

*Annual Report*  
OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL  
ASSOCIATION



FOR THE YEAR

1966

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VOLUME 1

+

*Proceedings*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS  
*City of Washington*

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## Letter of Submittal

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

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 1966.

Respectfully,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, Secretary

III

## Letter of Transmittal

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

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

As provided by law, I submit to you herewith the report of the American Historical Association for the year 1966. This by custom consists of two volumes.

Volume I comprises the proceedings of the Association for 1966, the report of its Pacific Coast Branch for 1966, and the list of the members of the Association, as of this July, which customarily appears in our report every three years.

Volume II will contain the Writings on American History for 1964.

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

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

## INTRODUCTION

The American Historical Association is a non-profit, membership corporation created in 1889 by special act of Congress for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research. Persons interested in the study of history, whether professionally or otherwise, are invited to membership. Present paid membership is about 16,000.

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

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

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

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

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# ACT OF INCORPORATION

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

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

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

# CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I

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

## ARTICLE II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

## ARTICLE III

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

## ARTICLE IV

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

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



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

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

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

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

#### ARTICLE V

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3. For the transaction of necessary business when the Council is not in session, the Council shall elect annually from its membership an Executive Committee of not more than six members which shall include the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer.

Subject always to the general direction of the Council, the Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of Association interests and the carrying out of Association policies.

## ARTICLE VI

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

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

## ARTICLE VII

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

other law applicable to fiduciaries and the liabilities of the individual members of the Board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them.

#### ARTICLE VIII

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

# 1967 Officers, Council, Nominating Committee and Board of Trustees

## OFFICERS

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HAJO HOLBORN  
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PAUL L. WARD  
American Historical Association

### MANAGING EDITOR

HENRY R. WINKLER  
American Historical Review

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American Historical Association

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PHILIP D. CURTIN  
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Dick and Merle-Smith of New York (term expires 1970)

# **1966 Officers' Reports**



## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR 1966

It is a pleasure to report on the Association's activities for the year 1966, the first full year since my coming on the staff. Surprisingly, it has been a year of continued growth in membership, unchecked by the 50% increase in dues that took effect September first. The increased dues have facilitated installing a modest array of IBM machines, under the care of a new business manager, which promises to make a number of our routines speedier and more economical as soon as the present process of conversion is completed.

The machines are one evidence that the Association is moving to a new scale of operation, which we cannot regret if we wish history and the historical profession to maintain their proportionate influence in our country's life. Another evidence is that this year's printing of the small pamphlet History as a Career has gone out in response to requests over twice as fast as its previous printing. The Association's Professional Register seems to have caught on, to such an extent that this fall in the first two issues of the Newsletter it had nearly three times as many items as a year before. Business of all sorts, in fact, has quietly so risen in volume as to begin to cut into the amount of time available to the Executive Secretary for staff work for the Association committees. We must now add to the staff for this particular purpose.

Several urgent matters have been forced on the Association by outside developments. The distressing prolongation at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of the suit to halt distribution of Sylvester K. Stevens' book made it last spring necessary for the Association to form jointly with the Organization of American Historians a committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians. The latter's appeal sent out in mid-summer brought a generous response from members and friends of the history profession. We probably must not hope for a quick or easy settlement of all that we consider at stake in this litigation, and several further appeals and legal efforts by the joint committee may be needed before a satisfactory ruling is secured from the courts, to make clear the historian's right to publish the honest work of his craft embodying his own individual best judgments on whatever controversial matters fall within his subject.

Criticisms in California and elsewhere of the Caughey-Franklin-May textbook illustrate the importance of our pressing for such a ruling. At the same time, a bill reported in Congress in October to revise the copyright law opens up new possibilities for misunderstandings in practice which call for fresh efforts by our staff and by the Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry. Third, in the second half of 1966 the Association has encountered regrettable difficulties in trying to clear up a confusing similarity between its name and that of a new society in Washington; fortunately, an early settlement of this is now in prospect.

The year's major effort has been toward more effective relations with history teaching in the schools. Under a sub-contract from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association this year completed for the Office of Education a survey of the impact of the summer 1965 NDEA Institutes for history teachers. The final report by James L. Cate, who directed the survey, was printed and widely distributed in November. Shortly before that, the Council on Basic Education mailed to all our members a pamphlet containing a few carefully thought-out statements on the problem of history in the schools. Then our increasingly good relations with the National Council for the Social Studies were marked at Thanksgiving time by history's having first place among the main speeches at the Council's annual meeting at Cleveland, in the form of a speech by your Executive Secretary. We must not blink the magnitude of the job still to be done, before history in universities and colleges can be working smoothly, as a team, with history in the schools of our country. But the Association, through its committees and the efforts of many individual members, is by now once again seriously engaged on the task and making progress.

Day-to-day communication with the Office of Education on this task, and cooperation with it on specific programs, have this year been gratifyingly effective. Relations with

other branches of the government in Washington are less frequent but are developing well. The new National Endowment for the Humanities has shown cordial appreciation of historians' needs and abilities. In September the Endowment announced a small grant to the Association for a survey of bibliographical services in history, which is under the supervision of Oron Hale's Joint Bibliographical Committee and is directed by Aubrey Land. With prospect of another grant from the Endowment, by early December the Association completed arrangements for Neal Allen to direct a team project of preparing a volume of selected colonial court records of the eighteenth century, on the subject of freedom under law.

In the field of its own international relations, the Association continued its special assistance to historians under arrangements with the Asia Foundation. At the direction of the Program Committee it arranged for two foreign historians, from Japan and Russia, to visit this country to present papers at the New York meeting. Its committee on International Historical Activities has circulated a questionnaire to Americans who in 1965 attended the International Historical Congress at Vienna; and on this basis the Committee is looking forward to assembling suggestions for the planners for the next Congress, which is scheduled for Moscow in 1970.

A matter of live concern for the Association throughout the year have been efforts looking toward a center for scholars in the city of Washington as a memorial to President Woodrow Wilson. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission created by Congress received early in 1966 an initial proposal, which drew its character and many actual sentences from Julian P. Boyd's presidential address of December 1964, the address which laid out the case for a center for historians in Washington. Late in 1966 a bill was introduced in Congress calling for detailed study by the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial proposed finally by the Memorial Commission, to be located directly north of the National Archives and to include a center for scholars. This development seems gratifyingly compatible with what the Association has been seeking, although this last will now need special efforts on our part.

Even when such a new center has taken shape, the heart of the Association's work will remain the volunteer responses of its committees and members to the needs and opportunities facing this profession. This is most massively evident in the work of each year's Program Committee and Local Arrangements Committee for the annual meetings, at which so much work of all sorts gets done with so much helpful stimulation for better scholarship. The work of our staff, whose devotion and high quality I deeply appreciate, is properly focused on making the most of these volunteer efforts, at all levels.

As final work, I judge that the case for membership in the Association is worth putting more strongly than ever because of the developments of this year and recent years. Historians in and out of our educational institutions who are not members of this Association, or at least of one of its sister organizations, are inevitably out of touch with the vigorous "criticism by peers" which is the heart and backbone of our discipline. They are also unable adequately to appreciate and share the present efforts to champion the interests of history among the pushes and changes on our national scene--efforts I feel have unusually good prospects at the moment, if only we make right use of our opportunities. I hope, therefore, that our number of members will continue its surprising increase.

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

## REPORT OF THE MANAGING EDITOR FOR 1966

The past year has been a relatively routine one in the history of the Review. Its offices, for the information of colleagues who wish to visit when they are in Washington, have been transferred from the basement to the second floor of the Association's headquarters. The move, designed to make room for various business machines installed by

the Association, has proved to be most successful. More space and more efficiently organized space are now available to the staff, and while this may not affect the quality of the Review, it will certainly improve the morale of those who are responsible for it.

The expansion of the Review can hardly have escaped the notice of members. Volume LXXI (October 1965 - July 1966) contains 1605 pages as compared with 1376 pages in the previous volume. For the most part, this figure reflects the continuing growth of the review section of our journal. In 1963-1964, some 786 reviews were published; in 1964-1965 the number increased to 900; and this year we printed 966. In part these figures are a response to the fact that more historians are publishing more books; in part they indicate that we are having slightly more success in eliciting books for review from publishers in other countries. But of course the process of growth continues to pose problems. Reviews have to be postponed from issue to issue, lengths of reviews must be rigorously limited, and books are not reviewed that might well be noticed if there were space to print them.

In order to make possible even the current level of reviews, various expedients have been necessary. A year ago I pointed out that I had acted to restrict our advertising to a fixed proportion of the Review's pages. I recognize that the offering of new books of all kinds is a service to the profession, but I am compelled to set up priorities, and clearly the scholarly discussion of a book is usually more valuable than its advertisement. Similarly, I have, with the approval of the Board of Editors, changed the section of the Review labeled "Historical News" to "Association Notes" to reflect the fact that many materials previously published in the Review will now appear in the AHA Newsletter, which has become so important a part of the publication program of the Association. In this way, a few more pages have been made available for reviews in each issue, but there is a point of diminishing returns for expedients.

To be sure, the limitation of reviews to between 300 to 500 words seems to have its compensations. My impression is that the necessity for compression has encouraged reviewers to be more careful with their writing, to be certain that what they have to say is relevant to the discussion of the work under consideration. As a consequence, the editorial staff has had to do less tinkering with the contributions we receive, and those contributions, in turn, have much more often than not fulfilled the basic purposes of description and evaluation for which a review section is intended.

As for articles, Volume LXXI contained of course Frederic C. Lane's presidential address, "At the Roots of Republicanism," one review article, six "general" essays, six articles on modern European history, five on United States history, and one on a medieval subject. Lest this breakdown be judged to reflect an editor's bias, let me quickly point out that of the 282 articles submitted last year, exactly five were in ancient history and no more than 14 in medieval history. Whatever conclusions may be drawn from it, there seems to be an almost direct correlation between the number of articles in a given field and what is published. But I have tried, within the framework of what comes across my desk, to make the Review as varied as possible and representative of what is happening in the world of historical scholarship.

During the course of the year, the Board of Editors authorized a change in procedure that will interest all contributors to the Review. When requests come to the Executive Secretary for permission to reprint articles from the Review, the authors are now given the option of having the copyrights transferred to them. If they do so, they can then set their own terms for permissions to reprint, allowing abridgements or not as they wish. When an author chooses to leave the management of the copyright in the Association's hands, the reprinting will still require the author's permission, a \$50.00 fee for an article of normal length, and agreement to reprint in full including all footnotes. In the light of the widespread use of anthologies of scholarly articles in schools and colleges, it has appeared wise to allow the author of an article to decide how and under what terms his work will be reprinted.

My gratitude and that of my excellent staff for the cooperation of our colleagues in the administrative offices of the Association and of the Board of Editors is very great indeed. Let me add a special word of thanks to Charles Mullett, whose term on the Board of Editors comes to an end at this meeting. His wise advice on all matters of

policy, like his judgment on a wide range of manuscripts, was always given promptly, cheerfully, and with a wit that often lightened the day for all of us. I know he will understand when I say that I intend in the future to impose upon his good nature as much as he will permit me to do. Meanwhile, I will continue to try to evaluate manuscripts quickly but carefully, to make use of the talents of new reviewers as well as of more established scholars, and in general to produce a Review that adequately mirrors the tasks and the achievements of our profession.

HENRY R. WINKLER, Managing Editor

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965-66

The American Historical Association headquarters and its equipment are valued at \$101,337. On August 31, 1966, the Association had \$42,894 in cash for general purposes. Temporary investments of unrestricted funds amounted to \$77,082; \$41,981 was in receivables, of which the primary amount represented editorial expense reimbursements due from the Macmillan Company (and received shortly after end of the fiscal year). Funds unrestricted as to use of income and in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York under the direction of the Board of Trustees amount to \$356,174. These items (headquarters building and equipment, cash, receivables, and invested funds) constitute assets of \$619,468 available for general purposes of the Association.

Securities in the portfolio of the Matteson Fund amount to \$92,209; those in other specific restricted Association funds amount to \$420,649. The various restricted funds total \$512,858.

Funds, restricted and unrestricted, composing the total assets of the Association, amount to \$1,030,989 if the book value of permanent investments is used. If market values according to August 31, 1966, appraisal are used, the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,262,363. There is an increase of \$57,470 in value of Association funds if book value is used but a decrease of \$72,287 in value of Association funds if market value is used. The decrease in value of assets if market value is used reflects the past year's downward trend in value of stocks and bonds within the overall national economy.

A professionally trained Business Manager has been appointed to the headquarters staff and, under direction of the Treasurer and Executive Secretary, is responsible for streamlining our business procedures and supervising the Association's new data processing functions. Our system of accounting is being revised during the 1966-67 fiscal year so as to reflect more accurately the true costs of the various Association operations.

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

ELMER LOUIS KAYSER, Treasurer

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
BALANCE SHEET  
AUGUST 31, 1966 AND 1965

ASSETS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
<b>General Fund:</b>		
Cash.....	\$42,894.43	\$51,206.20
Due from employees.....	306.52	
Due from Macmillan Co. ....	31,674.48	
Advance to NDEA Evaluation Study.....	10,000.00	
Temporary investments, at cost (market value - \$76,107.46 and \$126,513.62).....	77,081.94	126,219.31
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value - \$497,634.73 and \$500,934.75).....	<u>356,173.83</u>	<u>298,299.50</u>
Total general fund.....	<u>518,131.20</u>	<u>475,725.01</u>
<b>Special Funds and Grants:</b>		
Cash.....	114,510.01	90,029.51
Due from General Fund.....	1,702.62	
Temporary investments, at cost (market value - \$129,422.61 and \$142,048.09).....	131,079.76	141,717.64
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value - \$242,210.54 and \$291,119.57).....	173,356.28	173,356.28
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value - \$115,899.91 and \$132,798.13).....	<u>92,209.23</u>	<u>92,690.98</u>
Total special funds and grants.....	<u>512,857.90</u>	<u>497,794.41</u>
<b>Plant Fund:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost.....	128,069.89	122,820.09
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	<u>26,733.25</u>	<u>22,768.16</u>
Total plant fund.....	<u>101,336.64</u>	<u>100,051.93</u>
Totals.....	<u>\$1,132,325.74</u>	<u>\$1,073,571.35</u>

LIABILITIES

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
<b>General Fund:</b>		
Unremitted payroll taxes.....	\$401.79	\$182.02
Special escrow funds.....	600.00	600.00
Due to Special Funds and Grants.....	1,702.62	
Fund balance.....	<u>515,426.79</u>	<u>474,942.99</u>
Total general fund.....	<u>518,131.20</u>	<u>475,725.01</u>
<b>Special Funds and Grants:</b>		
Fund balance.....	512,857.90	497,794.41
Total special Funds and grants.....	<u>512,857.90</u>	<u>497,794.41</u>
<b>Plant Fund:</b>		
Fund balance.....	101,336.64	100,051.93
Total plant fund.....	<u>101,336.64</u>	<u>100,051.93</u>
Totals.....	<u>\$1,132,325.74</u>	<u>\$1,073,571.35</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ON A CASH BASIS)  
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1966

Fund or Grant	Balances, Sept. 1, 1965	Income	Expenditures	Balances, August 31, 1966
Adams Prize.....		\$3.94		\$3.94
Asia Foundation-Travel.....	\$623.98	*2,500.00	\$3,123.98	-0-
Beer Prize.....	9,074.25	294.00	300.00	9,068.25
Beveridge Memorial.....	122,631.20	10,259.23	1,681.95	131,208.58
Carnegie Grant for the Hist. of Amer. Educ.....	1,030.01		1,029.30	.71
Carnegie Grant--Travel.....	1,134.20	39.10	720.00	453.30
Corey Prize.....	5,466.44	92.75		5,559.19
Dunning Prize.....	8,000.00	1,813.30	100.00	9,713.30
Endowment.....	29,050.29	**14,697.04		43,747.33
Ford Grant-Biblio. of British History.....	2,723.12	*6,000.00	5,600.00	3,123.12
Ford Grant-Conf. on Lat. Am. History.....	82,781.03	6,132.37	11,941.35	76,972.05
Ford Grant-Study of Nat'l Bias in Textbooks.....	5,149.17		2,217.04	2,932.13
Jt. Comm. for the Defense.....		*8,907.15	4,197.71	4,709.44
Haring Prize.....	3,473.71	89.36		3,563.07
The Historical Center.....	10.00	*27.00		37.00
History as a Career.....	131.17	398.71	754.46	#224.58
J. Franklin Jameson.....	5,626.01	490.75	121.05	5,995.71
Littleton-Griswold.....	45,810.02	2,439.31	217.68	48,031.65
David M. Matteson.....	128,680.65	5,114.83	1,135.66	132,659.82
NDEA Follow-up Study.....			7,190.50	#7,190.50
Professional Register.....	2,175.50	2,317.49	3,285.82	1,207.17
Reserve-Repairs & Renovations.....	1,824.16	1,500.00		3,324.16
Revolving Fund, Publications.....	4,094.43	208.00		4,302.43
Revolving Fund, Service Center.....	36,115.03	46,471.93	51,174.01	31,412.95
Schuyler Prize.....	449.60	15.74		465.34
White Prize.....	1,740.34	42.00		1,782.34
Totals.....	\$497,794.41	\$109,854.00	\$94,790.51	\$512,857.90

# Debit Balance

\* Contributions and Grants

\*\*\$802.04 represents contributions and grants.

## DRAFT BUDGETS, 1966-67, 1967-68

	Actual 65/66	Original proposed 66/67	Proposed revised 66/67	Proposed 67/68
<u>INCOME</u>				
Dues.....	\$140,562	\$190,000	\$210,000	\$224,000
Annual Meeting.....	32,884	36,000	28,000	22,000
Investment Income.....	23,996	25,000	24,000	25,000
Gains on Securities Sales.....	*60,921			
Royalties, Permissions, etc.....	5,310	5,000	7,000	6,000
	<u>\$263,673</u>	<u>\$256,000</u>	<u>\$270,000</u>	<u>\$277,000</u>
<u>DISBURSEMENTS</u>				
Salaries:.....	\$54,561	\$60,250	\$66,000	\$70,700
Retirement Annuities.....	3,711	3,500	3,600	6,000
Retirement Pay (P. Washington).....	642	900	760	1,000
Travel.....	13,444	10,000	10,000	10,000
Payroll Taxes.....	2,788	3,500	3,000	6,000
Insurance.....	891	2,450	2,200	2,500
Data Processing Equipment.....		9,600	9,000	9,000
Office Expenses.....	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
House Operating Expenses.....	4,741	4,000	6,000	6,000
Furniture & Equipment.....	5,506		4,000	4,000
Audit & Legal.....	13,069	3,500	12,000	10,000
American Historical Review***.....	79,062	83,600	86,200	111,300
AHA Newsletter.....	9,015	8,500	15,000	15,000
AHA Service Center***.....			22,000	9,400
Pacific Coast Subvention.....	300	300	500	500
Council & Committees.....	9,081	20,000	10,000	10,000
Annual Meeting.....	10,552	19,600	8,000	8,000
Miscellaneous Dues.....	400	535	600	600
Bldg. Maintenance & Repair.....	589	2,500	2,500	5,000
Investment Mgmt. Fee.....	3,047		3,500	3,500
Contingent & Miscellaneous.....	1,792	6,500	2,500	2,500
	<u>\$223,191</u>	<u>\$248,235</u>	<u>\$276,360</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>

\* This \$60,921 figure represents a capital, long-term gain on sale of Endowment Fund Securities, not cash available for general AHA operating purposes; the gain remained within the corpus of the Endowment Fund.  
Hence available funds were \$60,921 less than shown under INCOME. We disbursed \$20,439 more than received.

\*\* See below for analysis of American Historical Review expenses.

\*\*\* See below for analysis of AHA Service Center for Teachers of History expenses.

## DRAFT BUDGETS, 1966-67, 1967-68--Continued

## \*Analysis of Service Center Budget

	Actual 65/66	Original proposed 66/67	Proposed revised 66/67	Proposed 67/68
<u>Disbursements</u>				
Salaries & Payroll Tax.....	\$19,500	\$18,265	\$20,500	\$21,400
Office Expenses.....	5,500	5,500	5,000	6,000
Mailing Costs.....	2,700	1,500	3,000	3,500
Travel.....	1,764	1,500	1,500	1,500
Author Fees & Prod Costs.....	22,210	25,000	25,000	25,000
Conferences.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Contingent.....	.....	1,000	2,000	2,000
	<u>\$51,174</u>	<u>\$57,765</u>	<u>\$62,000</u>	<u>\$64,400</u>
Less:				
Sales of SC Booklets.....	\$46,472	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Reimbursement from SC Revolving Fund.....	<u>4,702</u>	<u>7,765</u>	.....	<u>15,000</u>
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$22,000</u>	<u>\$9,400</u>

\*\*Analysis of American Historical Review Budget

<u>Disbursements</u>				
Salaries & Payroll Taxes.....	\$42,000	\$44,000	\$44,000	\$49,300
Notes & Articles.....	3,134	2,000	3,200	4,000
Printing & Distribution.....	65,286	65,000	66,000	84,000
Office Expenses.....	<u>3,113</u>	.....	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
	<u>\$113,535</u>	<u>\$111,000</u>	<u>\$117,200</u>	<u>\$141,300</u>
Less:				
Editorial Reimbursement from Macmillan Company.....	\$34,471	\$27,400	\$31,000	\$30,000
	<u>\$79,062</u>	<u>\$83,600</u>	<u>\$86,200</u>	<u>\$111,300</u>

## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1966

## I. General

Total Membership:	Dec. 15, 1965	Dec. 15, 1966
Honorary.....	19	17
Life.....	377	399
Annual.....	13,693	15,014
Trustees.....	5	5
Fifty-year members.....	35	35
	<u>14,129</u>	<u>15,470</u>
Total paid membership, including life members.....	14,070	15,413
Delinquent members.....	969	1,380
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	15,039	16,793
Gains:		
Life members.....	47	45
Annual members.....	<u>2,208</u>	<u>2,782</u>
	2,255	2,828
Losses:		
Deaths - Honorary members.....	2	3
Life members.....	8	8
Fifty-year members.....	1	3
Annual members.....	<u>46</u>	<u>40</u>
	57	54
Resignations.....	60	169
Drops.....	<u>592</u>	<u>851</u>
	709	1,074
Net Gain.....	1,546	1,754
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....	15,039	16,793

## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS--Continued

## II. Membership by States

	Dec. 15, 1965	Dec. 15, 1966		Dec. 15, 1965	Dec. 15, 1966
Alabama.....	89	93	New Hampshire.....	75	88
Alaska.....	17	10	New Jersey.....	512	543
Arizona.....	68	74	New Mexico.....	55	55
Arkansas.....	34	41	New York.....	2,062	2,293
California.....	1,320	1,423	North Carolina.....	316	345
Colorado.....	170	165	North Dakota.....	23	22
Connecticut.....	380	390	Ohio.....	589	635
Delaware.....	39	56	Oklahoma.....	72	77
District of Columbia...	470	472	Oregon.....	108	136
Florida.....	144	169	Pennsylvania.....	814	882
Georgia.....	120	143	Puerto Rico.....	16	13
Guam.....	1	1	Rhode Island.....	83	93
Hawaii.....	33	35	South Carolina.....	84	98
Idaho.....	26	24	South Dakota.....	24	26
Illinois.....	752	820	Tennessee.....	141	163
Indiana.....	315	370	Texas.....	413	427
Iowa.....	133	173	Utah.....	45	55
Kansas.....	119	146	Vermont.....	61	55
Kentucky.....	106	136	Virgin Islands.....	1	1
Louisiana.....	101	125	Virginia.....	480	502
Maine.....	59	71	Washington.....	161	200
Maryland.....	461	474	West Virginia.....	61	72
Massachusetts.....	757	859	Wisconsin.....	311	362
Michigan.....	640	563	Wyoming.....	9	8
Minnesota.....	200	227	Canada.....	250	350
Mississippi.....	37	34	Other Countries.....	361	409
Missouri.....	255	290		14,088	15,435
Montana.....	27	34	Address Unknown.....	41	32
Nebraska.....	83	91		14,129	15,470
Nevada.....	15	16	Total.....		

