davis

Marrakech, the Rehamna, and the Transition to Colonial Rule in Morocco. Ellen Hoover, Yale University

COMMENT: Francis Bode, Washington, D.C.; Ross E. Dunn

94. EUROPEAN WOMEN'S TRADE UNIONISM

CHAIR: R. J. Q. Adams, Texas A&M University

British Women's Trade Unionism, 1874-1931. Norbert C. Soldon, West Chester State College

German Women's Trade Unionism, 1890-1930. Jean H. Quataert, University of Houston, Clearwater

Italian Women's Trade Unionism, 1890-1925. Claire La Vigna, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Marilyn J. Boxer, San Diego State University

95. JAMES F. BYRNES AND THE EMERGING COLD WAR

Joint Session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIR: Theodore A. Wilson, University of Kansas

The United States, France, and the American Treaty on German Disarmament, 1946: A Study in Cold War Mythmaking. John Gimbel, Humboldt State University

The Threat of Peace: James F. Byrnes and the New York Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Patricia Dawson Ward, Baylor University

The Resignation of James F. Byrnes: A Cold War Milestone. Jean Edward Smith, University of Toronto

COMMENT: Daniel Yergin, Harvard Business School

96. FAMILY, FERTILITY, AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE

CHAIR: Robert A. Nye, University of Oklahoma

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The Families of British, French, and American Creative Writers, 1700-1900. Mary K. Matossian and William D. Schafer, University of Maryland

British Quaker Families, 1660-1840. Richard T. Vann, Wesleyan University

COMMENT: John Modell, University of Minnesota; John R. Gillis, Rutgers University

97. CRUSADE FOR COMMUNITY: THE AMERICANIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIR: William Preston, John Jay College, City University of New York

A Government in Search of a Policy: The Federal Role in Americanization. John F. McClymer, Assumption College

Unity and Community: The Foreign Language Information Service and the Social Technology of Cultural Reform. Daniel E. Weinberg, San Diego History Research Center and San Diego State University

Americanization through Cultural Pluralism: The Role of the International Institutes of the Young Women's Christian Association. Raymond A. Mohl, Florida Atlantic University

COMMENT: Henry B. Leonard, Kent State University

98. ESTATES AND CLASSES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

CHAIR: Gerald L. Soliday, University of Texas, Dallas

In What Way There Was Not Yet a German Bourgeoisie: The Merchant State of Frankfurt am Main, 1815-64. Allan N. Sharlin, Princeton University

Craft Group and Class Interest: The Structure of Work and Class Consciousness in Late Nineteenth-Century France. Michael P. Hanagan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

COMMENT: Harvey Smith, University of Northern Illinois