

*Annual Report*  
OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL  
ASSOCIATION



FOR THE YEAR

1960

+

VOLUME 1

+

*Proceedings*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

*Washington, D. C.*

## Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1961.

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 1960.

Respectfully,

LEONARD CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

## Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1961.

SIR: As provided by law, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1960. This consists of two volumes in one.

Volume I contains the proceedings of the Association for 1960, and the report of the secretary-treasurer for the Pacific Coast Branch for 1960.

Volume II will contain the Writings on American History for 1958.

BOYD C. SHAFER, Executive Secretary.  
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
Washington, D. C.

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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.]

# ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

## THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

### THE ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association, incorporated by Act of Congress in 1889, is defined by its charter to be: A body corporate and politic . . . for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interests of American history, and of history in America.

It is a society not only for scholars, though it has for the last half century included in its membership the outstanding historical scholars in America, not only for educators, though it has included the great American teachers of history, but also for every man and woman who is interested in the study of history in America. Its most generous benefactors have been nonprofessionals who love history for its own sake and who wish to spread that love of history to a wider and wider circle.

### LEADERSHIP

Among those who have labored as members and later served it also as President, the American Historical Association can list such distinguished names as George Bancroft, Justin Winsor, Henry Adams, James Ford Rhodes, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Henry C. Lea, John Bach McMaster, Frederick Jackson Turner, Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Channing, Woodrow Wilson, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles M. Andrews, James H. Breasted, James Harvey Robinson, Michael Rostovtzeff, Carl L. Becker, and Charles A. Beard.

### ANNUAL MEETING

It meets in the Christmas week at a different place each year to accommodate in turn members living in different parts of the country. The attendance at these meetings has been increasing steadily. In recent years registration has varied from 2,300 to 3,100. The formal programs of these meetings include important contributions to every field of historical scholarship, many of which are subsequently printed.

### PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Association are many and their scope is wide.

The Annual Report, usually in two or more volumes, is printed for the Association by the United States Government. It contains the Proceedings of the Association, as well as bibliographies and guides to materials. The American Historical Review, published quarterly and distributed free to all members of the Association, is the recognized organ of the historical profession in America. It prints authoritative articles and critical reviews of new books in all fields of history. The Association also cooperates with the National Council for the Social Studies in the publication of Social

Education, one of the most important journals in America dealing with the problems of history teaching in the schools.

Besides these periodical publications, the Association controls a revolving fund out of which it publishes from time to time historical monographs selected from the whole field of history. It has as well three separate endowment funds, the income from which is devoted to the publication of historical studies. The Albert J. Beveridge Fund of \$100,000 was established as a memorial to the late Senator Beveridge by his wife, Catherine Beveridge, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. The income from this fund is applied to the publication of historical monographs. The Littleton-Griswold Fund was established by Alice Griswold in memory of her father, William E. Littleton, and of her husband, Frank T. Griswold. The income from this fund, the principal of which amounts to \$35,000, is applied to the publication of material relative to the legal history of the United States in the colonial period. The Matteson Fund, now amounting to approximately \$95,000, was willed to the Association by the late David M. Matteson. The income from this fund may be used only for bibliographies and indexes.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Association from time to time, through special committees, interests itself actively in promoting the sound teaching of history in the schools. It has done much and is doing more to collect and preserve historical manuscripts in public and private repositories.

The Association maintains close relationships with state and local historical societies and with the federal government. For many years it has had a Pacific Coast Branch for members living in the Far West.

#### SOURCES OF SUPPORT

The American Historical Association is in a position to do significant and useful work, not only in the advancement of learning but also in the dissemination of knowledge. It commands the resources of the learned historians, but it also recognizes the necessity of bringing the fruits of learning to the average American. It needs to be supported. Its capital funds, with a present value of \$761,173 (original value, \$469,814), are carefully managed by a Board of Trustees composed of men prominent in the world of finance. But much of the income is earmarked for special publications. For its broader educational purposes it has to depend chiefly upon its membership dues. It has about 9,400 members.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The American Historical Association welcomes to its membership anyone who subscribes to its purposes. There is no initiation fee. The annual membership, including subscription to The American Historical Review, is \$10.00, and student membership is \$5.00. The life membership is \$200.00. Inquiries about any phase of its activities may be addressed to the Executive Secretary of the Association, 400 A Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

## PRIZES

The Association offers the following prizes:

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize of \$300 is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph (first or second book), in manuscript or in print, in the field of European history.