## III. Membership by Regions

<u>New England:</u> Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.....	1,415	1,556
<u>North Atlantic:</u> New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.....	4,358	4,720
<u>South Atlantic:</u> Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida...	1,144	1,257
<u>North Central:</u> Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.....	2,597	2,750
<u>South Central:</u> Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia.....	434	498
<u>West Central:</u> Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.....	1,457	1,645
<u>Pacific Coast:</u> Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska.....	2,054	2,235
<u>Territories and Dependencies:</u> Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam.....	18	15
<u>Canada</u> .....	250	350
<u>Other Countries</u> .....	361	409
<u>Address Unknown</u> .....	41	35
<u>Total</u> .....	14,129	15,470



## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS--Continued

## IV. Deaths Reported Since December 15, 1965

Honorary Members:

Delio Cantimori, Florence, Italy (September 13, 1966)  
 Halvdan Kolt, Lysaker, Norway (December 11, 1965)  
 Franz Schnabel, Munich, Germany (February 25, 1966)

Life Members:

Walter G. Davis, Portland, Maine (June 11, 1966)  
 Chester P. Higby, Pocasset, Mass. (June 6, 1966)  
 Daniel C. Knowlton, Oak Park, Ill. (March 5, 1966)  
 Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D.C. (October 19, 1966)  
 Very Rev. Thomas A. Meehan, Chicago, Ill.  
 Major Hoffman Nickerson, Oyster Bay, N.Y. (March 1965)  
 Robert Livingston Schuyler, Rochester, N.Y. (August 15, 1966)  
 Lynn Thorndike, New York, N.Y. (December 28, 1965)

Fifty-Year Members:

Herbert C. Bell, Middleton, Conn.  
 J. G. de R. Hamilton, Chapel Hill, N.C. (December 1961)  
 Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Princeton, N.J. (March 23, 1966)

Annual Members:

J. Harry Bennett, Jr., Austin, Texas (March 25, 1966)  
 Arthur I. Bernstein, Brooklyn, N.Y. (May 5, 1966)  
 Richard L. Beyer, Erie, Pa. (August 7, 1966)  
 Mrs. Dorothy G. Brunk, Bloomington, Ill.  
 Louis E. Bumgartner, Athens, Ga. (December 23, 1965)  
 H. Bailey Carroll, Austin, Texas (May 12, 1966)  
 Chang Kwei-yung, Berlin, Germany  
 J.K.D. Chivers, Lawrenceville, N.J. (August 1966)  
 Eleanor Florance, Shaker Heights, Ohio  
 Gordon L. Goodman, Chicago, Ill. (October 1966)  
 William M. Jordan, Port Washington, N.Y. (January 10, 1966)  
 John H. Kent, Burlington, Vt. (September 27, 1966)  
 Marshall M. Knappen, Kalamazoo, Mich. (January 17, 1966)  
 Frederick W. Loetscher, Princeton, N.J. (July 31, 1966)  
 Richard W. Mathews, Los Angeles, Calif. (January 1966)  
 John Miller, Jr., Washington, D.C. (January 7, 1966)  
 Enoch L. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn. (December 25, 1965)  
 Horace T. Morse, Minneapolis, Minn. (May 10, 1966)  
 George H. Nelson, Mount Pleasant, Mich.  
 F.D. Nichol, Takoma Park, Md.  
 Paul H. Noyes, New York, N.Y. (February 7, 1966)  
 Donnell M. Owings, Norman, Okla. (February 27, 1966)  
 Benjamin H. Pershing, Carrollton, Ga. (August 4, 1966)  
 Millicent B. Rex, Greenway, Va. (May 5, 1966)  
 Robert L. Reynolds, Madison, Wis. (April 29, 1966)  
 Richard Salomon, Gambier, Ohio (February 3, 1966)  
 Mary L. Sawyer, Newton Highlands, Mass. (March 7, 1966)  
 Joseph W. Schmitz, San Antonio, Texas (February 16, 1966)  
 Morrison Sharp, North Canton, Ohio  
 Lyle S. Shelmdine, Tacoma, Wash. (May 1966)  
 Laura M. Shufelt, Delmar, N.Y.  
 Francis B. Simkins, Farmville, Va. (February 9, 1966)  
 Leonid C. Sonevitsky, New York, N.Y. (August 6, 1966)  
 George C. Soulis, Berkeley, Calif. (June 22, 1966)  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Annapolis, Md. (April 16, 1966)  
 H. Gresham Toole, Huntington, W. Va. (October 27, 1965)  
 Abbot P. Usher, Salem, Mass. (June 18, 1965)  
 Mrs. Flora L. Ward, South Pasadena, Calif.  
 Howard E. Wilson, Pacific Palisades, Calif.  
 William L. Wyckoff, New York, N.Y. (January 29, 1966)

Clarification of the membership of the American Section of the joint Canadian-American committee is needed. Because Robin Winks is out of the country until fall and the section must be active now to prepare for the 1967 meeting in Toronto, Charles Mullett was appointed to replace Mr. Winks and to serve as chairman of the American Section.

The Council also approved Mr. Ward's resolution on the Fulbright-Hays program:

WHEREAS the Fulbright-Hays exchange program has proved itself of major importance for United States relations with underdeveloped countries, and for stimulating scholarly understanding on both sides of the interchange; and

WHEREAS many senior scholars are in fact unable to accept awards without some provision for travel expenses of their dependents, with the result that programmed awards for the underdeveloped countries have recently been approximately ten percent unfilled, and in many cases filled through choices limited by private financial considerations, contrary to the sense of the program; and

WHEREAS the 87th Congress specifically authorized the expenditure of federal funds for grantees' travel when this would further the purposes of the Fulbright-Hays Act, but since then Congress has consistently chosen not to appropriate funds to this end; therefore, without prejudice to related but less urgent needs under the same program,

Be it RESOLVED that the Council of the American Historical Association respectfully urges the Congress without further delay to appropriate the funds needed to give minimal effective relief to senior grantees who are to teach in the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The Council approved the request of the widow of Charles Sydnor that the copyright on his Slavery in Mississippi be relinquished to her, in view of the law's intent that renewal after twenty-eight years be for the benefit of the author or his heirs.

The Council approved Mr. Ward's request that the Review be authorized--as a number of other publications have already done--to give its contributors the option of having the copyright to their articles assigned to them after the initial publication. Mr. Ward will work out the details with the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Ward read the names of the members of the new Committee on University and College Teaching: Joseph J. Mathews (Emory), Chairman, Gene Brucker (California, Berkeley), Theodore P. Greene (Amherst), Ralph E. Morrow (Washington University), Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton), William R. Taylor (Wisconsin). The committee will meet in May. Each of the two committees on teaching will receive the minutes of the other committee in order to keep everyone properly informed.

The NDEA follow-up evaluation was going forward smoothly at last under the very good leadership of the director, James L. Cate. The Advisory Committee was to meet in Chicago March 27: Adeline Brengle (President, NCSS), Richard H. Brown (Newberry Library), Gilbert C. Fite (Oklahoma), Philip Montag (University of Chicago High School), Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton), David F. Trask (Nebraska), Paul L. Ward (ex officio), Robert L. Zangrando (ex officio). This is a subcontract through ACLS from the Office of Education.

A brief questionnaire on the international Congress in Vienna has been sent to those who attended and the Committee on International Historical Activities will meet in about a month to evaluate them.

The Council next considered the proposed revision of the budget. The Association needs an accounting officer qualified to work with an accounting machine and to serve as the expert for the other machine needs of the office--Professional Register at once, and subsequently membership lists and bills. Mr. Ward explained that the machinery proposed is not a computer system nor as complicated, and that this is a basic system--the first step for any further development. Mr. Kayser noted that this is a rental proposition--\$700 a month; that is, \$8400 for the year, plus \$1200 installation costs and \$1500 for other office equipment.

It was noted that the salary item of \$15,500 included the editorial assistant mentioned earlier by Dr. Zangrando. The further salary item of \$10,000 to \$30,000 was so phrased to cover a younger man to assist Mr. Ward and Dr. Zangrando should a suitable person for the center for scholars campaign not be found in time, so that the office would have to do what it could on this work. The Council approved the budget revisions for 1966-67 and also Mr. Ward's request that funds be made available as needed to begin before September to put these changes in staff and equipment into effect.

The meeting adjourned at 2:55 p.m.

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

## SUPPLEMENTARY ACTION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION Initiated April 22, 1966

A revised version of Mr. Boyd's resolution of March 20, 1966, proposed by the President and Executive Secretary, was circulated for action by the full Council by mail with a cover memorandum dated April 22, 1966. By returning post cards over the next few days, the Council approved the revised resolution, as follows:

Whereas, the case of Frick v. Stevens involves issues of such vital consequence to historians and to the public that the challenge it presents can no longer be ignored; therefore, be it

Resolved, that a Joint Committee of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians be appointed to represent the interest of the historical profession and that of the public; that this committee be designated as "The Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment"; that it be composed of the Presidents of the two organizations as co-chairmen, together with the five immediate past presidents of each organization invited to serve as members, together with two other members of each organization, to be designated by the usual appointing procedures; that it be authorized and instructed to enlist for the defendant, Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, the fullest moral and financial support of the two bodies, at the earliest possible moment and in accord with the provisions of the resolution of the Council of the American Historical Association on March 20, 1966, to wit, "provided that no settlement be entered into out of court and provided also that the defendant agree to seek protection of his rights by entering suit in a Federal Court for the purpose of enjoining the plaintiff from harassing him in the courts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania"; that it be authorized to take all such steps as shall be necessary, or shall be deemed necessary, to implement this purpose, including the raising of funds and retaining of counsel, to seek to vindicate in the courts the rights of historians under the First Amendment.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIONS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action(s) Considered</u>	<u>Result</u>
5-11-66	1. Appointment to the Joint Committee for the Defense, to fill the two positions provided in the resolution of April 22, of Oliver Jensen and Paul Ward.	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action(s) Considered</u>	<u>Result</u>
	2. Authorization of \$1,000 for the Committee's use within the limits (then being determined) appropriate to the AHA's status as a tax-exempt organization.	Approved
7-1-66	Approval of expenditure of \$3,000 from Matteson Fund to subsidize reprinting of Kuehl's <i>Dissertations in History</i> by University of Kentucky Press. The matter was approved but dropped upon word from University of Kentucky Press.	(Approved)
7-8-66	Submission of request for Corey Prize funds to the Merrill Trust.	Approved
7-15-66	1. Extending an invitation to the Comite International des Sciences Historiques to hold its Congress in the U.S. in 1975.	Approved
	2. Requesting funds for this purpose from ACLS.	Approved
8-8-66	Confirmation that prospective bequest (Attorney Grometstein submitted it for a client) is satisfactory to AHA under the conditions proposed (for prize fund in American social and intellectual history).	Approved
8-9-66	Whether to participate in International Textbook Project (jointly with Phi Delta Kappa and NCSS and contributing \$1,000).	Approved
9-2-66	1. Acceptance of statement submitted by Committee on Textbook Pressures.	Approved
	2. Whether to lay before the membership the constitutional amendment recommended by the Nominating Committee.	Approved
9-17-66	Whether to prepare to go to court on the American Historical Society matter, by having legal papers prepared by counsel and advising AHS of such action.	Approved
11-30-66	Advancement of \$2,000 for the use of the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment to cover legal fees for the appeal.	Approved

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE ACTIONS

5-29-66	Increase of appropriation to Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment from \$1,000 to \$3,000.	Approved
6-10-66	Increase of salary for junior member of <u>Review</u> staff.	Approved

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION December 27, 1966

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, AHA President Roy F. Nichols. Present were: Mr. Nichols; Hajo Holborn, Vice President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Henry R. Winkler, Managing Editor

of the American Historical Review; Council members Robert F. Byrnes, Thomas C. Cochran, John K. Fairbank, Wallace Ferguson, Richard Hofstadter, Carl E. Schorske, and John Snell, voting former presidents Julian P. Boyd, Crane Brinton and Frederic C. Lane; non-voting former presidents Louis Gottschalk and Bernadotte Schmitt; and Assistant Executive Secretary Robert L. Zangrando. Council member Louis B. Wright was unable to attend.

The minutes of the meeting of March 20, 1966, presented in a new format, were approved, together with a record of supplementary action by the Council initiated April 22, 1966, and approved by post card ballot.

Abraham Nasatir presented the report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Association.

Mr. Winkler then presented the report of the Managing Editor of the Review. He nominated Lacey Baldwin Smith of Northwestern University to fill the vacancy on the Board of Editors left by the retirement of Charles Mullett. The Council approved the appointment of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Winkler informed the Council that he was going to ask the Board of Editors of the Review at its meeting the next day for enabling legislation to increase the number of Review issues to five a year.

The Council then considered the Treasurer's report, presented by Mr. Kayser.

Mr. Zangrando was then introduced to present several reports, the first of which was the report of the Committee on Teaching.

Next, Mr. Zangrando gave the report of the Committee on the Professional Register. At its meeting December 2, the committee had made a formal recommendation, to the Council that the Professional Register alert candidates to the Association's endorsement of the 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure of the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors and list at the end of each listing of positions available the institutions currently under censure by the AAUP, with reference to the AAUP Bulletin for further information. Mr. Zangrando asked the Council what the procedure should be when institutions under AAUP censure seek to list vacant positions through the Professional Register.

After discussion, the Council adopted the following motion:

In consideration of the Association's endorsement of the 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure of the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors, the Council directs that when listings for the Professional Register are received from institutions currently under censure by the AAUP, such listings shall be marked with an asterisk when printed for distribution to individuals seeking positions through the Professional Register, and said asterisk shall refer to a full list of the institutions currently under censure by the AAUP which shall be printed at the end of the list of positions available, and the censured institutions shall be notified in advance that the Professional Register is so identifying them in its listing of positions available.

Mr. Zangrando's third report was as delegate to the board of Social Education, the official journal of the National Council for the Social Studies.

Mr. Zangrando's final report was that of the delegates to CONPASS, the Consortium of Professional Associations for the Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs. The Association has two voting delegates to CONPASS, Mr. Ward and John Thompson, and one non-voting delegate, Mr. Zangrando.

The next several items on the agenda were committee reports. Several members expressed the opinion that a number of the reports from chairmen of prize committees indicated similar problems, and so a general need for re-evaluation of the nature and function of prize committees as they are and as they ought to be, and of the Association's prizes and awards generally. Mr. Ward noted that this should be done early in the

year so that administration of prizes would not be held up. After discussion, the Council adopted the following motion:

RESOLVED, That the President shall appoint a new ad hoc committee to consider all existing prizes and awards given by the Association, and to suggest other appropriate prizes or types of honors which could be awarded by the Association.

The Council agreed that the recommendations for action proposed by the Adams and Beveridge prize committees should be referred to the new committee.

The Council next considered the report of the Nominating Committee. The committee's suggestion of a medal or the like to be awarded for a great historical achievement was also referred to the aforementioned committee on prizes.

With respect to the constitutional amendment proposed by the Nominating Committee to expand its own membership from five to six and provide for three-year terms instead of two-year terms; several Council members expressed the opinion that the committee's membership could profitably be increased to nine with three-year terms. A motion was made and adopted to this effect, as follows:

The Council recommends to the membership at the Business Meeting on December 29 that the text of the constitutional amendment submitted by the Nominating Committee be revised to read as follows:

"There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of nine members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. Three new members shall be elected each year after the new rotation scheme is established."

The Executive Secretary was asked to report this recommendation to the membership at the Business Meeting December 29.

The Council then considered the report of the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. A subcommittee had met to discuss the question of federal support for the social sciences in general and history in particular, in the context of proposed legislation to establish a National Social Science Foundation. Mr. Ward put before the Council the question of whether a National Social Science Foundation might better support social sciences, such as history, or whether the National Science Foundation is a preferable channel for federal support. Mr. Snell stated that the Association could not afford to fail to take a strong stand regarding a National Social Science Foundation, and must be prepared to throw its weight behind the type of foundation it considers desirable.

Mr. Snell introduced a motion calling for the Executive Secretary to work vigorously for the early creation of a National Social Science Foundation. Members offered amendments asking the Executive Secretary instead to take a lively interest in it or to press for vigorous exploration of it, but Mr. Snell was reluctant to accept the amendments. Mr. Fairbank pointed out that the question is not whether or not to establish an NSSF, but how to do it, since the Association could not hope to limit federal aid to research which already exists, but only to help channel it appropriately. The Council agreed that Mr. Ward should pay close attention to events and keep in touch with government contacts. Mr. Snell proposed an amendment to his own motion and the Council adopted the proposed amended motion as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Council urges the Executive Secretary to lend the support of the Association fully either to the creation of a National Social Science Foundation or to the broadening of the interests of the National Science Foundation, but the Council expresses its preference for a National Social Science Foundation, given the facts at hand.

The Council next considered the report of the Committee on International Historical Activities, presented by Mr. Ward. Mr. Ward mentioned that an invitation to attend the annual meeting had been extended to some leading East German historians, and though

it was sent too late to be accepted, a cordial telegram had been received from the East Germans, thus laying some ground work for improved scholarly interchange in this case.

Mr. Holborn explained to the Council that unfortunately last spring the East German representatives invited to attend the international council of archivists in Washington in May had then been denied permission to make the trip. He introduced a motion which might indicate to the East German scholars the seriousness with which the Association regarded this denial.

The Council adopted the motion as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Historical Association expresses its deep concern that during April, 1966, temporary travel documents were denied to the representatives of the German Central Archive and the State Archival Administration of the German Democratic Republic. Both organizations are long-time members of the International Council on Archives, which was founded under the auspices of UNESCO. Both had received formal invitations from the ICA to the international congress of archivists that took place in Washington in May, 1966, with the United States as host country. Nevertheless, the representatives' requests for travel documents were rejected so that they were unable to attend the congress. As a consequence of this, the East German government has closed its archives to all American scholars.

The Council of the American Historical Association deplores this serious breach of the canons of international hospitality. It urges that in the future the Department of State endeavor to further scholarly interchange between the United States and East Germany.

Mr. Ward mentioned that the Committee on International Historical Activities had proposed inviting CISH to hold its Congress in the United States in 1975, and that he thought the Council should extend an invitation to CISH.

The Council adopted the following motion:

RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Historical Association extends an invitation to the International Committee of the Historical Sciences to hold its Congress in the United States either in 1975 or in 1980.

The Council next discussed and approved the final report and recommendations of the Committee on Ancient History.

The report of the Committee on Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial was the next agenda item. The Council adopted the following statement and resolutions respecting the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission as established by Public Law 89-491:

The historical profession in the United States, as represented by its largest national organization, the American Historical Association, has followed with keen interest the action of the Federal Government looking toward fitting commemoration of the approaching two-hundredth anniversaries of the great events of the American Revolution. The Revolution is so pivotal an event in world history, so fraught with social and moral as well as political implications for our own time, so in need of continuing study and interpretation by and for the American people as well as other peoples of the world, and so certain to be celebrated in many diverse and sometimes doubtfully appropriate ways, that it would be unthinkable for the historians of the nation not to join actively in the planning and conducting of anniversary proceedings that ought to be commensurate in substance and dignity with the events being celebrated.

Through individual members, therefore, and also as a learned body directly concerned, the Association has encouraged and aided in the drafting of federal legislation for this purpose. This has now taken the form of a Joint Resolution of Congress, passed as Public Law 89-491 and signed by President Johnson last July, which provides for the appointment by the President of an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission "to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate" suitable commemorative activities at suitable times and places in the years ahead.

In the opinion of the Association, the law is a good one but is deficient in one vital respect. As drafted by its sponsors in the House of Representatives, and also as recommended by the President, the measure provided for appropriation of funds to enable the Commission to do its work. An amendment offered in a House committee substituted for this provision another which reads: "All expenditures of the Commission shall be made from donated funds only." In this form the resolution passed both houses and was signed.

In the eyes of historians at any rate, it seems scarcely fitting for the United States Government to solicit funds for a cause to which the Government itself has declined to contribute. In reporting the amended resolution, the House Judiciary Committee stated that "Because of the great interest of all Americans, the committee is of opinion that the Commission should be privately financed by public donations." This is a vague and lame justification at best. It says nothing of how and where the funds shall be raised. And it opens the door wide to individuals and special-interest groups that are always ready to contribute funds for self-advertising purposes. Under such conditions the Commission is bound to be handicapped in engaging a properly qualified staff and hence in planning and carrying out its primarily educational tasks.

The American Historical Association believes that the commemoration of the birth of the United States is, among all causes that could be named or thought of, the last to be left to chance, extraneous pressures, or dubious sponsorship. At the same time, with regret, it believes that the present law, by failing to provide federal funds, runs just these risks, which may defeat the best intentions of Congress and the Executive and the high expectations of the public. Therefore, at its annual meeting held in New York City on December 29, 1966, the Association earnestly urges, and by vote of its members

RESOLVES to recommend to Congress, that Section 7 (a) of Public Law 89-491 be amended, as soon as may be, to read as follows:

Congress shall annually appropriate such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Commission, and there is authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$200,000 for the twenty-four month period beginning on the date this amendment is passed. The Commission is also authorized to accept private donations, to be expended wholly at its discretion.

The Association further RESOLVES that copies of this statement and resolution, prepared by its Committee on Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, be furnished to members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, to the Organization of American Historians and the Association for American State and Local History for their concurrence, and to the press.

The Council moved on to consider the report of the Committee on University and College Teaching and with it an excerpt from a letter from Ray Billington to Mr. Ward asking if the AHA would consider establishing a committee jointly with the Organization of American Historians to work out acceptable curriculum criteria for different types of institutions in American history. Mr. Snell suggested a scheme of consultations similar to what the new Committee on Ph.D. Programs will be doing, adding that he



opposed the idea of setting down general criteria claiming universal applicability. He said he was all for advisory committee work, responding to requests from particular schools and viewing each problem separately.

The Council referred the request stated in the letter to the Committee on University and College Teaching with a caution to the committee expressing the sense of Mr. Snell's remarks.

The Council then considered the report of the Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and American Historical Association. Mr. Ward had laid before it a resolution establishing the Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations. The Council first noted that, like the others, this prize was referred for consideration by the new ad hoc committee on prizes.

The Council then adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Councils of the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association in December 1963, approved in principle the establishment of a prize to be awarded biennially by the Joint Committee of the American Historical Association and Canadian Historical Association, the first award to be made when funds contributed reached a total of \$25,000.00; and

WHEREAS, contributions to the prize fund from American and Canadian sources now total \$25,070.00; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Historical Association agrees with the Canadian Historical Association to undertake joint sponsorship of an award to be known as the Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations. The prize shall be a memorial to the late Albert B. Corey (1898-1963), one-time chairman of the American Section of the Joint Committee, and shall be administered by the Joint Committee. And be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the American Historical Association extends whole-hearted thanks to the donors whose contributions, together with an opening gift from an anonymous donor, have made the Albert B. Corey Prize in Canadian-American Relations a reality:

American Metal Climax Foundation, Inc.  
 The Clark Foundation  
 Mr. A. C. Cramer, Vice-President, Albany Felt Company  
 Honorable Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh, New York  
 The Charles E. Merrill Trust  
 Professor Mason Wade, London, Ontario  
 The Xerox Fund

And be it FURTHER RESOLVED, That the funds contributed which are now being held by the American Historical Association, together with the interest they have accumulated, are allocated to the Albert B. Corey Prize Fund within the endowment fund in the custody of the Board of Trustees of the Association, income from the fund to be used in the maintenance of the prize in accordance with the rules for the award.

The Council next considered the report of the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment. Mr. Nichols summarized the committee's activities for the year. The Council reviewed a statement of the committee's receipts and expenditures and adopted the following motion:

RESOLVED, That there be setup within the Association's accounts a standing account for the Protection of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment, disbursements from this fund to be subject to approval by the Council.

After discussion the Council approved a proposal by the Executive Secretary and Treasurer that expenses of the two joint committee meetings this year, printing and postage, supplies and office overhead expenses in the amount of \$2,979.00 be met out of the general funds of the Association, and that the \$5000 tentatively advanced to the joint committee for counsel fees be formally disbursed from the new account for the Protection of the Rights of Historians under the First Amendment.

Mr. Brinton reported that the Committee on Honorary Members recommended that the following four men be made honorary members of the Association; Fernand Braudel, University of Paris; Sir Denis Brogan, Cambridge; Claude Cahen, University of Paris; and Richard W. Southern, Oxford. The Council adopted the recommendation. The report of the Committee on Committees was considered next.

After discussion, the Council adopted a motion by Mr. Byrnes as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Committees be directed to make an effort to bring in individuals from types of colleges and from fields other than those at present represented on the Association's committees, in the interests of rotation.

It was further resolved that an announcement be printed in the Newsletter inviting members to assist in this effort, not so much by volunteering for committee service as by submitting suggestions of individuals known to them to be peculiarly qualified to fill vacancies on specific committees.

After making some revisions, the Council adopted the report and recommendations of the Committee on Committees. Mr. Cochran pointed out that the Association's delegates to the Social Science Research Council should serve two terms, or six years, if possible, since of a three-year term, only one year makes full use of the experience of the delegate. The Council agreed.

The Council next considered chairmen for the 1967 annual meeting in Toronto. The Council confirmed the appointments of Louis Morton as Program Chairman and J. B. Conacher of Toronto as Local Arrangements Chairman.

Mr. Kayser questioned the size of the program for the annual meeting. Council members agreed with him that the program is awkwardly large and should be pocket-size. The amount of advertising was considered the major reason for the unwieldy size of the program. The Executive Secretary was directed to investigate alternatives to reduce the size of the program.

Mr. Ward then brought up the proposed by-laws drafted in 1963. The Council at that time had resolved that the by-laws should be distributed to all present and future officers and Council members, and in the meantime they had become out-of-date. The Council directed that these by-laws not be distributed pending their examination and revision.

Mr. Nichols and Mr. Ward reported on the progress of work toward a national center for historical research in Washington. Several ideas for a center exist, including a bill in Congress and a study of details about to be launched by the Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue and the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Nichols reviewed the Association's efforts, thus far fruitless, to enlist someone to carry on a fund-raising and information-gathering campaign for the historians' aspects of the proposed center.

The Council next approved actions taken by the Executive and Finance Committees on its behalf since the March 20, 1966 meeting.

Mr. Kayser then reported on the progress of the legal action against the American Historical Society to get the Society to change its name because of substantial confusion caused by its similarity to the Association's name.

The Council adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That, subject to approval of the Court, it is the sense of the Council that any agreement which may be arrived at with the American Historical Society must include a change in the name of the defendant Society to one which is not confusingly similar to that of the Association. Such a satisfactory name would be

"Historical Society of the United States." The Association, through its counsel and officers, will negotiate on other matters listed in the complaint as they deem desirable.

The Council next heard Mr. Ward's report as Executive Secretary.

The budget was considered and approved by the Council.

Under the heading of new business, the Council first considered a resolution submitted by Mr. Boyd on the problem of the National Archives and the interests of historians. Mr. Boyd spoke of the urgency of adopting a statement and resolution, and the Council adopted the following:

The National Archives Establishment of 1934 was a monument to the labors of Jameson, Leland, and others in the historical profession who felt a deep sense of responsibility for the manner in which the records of the nation are preserved, managed, and made accessible. Since its creation vast changes have taken place. An archival profession has emerged as a separate discipline in which those trained as archivists are greatly outnumbered by those trained in the new techniques of records management. A quite unprecedented system of Presidential Libraries has been established and is still evolving, each of its parts reflecting its own period in history as well as the character and personality of the Chief Executive who provided its reason for existence. A series of Federal Records Centers across the nation has been created and these immense repositories are rapidly taking on the character of research agencies. The National Historical Publications Commission was galvanized into activity in 1951 and in little more than a decade stimulated impressive numbers of documentary publications, achieved some financial support from government and private philanthropy, and embarked upon its far-reaching program for "Equal Opportunities for Scholarship" through microfilm publication of historical sources of national significance wherever they may be and in whatever quantity they exist.

These achievements and these immense opportunities have been accompanied by problems and dangers about which most historians seem to have little awareness or concern. In 1949, suddenly and without opportunity for a considered exploration of the consequences for archivists, for historians, and for the public, the National Archives Establishment lost its status as an independent agency responsible immediately to the President. The proud monument that historians had labored so long to erect was lowered in dignity and in rank to the level of a bureau under the newly established General Services Administration, thereby, in the name of efficiency, placing the records of the nation in the same category as articles of office equipment and storage warehouses. It is a measure of the distance the historical profession had traveled in the brief years since the Jameson era that its members made no public outcry against both the nature of this act and the precipitate, unconsidered manner in which it was brought about. Historians left it to their friends in the new archival profession to defend their interests and to make a somber appraisal of what one of the most thoughtful of archivists (Oliver W. Holmes, "The National Archives at the Turn in the Road," The American Archivist, XII (Oct. 1949, 339-354) called a "turn in the road" for the National Archives. As an organized profession, historians to this day have made no protest against this ill-considered decision. Without repudiating both its role in the establishment of the National Archives and its obligations as a society of scholars, the historical profession cannot remain silent any longer while those in its sister profession who administer the records of the nation do so in subordination to an agency bound by no professional standards and obligations and concerned not with our cultural patrimony but with efficiency in the housekeeping operations of government.

The dangers are present and clear to those in the archival world. They should be made equally apparent to historians. The generation of archivists trained in historical scholarship is now passing from the scene. Recruitment of replacements

becomes increasingly difficult. Budgetary claims of the National Historical Publications Commission and other archival activities of the first importance for historians and for the national heritage are placed in competition with those of other bureaus having no relevance to either. The most obvious danger looming on the horizon is that the mistaken turn of the road in 1949 will be rectified only to the extent of providing a separate status for the Presidential Libraries. For, whatever division of opinion may exist in the scholarly community about the value of these libraries as a group of repositories decentralized and scattered over the land on no principle more rational than the accident of birth, they constitute a system that in a single generation has become irrevocably established and one, too, in which successive incumbents of the office of President will undoubtedly have a peculiarly close and personal interest. This is natural and it is equally so that such a concern on the part of the Chief Executive would not normally be extended in comparable force to other segments of the archival establishment.

But to give separate status to the libraries would be a tragic mistake, compounding both the original error and the present difficulties. These libraries constitute an integral and inseparable part of the whole archival establishment of the United States. The National Archives, the Presidential Libraries, the Federal Records Centers, the National Historical Publications Commission, and the Office of the Federal Register form an immense and indivisible complex of archival and historical activities. This fact is central and its importance cannot be exaggerated. The National Archives in all of its ramified functions brings non-partisan and professional service to all branches of the Federal Government--Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. No part of its indivisible functions should become the special ward of any particular branch of government. A danger threatening one part of the archival system threatens the entire fabric. In no area is this truism more applicable than in the administrative control which gives coherence and direction to the whole. For it is here that decisions will be made and policies formed that will determine how far the interests of historians are recognized and the well-being of the archival patrimony is safeguarded.

Both experience and common sense suggest that, in order to achieve the highest benefits of professional service for the records of all branches of government, administrative control should rest in the hands of a professional archivist. This is the ideal held up by the historians who labored to found the National Archives a generation ago. It is a principle honored by the examples of other nations. It therefore seems high time that the American Historical Association should call for a reconsideration of the sudden and almost cavalier decision of 1949 which had in its favor neither precedent nor considered examination by archivists and historians.

In order to remove existing difficulties, to forestall impending dangers, to open up new possibilities, to give encouragement to those in the archival profession who have clung steadfastly to scholarly ideals in the face of increasing difficulties, and, perhaps most important of all, to awaken historians to a realization of their responsibilities in this area, the following resolution is proposed for adoption:

RESOLVED, That the Organization of American Historians and the Society of American Archivists be invited to join with the American Historical Association in creating an ad hoc committee to be composed of not more than two representatives of each organization and to be directed to investigate and report upon the status of the National Archives in the Federal Government, particularly with reference to the question whether it should exist as an independent agency, with the Archivist of the United States appointed by an accountable to the President, and, if so, whether authority for determining general archival policy should be vested in a Board of Governors under the chairmanship of the Archivist and composed of representatives of the three branches of government, the archival and historical professions, and the public at large.

In view of its urgency, Mr. Boyd suggested that the resolution and statement be made available immediately to the presidents of the Society of American Archivists and Organization of American Historians and released to the press.

Next, upon motion by Mr. Boyd, the Council considered and adopted the following resolution on the continuation and enlargement of the grants program of the National Historical Publications Commission:

In 1950 President Truman gave the first strong impetus to the National Historical Publications Commission by requesting Congress to make it an active agency for planning and aiding the publication of "the public and private writings of men whose contributions to our history are now inadequately represented by published works." In 1954 the Commission presented to President Eisenhower a survey of desiderata of this kind entitled "A National Program for the Publication of Historical Documents." This report received Congressional endorsement by a concurrent resolution, but no appropriation.

Meanwhile, by means of private support, substantial progress was made toward the aims President Truman had in mind. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the Commission's 1954 Report, enterprises were organized under a great variety of sponsorship to edit the papers of Benjamin Franklin, the Adams family, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. Still others followed, for the need of comprehensive and reliable sources in our expanding graduate schools was--and remains--pressing.

By 1960 or thereabouts it became clear to the Commission that private support alone would neither assure the continuity of large-scale enterprises already begun nor furnish the means for undertaking others if the American past were to be adequately documented. In a report issued in 1963 entitled "A Proposal to Meet Existing and Anticipated Needs Over The Next Ten Years Under a National Program for the Collection, Preservation, and Publication, or Dissemination by Other Means, of the Documentary Sources of American History," the Commission therefore called upon the Federal Government to take a share in the work by funding a grant program under the direction of the Commission.

The 1963 Report was received enthusiastically by the scholarly community and the public at large. In accepting it, President Kennedy declared emphatically that "This work, now progressing with such momentum, must not be allowed to falter . . . . Compared with the funds required for other programs for the national good, those requested by this Commission for this program are modest indeed."

The response of Congress, on the other hand, was slow and fell short of the needs set forth. The Commission's Report called for a total of \$15,000,000, from both public and private sources, to meet existing and anticipated needs over the next ten years. Public Law 88-383, passed by Congress and signed by President Johnson in the summer of 1964, authorized annual appropriations not to exceed \$500,000 to be used for grants over the next five years. This was a start, and the fact that the Government was participating, even if only in token fashion, led to a grant of \$2,000,000 by the Ford Foundation later in 1964 to the National Archives Trust Fund Board to support the five largest current documentary projects over a ten-year period. But the legislation fell far below minimal requirements, which were bound to increase as time went on.

With the funds available (actually \$350,000 rather than \$500,000, thanks to budget-paring by the General Services Administration), the Commission during the past three years was initiated and sustained projects that have resulted in some sixty volumes of printed documents and some three hundred rolls of microfilm publications of sources. These range chronologically from the colonial period to the present century, geographically from New England to the Pacific Northwest, and in subject from agriculture, conservation, finance, and government to law, military affairs, religion, scholarship, and science. Without the assurance of renewed support, this

work will be brought to a halt in two or three years. It has already been badly handicapped in planning of large-scale editorial and microfilm undertakings. And without liberal and continuous support from the Federal Government it will scarcely begin to meet the demands upon it from historians, archivists, and librarians in all parts of the country. The danger of its faltering, of which President Kennedy spoke, is real and imminent.

Since history is being made in our contemporary world at an ever swifter pace and is being written, read and studied ever more widely and intensively; since sound history depends directly upon the availability and dissemination of documents; and since the grant program of the National Historical Publications Commission has been remarkably well administered and equally fruitful in accomplishment, the American Historical Association therefore earnestly and urgently recommends that Congress authorize, as soon as may be, an annual sum of \$1,000,000 to be expended in grants by the Commission for the editing and microfilming of historical sources of national significance; and that Congress place no limit of time upon this authorization, in order to make the Commission's program parallel, as it intrinsically is, with the Government's open-ended programs in education, science, and the arts and humanities.

Next, Mr. Ward's report on the Association's policy with regard to royalties received from prize books for which the AHA holds the copyright was approved. The Executive Secretary will continue to study both the existing and proposed revised copyright laws to consider how best to allocate royalties received from prize books, and will in due course present a report and recommendations to the Council; in the interim he is authorized to notify authors or their heirs when the initial copyright term is about to expire for a particular book, and offer on the part of the Association to relinquish all rights in the book beyond that term in favor of such authors or heirs.

As comment on a request from the history department chairmen of the Big Ten and Chicago, Mr. Ward then reported that the Council of Graduate Schools has a committee working with the Educational Testing Service on standardization of applications for graduate school admission and for fellowships. This committee is ready to initiate next fall a feasibility study limited to the academic field of economics. The Council of Graduate Schools offers to authorize a person named by the Association to sit with the committee in order to be in touch with the feasibility study and further developments. The Council expressed its approval in general of the Association's appointing the Executive Secretary or other individual to serve in this capacity.

Mr. Ward then commented on a letter from five members of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto regarding the controversy in California over the state's adoption of an eighth grade history textbook by Caughey, Franklin and May. A clipping sent with the letter, from the San Francisco Chronicle of December 9, reported that pursuant to advice from a panel of historians, the State Board of Education had unanimously endorsed the textbook, and furthermore that State School Superintendent Max Rafferty had then hailed this outcome of the revision of the book through the good offices of Messrs. Nevins, Dumke and Sellers as "an outcome we can all be proud of." Mr. Ward felt that since the duly constituted authorities had in the end handled the matter as all historians would have hoped, there was no need of action by the Association. The Council agreed.

The Council appointed Messrs. Cochran and Snell, as junior members of the body, as a committee to draft appropriate resolutions of thanks for introduction at the Business Meeting of the Association on December 29.

The Council next appointed the Executive Committee as follows: Mr. Holborn (Chairman), Mr. Schorske, Mr. Kayser (ex officio), Mr. Ward (ex officio), Mr. Winkler (ex officio), with one other member to be named.

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

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

**BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
December 29, 1966**

The business meeting of the American Historical Association was called to order by the president, Roy F. Nichols, at 4:30 p.m. Approximately 200 members were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the April, 1966 issue of the American Historical Review.

The report of the Executive Secretary was presented by Mr. Paul L. Ward and was, on motion, accepted.

Mr. Elmer Louis Kayser then delivered the report of the Treasurer, noting that the figures indicate the Association is carrying on a wider range of activities and expanding its outreach more than ever before, and therefore is spending more. He stated that the Association had been wise to raise its membership fees, since they constitute sixty-two per cent of its income. If members wish to minimize further increases in the future, he suggested they contribute and encourage others to contribute to the endowment fund. On motion, the Treasurer's report was accepted.

Mr. Henry Winkler presented the report of the Managing Editor of the American Historical Review, which was, on motion, accepted.

The next item of business to come before the meeting was a constitutional amendment submitted by the Nominating Committee. The constitutional provision in question presently reads: "There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of five members, each of whom shall serve a term of two years. In the odd-numbered years, two new members shall be elected; in the even-numbered years, three; this alternation shall continue except in case of elections to complete unexpired terms." The following proposed amendment to this part of the constitution was moved and seconded:

There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of six members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years, and two to be elected each year.

Before discussion of the motion submitted by the Nominating Committee, Mr. Ward introduced a resolution adopted by the Council of the Association on December 27, as follows:

The Council recommends to the membership at the Business Meeting on December 29 that the text of the constitutional amendment submitted by the Nominating Committee be revised to read as follows:

"There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of nine members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. Three new members shall be elected each year after the new rotation scheme is established."

The latter paragraph of the resolution was moved and seconded as an amendment to the amendment.

With both proposed amendments on the floor, the Chair recognized David Potter, chairman of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Potter said the two proposals presented the membership with a choice between two propositions which were alike in some respects, but which differed significantly. The Nominating Committee's original proposed amendment, he said, was intended to insure continuity on the committee. On the other hand, the Council's proposed revision would go further and enlarge the membership of the committee. He stressed that the Nominating Committee had considered the question at length, including the ideal size of the committee, but had stated its conclusions in brief without referring to the matter of size. He pointed out that there had been no joint discussion of the matter between the Council and the Nominating Committee, and that to

adopt the Council's recommendation would be to reject the deliberations of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Potter suggested that the timing of the constitutional amendment's adoption was secondary to the importance of full consideration before action. He moved that both amendments be referred back to the Council, pending joint consultation on the matter between the Council and Nominating Committee. The motion was seconded and subsequently carried.

The Executive Secretary then reported to the body on actions taken by the Council at its meetings of March 20, 1966 and December 27, 1966. He mentioned that the official minutes would be printed in the April issue of the American Historical Review.

The Executive Secretary next read a statement and resolution adopted by the Council on December 27 which called for special action by the membership at the business meeting, submitted by the Committee on Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The statement and resolution are printed in full in the minutes of the Council meeting of that date.

The statement and resolution were adopted upon motion duly made and seconded. The Executive Secretary said the statement and resolution would be distributed to members of Congress, the Organization of American Historians, the Association for State and Local History, and to the press, as soon as possible.

The Executive Secretary then read two resolutions adopted by the Council at its meeting of December 29 for the information of the meeting. The first concerned the problem of the National Archives and the interests of historians, and the second concerned the continuation and enlargement of the grants program of the National Historical Publications Commission. Both resolutions are printed in full in the minutes of the Council meeting of December 27. The membership at the Business Meeting approved both Council resolutions.

The next item on the agenda was the report and recommendations of the Nominating Committee, presented by Mr. Potter, who said the Nominating Committee had sent letters to the Association's members October 1, setting forth the following nominations for office:

President	Hajo Holborn
Vice-President	John K. Fairbank
Treasurer	Elmer Louis Kayser

Noting that no further nominations had been received, he moved the adoption of the recommendations of the Nominating Committee for officers. The motion unanimously carried.

Mr. Potter then reported the results of the mail ballot to fill two vacancies on the Council and three vacancies on the Nominating Committee. He said 2,074 votes had been received from members. Philip D. Curtin and William B. Willcox were elected to fill the Council vacancies, and Bryce Lyon, Merrill D. Peterson and Lewis Spitz were elected to fill the openings on the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Nichols then introduced to the meeting Mr. George Richard Potter, immediate past president of the Historical Association of the United Kingdom.

The next item on the agenda was new business, and the chairman asked for resolutions from the floor.

Mr. G. W. F. Hallgarten made the following motion regarding translation of historical literature:

Due to the rapid rise of underdeveloped areas all around the globe the problem of studying their historical literature is becoming more important than ever before. The increasing production of the natives of these areas in the fields in which the members of the American Historical Association are interested makes it imperative that the study of this literature be no longer restricted to linguists familiar with the languages spoken there.



For this reason, it is suggested that the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association be requested to form a study group for investigating this problem and the question whether it should be handled by establishing an agency concerned with the continuous translation of pertinent foreign language material to be selected by the American Historical Association, upon recommendation by its different committees.

It was moved and seconded that the motion be referred to the Council for consideration, and the motion carried.

Professor Thomas C. Cochran presented the following resolutions, both of which were unanimously adopted:

**RESOLVED:** That the Association wholeheartedly thanks the Chairman of the Program Committee, William E. Leuchtenburg, and his associates, for their achievement in creating an outstanding program.

**RESOLVED:** That the thanks of the Association be conveyed to the Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, John F. Roche, his associates, and the admirable staff of student aides for their hospitality and assistance.

John M. Thompson made the following motion:

**WHEREAS** the American Historical Association has expressed its concern for the improvement of the teaching of history in the schools through its Service Center for Teachers, its Committee on the Teaching of History, and its programs and cooperative efforts with other public and private agencies with similar concerns, be it therefore

**RESOLVED** that the American Historical Association at its 1966 annual meeting goes on record commending the program undertaken by the U.S. Office of Education under the authorization of Title XI of the National Defense Education Act, as amended, to provide institutes for advanced study of history for elementary and secondary school teachers; regretting the reductions in appropriations for the program made by the recent Congress; and urging the Administration and the Congress to strengthen the institute program through appropriations more nearly adequate to the national need; and be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED** That the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association be directed to communicate this resolution to the appropriate members of Congress and to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

Walter Berg then made the following motion:

**RESOLVED,** That the American Historical Association appoint a committee to investigate procedures for the establishment of accreditation of graduate schools of history and to explore the need for professional standards for both graduate and undergraduate degrees in history.

W. Stull Holt said the number of institutions giving Ph.D.'s in history is growing, and pointed out that NCATE accredits both graduate and undergraduate programs. One member stated that the NDEA fellowship program does also, and that only 50 institutions are ranked "acceptable". The opinion was expressed that as a professional organization, the Association cannot afford to leave it to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare or NCATE to do the accrediting in the field of history. Mr. Ward said that informal approaches had revealed that the National Commission on Accrediting does not

intend to approve any more accrediting programs in arts and science fields, but that the Association could exert substantial influence on specific situations where a school asked for consultants to help in setting up programs in history. It was pointed out that the National Commission on Accrediting has not prevented psychologists, chemists and others from doing their own accrediting. John Snell said that while many persons distrust NCATE, the Association should not rush into accreditation in history hastily on this ground alone. He said the Association's new Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History exists to study the question and asked that the motion be withdrawn until next year. Mr. Bert stated that now is the time for the Association to look into the alternatives of accreditation.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, Mr. Berg's motion was referred to the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History and the Committee on University and College Teaching for study of the matter of accreditation of both graduate and undergraduate programs in history.

Mr. Snell then announced that the Conference Group for Central European History has voted to sponsor a new journal to be called Central European History and to be published triennially or quarterly with financial support from Emory University. The editor will be Douglas Unfug of Emory University.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was, upon motion by Professor Lawrence Gipson, adjourned.

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

# **Annual Meeting, 1966**

## REPORT OF THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN FOR 1966

The Eighty-first Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association took place December 28-30, 1966, at the New York Hilton Hotel in New York City.

Over six thousand registered at the meeting, providing the largest attendance in the history of the Association. Despite the huge attendance, the Hilton offered ample room for most of the sessions. Yet many members of the Association expressed dismay that the annual conventions have grown so that it has become exceptionally difficult to see colleagues from other institutions, and concern was voiced over the increasing impersonality of these meetings.

The Program Committee was composed of David D. Bien, Norman Cantor, Carl N. Degler, A. S. Eisenstadt, Robert A. Potash, and C. Vann Woodward, with William E. Leuchtenburg as chairman. The committee began by establishing relations with the numerous organizations that meet jointly each year with the AHA; in 1966 twenty-eight such organizations held joint meetings, some sponsoring both luncheon sessions and regular sessions. Since the Program Committee is instructed to organize at least as many regular sessions as joint sessions, the committee begins each year with a formidable assignment. The Association will wish to consider carefully the approval of any new petitions for joint sessions at the meetings if they are not to grow even larger. At the same time, the committee found the cooperation of these organizations enormously helpful in preparing the program. By the time the committee finished its work it had developed, either on its own or in collaboration with these organizations, seventy-five sessions.

Having decided against forcing the entire meeting into the Procrustean bed of a single theme, the committee sought to encourage sessions in a number of different areas. It particularly tried to stimulate the creation of programs in the area of comparative history. One major session treated comparative history. Other sessions that were transnational in character included those on leaders of Asian nationalism, revolutions in Central Europe in the World War I era, comparisons of Canadian and American experience in social welfare and in religion, studies of corruption in nineteenth-century legislatures, explorations of collaborationism during World War II, and new approaches to Latin American periodization.

The committee attempted to develop sessions in areas that it believed had been underrepresented at some previous meetings. It sought to assure a larger role to areas of history outside the United States and Europe; it was pleased by the large number of sessions in Asian and Latin American history and regretted the absence of a session in African history--an omission it hopes will be remedied at the Toronto meeting. In part as a consequence of the composition of the committee, more sessions than usual were devoted to ancient and medieval history and more to recent, even contemporary, history. Conscious of the concern over the war in Vietnam, the committee was gratified by the emergence of two programs on the way that wars are ended, both prepared by affiliated organizations, with the cooperation of the committee.