The George Louis Beer Prize of \$300 is awarded annually for the best work (first or second book) on any phase of European international history since 1895. Competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works in the English language. A work may be submitted either in manuscript or in print.

The John H. Dunning Prize of \$300 is awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph, either in print or in manuscript, on any subject relating to American history. Eligibility of printed works submitted in competition for this prize shall be limited to books printed within 2 years and 5 months prior to June 1 of the year in which the award is made. Entries are restricted to "first books" or unpublished manuscripts, and preference is given to those of younger scholars.

The Watumull Prize of \$500 is awarded biennially (next award 1962) for the best book originally published in the United States on any phase of the history of India.

The Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize of \$100 is awarded every 5 years to the author of the best work of scholarship published during the preceding 5-year period in the field of modern British and British Imperial and Commonwealth history since the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth (exclusive of American colonial history) before 1783. The author must be an American citizen, and the books must have been originally published in the United States. The prize is made possible by the Taraknath Das Foundation (next award 1961).

All works submitted in competition for the above prizes must be in the hands of the proper committee by June 1 of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of printed monographs submitted in competition must fall within a period of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years prior to June 1 of the year in which the prize is awarded.

The Albert J. Beveridge Award, established at the annual meeting in 1945, is awarded annually for the best complete original manuscript on American history. By American history is meant the history of the United States, Latin America, and Canada. The award has a cash value of \$1,000. The winning manuscript in each annual competition is published without cost to the author in the series of Beveridge Fund publications; other manuscripts also may be so published at the discretion of the committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award, which is charged with the administration of the award. The deadline for the submission of applications and manuscripts is May 1.

The Moses Coit Tyler Prize of \$1,500 plus publication of the manuscript is offered biennially in the odd-numbered years for the best unpublished work in American intellectual history. The Cornell University Press gives the funds for the prize and publishes the manuscript. By American intellectual history is meant the history of agencies of intellectual life, movements of thought, and the biographies of intellectual leaders, in the geographical area comprising the United States, from 1607 to the present.



# CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. The name of this society shall be the American Historical Association.

## ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

## ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. 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 \$10.00 a year or a single payment of \$200.00 for life. Life membership is given members who have belonged to the Association for fifty years. Any graduate or undergraduate student registered in a college or university may become a junior member of the Association upon payment of \$5.00 and after the first year may continue as such as long as he is registered as a student, by paying the annual dues of \$5.00. Annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the year to which they apply and any member whose dues are in arrears for 1 year may, 1 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 1 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected in the following manner: The Nominating Committee at such convenient time prior to the 1st 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 1st of December, and which it shall distribute as the official ballot at the Annual Business Meeting. It shall present to this meeting orally any other nominations for these offices petitioned for to the Chairman of the Committee at least one day before the Business Meeting and supported by the names of 20 voting members of the Association. The election shall be made from these nominations at the Business Meeting.

SEC. 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 3 years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. They shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

SEC. 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 4 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 3 years succeeding the expiration of his term as President, and no longer.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 2 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.

SEC. 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 2 or more names, including the names of any person who may be nominated by a petition carrying the signatures of 20 or more voting members of the Association. Nominations by petition must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee by November 1st. The Nominating Committee shall present these nominations to the members of the Association in the ballot distributed by mail as described above. The members of the Association shall take their choice from among these nominations and return their ballots for counting not later than the 20th of December at 6 p.m. No vote received after that time shall be valid. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the Washington office of the Association, where they shall be kept for at least a year. The results of the election shall be announced at the Annual Business Meeting. In the case of a tie, choice shall be made at the Annual Business Meeting from among the candidates receiving the highest equal vote.

#### ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association. Election shall be for a term of 5 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 20 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.

# Officers and Members of the Council

FOR 1961

## OFFICERS

### PRESIDENT

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS  
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

### VICE PRESIDENT

CARL BRIDENBAUGH  
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

### TREASURER

ELMER LOUIS KAYSER  
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND MANAGING EDITOR

BOYD C. SHAFER  
400 A Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

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## COUNCIL

### EX OFFICIO

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

### FORMER PRESIDENTS

CHARLES H. McILWAIN  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

GUY STANTON FORD  
Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

CARLTON J. H. HAYES  
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

SIDNEY B. FAY  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

THOMAS J. WERTENBAKER  
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

KENNETH S. LATOURETTE  
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

SAMUEL E. MORISON  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

ROBERT L. SCHUYLER  
Rochester, N. Y.