Believing that political history is often overrepresented, the committee made a special effort to organize sessions in social history. Consequently the program included such topics as "The Family as a Focus of Historical Inquiry," "The Laboring Poor, 1750-1830," and "New Perspectives on the Women's Movement in the United States." The committee also sympathized with proposals that employed the methods of the social scientists, as in the program on "Politics and Social Structure in the Early Republic," and thought it would be helpful to look at how far we have come in the marriage of history and other disciplines in the past generation. This led to a session on "History and Social Science: A Trial Balance."

In preparing sessions for the meeting, we, as a committee, found some familiar rubrics useful. In particular, we followed the tradition of setting up sessions to mark historical occasions, and this year found more than the usual quota of anniversaries: 1066 and all that, the Easter Rebellion, events of 1866 in Central Europe and the United States, Pearl Harbor, and the centennial of the birth of Benedetto Croce.

We also endorsed the practice of developing sessions around particular books: Philippe Aries' Centuries of Childhood, Lawrence Stone's The Crisis of Aristocracy, 1558-1641 (with a comment by Stone), Howard K. Beale's The Critical Year, the work of Ulrich B. Phillips and Gabriel Kolko, and the sixth volume of the Cambridge Economic History.

Finally, the program embraced a number of sessions concerned with the nature of history and problems of the profession. These included "The history of American Science: Science or Social History?" "'New Departures' in Educational History," "The Historian's Opportunity," and the preliminary report on the "Survey on the Use of Original Sources in Graduate History Training" by the National Historical Publications Commission. Perhaps the most ambitious session of this sort was the joint session with the American Studies Association, which offered papers on "Socio-Historical Phenomena: The Seen, the Unseen, and the Foreseeable," and "Space and Time as the Structure of History." The committee acknowledges a debt to the national office of the Association in preparing sessions on "The Teaching of History" and "Placement in History."

The Local Arrangements Committee carried out its work under the efficient direction of John F. Roche of Fordham University.

WILLIAM E. LEUCHTENBURG, Program Chairman

PROGRAM OF EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING  
 NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL  
 NEW YORK CITY  
 DECEMBER 28-30, 1966

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27  
 Meeting of the Council

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28

Morning Sessions

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARY: 1066

Chairman: Bryce Lyon, Brown University

The Norman Conquest and the Continuity of English Institutions:  
 Three Viewpoints

Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara

The Gregorian Reform Movement in Anglo-Norman England

Hugh MacKinnon, University of Waterloo

Comment

Robert S. Hoyt, University of Minnesota

Bennett D. Hill, University of Illinois

COMPARATIVE HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: John William Ward, Amherst College

The Comparability of American History

C. Vann Woodward, Yale University

Illustrative Comment:

Thomas C. Cochran, University of Pennsylvania, Industrialization

Peter Gay, Columbia University, The Enlightenment

George Pierson, Yale University, Mobility: Some American Variations

THE FAMILY AS A FOCUS OF HISTORICAL INQUIRY

Chairman: Edmund S. Morgan, Yale University

The Family vs. The Asylum: Americans Confront Social Deviancy, 1820-1860

David Rothman, Columbia University

Repression: The Lockean Tradition in American Child Rearing

Daniel Calhoun, University of California, Davis

Comment:

Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University

Sigmund Diamond, Columbia University

Joint Session with  
 The American Military Institute

APPROACHING THE VERSAILLES SETTLEMENT

Chairman: Philip K. Lundberg, Smithsonian Institution

The Disposition of the High Seas Fleet: British Naval Views

Arthur J. Marder, University of California, Irvine

French Naval Objectives at the Armistice and Versailles

Roberto E. Socas, Fordham University

Comment:

Warner Schilling, Columbia University

Theodore Ropp, Duke University

## GABRIEL KOLKO'S INTERPRETATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

CHAIRMAN: Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., The Johns Hopkins University

Comment:

Richard M. Abrams, University of California, BerkeleyJ. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers UniversityGerald D. Nash, University of New Mexico

Response:

Gabriel Kolko, University of Pennsylvania

## IMPERIAL JAPAN AND ASIA: A REASSESSMENT

Chairman: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

Imperial Japan and Asia: A Reassessment of Policies and Programs

Marlene Mayo, University of Maryland

Imperial Japan and China: A Reassessment

Akira Iriye, University of California, Santa Cruz

Comment:

George M. Wilson, University of IllinoisHarry J. Benda, Yale University

## POLITICS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

CHAIRMAN: Noble Cunningham, Jr., University of Missouri

Social Sources of Political Behavior in the Early National Period

Paul Goodman, University of California, Davis

Money and Party in Jacksonian America: A Quantitative Look at New York City's Men of Quality

Frank Gatell, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment:

William N. Chambers, Washington University, St. LouisDavid Fischer, Brandeis University

## THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AND ITS CRITICS: PRELUDE TO CIVIL WAR

Chairman: Juan Marichal, Harvard University

The Black Legend of the Republic, A Rebuttal

Gabriel Jackson, University of California, San Diego

The Military Rebellion and National Restoration

Stanley G. Payne, University of California, Los Angeles

The Agrarian Problem and the Republic

Edward E. Malefakis, Columbia University

Comment:

William B. Watson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Joint Session with  
The American Jewish Historical Society

## HISTORIOGRAPHY IN RELATIONSHIP

Chairman: Bertram W. Korn, Past President, American Jewish Historical Society

An Americanist Looks at American Jewish History

Clifford K. Shipton, American Antiquarian Society

Comment:

Martin A. Cohen, Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion

## THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION IN THE ITALIAN CITY-STATES

Chairman: Raymond de Roover, Brooklyn College

## The Nature of the Opposition

Lauro Martines, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment:

Richard Goldthwaite, Kent State University (Florence)David L. Hicks, New York University (Siena)Vincent Ilardi, University of Massachusetts (Milan)

## THE LABORING POOR, 1750-1830

Chairman: Herbert G. Gutman, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral SciencesTowards Revolution: Some Aspects of the Paris Poor, 1750-1789Jeffrey Kaplow, Columbia University

## The Owenite Socialist Movement in Britain and the United States: A Comparative Study

John F. C. Harrison, University of Wisconsin

Comment:

John Clive, Harvard UniversityPeter N. Stearns, University of Chicago

## Luncheon Conferences

## CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

Chairman: Donald W. Treadgold, University of Washington

## Consciousness of Unity among Medieval Slavs

Otakar Odlozilik, University of Pennsylvania

## CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: Harry Bernstein, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

## Organization of Latin American Studies in the Soviet Union

Victor V. Volsky, Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

## PHI ALPHA THETA

Chairman: Lynn W. Turner, Otterbein College

## Precursors of Zebulon Montgomery Pike

A. P. Nasatir, San Diego State College

## Afternoon Sessions

## CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: Herman Kahn, The National Archives

## The Writing of Contemporary History

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York

Comment:

John M. Blum, Yale UniversityJames MacGregor Burns, Williams CollegeProfessor McCoy's comments will be read by  
Walter Rundell, Jr., National Historical Publications Commission



## THE EASTER RISING

- Chairman: Emmet Larkin, The University of Chicago  
 Irish Labor and the Rising  
John W. Boyle, Mount Allison University  
 The Poetry and the Poets of the Rising  
Richard J. Loftus, University of Illinois  
 The British Government's Reaction to the Rising  
David W. Savage, Stanford University  
 Comment:  
Conor Cruise O'Brien, New York University

## CRITICAL EVALUATION: PHILIPPE ARIES, CENTURIES OF CHILDHOOD

- Chairman: Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association  
 Childhood in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries  
Urban T. Holmes, University of North Carolina  
 The Interplay of Education and Society in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century  
 France  
Irene O. Brown, Harvard University  
 The Nurture of Children in Early Nineteenth-Century America  
William R. Taylor, University of Wisconsin  
 Comment:  
Bernard W. Wishy, University of Pennsylvania

## TAIWAN--A STUDY IN CHINESE LOCAL HISTORY

- Chairman: Leonard Gordon, University of Wisconsin  
 The Lins of Wufeng--the Making of a Taiwanese Gentry Family  
Johanna Menzel Meskill, Vassar College  
 The 1895 Taiwan War of Resistance: Local Social and Political Aspects  
Harry J. Lamley, University of Hawaii  
 Late Nineteenth Century Land Tenure in Northern Taiwan  
Edgar Wickberg, University of Kansas  
 Comment:  
Samuel C. Chu, University of Pittsburgh

Joint Session with  
 The American Society for Reformation Research

## THE CITY COUNCIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL TRANSFORMATION

- CHAIRMAN: Karl H. Dannenfeldt, Arizona State University  
 Nuremberg  
Gerald Strauss, Indiana University  
 Augsburg  
Franklin H. Littell, President, Iowa Wesleyan College  
 Comment:  
Harold J. Grimm, Ohio State University  
Natalie Zemon Davis, University of Toronto

## RECENT AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

- Chairman: Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University  
 Joseph C. Grew and the Uses of Diplomacy, 1937-1945  
Waldo H. Heinrichs, Jr., University of Tennessee  
 Dean Acheson and His Critics  
Gaddis Smith, Yale University  
 Comment:  
Raymond A. Esthus, Tulane University  
Norman A. Graebner, University of Illinois

Joint Session with  
The Conference Group for Central European History

## 1866: A CENTENNIAL PERSPECTIVE

Chairman: Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University

## 1866 in East German Perspective

Andreas Dorpalen, Ohio State University

## After the War of 1866: Austria's German Policy, 1866-1871

Hans A. Schmitt, Tulane University

## Before the War of 1866: The Last 100 Days of the German Confederation

Margaret Sterne, Wayne State University

## Comment:

Theodore S. Hamerow, University of Wisconsin

Enno E. Kraehe, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

## MUSIC IN AMERICAN LIFE

Chairman: Carl Bridenbaugh, Brown University

## Music in American Life

Karl Krueger, Society for the Preservation of the American Musical Heritage

## Comment:

Alfred Frankenstein, Mills College

William Ransome Hogan, Tulane University

Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University

Joint Session with  
The International Commission for the History of  
Representative Assemblies

## CORRUPTION IN NINETEENTH CENTURY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Chairman: Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College

## Political Morality in Mid-Nineteenth Century England: Concepts, Norms, Violations

D. C. Moore, University of California, Los Angeles

## The Scope and Purpose of Corruption in French Politics, 1830-1848

Patrick Higonnet, Harvard University

## Treason in the U.S. Senate Revisited, 1880-1910

Jerome L. Sternstein, University of Iowa

## THE CITY IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE HISTORY

Chairman: J. H. Parry, Harvard University

## Late Medieval Lisbon

A. H. de Oliveira Marques, University of Florida

## Sevillian Society in the Sixteenth Century: Slaves and Freedmen

Ruth Pike, Hunter College

## Comment:

Julian Bishko, University of Virginia

Guillermo Cespedes, State University of New York at Stony Brook

## THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Chairman: Isidore Starr, Queens College, City University of New York

## History's New Scholarship and the Education Gap

Carl E. Schorske, University of California, Berkeley

## The Teaching of History in Colleges and the Graduate Education of Historians

Ralph E. Morrow, Washington University, St. Louis

## Can History Hold Its Place in the Social Studies Curriculum?

William H. Cartwright, Duke University

## Comment:

William Hartman, North Shore High School, Glen Head, New York

## Association Meeting

### PLACEMENT IN HISTORY

Chairman: David A. Shannon, University of Maryland

Participants in Panel Discussion:

Dean Albertson, University of Massachusetts

Louis G. Geiger, Colorado College

Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois

Dinner

### ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

Mediaeval Apocalypses as Historical Sources

Paul J. Alexander, University of Michigan

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29

Morning Sessions

### HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE: A TRIAL BALANCE

Chairman: John Higham, University of Michigan

European History

Sylvia Thrupp, University of Michigan

American History

Edward N. Saveth, Dartmouth College

Comment:

Elinor G. Barber, International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

Harold Hyman, University of Illinois

### COLLABORATIONISM DURING WORLD WAR II

Chairman: Hans Gatzke, Yale University

The Ukraine

John A. Armstrong, University of Wisconsin

France

Stanley Hoffman, Harvard University

Comment:

Peter Novick, University of Chicago

George H. Stein, State University of New York, Binghamton

Joint Session with

The Conference on Asian History

### LEADERS OF NATIONALISM IN ASIA

Chairman: Arthur F. Wright, Yale University

Sayyid Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani: Pan Islam as Proto-Nationalism

Nikki Keddie, University of California, Los Angeles

Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Revolution

Paul Lin, McGill University

Gandhi and the Historians

Martin D. Lewis, Sir George Williams University

The Significance of Kemal Ataturk

Niyazi Berkes, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University

Comment:

Stephen N. Hay, University of California, Santa Barbara

## PROGRESSIVISM AND THE NEW DEAL: CONTINUITY OR DISCONTINUITY?

Chairman: Arthur Mann, University of Chicago

Surviving Progressives and the New Deal

Otis L. Graham, Jr., University of California, Santa Barbara

The New Deal as Watershed: A Thesis Reconsidered

Richard S. Kirkendall, University of Missouri

Comment:

Frank Freidel, Harvard University

Alfred B. Rollins, Jr., State University of New York, Binghamton

Joint Session with  
The Immigration History Group

## ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Chairman: Silvano M. Tomasi, PSSC, International Migration Review

Italians in Chicago

Humbert S. Nelli, Fordham University

Italians in Argentina

Samuel L. Bailey, Rutgers University

Comment:

James Scobie, Indiana University

Herbert Gans, Center for Urban Education and Teachers

College, Columbia University

Joint Session with  
The Conference on Peace Research

## HOW WARS END

Chairman: Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania

Ending the American Revolution: Lessons for Our Time

Richard B. Morris, Columbia University

Portsmouth 1905: Peace or Truce?

John A. White, University of Hawaii

The American Concept of Victory

Raymond G. O'Connor, Temple University

Comment:

Berenice A. Carroll, University of Illinois

Joint Session with  
The Conference on British Studies

## MACHIAVELLI IN ENGLAND

Chairman: Peter J. Stanlis, University of Detroit

The Response to Machiavelli's Concept of Social Conflict in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century England

Neal Wood, York University

Comment:

Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., Harvard University

M. M. Goldsmith, Columbia University

## THE IMPACT OF HELLENISTIC CIVILIZATION ON THE PHARISEES

Chairman: Hans Jonas, New School for Social Research

Pharisaism and the Crisis of the Individual in the Greco-Roman World

Ellis Rivkin, Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati

Story and History: Observations on Greco-Roman Rhetoric and Pharisaism

Henry Fischel, Indiana University

Comment:

Louis H. Feldman, Yeshiva UniversityBen Zion Wacholder, Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion,Cincinnati

Joint Session with  
The American Studies Association

## NEW DIRECTIONS IN AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP

Chairman: Edward Lurie, Wayne State University

Socio-Historical Phenomena: The Seen, the Unseen, and the Foreseeable

Edward A. Tiryakian, Duke University

Space and Time as the Structure of History

Corinne Lathrop Gilb, University of California, Berkeley

Comment:

John Staude, University of California, RiversideBernard Barber, Columbia University

Joint Session with  
The American Society of Church History

## CHURCH AND STATE IN RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley

Consensus in America: The Churches' Changing Role

Edwin S. Gaustad, University of California, Riverside

The Concept of Separation of Church and State in American Controversial Literature Since 1920

Elwyn A. Smith, Temple University

Comment:

Robert W. Lynn, Union Theological SeminaryJoseph F. Costanzo, S. J., Fordham University

Joint Session with  
The Conference on Latin American History

## THE INTERPRETATION OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY

Chairman: Stanley J. Stein, Princeton University

The Need for Political Focus: A Critique of Social Class Explanations

Milton I. Vanger, Brandeis University

Comment:

Lyle N. McAlister, University of FloridaHerbert S. Klein, University of ChicagoKalman Silvert, Dartmouth CollegeTheodore Draper, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace

## Luncheon Conferences

## CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

Chairman: Ainslie T. Embree, Columbia University  
Problems of Sinology as an International Enterprise  
John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

## CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

Chairman: Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin  
A Deeper American Dilemma  
Charles A. Barker, The Johns Hopkins University

## MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study  
The Historian's Opportunity  
Barabara W. Tuchman, New York City

## SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

CHAIRMAN: Herbert E. Angel, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration  
Clio's Ways and Means: A Preliminary Report on the Survey  
Walter Rundell, Jr., Survey on the Use of Original Sources in Graduate History Training, National Historical Publications Commission

## Afternoon Sessions

## PEARL HARBOR--TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Chairman: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College  
Pearl Harbor from the Perspective of Twenty-five Years of Japanese History  
Chihiro Hosoya, Hitotsubashi University  
 Comment:  
Robert J. C. Butow, University of Washington  
Gordon Prange, University of Maryland  
Hans L. Trefousse, Brooklyn College

Joint Session with  
 The Canadian Historical Association

## RELATIONS OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CHURCHES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: Richard M. Saunders, University of Toronto, President, Canadian Historical Association  
American Influences on Canadian Protestant Churches Before Confederation  
John Moir, University of Toronto  
The Relationship of Canadian and American Catholicism in the Latter Part of the Nineteenth Century  
Pierre Savard, Laval University  
 Comment:  
Robert Cross, Columbia University

Joint Session with  
The History of Education Society

"NEW DEPARTURES" IN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

- Chairman: Robert L. McCaul, University of Chicago  
 Civilization Building and the Modernization Process: A Framework for the Reinterpretation of the History of Education  
R. Freeman Butts, Columbia University  
 Critical Appraisal of Generalizations in the History of Education  
Stanley E. Ballinger, Indiana University  
 Comment:  
George F. Kneller, University of California, Los Angeles  
Paul Nash, Boston University

ELITES IN THE CIVIL WAR CRISIS

- Chairman: Bell Wiley, Emory University  
 The Protestant Clergy of the North  
George M. Fredrickson, Northwestern University  
 Masters Without Slaves  
Willie Lee Rose, University of Virginia  
 Comment:  
John L. Thomas, Brown University  
William W. Freehling, University of Michigan

THE THEMISTOCLES DECREE AND ITS MEANING FOR GREEK HISTORY

- Chairman: Donald Kagan, Cornell University  
 The Significance of the Themistocles Decree  
Mortimer Chambers, University of California, Los Angeles  
 The Value of the Themistocles Decree  
Charles Fornara, Brown University  
 Comment:  
Raphael Sealey, Buffalo State University

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION

- Chairman: Philip C. Brooks, Director, Harry S. Truman Library  
 The Ambiguous Legacy: The Truman Administration and Civil Rights  
Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University  
 Comment:  
Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University  
Stephen J. Spingarn, Washington, D.C.

POLITICS IN REPUBLICAN BRAZIL

- Chairman: Bailey W. Diffie, City College of New York  
 Feudalism and Federalism: The Politics of the Northeastern Sertao in the First Republic  
Neill Macaulay, University of Florida  
 Comment:  
Richard M. Morse, Yale University  
Rollie E. Poppino, University of California, Davis

Joint Session with  
The American Committee for Irish Studies

## LITERATURE AS HISTORY

- Chairman: Kevin Sullivan, Columbia University  
The Interplay of Early Irish History and Literature  
John V. Kelleher, Harvard University  
Yeats and the Artist's Consciousness of Revolution  
William I. Thompson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 Comment:  
Benedict Kelly, Emory University

## THE MILITARY AND SOCIETY

- Chairman: Gordon Craig, Stanford University  
Nationalism and the Sense of Military Obligation  
Peter Paret, Institute for Advanced Study  
 Comment:  
Kenneth Bourne, University of California, Davis  
Robert Paxton, University of California, Berkeley  
Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of Michigan

## NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

- Chairman: Anne Firor Scott, Duke University  
Changes in the Economic and Social Status of Women, 1800-1840  
Gerda Lerner, Long Island University  
The Role of Women's Rights Leaders in Social Reconstruction, 1876-1900  
David J. Pivar, California State College, Fullerton  
 Comment:  
Edward T. James, Editor, Notable American Women  
Eleanor Flexner, Northampton, Massachusetts

## SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MASSACHUSETTS

- Chairman: Wesley Frank Craven, Princeton University  
The Scientific Revolution in 17th-Century Boston  
Michael G. Hall, University of Texas  
The Mather Family and the Community, 1635-1728  
Robert Middlekauff, University of California, Berkeley  
 Comment:  
Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania  
David Levin, Stanford University

## Association Meeting

## BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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



## GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Presiding: Paul L. Ward, American Historical AssociationPresidential Address: "History in a Self-Governing Culture"  
Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania, emeritus

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30

## Morning Sessions

## THE WORK OF ULRICH B. PHILLIPS

Chairman: John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago

Class and Race in Southern History: An Appraisal of the Work of U. B. Phillips

Eugene D. Genovese, Rutgers University

Comment:

David M. Potter, Stanford UniversityKenneth M. Stampp, University of California, BerkeleyStanley M. Elkins, Smith College

## ECONOMIC SOURCES OF MODERN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

Chairman: Ernest R. May, Harvard University

Commercial Preparedness, 1914-1921

Lloyd Gardner, Rutgers University

The Reaction to the Mexican Revolution, 1917-1927

Robert F. Smith, University of Wisconsin

Comment:

Ralph Andreano, University of WisconsinStanley R. Ross, State University of New York, Stony Brook

## Joint Session with

The American Catholic Historical Association

## IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA: SOCIAL CHANGE AND GROUP PROCESSES

Chairman: Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley

German-American Catholics and Social Reform

Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame

The Ordeal of Minority Consciousness: The Polish and Lithuanian Cases

Victor R. Greene, Kansas State University

Comment:

Thomas N. Brown, University of Massachusetts, BostonEugene R. Kusielewicz, St. John's University, New York

## Joint Session with

The National Council for the Social Studies

## NATIONAL BIAS IN TEXTBOOKS

Chairman: Ralph W. Cordier, State University of Pennsylvania

National Bias in Textbooks

Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University

Comment:

Arthur S. Link, Princeton UniversityHoward R. Anderson, Houghton Mifflin CompanyRuth O. M. Andersen, Norwich Free Academy

## ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN BENGAL

Chairman: David Owen, Harvard University

The Changing Zamindari System in Bengal, 1790-1840

John R. McLane, Northwestern University

Orientalism and the Origins of the Bengal Renaissance

David Kopf, University of Missouri

Indian and British Businessmen in Calcutta, 1820-1860

Blair B. Kling, University of Illinois

Comment:

Warren M. Gunderson, City College of New York

## CRITIQUE OF THE CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC HISTORY, VOLUME VI, "THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS AND AFTER"

Chairman: Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University

Industrialization and Economic Growth: Problems of Methodology

E. A. J. Johnson, School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University

Population and Industrialization

John T. Krause, State University of New York, Buffalo

Agricultural History as Part of General Economic History: Promising Avenues of Research

Folke Dovring, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

## CRITICAL EVALUATION: LAWRENCE STONE, THE CRISIS OF ARISTOCRACY, 1558-1641

Chairman: Maurice Lee, Jr., Douglass College

Comment:

Thomas G. Barnes, University of California, Berkeley

Wallace MacCaffrey, Haverford College

Response:

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Joint Session with  
The Agricultural History Society

## PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAS

Chairman: Harry J. Brown, Michigan State University

Promoting Production for Export Markets: Colombia

Frank Safford, Northwestern University

Beef Interests and Politics: Argentina

Peter H. Smith, Dartmouth College

Some Comparisons in U.S. History

Morton Rothstein, University of Wisconsin

## CONCILIARISM IN THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

Chairman: Gaines Post, Princeton University

The Council of Constance and Its Influence

Francis Oakley, Williams College

The Council of Basel--Nicholas of Cusa

Paul E. Sigmund, Princeton University

Comment:

Howard Kaminsky, University of Washington

Richard Kay, University of Colorado

Joint Session with  
The Social Welfare History Group

CONTRASTS AND COMPARISONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE  
IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

CHAIRMAN: Robert H. Bremner, Ohio State University, Chairman, Social Welfare  
History Group

The Development of Canadian Social Welfare Policies

John S. Morgan, Columbia University School of Social Work

U.S. Influence on Canadian Welfare--Extent and Limitations

Tamara K. Hareven, Dalhousie University

Comment:

Charles Schottland, Dean, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies  
in Social Welfare, Brandeis University

GERMAN DIPLOMACY, 1870-1914

Chairman: Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University

The Aims and Methods of German Diplomacy, 1870-1914

Norman Rich, Michigan State University

Comment:

J. Alden Nichols, University of Illinois

Francis L. Loewenheim, Rice University

Luncheon Conference

THE LABOR HISTORIANS

Chairman: Hugh G. Cleland, State University of New York, Stony Brook

The Crisis of American Labor--Fact or Fiction?

John O. P. Hall, Charlotte College, President, The Labor Historians

Afternoon Sessions

Joint Sessions with  
The Southern Historical Association

HOWARD K. BEALE'S THE CRITICAL YEAR: A REASSESSMENT

Chairman: Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., Vanderbilt University

Avery Craven, Purdue University

Bernard A. Weisberger, University of Rochester

REVOLUTIONS BY CONCENSUS AND BY FORCE, 1918-1919

Chairman: Arthur J. May, University of Rochester

Berlin

Richard A. Comfort, Mills College

Budapest

Istvan Deak, Columbia University

Vienna

Klemens von Klemperer, Smith College

Comment:

John M. Cammett, Rutgers University

Helmut Gruber, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn

## IDEOLOGY AND INTEREST IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chairman: John Meskill, Barnard College

Intervention in Vietnam: A Case Study in Ming Foreign Policy

Jung-pang Lo, University of California, Davis

Korean and Chinese Relations in the Early Ming Period

Chao-ying Fang, Ming Biographical History Project, Columbia University

Comment:

Lien-sheng Yang, Harvard University

Joint Session with  
The History of Science Society

## THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN SCIENCE: SCIENCE OR SOCIAL HISTORY?

Chairman: Whitefield J. Bell, American Philosophical Society

Natural History in the Nineteenth Century

William R. Stanton, University of Pittsburgh

The Physical Sciences in the Twentieth Century

Charles Weiner, American Institute of Physics

Comment:

A. Hunter Dupree, University of California, BerkeleyBrooke Hindle, New York University

Joint Session with  
The Society for Italian Historical Studies

## BENEDETTO CROCE AND THE RENEWAL OF ITALIAN CULTURE

Chairman: George L. Mosse, University of Wisconsin

Benedetto Croce and the Early Years of La Critica

Emiliana P. Noether, Simmons College

Croce as Historian

Hayden V. White, University of Rochester

Comment:

H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard UniversityJohn Thayer, University of Minnesota

## EMPIRE AND REVOLUTION

Chairman: Merrill Jensen, University of Wisconsin

From Corporate Empire to Revolutionary Republic: The Transformation of the Structure and Concept of Federalism

John M. Murrin, Washington University, St. Louis

Imperial Reform of Colonial Constitutions: Massachusetts and the Coming of the War

John Cary, Lehigh University

Comment:

Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins UniversityRichard W. Van Alstyne, Callison College, University of the Pacific

## NEW APPROACHES TO LATIN AMERICAN PERIODIZATION: THE CASE FOR AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WATERSHED

Chairman: Charles C. Griffin, Vassar College

Mexico

Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress

The Andean Republics

John J. TePaske, Ohio State University

Gran Colombia

David Bushnell, University of Florida

Joint Session with  
The Conference on Slavic and East European History

THREE CENTERS OF LEARNING: KIEV--VILNA--PRAGUE

- Chairman: Charles Morley, Ohio State University  
 The Kiev Academy--A Bridge to Europe in the 17th Century  
Stephen M. Horak, Eastern Illinois University  
 Vilna as a Cultural Center Before 1861  
Alfred E. Senn, University of Wisconsin  
 The Virtuosi of Bohemia: The Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences  
Joseph F. Zacek, University of California, Los Angeles  
 Comment:  
Frederick Heymann, University of Calgary  
Bernard Ziffer, New York City

Joint Session with  
The American Association for State and Local History

GENERALIZATION AND COMPARISON IN LOCAL HISTORY: MACROCOSM IN MICROCOSM

- Chairman: Frank N. Elliott, Vice-President, Hofstra University  
 The Town and Its Hinterland in the Early Nineteenth Century  
Julius Rubin, University of Pittsburgh  
 The Industrial Revolution in Rhode Island  
Peter J. Coleman, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle  
 Comment:  
Ralph A. Brown, State University of New York, Cortland  
Stuart W. Bruchey, Michigan State University

RENAISSANCE ARISTOTELIANISM

- Chairman: Paul Oskar Kristeller, Columbia University  
 The Problem of the Relation of Faith and Reason  
Martin Pine, Queens College  
 Agostino Nifo: An Assessment  
Edward P. Mahoney, Duke University  
 Comment  
F. Edward Cranz, Connecticut College  
William F. Edwards, State University of New York, Buffalo

POLITICAL MODERNIZATION IN JAPAN

- Chairman: John W. Hall, Yale University  
 Social Darwinism and the Retreat from Politics: the "Privatization" of the Japanese Intelligentsia  
David Abosch, Wesleyan University  
 Inukai: Some Dilemmas of Political Party Development  
Tetsuo Najita, Washington University, St. Louis  
 Bureaucratic Structure and Political Development, 1868-1940  
Bernard S. Siberman, University of Arizona

## COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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

In parentheses following the title of the committee is the year of its establishment, together with the year of its termination by the Council in those few cases where the report appearing here is the committee's final report. The indented first paragraph describes the committee. Next follows the committee's report for 1966. Finally, the members for 1967 are listed. The two figures in parentheses following the names of the 1967 members indicate when their terms expire, e.g., (68) for a member whose term on the committee will expire January 1, 1968. The Executive Secretary is ex officio member of all but the nominating and prize committees, but is listed in this section only when he is chairman.

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

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

The Nominating Committee met at the office of the Association on May 7, 1966 and made nominations for the Vice Presidency, for posts which would become vacant on the Council, and for posts which would become vacant on the Nominating Committee.

The Committee also made certain recommendations: First, it pointed out that the Association at present has no way to honor historians who are citizens of this country except by electing them to office, and it recommended that consideration be given to the establishment of a medal as another way to honor very distinguished historians.

Second, it pointed out a certain lack of continuity in the membership of the Nominating Committee, where, every second year, three new members come onto the committee and only two with any previous experience remain. It therefore recommended an increase in the membership from five to six and an increase in the term of service from two to three years, so that two members would go off and four would continue each year.

Third, it recommended that Clarence Ver Steeg be designated to serve as chairman of the Committee in 1967.

Subsequent to this meeting, and in accordance with the usual procedures, ballots were distributed for members to vote on the slates named by the committee. The results of the balloting, and of the recommendation to change the structure of the committee, are stated in the report of the proceedings at the annual business meeting (page 27).

March 16, 1967

DAVID M. POTTER, Chairman, 1966

## MEMBERS, 1967

Clarence Ver Steeg, Northwestern University, Chairman (68)  
 Wallace MacCaffrey, Haverford College (68)  
 Bryce Lyon, Brown University (69)  
 Lewis W. Spitz, Stanford University (69)  
 Merrill D. Peterson, University of Virginia (69)

## COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

The Committee on Committees is responsible for drawing up recommendations to the Council for individuals to fill vacant positions on all regular Association committees appointed by the Council, to recommend changes in the scope of existing committees when necessary, and to recommend the establishment of new committees when necessary. The list of members for 1967 succeeding each committee report represents the report of the Committee on Committees.

## MEMBERS, 1967 (3-year terms)

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, Chairman (ex officio)  
 Donald E. Emerson, University of Washington (68)  
 John M. Blum, Yale University (69)  
 James C. Olson, University of Nebraska (69)  
 Elmer Louis Kayser, American Historical Association (ex officio)  
 Hajo Holborn, American Historical Association (ex officio)  
 John Fairbank, American Historical Association (ex officio)  
 Henry R. Winkler, American Historical Review (ex officio)  
 Elizabeth Foster, Bryn Mawr College (70)

## PRIZES AND HONORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERS (1885-)

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

At its meeting on December 27, 1966, the Committee on Honorary Members recommended to the Council that the following four men be made honorary members of the Association: Fernand Braudel, University of Paris; Sir Denis Brogan, Cambridge; Claude Cahen, University of Paris; and Richard W. Southern, Oxford.

December 27, 1966

CRANE BRINTON, Chairman, 1966

## MEMBERS, 1967 (5-year terms)

Crane Brinton, Harvard University, Chairman (68)  
 Julian P. Boyd, Princeton University (69)  
 Carl Bridenbaugh, Brown University (70)  
 Frederic C. Lane, Johns Hopkins University (71)  
 Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania (72)

## HONORARY MEMBERS

Leopold von Ranke	1885-1886
William Stubbs	1899-1901
Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1899-1902
Theodor Mommsen	1900-1903
James Bryce	1906-1922
Benedetto Croce	1943-1952
Rafael Altamira	1944-1951
Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1944-1946
Pierre Caron	1944-1952
Aage Friis	1944-1949
Hu Shih	1944-1962
Johan Huizinga	1944-1945
Albert Frederick Pollard	1944-1948
Afonso de Escragnoille Taunay	1944-1958
George M. Trevelyan	1944-1962
George M. Wrong	1944-1948
Gaetano De Sanctis	1945-1957
Sir George Peabody Gooch	1945
Halvdan Koht	1945-1965
Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1945-1963
Vicente Lecuna	1947-1954
Friedrich Meinecke	1947-1954
Pierre Renouvin	1947
Alfons Dopsch	1949-1953
Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1949-1961
Jadunath Sarkar	1952-1958
Franz Schnabel	1952
Constantine K. Zurayk	1952
Georges Lefebvre	1953-1959
Federico Chabod	1955-1960



Pieter Geyl	1957
Fuad Koprulu	1958
Sir Lewis Namier	1958-1960
Silvio Zavala	1958
Gerhard Ritter	1959
Francois L. Ganshof	1960
Sir Keith Hancock	1960
Saukichi Tsuda	1960-1961
Edouard Perroy	1961
Sei Wada	1961-1963
Mario Toscano	1961
Delio Cantimori	1963-1966
Sir Winston Churchill	1963-1965
Arnaldo Momigliano	1963
Roland Mousnier	1963
Sir Ronald Syme	1963
Mikhail N. Tikhomirov	1963-1965
Pyong-do Yi	1963
Sir George N. Clark	1964
Jacques L. Godechot	1965
Yasaka Takagi	1965
Fernand Braudel	1966
Sir Denis Brogan	1966
Claude Cahen	1966
Richard W. Southern	1966

#### COMMITTEE ON THE HARMSWORTH PROFESSORSHIP (1965-)

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

On recommendation of the committee, the Harmsworth Professor appointed for the term 1966-67 was Professor T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University; for 1967-68, Professor Don Fehrenbacher, Stanford University.

December 12, 1966

RICHARD N. CURRENT, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS, 1967

Frank Vandiver, Rice University, Chairman (68)  
 Allan Nevins, Huntington Library (69)  
 Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania (ex officio)  
 Bell Wiley, Emory University (70)  
 Hajo Holborn, Yale University (ex officio)

#### PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR 1967

The American Historical Association sponsors the ten prizes and awards listed below, three of which are due to be given in 1967. All awards are announced at the Association's annual meeting, which will take place this year at the Royal

York Hotel in Toronto, December 28-30. Further details regarding rules for the various awards may be obtained by addressing the committee chairmen directly.

**HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE.** The Adams Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print (first or second book) in the field of European history and carries a cash award of \$300. All work should be submitted by June 1, 1968, to the committee chairman: Professor Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The 1966 award went to Dr. Gabriel Jackson, University of California at La Jolla, for his book The Spanish Republic and the Civil War, 1931-1939, Princeton University Press (1965).

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

**GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE.** The Beer Prize is awarded annually for the best work by a young scholar (first or second book) in manuscript or in print on European international history since 1895, and carries a cash award of \$300. Work should be submitted by June 1, 1967, to the committee chairman: Professor Piotr Wandycz, Department of History, Yale University, New Haven Connecticut 06520. The Beer Prize was not given in 1966.

**ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD.** The Beveridge Prize is awarded annually for the best complete original manuscript (50,000-150,000 words) in English or American history (history of the United States, Canada, and Latin America), and carries a cash award of \$1500 plus publication. Work should be submitted by May 1, 1967, to the committee chairman: Lawrence Towner, Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois 60610. The 1966 award went to Dr. Herman Belz, University of Maryland, for his manuscript "Reconstructing the Union: Conflict of Theory and Policy During the Civil War", to be published by the Cornell University Press.

**ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.** The Corey Prize will be awarded in the odd-numbered years beginning in 1967 for the best acceptable published book or book-length manuscript submitted during the two-year period, which deals with the history of Canadian-American relations, or the history of both countries. It will be administered by the Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association. The amount of the prize will be fixed by the Joint Committee, but shall in no case be less than \$1,000. For the first award only, books will be considered bearing the imprint 1964, 1965, or 1966. Nominations must be submitted before March 1, 1967, either to the Chairman of the American Section of the Joint Committee, Professor Charles F. Mullett, Department of History, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65202, or the Chairman of the Canadian Section, Professor C. P. Stacey, Department of History, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada, and should be accompanied by two copies of the book or manuscript.

**JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE.** The Dunning Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print on any subject relating to American history, and carries a cash award of \$300. Work should be submitted by June 1, 1968, to the committee chairman: Professor Wesley Frank Craven, Department of History, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 18540. The last award went to Dr. John Willard Shy, Princeton University, for his book Toward Lexington: The Role of the British Army in the Coming of the American Revolution, published by the Princeton University Press.

**CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE.** The Haring Prize is awarded every five years to that Latin American who, in the opinion of the Committee, has published the most outstanding

book in Latin American history during the preceding five years. The prize will next be awarded in 1971 and carries a cash award of \$500. The committee chairman is Professor J. H. Parry, Department of History, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. The 1966 award went to Licenciado Daniel Cosío Villegas for his work Historia Moderna de Mexico.

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD PRIZE IN LEGAL HISTORY. The Littleton-Griswold Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best published work in the legal history of the American colonies and of the United States in 1900, and carries a cash award of \$500. The committee chairman is Professor Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University Law School, New York, New York 10027. The last award went to Mr. Hiller B. Zobel, an attorney in Boston, and Mr. L. Kinvin Wroth, University of Maine Law School, as co-editors of The Legal Papers of John Adams.

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

WATUMULL PRIZE. The Watumull Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India originally published in the United States, and carries a cash award of \$500. Work should be submitted in triplicate by September 15, 1968, to the committee chairman: Professor Ainslie T. Embree, Department of History, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027. The 1966 award went to Dr. B. R. Nayar, McGill University, for his book Minority Politics in the Punjab; and to Dr. Thomas Metcalf, University of California at Berkeley, for his book The Aftermath of Revolt. Both books were published by the Princeton University Press.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE (1903-)

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

The committee has voted to award the 1966 Herbert Baxter Adams Prize to Gabriel Jackson for The Spanish Republic and the Civil War, 1931-1939, published in 1965 by the Princeton University Press.

The members of the committee would like to submit suggestions for improving the future awarding of the prize. First of all, there is a rule that the prize must be given to a man who has not published more than two books including the one receiving the prize. The intention of this rule was to encourage younger men who are just beginning active publication. In fact, the rule has often meant that the award goes to a man over forty or even over fifty who has spent a very long period of time working on one or two books. It might, therefore, be worth considering whether the rules for the competition should not be changed to reduce this likelihood.

Second, a suggestion has been made that the appointment of members begin in January of odd-numbered years rather than even-numbered years, since otherwise a new member begins to work only about six months before a final decision is made.

Third, a member of the committee suggested that the membership should be increased to four, to give broader coverage in considering submissions.

Finally, something should perhaps be done to make clearer the demarcation between the Adams Prize and such others as the Beer Prize and the Schuyler Prize.

November 16, 1966

THEODORE S. HAMEROW, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (4-year terms)

Felix Gilbert, Princeton University, Chairman (68)

Joel Colton, Duke University (69)

Gabriel Jackson, University of California at La Jolla (71)

#### COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE (1920-)

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

The committee was confronted with a more difficult problem than usual this year. It circularized more than one hundred publishing houses regarding the prize announcement and received fourteen books for consideration. As several of these clearly fell outside the terms of the prize, they were quickly eliminated from serious consideration. The committee finally narrowed the discussion to six main contestants. In the balloting serious reservations were raised regarding each title. None of the entries this year, the committee found, measured up to the standards in breadth, depth, scholarship and literary merit that were set by several of the recipients of the Beer Prize in previous years.

This being the case, our committee unanimously decided to recommend that no Beer Prize be awarded in 1966. It is our feeling that it would be unwise to risk lowering the prestige of the prize when there is such unanimous agreement that all of the books had serious shortcomings.

October 10, 1966

CHARLES F. DELZELL, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (3-year terms)

Piotr Wandycz, Yale University, Chairman (68)

Arno J. Mayer, Princeton University (69)

Ivo Lederer, Stanford University (70)

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

The Albert J. Beveridge Fund of \$100,000 was established as a memorial to Senator Beveridge (d. 1927) by his wife, Catherine, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. Senator Beveridge devoted his later life to historical research and writing. The income from this fund affords an award and publication of historical monographs. The Beveridge Prize is awarded annually for the best complete original manuscript in English or American history (history of the United States, Canada, and Latin America), and carries a cash award of \$1,500 as well as publication.

The committee has voted after careful deliberation to award the 1966 Beveridge Prize to Herman J. Belz for "Reconstructing the Union: Conflict of Theory and Policy During the Civil War."

Comments have also been received from members of the Beveridge prize committee for changes in procedure that they feel would enhance the value and prestige of the Beveridge Award. This committee believes that the Association might wish to appoint a special committee to study the nature and function of the Beveridge Prize. Some members of the committee feel that the prize frequently goes to manuscripts that are no better than those published by most good university presses. Times have changed since the establishment of the prize. Some of us feel that, because of the growth of the university presses, the odds are increasingly against the chance that the best entry will also be an outstanding book worthy of professional and national distinction, such as the prize should bestow. Since at present no worthy scholarly publication is likely to be denied a printing, the guarantee of publication no longer fulfills the selectee's need. One member of the committee puts it that publication under the auspices of the Beveridge Committee merely relieves some university press of the cost of publishing one book. In this regard, I must point out that several of the manuscripts the committee rejected were snapped up by commercial publishers.

Some of us sense that an entirely different sort of competition can develop when new graduate departments in history produce a growing number of young professionals in history each year. It seems likely that within a few years the committee will be swamped with entries from these new graduate departments eager to attain such recognition as attaches to a Beveridge Award winner. Such a situation might become unmanageable if the criterion for the award remains a manuscript of promise. Several members of the committee feel that in such circumstances the award committee would become, in effect, an unpaid board of referees for judging manuscripts, differing only slightly, if at all, from boards on a university press. Thus, authors who have readily publishable manuscripts would hesitate to submit their manuscripts unless they craved the distinction that the award itself might give them.

Some young historians who have good manuscripts do not submit them to the Beveridge Committee, allegedly because they fear to risk delay in publication. One member of the committee argues that perhaps for this reason the competition does not attract the best manuscripts. He also feels that neither students nor directors are likely to spend precious time polishing a manuscript to a high degree of excellence if a work of promise but of careless execution can win the Beveridge Award.

These considerations have led members of the committee to suggest that the American Historical Association define the Beveridge Award so as to make it in fact the prestige prize of the profession. They feel the Association could accomplish this end by reserving the award to manuscripts of a first or second book by a young historian which demonstrates distinctive achievement. Special consideration could be given to initial studies in areas of needed research, significant innovations in historical research method, provocative hypotheses in historical interpretation, or synthesis of a sort which results in the writing of a significant new whole.

Some members of the committee believe, that is, that the historical profession will benefit more by honoring outstanding early performance than by giving stimulus each year to an additional young person of promise. If the Association were to invite publishers as well as individuals and dissertation directors to submit distinguished first or second manuscripts as well as books, the competition might gain greater prestige. In our judgment, the Beveridge Prize might win great distinction throughout the profession if it were treated as a distinctive contribution to our intellectual milieu.

Incidentally, even if nothing is done to change the nature of the award, steps could be taken to speed up the reading of the manuscripts and the making of the decision of the prize. Photocopies of the manuscripts might be made and sent to all members of the committee to be read by them at the same time. In the past each committee member had to read the manuscript and then send it on to another committee member. This process has taken six to eight months, sometimes longer. Also, some people feel that authors should be allowed to submit manuscripts for publication elsewhere at the same time. Some say that if a manuscript is chosen by a press other than that of Cornell, the manuscript should still be awarded the prize money even though the author does not take advantage of the free publication feature of the prize.

Let me say in closing that I have enjoyed my three years of service on the committee. I am sure that the new committee will be an extremely effective one and will be cognizant of all the problems of the past and present. I am confident too that when Mr. Belz's manuscript is revised it will do credit to the Association and to the award.

November 22, 1966

ALEXANDER DeCONDE, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (3-year terms)

- Lawrence Towner, Newberry Library, Chairman (68)
- William J. Griffith, Tulane University (68)
- Eric Lampard, University of Wisconsin (69)
- David Van Tassel, University of Texas (69)
- Jack Greene, Johns Hopkins University (70)

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements September 1, 1965 - August 31, 1966

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, September 1, 1965.....	\$17,631.30	
Interest - Investments.....	\$4,742.05	
Savings Account.....	335.84	5,077.89
Royalties:		
Hofstadter, <u>Social Darwinism in American Thought</u> .....	777.52	
Ver Steeg, <u>Robert Morris</u> .....	2.00	
Hyman, <u>Era of the Oath</u> .....	51.00	
Van Deusen, <u>Horace Greeley</u> .....	250.00	
Twyman, <u>History of Marshall Field &amp; Co. 1852-1906</u> .....	24.00	
McNall, <u>The Agricultural History of the Genesee Valley</u> .....	8.00	
Labaree, <u>Royal Government in America</u> .....	50.00	
Miller, <u>The Enterprise of a Free People</u> .....	66.34	
Paul, <u>Conservative Crisis and the Rule of Law</u> .....	100.60	
Pletcher, <u>Rails, Mines and Progress</u> .....	262.15	
Schroeder, <u>The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations, 1941</u> .....	211.18	
Castel, <u>A Frontier State at War</u> .....	184.81	
Clendenen, <u>The United States and Pancho Villa</u> .....	195.48	
Brown, <u>Middle Class Democracy and the Revolution in Massachusetts</u> .....	13.90	
LaFeber, <u>The New Empire</u> .....	1,596.64	
Davis, <u>The United States and the First Hague Peace Conference</u> .....	48.91	
Graham, <u>Colonists from Scotland</u> .....	359.91	
Conkin, <u>Tomorrow a New World</u> .....	191.42	
Johnson, <u>American Petroleum Pipelines</u> .....	224.38	
Smith, <u>Professors and Public Ethics</u> .....	182.91	
Spence, <u>British Investments and the American Mining Frontier, 1860-1901</u> .....	204.34	
Zinn, <u>La Guardia in Congress</u> .....	175.85	5,181.34
Disbursements:		
Committee meeting.....		777.84
Postage and Handling.....		38.75
Beveridge Award.....		750.00
Printing Expenses.....		115.36
Investments.....	105,000.00	
Balance August 31, 1966.....		131,208.58
	<u>\$132,890.53</u>	<u>\$132,890.53</u>

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

The Councils of the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association approved the establishment of the prize in December, 1963, to be awarded biennially by the Joint Committee of the two associations. The prize is a memorial to Albert B. Corey (1898-1963), one-time chairman of the American Section of the Joint Committee, who first proposed such an award to encourage study of Canadian-American relations. The Corey Prize will be first awarded in 1967 for the best published book or book-length manuscript submitted which deals with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries. The amount of the prize will be

fixed by the Joint Committee, but will in no case be less than \$1,000. (See the report of the Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association, page 83.)

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE (1927-)

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

The John H. Dunning Prize for 1966 was awarded to John Shy of Princeton University for his book, Toward Lexington: The Role of the British Army in the Coming of the American Revolution, (Princeton University Press). The members of the selection committee were Don E. Fehrenbacher, Wesley Frank Craven, and Norman A. Graebner.

December 8, 1966

DON E. FEHRENBACHER: Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (4-year terms)

Wesley Frank Craven, Princeton University, Chairman (68)

Norman Graebner, University of Virginia (70)

Holman Hamilton, University of Kentucky (71)

#### COMMITTEE ON THE CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE (1963-)

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

On behalf of the Haring Prize Committee, I take pleasure in informing you that we have decided to recommend Licenciado Daniel Cosío Villegas for the Haring Prize to be awarded at the December 1966 meeting of the American Historical Association. His publications on the modern history of Mexico have been outstanding both in quantity and quality.

July 27, 1966

LEWIS HANKE, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (5-year terms)

J. H. Parry, Harvard University, Chairman (72)

Robert Burr, University of California at Los Angeles (72)

Richard Morse, Yale University (72)

#### COMMITTEE ON THE LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND (1927-)

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

of the United States in the colonial period. The prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best published work in the legal history of the American colonies and of the United States in 1900, and carries a cash award of \$500.

Pursuant to the rotation plan adopted by the Committee on Committees, the Littleton-Griswold Committee was reduced to six members on January 1, 1966. Messrs. Dumbauld, Mays, Biggs, Smith, Kelly, and Murphy will rotate off in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972, respectively. Their successors will be expected to serve for terms of six (6) years, one member being rotated off annually.

At the annual meeting of the Association in December 1966 at New York, the Littleton-Griswold Prize in Legal History will be awarded for the first time. After review of a considerable number of works duly submitted before the closing date of June 1, 1966, the award was made to the Legal Papers of John Adams; edited in three volumes by L. Kinpin Wroth and Hiller B. Zobel, published by the Harvard University Press.

As a new project of the Committee, steps are being taken to seek the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities for a study of selected legal subject matter, utilizing court records and other available materials from all colonies.

Work has gone forward on the preparation of future volumes of the American Legal Records series, although no new volumes were ready for publication during the current year.

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

In submitting my last report as Chairman of the Committee, after serving twelve (12) years in that capacity, I think it fitting to express my grateful appreciation for the courtesies received and diligence and interest displayed by all members of the Committee serving during that period, as well as by the Executive Secretaries of the Association, Boyd C. Shafer, W. Stull Holt, Louis B. Wright, and Paul L. Ward, as well as by the editors of the three volumes of the American Legal Records series which have been published during my incumbency. I earnestly hope that the additional volumes which are in progress or contemplated may in due course be brought to successful fruition.

November 1, 1966

EDWARD DUMBAULD, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (6-year terms)

- Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University Law School, Chairman ('70)
- Gerald Gunther, Stanford University Law School ('73)
- David J. Mays, Richmond, Virginia ('68)
- Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University Law School ('71)
- John J. Biggs, Wilmington, Delaware ('69)
- Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota Law School ('72)

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements September 1, 1965 - August 31, 1966

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Cash on hand, September 1, 1965.....	\$10,810.02	
Proceeds from Sales of Legal Records: .....	1,826.53	
Vol. VII <u>County Court Records of Accomack-Norhampton Virginia, 1632-1640</u> .....	30.00	
Vol. VIII <u>Court Records of Kent County, Delaware, 1680-1705</u> .....	49.70	
Vol. IX <u>Court Records of Prince Georges County, Maryland, 1696-1699</u> .....	536.00	
Committee Meeting.....		215.50
Postage and Handling.....		5.10
Investments.....	35,000.00	
Balance, August 31, 1966.....		<u>48,031.65</u>
	<u>\$48,252.25</u>	<u>\$48,252.25</u>



## COMMITTEE ON THE ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE (1950-)

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

The Schuyler Prize committee had a final meeting on April 1, in New York, in conjunction with the Conference on British Studies' spring meeting. All members were able to be present except Professor Willson.

At this meeting it was agreed by all present that the work of the Schuyler Prize committee be co-ordinated with that of the Conference on British Studies book prize committee, of which J. H. Hexter is chairman. It was further agreed to narrow the list of final contenders for the prize to four entries, each of which was to be re-read by the committee members, with one or more ballots to be taken over the summer as to a final choice.

The result of this final ballot was conclusive: Philip D. Curtin's The Image of Africa: British Ideas and Action, 1780-1850 (University of Wisconsin Press, 1964) was recommended to the AHA for the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize. This completes the work of the committee, and also my service (for a second term) on it, and I am accordingly resigning.

November 14, 1966

ROBERT WALCOTT, Chairman, 1966

## MEMBERS, 1967 (5-year terms)

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

## COMMITTEE ON THE WATUMULL PRIZE (1944-)

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

The committee on the Watumull Prize consisting of Ainslie T. Embree as chairman, Norman Palmer of the University of Pennsylvania, and Brijen Gupta of Brooklyn College has agreed to nominate the following two books for a joint award of the Watumull Prize: Thomas Metcalf, The Aftermath of Revolt, Princeton University Press, 1964; and B. R. Nayar, Minority Politics in the Punjab, Princeton University Press, 1966.

We examined approximately twenty books received from publishers and have written thanking the publishers for their cooperation.

December 15, 1966

AINSLIE T. EMBREE, Chairman, 1966

## MEMBERS, 1967 (4-year terms)

Ainslie T. Embree, Columbia University, Chairman (70)  
 Norman Palmer, University of Pennsylvania (69)  
 B. K. Gupta, Brooklyn College (68)

## TEACHING AND THE CURRICULUM

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

At present the Association has two standing committees concerned with ways to improve the quality of history teaching, one for the pre-college level and one for the university level. The new ad hoc Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History is working out standards for evaluating graduate programs in history. The ad hoc Committee on Ancient History has drawn up its final report, calling for a program to encourage and promote ancient history teaching in this country.

The Service Center for Teachers of History prepares and publishes a series of pamphlets (now over 65 in number) and sponsors some two dozen conferences each year. It operates under the aegis of the Service Center Committee on Teaching and with the editorial advice of a specially created board of the Association.

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

### SERVICE CENTER COMMITTEE ON TEACHING (1954-)

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

The Association and its Service Center for Teachers of History are playing a varied and active role in the matter of history in the schools, and it is the wish of the 1966 Service Center Committee on Teaching that this work be continued and extended wherever possible.

The Committee has discussed and approved two departures in the nature of the Service Center pamphlets. While there are a dozen new titles already commissioned, and while they will basically continue the pattern of pamphlets devoted to substantive historical topics, the Committee wishes to commission two new pamphlets: one on United States history for slow learners, and another on the effective criteria for the use of films in history instruction. In the case of the latter, the Service Center has submitted a proposal to the United States Office of Education for the funding of a four-day working conference (scheduled for April 6-9, 1967) out of which will come the basic materials to be incorporated into the pamphlet on the effective use of films in the classroom.

The report by Professor James L. Cate, University of Chicago, entitled The 1965 History Institutes Revisited, has been printed and widely distributed. This report should make a vital contribution to the assessment and understanding of the NDEA History Institute's impact upon the teacher-participants once they return to their classroom and students, and this question will continue to command the attention of the Consortium of Professional Associations to Supervise Studies of Special Programs for the Improvement of Instruction in American Education (CONPASS), of which the AHA is a member.

The Association's joint efforts with the National Council for the Social Studies continue to bear fruit. Harry R. Stevens of Ohio University gave the main address at the joint AHA-NCSS luncheon as part of the annual NCSS meeting in Cleveland in late November; Mr. Stevens spoke on "Teaching Regional History in the Classroom." The Anglo-American Committee, whose American members were Ray A. Billington, Angus J. Johnston, II, and Charles Mullett, produced The Historian's Contribution to Anglo-American Misunderstanding (New York: 1966). Building on this effort, the Association arranged for special sessions on bias in school history texts at the annual meeting of the NCSS and also at the AHA annual meeting in December. A second session at the New York meeting, entitled "The Teaching of History," was developed last spring through the joint efforts of the Committee on Teaching and the recently established Committee on University and College Teaching.

Action last winter by the Organization of American Historians, the National Council for the Social Studies, and the AHA to set up a steering committee looking to the eventual establishment of the School History Projects Board has produced a formal proposal to the United States Office of Education asking for a two-year grant to initiate the work of the Board.

The Service Center has become a member of CAREL, the Central Atlantic Regional Educational Laboratory, one of the regional groups funded under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

The Committee on Teaching will hold its winter meeting on February 25, 1967.

December 6, 1966

FRANK FREIDEL, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (5-year terms)

Wilson Smith, University of California at Davis, Chairman (69)

Frank Freidel, Harvard University (68)

Jim B. Pearson, Council of Chief State School Officers (68)

Robert R. Coon, Jefferson College (68)

Leften S. Stavrianos, Northwestern University (69)

Rembert Patrick, University of Georgia (71)

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Washington, D.C. (71)

Nelda Davis, University of Maryland (71)

Thomas Pressly, University of Washington (71)

Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy (72)

Henry Drewry, Princeton High School (72)

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHING (1965-)

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

At its first meeting in May 1966 the committee sought to determine the areas of activity in which it might be of effective service. The consensus was that 1) it should seek to gather and distribute information regarding experimental programs in the teaching of history, and 2) to encourage, perhaps even originate, additional programs. The committee also felt that it should act as a liaison group to help coordinate the efforts of other organizations with those undertaken by the AHA. Committee members were in complete agreement with the views of the Council that problems of teaching on the high school and college-university levels should be regarded as inseparable, and that the work of the new committee should be closely coordinated with that of the Committee on Teaching.

As the initial step in performing its "clearinghouse" function, the committee issued (at Mr. Ward's suggestion) an invitation in the AHA Newsletter to members of the profession engaged in experiments in teaching to submit descriptions for distribution in the Newsletter. The response was encouraging and some of the replies were printed in the October and December issues of the Newsletter. The Program Committee for the 1966 annual meeting readily agreed to include a session on university and college teaching as a move to encourage interest in the problem. Detailed information was made available to the committee on several experiments now in progress under the sponsorship of foundations, and the committee is considering how to encourage continuing support for these and find support for other programs. One neglected field of investigation in which the committee plans to encourage study is the history of the teaching of history; our conviction is that, in addition to the obvious historical significance of such study, the results would give guidance in avoiding duplication of efforts.

The committee is still in the stage of getting its bearings and determining its course but it has made a good start in dealing with important needs and opportunities.

May, 1966

JOSEPH J. MATHEWS, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (3-year terms)

Joseph J. Mathews, Emory University, Chairman (68)  
 Gene Brucker, University of California at Berkeley (69)  
 Theodore P. Greene, Amherst College (68)  
 Ralph E. Morrow, Washington University (70)  
 Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (69)  
 William R. Taylor, University of Wisconsin (70)

#### COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT HISTORY (1961-1966)

The Committee on Ancient History was an ad hoc committee appointed by the Council in December, 1961, to "report on findings of needs in the field of ancient history," and terminated in December, 1966, upon presentation and adoption of the final report printed below.

The final recommendation of the Committee on Ancient History is that the Council of the American Historical Association approach the National Endowment for the Humanities (or such other organization as it deems suitable) for a program of financial assistance to promote the teaching of ancient history in this country and to deepen and widen the training of ancient historians. From the statistical point of view the situation in ancient history is deeply critical, but in other respects the opportunities appear remarkable, and in need of positive encouragement.

The program envisioned by the Committee on Ancient History is the following:

1) award of ten graduate fellowships in ancient history each year, at a stipend of \$2400.00 per annum (plus \$400.00 for each dependent); fellowships to be held for two years on initial grant, renewable for two more years upon evidence of satisfactory progress.

2) basis for award of fellowships to be twofold:

either a) to students proficient in Greek and Latin: for supplementary work, along with historical studies, in specialized fields such as numismatics, archaeology, epigraphy and the like or in social sciences such as anthropology and sociology;

or b) to students of marked ability who have had good undergraduate training in modern history, anthropology, etc., but who lack command of Greek and Latin: for supplementary work, along with historical studies, in classical philology and languages.

3) establishment of a committee to be appointed by the Council to administer the program. Duties of this committee would include publicity for the program, selection of fellows, and approval of each fellow's choice of a university at which to prosecute his graduate work.

The Committee on Ancient History has investigated the current situation of ancient history for the past five years. As a result it strongly feels that both the current problems of ancient history and also the rewards to be hoped from this program warrant its institution on a four-year experimental basis.

Justification for this belief and explanation of the current situation may be provided briefly; fuller information and statistics can be furnished as needed.

In the first place, the study of classical civilization is properly felt to be an exploration of the origins of Western civilization, and interest in many aspects of Greek and Roman history may be found among students of social institutions, such as the city; of political and philosophical concept (e.g., freedom); of cultural interrelations, as between Greece and the Near East or within the Roman Empire; and many others. To engage in meaningful dialogue with scholars from other fields, to teach students reared in our modern world, and to produce well-based research, ancient historians need an even wider range of training than that required by historical discipline and classical philology. Nowadays they must also draw upon archaeology, numismatics, and other specialized bodies of knowledge, and could profitably learn to use the approaches of, for instance, sociology, anthropology, economics, or the history for religion. Some of the most exciting and stimulating work in ancient history has recently rested on archeology and numismatics or on an interdisciplinary foundation, as E. R. Dodds' Greeks and the Irrational (anthropology), Werner Jaeger's Paideia (philosophy, medicine), A. H. M. Jones' Later Roman Empire (economics), and F. W. Walbank's Decline of the Roman Empire in the West (Marxist economics).

Second, however, many students who develop a keen interest in ancient history as undergraduates do so late (as juniors and seniors) or are students in colleges which cannot provide good training in Greek and Latin; while well prepared in modern history or a social science, they lack command of essential languages. Such students cannot easily hope for financial support to make up their deficiencies in this regard on the graduate level, and so they are lost to the field despite their interests and abilities.

It is to this factor, more than any other, that we must attribute the failure of graduate training in ancient history to grow to meet the very marked increase in demand for ancient historians. In 1963, for example, eighteen leading universities granted only three Ph.D.'s in ancient history; the number has risen to only eight in 1964 and nine in 1965. Between two and three times as many positions in ancient history are advertised each year, and a number of universities, aware of the terrific shortage, simply do not seek to add an ancient historian as they might desire to do.

The committee is convinced, from its contacts with students and information from major universities, that a number of very able students would be attracted by the program proposed above. Its institution, we believe, would significantly improve both the supply and the training of ancient historians on a broad base of classical philology, historical discipline, and kindred social sciences, and thereby in the long run enhance the value of ancient history in the modern world.

October 17, 1967

CHESTER G. STARR, Chairman

MEMBERS, 1961-1967 (ad hoc)

Chester G. Starr, University of Illinois, Chairman

T. Robert S. Broughton, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Paul J. Alexander, University of Michigan

#### COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL REGISTER (1960-)

The Professional Register has experienced a rather amazingly active, and one hopes effective, year of operation. The number of vacancies in history (of both a campus and non-campus nature) placed with the Register for publication in the five issues of the AHA Newsletter stands at an all-time high, with more than 850 vacancies listed in the five

issues for the calendar year 1966. This would seem to indicate that the profession at-large has come to look to the Register with increasing frequency and with confidence that a major proportion of its hiring needs can be facilitated and met through the Register's services. In addition, some 650 vacancies were listed with the Register during the annual meeting in New York. Candidates seeking to find a position or to relocate have also increased their use of the Register. This is true in terms of those who join or inquire about joining the Register, and it is true in the case of registrants asking the Register to circulate their papers to departments and to prospective employers listed in the Newsletter.

In April of this year, the Register operated the placement services for the Organization of American Historians at that group's annual meeting in Cincinnati. This proved to be of mutual benefit to both organizations, and we shall again undertake this task for the OAH next April in Chicago.

In November, the AHA office installed four pieces of IBM equipment. While this machinery will have many important uses beyond that of the Register alone, we have transferred the Professional Register from a manual to a machine-operated service. This will greatly speed the nature of the services, for both employers and candidates, particularly so in the Register's week-by-week operations throughout the year.

The Committee on the Professional Register held its fall meeting on Friday, December 2. Perhaps the most significant matter acted upon was the question of the manner in which the Register would implement the AHA endorsement of the American Association of University Professors' 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure. With but one dissenting vote, the Committee went on record as advising the Council of its wishes that the Register alert candidates to the fact that the AHA does endorse the 1940 Statement and list, at the end of each set of job vacancies, the institutions currently under censure by the AAUP, with an indication of where further information can be obtained (that is, by reference to the AAUP Bulletin). In all cases, the ultimate choice of action will be left to the individual candidate seeking a position in history. The Council authorized this action at its meeting on December 27, and it directed that those institutions on the AAUP list which submit vacancy notices be marked with an asterisk. Such institutions will be notified of the Register's procedure.

Two members of the Committee, Professors Dean Albertson and David Shannon, participated in the special session on "Placement in History" held on December 28 as part of the annual meeting.

December 31, 1966

ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS, 1967 (3-year terms)

Robert L. Zangrando, American Historical Association, Chairman (ex officio)

Dean Albertson, University of Massachusetts (68)

Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)

David Shannon, University of Maryland (69)

Charles Blitzer, Smithsonian Institution (70)

Lawrence Cremin, Teachers College, Columbia University (70)

Roger Shugg, University of Chicago Press (69)

## RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

#### COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORIAN AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (1949-)

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

In 1966 the Committee waived its annual meeting, customarily held in October. Since October, however, the Committee has been apprised of resolutions in committee stage in Congress and of corresponding investigations being made by the Social Science Research Council and others in the direction of establishing a National Social Science Foundation. What role should the AHA seek for historians in such a foundation? What steps should be taken, if any, to support or to oppose current proposals, or to introduce different ones? To discuss these matters, Drs. William Franklin, Samuel Hays, Louis Morton, Paul Ward and I met as a subcommittee of the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. The report of that subcommittee follows as drafted by its chairman, Mr. Morton.

1. On December 3, 1966, the subcommittee met to discuss how the AHA might best protect and advance the interest of historians in connection with the several proposals for increasing federal support of the social and behavioral sciences now before the Congress, or likely to be proposed in the near future.

2. Relevant to the discussion of the problem was an understanding of the reasons for recent activity in this area and the concern of the social and behavioral scientists with federal research programs and policy formulation. The subcommittee believes that these developments are the result of changes within the social and behavioral sciences, and new federal domestic and foreign social and economic programs, specifically:

a. The trend in the social sciences toward empiricism, and toward a greater expanded use of quantifiable data made possible by computer techniques. Historians have been involved in these developments, though perhaps to a lesser degree than others.

b. The feeling among many social and behavioral scientists that they should play a larger role in policy formulation and secure a larger share of federal research funds. The model has been the example of the physical sciences.

c. The need for guidance in government programs dealing with a wide range of social problems, such as health, education, urbanization, poverty, transportation, crime, etc. Social and behavioral scientists believe they can make a contribution to the solution of these problems, provided federal support is made available for research. Since historians work in all these areas, they have a vital interest in such research programs and should participate in their development.

d. State and Defense requirements for information on social and political trends in foreign countries. Historians have an obvious interest in this field also. The so-called "Camelot" incident pointed up the need for some government agency to supervise social science research by government agencies and was a factor in several of the legislative proposals. At present an inter-agency committee headed by a State Department officer supervises federally-supported research in foreign countries.

3. The specific needs that social scientists believe should be met, and in which historians have a strong interest, were identified as:

a. Support for research in connection with current problems, often termed "policy-oriented" research. The Committee recognized the professional and political pitfalls in such research and the importance of adequate safeguards.

b. Research and training programs in areas of concern to the federal government, i.e., population, transportation, urban studies, etc. These clearly fall within the area of interest of historians.

c. Support for basic research, unrelated to policy.

d. An organization or organizations within the federal government to support such research, give the social scientists increased prestige and recognition of the "expertise".

4. The Committee noted further that there were two studies in progress dealing with this problem.

a. National Academy of Science. A committee chaired by Donald Young, with Gene M. Lyons (a political scientist from Dartmouth) as study director, is preparing a study on Social Science-Government relations. No historians are participating in this study, and the members of the Committee are men identified with work in the field of national security.

b. SSRC-NAS Study by Professor Hilgard, Psychologist at Stanford. Its charter is much broader than the NAS study, and a historian, David Landes, has been placed on the panel. But history is not viewed as one of the five major disciplines identified for intensive study, though presumably it will receive attention in the study.

5. Measures proposed or pending before Congress and likely to result in hearings during the coming months are:

a. A Senate bill (introduced by Senator Harris with 20 co-sponsors) to establish a National Social Science Foundation. Hearings were held last summer, but the AHA was not represented. Further hearings are promised early next year.

b. Three bills introduced by Rep. Fawcett providing for (1) establishment of a National Social Science Foundation, (2) an Office of Social Sciences in the Executive Office of the President, and (3) a White House Conference of Social and Behavioral Sciences. These bills were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, but no hearings have been scheduled.

c. A study of the government's use of social science research in dealing with domestic and foreign problems. This study initiated by Rep. Reuss, expects to hold hearings in January or February 1967 and the Staff director has already communicated with the Executive Secretary of the AHA.

d. Amendments to the NSF Act of 1950 by the House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development headed by Rep. Daddano. The purpose of these amendments is to expand NSF support for the social sciences. Hearings will probably be held during the coming session of Congress.

6. In reviewing these proposals and some of the testimony offered by their proponents, the Committee noted there was a lack of agreement on the wisest course to follow. Some believe the social scientists should have their own agency (NSSF); others that they should work through existing agencies (NSF or NIMH). The Committee did not believe the AHA should take a position at this time, but recognized that it probably would be pressed to do so, and that therefore this question should be considered fully at an early date in the likelihood that it would be asked to present its views to one or more Congressional committees.

7. The Committee agreed that the AHA should participate in the deliberations in this matter and should keep itself informed on the progress of legislation. Certain preliminary steps have already been taken by the Executive Secretary, and these should be



pursued actively in order to insure that the interest of historians is represented in any organization that may be established, and in the studies now under way.

8. The Committee noted the importance of timing and the necessity for early decision on the course to follow. It is very likely that several Congressional committees would begin hearings early in 1967. Most of the other social science associations have already testified and though they may not have adopted an official position they have evidently considered the matter. The SSRC has been deeply involved for some time and has also testified and will undoubtedly do so in the future. The AHA should be prepared to do so and to make clear the role that historians can play in social science research. It is important therefore that the appropriate body of the AHA meet early in the year, the sooner the better, to discuss the position the Association should take and the measures it should adopt to protect the interests of its members, with regard to future Congressional hearings, the two studies now in progress, and to a possible White House Conference on Social Science (which would presumably lead to legislation).

9. The Committee noted further that the Association did not have a complete picture of the various sources of federal funds available to historians, the programs in which they participated, or the total amount of federal funds expended on historical activities. The collection of such data, it believes, would be very helpful to Mr. Lanes in his work on the Hilgard Study, and to the Association in representing its needs to Congress or concerting measures with other associations and groups, such as the SSRC.

10. In view of the above, the Committee recommends that this matter be presented to the standing Committee on Historian and the Federal Government at the earliest possible date and that the Executive Secretary inform the Council of the matter. It further recommends action to initiate a study of the nature and extent of all federal support for historical activities.

December 9, 1966

CHARLES A. BARKER, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS, 1967 (5-year terms)

Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, Chairman (69)  
 Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York (68)  
 William F. Franklin, Department of State (70)  
 Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan (71)  
 Robert Divine, University of Texas (69)  
 David Landes, Harvard University (72)  
 Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council (72)

#### COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AID TO HISTORICAL RESEARCH (1965-)

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

The Committee on National Aid to Historical Research met on May 28, 1966, for its first full and formal meeting, since little but preliminary discussion had occurred at a breakfast during the annual meeting of the Association in San Francisco in December, 1965.

First consideration was given to the basic policies which should guide the committee. After lengthy discussion of possibilities it was agreed that the committee should confine its applications to the National Endowment for the Humanities to projects undertaken by the AHA or to projects of general usefulness for the promotion of the study of history. Some of the latter may be sponsored by the AHA while others may be passed on to the National Endowment with favorable endorsements.

The committee then considered individually the large number of projects which had been submitted by scholars throughout the country. It was decided to return most of these

with the statement that the committee could not act as a screening committee for research projects by individuals and that application should be made directly to the National Endowment for the Humanities. In a few cases where the project proposed research of general usefulness the scholar was told that the AHA would gladly endorse his application to the National Endowment but would not apply in its own name.

The committee also decided to formulate plans for projects that should be submitted to the National Endowment by the AHA and to be carried to completion by the AHA. Priorities of fields, methods, or techniques that are needed will be established. Such items as bibliographical aids, basic state papers or other collections of widely useful source materials, subject fields that urgently need efforts to bring them to a healthy condition were, and are, under consideration.

Meanwhile, several applications were made to the National Endowment and have been approved. A grant of \$20,000.00 was made to the AHA for a Survey of Bibliographical Services for History. Professor Aubrey Land of the University of Maryland agreed to serve as Director of the project and work is under way. The National Endowment approved in principle a grant for a project based on colonial court records. The Littleton-Griswold Fund of the AHA would contribute half the cost. Detailed plans and a budget have now been furnished to the National Endowment and approval is confidently anticipated. Professor Neal W. Allen of Union College, Schenectady, would be the principle investigator. Other proposals are pending.

The committee would appreciate receiving from scholars ideas that it should consider or specific projects which come within the general categories suggested above.

December 9, 1966

W. STULL HOLT, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS (ad hoc)

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

COMMITTEE ON FREEDOM OF HISTORICAL INQUIRY (1965-)

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

At the request of the Chairman over the telephone, I am making this statement in lieu of a report by him. For a variety of reasons, chiefly reflecting uncertainty as to best timing for the next move, the committee has not yet met for a regular meeting. One will be held within the next month or two, and the Chairman then will submit his report for 1966.

On October 12 the Committee on the Judiciary reported out on the floor of the House a bill representing its subcommittee's many long months of hearings and discussions of copyright law revision. This bill was accompanied by 130 pages of "analysis and discussion" by the committee, and the eight page section of "fair use" in particular makes the wording of the new bill seem less threatening to scholarship. On p. 65, for example, in this report No. 2237, "the committee urges all concerned to resume their efforts to reach an accommodation under which the needs of scholarship and the rights of authors would both be respected."

In view of the text of the new bill, and such official comments on it, Messrs. Bestor and Ward in conversation in November decided it might be best not to press for a working conference soon on the historian's interest in the copyright law revision, but instead to spend more time investigating the possibilities and practical difficulties of reaching accommodations of the sort referred to by the House subcommittee. For this, an expansion of the membership of the committee to five members seemed advisable, and this has been reported to the Committee on Committees. The Committee on Freedom of Historical Inquiry expects to meet shortly after the beginning of 1967, with its new members, to look over what needs to be investigated, and the shape of the problems that present themselves. Hopefully, the staff work that will be needed can then be provided through a slight expansion of our headquarters staff.

December 21, 1966

Paul L. Ward for  
ARTHUR BESTOR, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS (ad hoc)

Arthur Bestor, University of Washington, Chairman  
Robert A. Gorman, University of Pennsylvania Law School  
Louis Morton, Dartmouth College  
Herman Kahn, The National Archives  
Mrs. Vincent Eaton, South Hadley, Massachusetts

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON CENSORSHIP IN TEXTBOOKS (1961-1966)

In December 1961 the Council of the AHA approved appointment of a joint committee of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians to make a study of history textbooks under a grant from the Lilly Foundation. The committee was terminated by the Council in December, 1966.

The presentation of American history challenges the knowledge, intelligence, and imagination of authors, teachers, publishers. Subjected to constant crusades of pressure groups to warp the nature of historical experience, they are also confronted by the immense complexities of historical interpretation.

Patriotic societies, civic organizations, political machines, economic associations, religious and ethnic groups, demand their interpretation of American life. The highest commitment of authors, teachers, and publishers is to diffuse historical knowledge in as unbiased form as they are able.

Authors and teachers, with heavy scholarly investment, write and teach in an ever changing society that demands answers to new and old questions. Historical research continually discovers new facts and reflective historians constantly arrive at different interpretations of the meaning of the facts.

Publishers, with heavy economic investment and commitment to publish good books, face a constantly changing market. The textbooks they publish cannot escape the demands of the public - as these demands are reflected by school boards, administrators, and teachers. At the same time, these books should represent the best scholarship.

Authors, teachers, publishers, then, are confronted with dilemmas that arise out of the very nature of society. And the dilemmas are not easily resolved.

Both the historical facts and interpretations concern subjects filled with emotion - nationalities and nationalism, ethnic groups and religious beliefs, war and peace, political ideology and social class. A nation's history contains its successes and its failures, its achievements and its frustrations, its loves and its hates. A nation's history is filled with a multitude of facts and historians have interpreted and will interpret these in many ways. This is true whether the facts and interpretations concern Presidential policies, Congressional legislation, Supreme Court decisions, or the

lives of ordinary citizens. There are few thoroughly established facts in and still fewer durable interpretations of history.

For these several reasons, freedom in writing, teaching and publishing is basic in American democracy.

To get at actuality in American life historians must be free to search for whatever facts the documents contain and to choose among them for their books those they believe most meaningfully represent American experiences. To teach their students about these experiences teachers must have knowledge of both facts and interpretations and then attempt to transmit this knowledge to their students. Publishers have obligations similar to those of authors and the teachers to make this knowledge available to teachers and students - even though the risk may be great.

Authors, teachers, publishers, all must inevitably assume responsibility. A popular belief may be based on fact or fantasy, on considered reflection or snap prejudice. But if the responsibilities of writing, teaching, and publishing are great, so are, in a free society, the rewards of writing, teaching, and publishing history that truly reflects the best knowledge of historians. For on the nature of the citizen's understanding of the nation's history depends in large part the well being of the nation in the present and future. If history contains no certain lessons, it does contain "content, wisdom, and signposts" of and for human experience.

There are no final ways of writing or interpreting history. But historians agree on certain fundamental principles for the preparation of textbooks in American history. Among these are:

#### On the Nature of History in Textbooks

1. History must be organized and written in the context of the actuality of time and place, and always it must be kept in proportions of significance, meaning, and pertinence.
2. The American people have been an active, aggressive, and virile people living in a fruitful land where they have embodied in their national being a tremendous diversity of folk mores, national attitudes, racial origins, social classes, religions, and political attitudes.
3. This diversity is part of American life and must be faithfully portrayed. A major theme of American history lies in the adaptations which a diverse people of scores of national origins functioning in a highly diversified natural environment have made in three centuries. Every group has contributed materially to the American accomplishment. Neither the historian nor the textbook faithfully portrays the American past if he or it indulges in class, ethnic, national, or ideological prejudice.

#### On the Responsibility and Freedom of Authors

4. Authors of textbooks in American history are responsible for keeping themselves abreast of basic new findings of scholars working in specialized areas. They must be ready to revise older points of view, to re-interpret the significance of events in national history, and to be sensitive to the ever broadening areas of and approaches to history.
5. In dealing with the great intangibility of national achievement, it must be recognized that definition is difficult, points of view highly perishable, and emotions vaporous. The historian must be granted the privilege of judicious interpretations in his search for truth and meaning no matter how acrimoniously contemporary prejudices may oppose this search.
6. There must be reliance on professional scholarship, training, experience, and integrity of the great body of professional historians and teachers. They must be permitted to make free selection of pertinent materials in textbooks and courses. If a text proves faulty both teacher and scholar will reject it.

7. Stress on professional competence is the chief guarantee for the preparation of reasonably adequate books. Shoddy or ill-conceived ideas will usually have been spotted and discarded before they reach the stage of inclusion in textbooks. If they are not, then the book containing them will receive the Requisite negative criticism. Historical fact, ideas, and projections are under constant scrutiny by alert members of the history profession.
8. At all costs historians must be free to write and interpret our national history as they understand it. Their publishers must also be left free to publish responsibly in the field, even though both author and publisher may err.

#### On the Freedom of Teachers and School Board Members

9. Teachers and school board members must be entrusted and empowered with freedom to select history textbooks which are believed to be sound and usable. They must be allowed to do this highly professional act free of crusades organized and conducted by special interest groups. Only in this way can there be a free approach to the basic study of history.

#### On the Obligations of the Historians and Publishers

10. Historians and publishers have the sacred responsibility at all times to insure that texts in American history fairly present truth as it can be determined, to keep their materials up to date with recent scholarly findings, to be as free as humanly possible of bias, local and regional pressures, of political influences, and of pressures from overzealous patriotic and self-appointed guardians of the American heritage. This applies equally as much to the pressures from ethnocentric groups. The American heritage should constantly be brought under the unemotional scrutiny of trained and experienced scholars.

#### On the Obligation of the Historical Profession

11. The historical profession is deeply obligated to produce historically acceptable textbooks free of views dictated by commercial interests, to examine, criticize, and improve the process of teaching history, and to resist unreasoning and selfish pressures which might be exerted in this area.
12. The historical profession should establish and maintain information about textbooks. Such a facility will give teacher, school board member, textbook commission, and citizen a dependable body of competently evaluative material by which an informed and constructive selection of textbooks in history can be made.

April 29, 1966

BOYD C. SHAFER, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS, 1961-1966

Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College, Chairman  
 William A. Aeschbacher, University of Utah  
 Ray A. Billington, Henry E. Huntington Library  
 Vernon Carstensen, University of Washington  
 John Caughey, University of California at Los Angeles  
 Thomas D. Clark, University of Kentucky  
 John E. Dickey, Valley Station, Kentucky  
 John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago  
 Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas  
 Erling M. Hunt, Columbia University  
 R. W. Patrick, University of Florida

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF  
HISTORIANS UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT (1966-)

The Council of the American Historical Association adopted a resolution on March 20, 1966 providing for a joint committee of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians composed of the presidents and five immediate past presidents of the two groups to represent the interest of the historical profession and the public with respect to the Frick-Stevens matter. Miss Helen Clay Frick, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, brought suit against Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, author and historian, for what she regards as derogatory statements about her father, in Dr. Stevens' book, Pennsylvania: Birthplace of a Nation.

The Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment has held two meetings in New York on May 27 and October 25, 1966. At the first it was voted unanimously to seek to bring the matter in controversy in Frick v. Stevens into Federal court so that the constitutional issue of the invasion of the historian's right to freedom of speech and utterance might be clearly considered and decided. It was likewise voted to retain Simon H. Rifkind, Esq., of the firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, to direct this litigation, and to request funds for his retainer from the executive committees of the AHA and OAH. In further action the committee authorized distribution of an appeal for funds and a statement of the case to all members of both organizations and the preparation and distribution of a press release on the matter from the AHA office.

After the District Judge on October 17 denied the motion for preliminary injunction and granted Miss Frick's motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that Federal court intervention in a state court action would be inappropriate, the committee met again. At this second meeting, in view of the inconclusive nature of the decision of the Federal court in the matter of the constitutional rights involved in the case, it was voted unanimously to retain Mr. Rifkind to appeal the case to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York, and to request funds from the two executive committees for this purpose. The appeal was made. The Circuit Court on December 9 reserved decision pending the consideration of Frick v. Stevens in the courts of Pennsylvania.

December 11, 1966

ROY F. NICHOLS, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967

AHA Members:

Hajo Holborn, Yale University, Co-Chairman  
Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania  
Frederic C. Lane, Westminster, Massachusetts  
Crane Brinton, Harvard University  
Carl Bridenbaugh, Brown University  
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association  
Oliver O. Jensen, American Heritage

OAH Members:

Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University, Co-Chairman  
Ray A. Billington, Henry E. Huntington Library  
John W. Caughey, University of California at Los Angeles  
Avery Craven, Chesterton, Indiana  
Paul W. Gates, Cornell University

Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University  
 George E. Mowry, University of California at Los Angeles  
 William D. Aeschbacher, University of Utah

\$14,409.75 -- Cash Received through December 22, 1966

EXPENDITURES:

\$ 666.64 -- Two Committee Meetings  
 1,462.35 -- Printing, Postage, & Supplies  
 850.00 -- Office Overhead Costs  
 5,000.00 -- Advances to Joint Committee for Legal Expenses  
\$ 7,978.99

JOINT COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES TO HISTORY (1966-)

The committee was established in 1966 to request a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to survey bibliographical services to history. The committee consists of representatives of the American Historical Association, Organization of American Historians, American Studies Association, Agricultural History Society, American Association for State and Local History, Southern Historical Association, Western Historical Association, Library of Congress, National Historical Publications Commission, and the American Bibliographical Center. Representatives will serve until termination of the committee on completion of the project.

The initiative was taken by Ray A. Billington, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians, who secured the appointment of a committee representing all major national historical societies in the United States. The purpose as first defined was "to investigate means of providing proper bibliographical tools to the profession." This organizational committee appealed to the American Historical Association to sponsor a broad examination of the bibliographical problems currently facing the historian in almost every field and sub-field of history. Broadened considerably in scope, the objectives and procedures of the survey were defined in a project statement prepared by the Executive Secretary of the AHA, Paul L. Ward, in his application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant of \$20,600. The grant was authorized on September 8, 1966, and the organization of the committee completed. The membership of the joint committee is: Henry R. Winkler, American Historical Association; Oscar O. Winther, Organization of American Historians; Donald N. Koster, American Studies Association; James H. Shideler, Agricultural History Society; Clyde C. Walton, American Association for State and Local History; S. W. Higginbotham, Southern Historical Association; John Carroll, Western History Association; Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer, Library of Congress; Oliver W. Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission; Eric Boehm, American Bibliographical Center.

Prompt action by Paul Ward, in consultation with the members of the joint committee, secured the services of Aubrey C. Land, University of Maryland, as director of the project, on a part-time basis, and Dagmar H. Perman, likewise on a part-time basis, as assistant to the project director. An advisory committee to work closely with the project staff was also constituted with these members: Aubrey C. Land, chairman; Dagmar Perman, secretary; and Messrs. Michael Kraus, Eric Boehm, Walter Rundell, Oron J. Hale, and Paul L. Ward, ex officio.

The advisory committee met on October 17, 1966, at the AHA office. In a day's meeting the committee's time was divided between two major subjects: the identification of specific bibliographical problems which have become matters of concern to

students, teachers and research scholars; and the development and editing of a questionnaire on bibliographical problems to be circulated to a selected list of organizations, institutions, and individual scholars and bibliographers. Also discussed was the commissioning of a number of study reports on special problems, including the use of computers and related technologies in bibliographical work, alternatives to printed bibliographies, bibliographical operations in fields related to history, the level of currency of presently available bibliographies, and duplication of bibliographical services now being maintained in history.

Unless unforeseen delays arise the committee should complete its assignment by early spring 1967. Present plans call first for the collection of necessary information through the questionnaire and the special study reports. When this information has been organized and analyzed it will be presented at a four-day conference of the ten members of the joint committee, and such additional experts as seems needful, for study and evaluation. It is anticipated that from this conference will come generalized findings and recommendations that will relieve historians and historical organizations of some of their 'bibliographical miseries.'

November 22, 1966

ORON J. HALE, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS, 1967

Eric Boehm, American Bibliographical Center  
 Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University  
 Donald N. Koster, Adelphi University  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer, Library of Congress  
 Oliver W. Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission  
 Oscar O. Winther, Indiana University  
 S. W. Higginbotham, Rice University  
 John A. Carroll, University of Arizona  
 Clyde C. Walton, Illinois State Historical Library  
 Wayne D. Rasmussen, Department of Agriculture  
 Oron J. Hale, University of Virginia, Chairman

#### COMMITTEE TO COLLECT THE QUANTATIVE DATA OF HISTORY (1964-)

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

I am happy to report considerable progress towards achieving the committee's main objectives of collecting and making freely available to researchers the quantitative data required for systematic research in American political history. As noted in last year's report, the committee, to attain its objectives, works closely with the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. Thanks to the aid given by historians and archivists throughout the country, the Data Recovery staff of the Consortium, directed by Professor Jerome Clubb, on leave from Bowling Green State University, has overcome the vexing difficulties afflicting any innovative enterprise. It is now anticipated that the county election statistics from 1824 to date will be available for distribution in "clean" machine-readable form by summer, 1967. In addition, plans have been made to publish the election statistics in more conventional form. The Consortium has signed a contract with John Wiley and Sons to publish the statistics in ten to twelve volumes; the first volume may appear as early as 1967.



The progress of the first recovery project (county election statistics, 1824-to-date) has made it possible to begin active work to recover pre-1824 election statistics. A subcommittee, headed by Professor Van Beck Hall of the University of Pittsburgh, has been formed and funds are now being sought to aid its operations.

The long-range program jointly developed by the committee and the Consortium also calls for the collection of demographic data relevant to election data. On a modest scale, work has begun to translate the demographic data phase of the program into action. The prospects appear excellent that the requisite funds will be secured and it now seems reasonable to expect that the committee can report next year that the pace of operations has been sharply accelerated.

As noted in the committee's report for 1965, the participants at a three week conference held at Ann Arbor in the summer of 1965, agreed on the desirability of initiating a summer program to train historians to make effective use of quantitative data relevant to political research. Thanks to a generous grant from IBM, the Consortium began such a program in 1966. It will be expanded considerably in 1967.

Given the progress made since the Association created the committee about three years ago, it seems reasonable, useful and appropriate to say that the combined efforts of the committee and the Consortium have brought researchers to the "take-off stage" in the development of the quantitative data and techniques needed to study American political history systematically.

December, 1966

LEE BENSON, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS, 1967

Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman  
 Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin  
 Val Lorwin, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences  
 William McGreevey, University of California at Berkeley  
 Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University  
 Jan Vansina, University of Wisconsin  
 William Aydelotte, University of Iowa  
 David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin  
 Jacob Price, University of Michigan  
 Warren Miller, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES (1952-)

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

At a breakfast meeting of the Committee in San Francisco on December 20, 1965, it was agreed that a questionnaire should go out to the U.S. participants in the International Congress of historians held the previous summer in Vienna. The outcome of this questionnaire deserves a brief report. Sent out in early March, the questionnaire drew 93 responses (62-1/2% of those queried). For the 1970 Congress in Moscow, 25 said they would prefer to see the program limited to "scholarly papers on limited subjects only", 24 preferred the opposite alternative of "papers that illustrate major themes", while 38 felt it would be best to have both. Asked to suggest concrete

proposals for the avoidance of ideological arguments at the Congresses, 15 had no suggestions, 27 countered by saying there should not be an attempt to avoid ideology, and 22 contented themselves with urging firmer chairmanship or the like. For new arrangements that might stimulate meaningful discussion, many expressed in one form or another our national preference for informal discussion: small round-table group discussions (11), provision of some free time for open discussion (7), the "symposium" format (5), an afternoon for informal conversation in subject-matter-labeled locations (3), coffee hours in lounges or the like (3), etc. Sixteen of the respondents suggested different ways of better selecting the first intervenors: one, notably, a procedure reportedly already urged by Karl Erdmann, President of the West German historians' association, and by the Chairman of the Russian Commission, the first step in which would be the nomination of experts for each theme by the national commissions.

The Committee as next step met at the Association's headquarters on April 23, with only Miss Colie and Mr. Lane unable to be present. A memorable feature was the presence of the Committee's senior member, Waldo Leland, who from 1909 to 1920 was the Association's Executive Secretary and who had so much to do with the beginnings of the International Committee for the Historical Sciences. Drawing interestingly upon his experience with the ICHS, Mr. Leland at age 86 took full part in the Committee's working deliberations; a few weeks later he appeared and was especially honored at the final session of the Extraordinary International Congress of Archivists; his final illness began almost immediately thereafter, leading to his death in October.

The Association's new Executive Secretary wishes to take this occasion to express personal appreciation for the warmth and helpfulness of Mr. Leland's many responses in his last twelve months, and to call attention to the record set down by another distinguished international leader of historians, Halvdan Koht, of the farsighted leadership contributed by Mr. Leland and American historians during the discussion prior to the International Congress at Brussels in 1923. In his pamphlet on the origins and beginnings of the ICHS, Mr. Koht repeated as expressive of the views of Mr. Leland's group, Mr. Leland's own words in the July 1923 American Historical Review: "History being a subject-matter as full of high explosive as was formerly theology and the historian being of like passions with the rest of mankind (though doubtless he has a stronger sense of their futility), an ecumenical congress, even if it were held in a part of the world so detached from the current of affairs as Easter Island, might not be the best means of restoring harmony," and so following World War I the choice had been "between the congress that should be as nearly 'one hundred per cent international' as it might be possible to make it, or no congress at all." Mr. Leland modestly put it that "good sense as well as an honest desire to prepare the way for works of reunion and reconciliation" had led historians "to prefer the positive to the negative choice" and he felt this choice was amply justified by the way things turned out at the Brussels Congress. This same spirit, in essentials, governed our Committee's deliberations of April 1966, with respect to the divisions with which we are confronted by the cold war in planning for the 1970 Congress in Moscow.

More specifically, taking advantage of the presence of Mr. Shafer, now vice president of the Bureau of the ICHS, the Committee discussed concrete possibilities for helping the Moscow Congress go better, and agreed in general upon a preliminary selection of titles of "major topics" to be suggested for that meeting. It was further agreed that the Association would solicit from specialist historical societies in this country additional suggestions for topics, all of which must be submitted by the Association to the Bureau by March 31, 1967. Opinions were incidentally expressed to Mr. Shafer, for his use at his discretion, on matters of the policy of the Bureau on current and pending applications for membership.

In the course of the meeting Mr. Shafer indicated a wish to be in a position, at the Bureau's meeting in Budapest the following September, to invite the International Committee to hold its 1975 Congress in this country. The Committee unanimously favored such an invitation. Mr. Shafer has subsequently reported that, pending official action by the Council of the Association, he ventured at Budapest only to say he thought the

historians of this country would, when the appropriate time came, be making an official invitation to the ICHS in this sense.

Other lines of contacts with historians of other countries received brief attention during the meeting of April 23. Since that time, the Association's staff has attempted to make the most of several minor opportunities to promote relations in a useful fashion. More attention will need to be given to such possibilities, if even our participation in the ICHS is to be as fruitful as it deserves to be.

December 22, 1966

PAUL L. WARD, Chairman, 1966

MEMBERS, 1967 (5-year terms)

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMEMORATION OF THE  
 AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

The work of this Committee was conditioned by Public Law 89-491 of the 89th Congress which was signed by the President on 4 July 1966. It authorizes establishment of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, to be composed of 4 members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; 4 members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Archivist of the United States, and Chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities--all ex officio members of the Commission; and 17 members "from private life to be appointed by the President, one of whom shall be designated as the Chairman by the President."

Whom would the President appoint and whom would he designate as chairman? These questions were of serious concern to our Committee which, after some preliminary correspondence, met in Washington on 24 October. After prolonged discussion and consideration of such criteria as age, sex, race, geographical distribution, professional activity (teaching, historical societies, archives), and fields of special interest (political, military, science, art history, etc), we prepared a list of 17 historians, bibliographers, archivists, society directors, each briefly identified, to be submitted to the White House. We also submitted the names of three persons in public life, with broad-gauge interest in historical scholarship in relation to public affairs, for consideration by the President in appointing the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. James C. Falcon of the White House Staff has acknowledged receipt of this list. It should be noted that the list of 17 is supplemental to a previous list of 12 historians submitted to the White House by the President and Executive Secretary of the AHA last summer.

When the Joint Resolution (S.J. Res. 162) to establish the bicentennial commission was introduced in the 89th Congress, Section 7(a) authorized the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, except that there is authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$200,000 for the 24-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Act." As enacted by the Congress, however, Section 7(a) was revised to read: "All expenditures of the Commission shall be made from donated funds only." Our Committee is of the opinion that Section 7(a) is gravely

deficient. The Bicentennial of American Independence is a national event for whose planning and observance the national government has a responsibility it should not evade. To leave the Bicentennial Commission dependent on private funds, it was felt, is, at best, to expose it, at its inception, to pressures of local and private interest; and, at worst, to limit seriously its vision and scope in the crucial years of planning.

The Committee has prepared, therefore, the accompanying Statement and Resolutions embodying an amendment to Section 7(a) which would restore the appropriation of public funds provided for in the original Joint Resolution. It is the earnest hope of our Committee that the Council will approve this "Statement and Resolutions" document and submit it at the annual business meeting of the Association on 29 December for adoption by its members. Such favorable action will reinforce the efforts that will be necessary to persuade members of the 90th Congress to amend the Act of 1966 accordingly.

"Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act [i.e. before 4 July 1968], the Commission," as directed in Section 3(d), "shall submit to the President a comprehensive report incorporating its specific recommendations for the commemoration of the bicentennial and related events." Among the activities suggested are (1) the production, publication, and distribution of books, pamphlets, films, and other educational materials focusing on the history, culture, and political thought of the period of the American Revolution; (2) bibliographical and documentary projects and publications; etc. Specific recommendations toward these objectives should be made to the Commission during the coming year by our successors constituting the AHA Committee. Looking ahead, the present Committee declares that "in its judgment sponsorship of the preparation of a scholarly, comprehensive edition of the papers of George Washington, commensurate with the significance and dignity of the subject, should be considered a basic task of the Commission."

November 28, 1966

LESTER J. CAPPON, Chairman, 1966

#### MEMBERS (ad hoc)

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

#### JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (1961-)

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

The joint committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association can look upon 1966 as a banner year. The endowment of \$25,000, raised through the efforts of both associations, for the launching of the Albert B. Corey Prize, was achieved. The income from the endowment is to be awarded biennially for

the best book or book-length manuscript dealing with the history of Canadian-American relations or with the history of both countries. It is hoped that the first award will be made at the Toronto meeting of the AHA in 1967.

In addition the committee sponsored a session, "The Canadian Political Image of the United States" at San Francisco, December 29, 1965. Richard A. Preston (Duke) chaired the session which included papers by Sidney Wise (Queen's) and Craig Brown (Toronto) and comment by David Potter (Stanford). The committee also sponsored a session at the meeting of the CHA at Sherbrooke on June 10, 1966, where under the chairmanship of Mason Wade (Western Ontario), Alice Stewart (Maine) and Alvin C. Gluek (Michigan State) discussed aspects of "Canadian-American Studies in American Universities"; William Kilbourn (York) and George Rawlyk (Dalhousie) were the commentators. At the New York meeting of the AHA, 1966, the joint session, chaired by Richard Saunders (Toronto) and Pierre Savard (Laval) and comment by Robert Cross (Columbia), papers were presented by John Moir (Toronto) on "Relations of Canadian and American Churches."

Plans are in the making for a joint session at the CHA meeting at Ottawa, June, 1967, and at the AHA meeting in Toronto, December, 1967. The prospects for increasingly cordial relations between the two associations are very bright.

The committee, composed of Craig Brown, Gerald Craig, and Charles Stacey, chairman, all of the University of Toronto, representing the CHA, and John Galbraith (California, San Diego), Richard Preston (Duke), and Charles F. Mullett (Missouri), chairman, representing the AHA, held meetings at San Francisco, Sherbrooke, and New York.

November 21, 1966

CHARLES F. MULLETT, Chairman,  
American Section, 1966

#### MEMBERS (ad hoc)

Charles F. Mullett, University of Missouri, Chairman, American Section  
Richard A. Preston, Duke University  
John Hall Stewart, Western Reserve University  
Craig Brown, University of Toronto, Chairman, Canadian Section  
Gerald M. Craig, University of Toronto  
Charles P. Stacey, University of Toronto

## DELEGATES' REPORTS

### Advisory Committee to the Marquis Bibliographical Library Society (ad hoc)

Delegate: Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

The committee originated in 1966 to formulate questions to Who's Who biographees eliciting personal data, facts and opinions of a more general nature than those included in Who's Who sketches, such data to be processed and filed for use by accredited researchers. It is composed of one representative each from the American Sociological Association, American Economic Association, and the American Historical Association.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Peter M. Blau of the University of Chicago and the American Sociological Association, Mr. William D. Grampp of the University of Illinois and the American Economic Association, and Mr. Richard W. Leopold of Northwestern University and the American Historical Association, met in an exploratory session on Wednesday, August 17, 1966, in Chicago. The Marquis Biographical Society

was represented by Kenneth N. Anglemire, president of the A. N. Marquis Company, Inc. Mr. Allan Nevins had been invited to attend, but was unable to do so by reason of the airline strike, and sent his regrets with suggested questions for query.

The discussion dealt with general considerations which required resolution by the formulation of guiding principles before specific questions could be prepared. Those considerations were (1) the type of information to be sought; (2) whether for contemporary or future use; (3) restrictions on use, imposed by biographees; (4) the question of whether a sample selection of biographees or all of them should be queried.

These considerations were tentatively, pending review at the next meeting, resolved as follows: (1) type of information. Three types as follows: (A) statistical questions which may be answered with figures, affirmation or negation, or very few words. Examples: father's occupation, education, income; number of siblings; do you approve the Supreme Court decision of 1954 for the desegregation of schools? The replies would be statistically tabulated for use. (B) Questions involving matters of opinion or attitude toward issues of the day requiring statements in reply. Examples: What is your explanation of juvenile delinquency? What is your attitude toward the Vietnamese War? What toward the United Nations? To what factors do you most attribute your success? (C) Broader questions requiring more discursive replies. Examples: What is your opinion of the effects of the Supreme Court desegregation decision, and your estimate of the percentage of desegregated schools at the present time?

Of this type, the following questions were submitted by Mr. Nevins, in the three fields represented by the committee members, with the suggestion that one question in each category might be enough in the beginning in order to avoid overburdening the biographee.

To date, this has been the only meeting of the committee.

August, 1966

RICHARD W. LEOPOLD

#### American Council of Learned Societies (4-year terms)

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

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

The annual meeting of the ACLS was held at Baltimore, January 19-20. The second day of the meeting (the first which the delegates of our professional society were eligible to attend) was dedicated to the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Erasmus. Four addresses, to be revised and published by the Johns Hopkins University Press, were given, led off by what seemed to this auditor a particularly fine paper delivered by the Yale historian Roland H. Bainton.

The business meeting next day touched on a number of matters of some interest. The first was the question of the financial security of ACLS. It was observed that an additional endowment of \$3.5 million would be needed to carry forward the regular business in freedom and security. Perhaps advantage can be taken of the 50th anniversary of ACLS in 1969 to stage an endowment drive, with appeals to industrial foundations, etc. Meanwhile a number of alternatives or supplementary resources were suggested. The idea of a head tax on every member of each of the constituent societies was by common consent ruled impossible. But the question was raised whether the constituent societies might be willing to increase the amounts of their membership dues, whether indeed they might be willing to apportion their contributions according to the size of their national memberships. Another suggestion was the possibility of trying to establish another category of membership--say, the associates of the ACLS or the Friends of the ACLS--with privileges of information, receipt of the newsletter, etc.,

in return for an annual contribution, President Burkhardt indicated that the Council of the ACLS would soon be writing to the secretaries and to the delegates of the constituent societies to explore these problems further.

Chairman Lumiansky reported on the progress of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He said that the office is now satisfactorily housed and that the staff has in its first year done an extraordinary amount of work, giving reason for confidence in the future. The next problem will be to get more budget for the endowment. The thought is to ask for \$25 million per year for the humanities and another \$25 million for the arts. Also in view will be some revision of the law and a larger allocation for administrative and staff and conference costs. References were then made to the talk given by President Keeney and to some of the questions raised by that talk. Mr. Keeney's emphasis had apparently been (when speaking to the secretaries) on justifying the humanities to the Congress and to the people as a whole by practical and useful works. At the meeting of the secretaries Professor C. Vann Woodward had questioned this emphasis. Your delegate at the business meeting of the ACLS registered his own conviction that while it might be in order for the Council of the National Endowment for the Humanities to be concerned with practical justifications, it was surely in order for the ACLS and for its constituent societies to stand for scholarship in the humanities, and in order also to urge that the public be given a clearer view of what the humanities are about than the Congress has yet achieved or than is likely to be conveyed by an emphasis on practical works.

The question was raised of better communications between the societies and the Council of the NEH, and it was indicated that Committee hearings might begin in about six weeks, at which the constituent societies might be able to give helpful testimony.

By vote of the delegates, C. Vann Woodward was reelected to the Council and Gregory Vlastos was elected a new member.

January 27, 1967

GEORGE W. PIERSON

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

Delegate: Stanley Pargellis, Cape Porpoise, Maine

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

#### Comité International des Sciences Historiques (5-year terms)

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

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

See the Committee on International Historical Activities report.

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education

Delegate: Charles G. Sellers, Jr. (67)

This body is concerned with accreditation of college and university programs in teacher education, and its constituent organizations are AACTE, CCSSO, NASDTEC, NCTEPS and NSBA. Its membership consists of representatives from these chosen by the NCATE coordinating board, and three representatives from learned societies, of which AHA is currently one. Usual terms are three years, but the AHA representative is on a one-year term pursuant to a rotation plan and the AHA might not be asked to choose a representative after this year.

The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education has recently passed through a period of controversy. One result is a new constitution that includes within the Council three representatives of the constituent organizations of the American Council of Learned Societies, chosen on a rotating basis for staggered terms. Since the AHA drew the one-year term in the initial year of operation under the new system, your representative can only report a few observations based on the single meeting he has attended.

NCATE shows every disposition to entertain the suggestions of those who have criticized it in the past. Its staff and officers seem particularly anxious to take advantage of the views of the learned societies and their representatives in the effort to improve the education of teachers. Indeed I suspect that the willingness of NCATE and many other educational agencies to respond to the views of the historical profession outruns the profession's willingness to accept its responsibilities in the area.

The American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education is currently revising the criteria by which NCATE accredits programs of teacher education. Those historians who have paid most attention to these matters seem to agree that a heavier involvement of history departments in the training of teachers as teachers is the key to better trained history teachers. It is to be hoped that the new criteria will be such as to encourage rather than inhibit development in this direction. Such a view can ultimately prevail only to the extent that history departments actually accept joint responsibility for teacher training with their brethren in departments of education.

March 30, 1967

CHARLES SELLERS

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

Delegates: Robert L. Zangrando, Service Center (67)  
George Barr Carson, Oregon State University (69)

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

Social Education, the official journal of the National Council for the Social Studies (published in collaboration with the American Historical Association) remains the major journal for teachers of history and the social studies at the pre-college levels. As such, it continues to provide the caliber and the variety of services, articles, and reviews, that are essential to the teacher in the schools. Among those pieces dealing with history that have appeared in the issues for 1966 are the following: "Serious Scholarship and Serious Teaching," by Seymour J. Mandelbaum; "History in the New Social Studies," by Edwin Fenton; "State History Requirements and Our Mobile Population," by Charles E. Dabbert; "An Experiment in Teaching American



History," by William Chazanof; "An Anglo-American Contribution to Historical Misunderstanding," by Edmund S. Morgan; "The Historian's Contribution?," by Robert M. Fitch and James S. VanNess; and "A Critique of NDEA, Title XI: Institutes in Geography and History," by Donnell B. Portzline.

Many of these articles represent discussions less of history *qua* history and historical scholarship and more of history as it is to be presented in the school classroom. In that sense, history as a discipline continues to be under critical scrutiny at the hands of social studies teachers, authors, and professors training teachers for classroom work in the schools. The social science disciplines argue for a larger role in the school curriculum, and many of the current curriculum projects concern themselves with teaching "concepts," "structure," and "values" through the methods of the social scientist. In this milieu, history is challenged to hold and to justify its place in the social studies curriculum. While the factors just noted are not totally new, to be sure, they take on added relevance in light of the recent efforts expended by the Association to strengthen and enlarge its work on history in the schools.

Social Education has added one new dimension to its publication plans this year: a special 16-page section for elementary teachers, which will become a standard feature in alternate issues throughout, at least, the next two years.

In sum, it might be said that history and the historian enjoy a traditional role and status in the operations and substance of the journal, but this position cannot be taken for granted by any means, despite the fine working collaboration between the AHA and the NCSS and its journal.

November 30, 1966

ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO

#### National Historical Publications Commission (4-year terms)

Delegates: Lyman H. Butterfield, The Adams Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society (69)

Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society (70)

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

A detailed report of the NHPC's activities will appear in the next annual report and will be inclusive of the years 1966-67.

#### Social Science Research Council (3-year terms)

Delegates: William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa (68)

Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh (69)

Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin (70)

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

The activities of the Social Science Research Council are reported in detail in its quarterly Newsletter Items and in its Annual Report. In the work of the Council in 1966 there were several matters that may be of particular interest to historians. Before describing these, however, it should be pointed out that to discuss the work of the SSRC in terms of one discipline alone necessarily involves some distortion, since the principal strength of the Council lies in its capacity to bring scholars from the several disciplines together.

In 1966 historians continue to receive substantial support for general research and training, and also for research under one or another of the foreign area programs. The program of research training fellowships, though it is a small one, is of special interest since it offers to pre-doctoral candidates and to recent recipients of the doctorate an opportunity to acquire research training not normally a part of the regular graduate history program. By means of these fellowships several historians have been able to obtain special training in methods of quantitative analysis, in demography, and in sociological theories and methodology.

Historians have been active on the various committees of the SSRC. The six area committees, appointed jointly by the SSRC and the American Council of Learned Societies, each contained one or more historians. So did the Council committee that administers the program of grants and fellowships. Several of the Council's research planning committees have been concerned with historical problems, as is illustrated by the following two examples. The Committee on Comparative Politics helped to sponsor a conference on American political party development which was held at Washington University. The Committee on Economic Stability is planning an international conference on the business cycle which will be held in London in 1967.

Historians might also be interested in the fact that a major survey and appraisal of the social and behavioral sciences is now being undertaken under the joint auspices of the Social Science Research Council and the National Research Council. The purpose of this survey is to provide information for government officials and other interested persons on the achievements and the needs of the different areas of the social sciences. The chairman of the committee specifically concerned with history is David S. Landes of Harvard University. It is expected that all of the disciplinary committees will have completed their tasks by mid-1968 and that the final report will be available by the end of 1969.

May, 1967

WILLIAM O. AYDELOTTE

## AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association at special occasions were made in 1966: Paul L. Ward of the American Historical Association at the dedication of the Memorial Room honoring Charles and Annielouise Bliss Warren, Harvard University on March 7; Leo F. Solt of Indiana University at the inauguration of Alan C. Rankin as president of Indiana State University on April 14; James A. Barnes of Temple University at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 15; Fletcher M. Green of Chapel Hill, North Carolina at the inauguration of James Edward Cheek as president of Shaw University on April 16; George Jackson of Hofstra University at the inauguration of John S. Toll as president of the State University of New York, Stony Brook on April 16; William O. Aydelotte of the State University of Iowa at the inauguration of Glenn Leggett as president of Grinnell College on April 17; John Roche of Fordham University at the inauguration of Joseph P. McMurray as president of Queens College on April 24; Wilma J. Pugh of Mount Holyoke College at the inauguration of Wilbert Edwin Locklin as president of Springfield College on April 30; Joseph O. Baylen of the University of Mississippi at the inauguration of John David Alexander, Jr. as the president of Southwestern at Memphis on May 3; John H. Gleason of Pomona College at the inauguration of John Martin Pfau as president of California State College on May 4; Wesley D. Camp of Adelphi University at the inauguration of George Ferguson Chambers as president of Nassau Community College on May 7; Howard Scott Greenlee of Tuskegee Institute at the inauguration of Harry Melvin Philpott as president of Auburn University on May 13; Nelson Manfred Blake of Syracuse University at the inauguration of James Everett Perdue as president of the State University of New York at Oswego

on May 14; E. J. Knapton of Wheaton College at the one hundredth anniversary convocation at Dean Junior College on May 14; Nathan C. Shiverick of Rock Mountain College at the inauguration of Stanley John Heywood as president of Eastern Montana College on May 15; Roy F. Nichols of the University of Pennsylvania at the tenth anniversary celebration of the American Journal of Legal History on May 17; Dexter Perkins of the University of Rochester at the inauguration of Albert Warren Brown as president of State University College at Brockport on May 19; Paul L. Ward of the American Historical Association at the bicentennial celebration of Rutgers University on September 22; John C. Warren of Fairleigh Dickinson University at the inauguration of Carl Gustaf Fjellman as president of Upsala College on October 4; James R. Scobie of Indiana University at the IV Congreso Internacional in Buenos Aires on October 5-12; Bert James Loewenberg of Sarah Lawrence College at the inauguration of Norton Nelson as provost of New York University at University Heights on October 6; James L. Cate of the University of Chicago at the inauguration of Jerome M. Sachs as president of Illinois Teachers College on October 7; Paul L. Ward of the American Historical Association at the inauguration of Howard Johnson as president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology on October 7; Paul W. Gates of Cornell University at the inauguration of Albert Edward Holland as president of Hobart and William Smith Colleges on October 8; Boyd C. Shafer of Macalester College at the centennial celebration of Carleton College on October 12; Charles O. Richardson of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Robert Christie as president of Millersville State College on October 15; William L. Langer of Harvard University at the inauguration of Ray Lorenzo Haffner as president of Brown University on October 15; Williams M. Mitchell of Washington & Jefferson College at the inauguration of the Very Reverend Francis Rawle Haig, S.J. as president of Wheeling College on October 19; Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University at the inauguration of the Very Reverend Malcolm Carron as president of the University of Detroit on October 20; Homer L. Knight of Oklahoma State at the inauguration of Robert E. Kamm as president of Oklahoma State University on October 21; Robert S. Hoyt of the University of Minnesota at the inauguration of the Right Reverend Monsignor Terrance J. Murphy as president of the College of Saint Thomas on October 27; Stanley Rolnick of Wisconsin State University at the inauguration of Samuel Gerald Gates as president of Wisconsin State University on October 28; Edward H. Phillips of The Citadel at the inauguration of Walter Raleigh Coppedge as president of the College of Charleston on October 29; Joe B. Frantz of the University of Texas at the inauguration of Grover Murray as president of Texas Technological College on October 31; James Grimes of the University of the South at the inauguration of William Henry Masterson as president of the University of Chattanooga on November 4; Chester V. Easum of Hiram College at the inauguration of Albert LeRoy Pugsley as president of Youngstown University on November 5; Gilbert C. Fite of the University of Oklahoma at the inauguration of Grady Cothen as president of Oklahoma Baptist University on November 5; W. Earl Brown of Abilene Christian College at the inauguration of Elwin L. Skiles as president of Hardin-Simmons University on November 7; Frederick Merk of Belmont, Massachusetts at the dedication of Higgins Hall at Boston College on November 12; Richard Lowitt of Florida State University at the inauguration of Sidney Martin as president of Valdosta State College on November 15; Kenneth S. Latourette of Yale University at the inauguration of Elizabeth J. McCormack, R.S.C.J. as president of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart on December 9.

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

# PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OFFICERS FOR 1967

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University of California, Los Angeles, California

## VICE PRESIDENT

SOLOMON KATZ  
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

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JOHN A. SCHUTZ  
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California

## MANAGING EDITOR

JOHN W. CAUGHEY  
University of California, Los Angeles, California

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## EX OFFICIO

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

## ELECTED MEMBERS

GORDON A. CRAIG  
Stanford University, Stanford, California (term expires 1968)

LAWRENCE A. HARPER  
University of California, Berkeley, California (term expires 1969)

JOHN H. KEMBLE  
Pomona College, Claremont, California (term expires 1968)

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

ANDREW F. ROLLE  
Occidental College, Los Angeles, California (term expires 1967)

H. BRETT MELENDY  
San Jose State College, San Jose, California (term expires 1959)

BENJAMIN SACKS  
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (term expires 1968)

DONALD W. TREADGOLD  
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington (term expires 1967)

GERALD T. WHITE  
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California (term expires 1967)

DON E. FEHRENBACHER  
Stanford University, Stanford, California (term expires 1967)

## PACIFIC COAST BRANCH FINANCIAL REPORT, 1966

Balance, January 1, 1966.....		\$2,064.40
Income:		
American Historical Association, Subvention.....		300.00
Publishers' advertising.....		1,374.10
Fees for publishing Pacific Historical Review articles.....		50.00
Receipts from Reed Convention (books not closed).....		00.00
Total.....		\$3,788.50
Expenditures:		
Printing of 1966 Annual Program.....	\$1,293.59	
Mailing of Annual Program.....	155.00	
Insurance.....	5.00	
Secretarial Assistance.....	65.00	
Pacific Coast Branch Award.....	200.00	
Misc. Program expenses.....	52.23	
Misc. 1966 Program expenses, travel.....	106.16	
Supplies for 1967 Program.....	41.00	\$1,917.98
Balance, December 10, 1966.....		\$1,870.52

## THE LOUIS KNOTT KNOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1966.....		\$2,805.11
Income:		
Interest from all Pacific Coast Branch Funds (Inc.).....		126.76
Total.....		\$2,931.87
Expenditures:		
Annual Award.....	\$100.00	100.00
Balance, December 10, 1966.....		\$2,831.87

Pacific Coast Branch funds are deposited in the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, Sixth and Flower Streets, Los Angeles, and the United California Bank, Spring and Second Streets, Los Angeles.

JOHN A. SCHUTZ, Secretary-Treasurer

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966

On August 30, 31, and September 1 the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Pacific Coast Branch was held at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Approximately four hundred historians attended the twenty-one sessions and the evening lecture for high school teachers. The attendance at Reed College was normal for a meeting in the north western states, traditionally about 55% of the participation in a California convention.

Fifty-page printed programs were sent to over 2,600 people in nearly every part of the United States and Canada, though the major circulation was confined to the 1,400 Pacific Coast Branch members in the twelve western states and the two Canadian provinces. Of the ninety-six historians participating in the program, twenty-four represented colleges in the eastern United States and Canada. Though there were the usual number of sessions, some historians protested the lack of a Medieval History session and an Early American session.

The Pacific Coast Branch council expressed much satisfaction in having the Association meet on the Pacific Coast and urged the Council to include a coastal city in its cycle of annual meetings. It was suggested that San Diego with its proximity to the bull fights of Tijuana, while Los Angeles with its springtime weather and Santa Anita racing would offer appropriate diversions. A meeting on the coast every six or less years was warmly recommended.

Considerable discussion of Branch finances occupied most of the council's time. It was noted that the Branch remains solvent principally because the colleges and universities on the coast have been subsidizing most of its expenses. But this help cannot always be depended upon. In 1966 the Program Chairman had to pay the postage of his correspondence himself when his college refused to stand the expense. He was not given travel funds for the convention. The Secretary-Treasurer, as usual, depended upon university subsidy for distant travel and the typing of some correspondence, but he was paying local travel out of pocket. The council voted to raise fees for publisher's displays and urged more promotion of advertising for the program. In addition, the council instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to ask the National Association for a modest increase in the subvention. The Branch presently receives three hundred dollars.

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award for the best article of the year published in the Pacific Historical Review was given to Professor Robert Kelley of the University of California, Santa Barbara, for his "Taming the Sacramento: Hamiltonianism in Action." The Pacific Coast Branch Award for 1966 was presented to John Niven of the Claremont Graduate School. His Connecticut for the Union (New Haven, 1965) was adjudged the best book published by a younger member of the Branch in the opinion of the Award Committee.

The 1967 Annual Convention will be held at Stanford University on August 28, 29, and 30. Professor Don E. Fehrenbacher of Stanford University is in charge of the program.

JOHN A. SCHUTZ, Secretary-Treasurer