LOUIS R. GOTTSCHALK  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

MERLE CURTI  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

LYNN THORNDIKE  
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

DEXTER PERKINS  
Rochester, N. Y.

WILLIAM L. LANGER  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB  
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

ALLAN NEVINS  
Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT  
Alexandria, Va.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

MILDRED L. CAMPBELL  
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (term expires 1961)

JOHN CAUGHEY  
University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. (term expires 1964)

W. CLEMENT EATON  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (term expires 1963)

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN  
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y. (term expires 1962)

W. STULL HOLT  
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (term expires 1961)

FREDERIC C. LANE  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore Md. (term expires 1962)

GAINES POST  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (term expires 1963)

GORDON WRIGHT  
Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. (term expires 1964)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN  
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS  
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

MILDRED L. CAMPBELL  
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ELMER LOUIS KAYSER  
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT  
Alexandria, Va.

BOYD C. SHAFER  
400 A Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

# Committees and Delegates

FOR 1961

Board of Trustees.--W.A.W. Stewart, Jr., United States Trust Co. of New York, 37 Broad Street, New York City, chairman--term expires 1963; Percy Ebbott, Chase National Bank, Pine and Nassau Streets, New York City--term expires 1961; Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon, Tucker, Anthony and R. L. Day, 120 Broadway, New York City--term expires 1964; Stanton Griffis, Hemphill, Noyes & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York City--term expires 1965; Julian Roosevelt,\* Dick and Merle-Smith, 48 Wall Street, New York City--term expires 1965.

Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.--Boyd C. Shafer, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C., Managing Editor; Mildred L. Campbell, Vassar College--term expires 1961; Richard Current, University of Wisconsin\*--term expires 1965; Leo Gershoy, New York University--term expires 1963; Mason Hammond, Harvard University--term expires 1962; Max H. Savelle, University of Washington--term expires 1964; Lynn White, jr., University of California (Los Angeles)--term expires 1962.

Committee on Committees.--Joe Frantz, University of Texas;\* Louis Morton, Dartmouth College;\* Carl Schorske, University of California (Berkeley); Gordon Wright, Stanford University; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on Documentary Reproduction.--Robert B. Eckles, Purdue University, chairman; Edwin Beale, Library of Congress;\* Robert Byrnes, Indiana University;\* Edgar L. Erickson, University of Illinois; Willard Fletcher, University of Colorado;\* Richard W. Hale, Jr., Boston, Massachusetts; Loren C. MacKinney, University of North Carolina; Waldemar Westergaard, University of California (Los Angeles);\* Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on Graduate Education in History.--Dexter Perkins, Rochester, New York, chairman; Jacques Barzun, Columbia University; Fred Harvey Harrington, University of Wisconsin; Edward Kirkland, Thetford Center, Vermont; Leonard Krieger, Yale University; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on the Guide to Historical Literature.--George F. Howe, Washington, D. C., chairman; Gray C. Boyce, Northwestern University; T. Robert S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College; Howard F. Cline, Library of Congress; Sidney B. Fay, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Michael Kraus, City College of New York; Earl Pritchard, Haverford College; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship.--Walter Johnson, University of Chicago, chairman; David Donald, Princeton University;\* Arthur Link, Princeton University.

\*New member this year.



Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government.--Charles A. Barker, Johns Hopkins University, chairman; Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University; Samuel Flagg Bemis, Yale University; Wood Gray, George Washington University; Thomas LeDuc, Oberlin College; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; Maurice Matloff, Washington, D. C.; Jeannette P. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania; Dexter Perkins, Rochester, New York; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on Honorary Members.--Lynn Case, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; John K. Fairbank, Harvard University; Charles Griffin, Vassar College;\* Oscar Handlin, Harvard University;\* Charles Morley, Ohio State University;\* John Wolf, University of Minnesota; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on International Historical Activities.--Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Waldo Gifford Leland, Washington, D. C.; John Curtiss, Duke University; Chester Easum, University of Wisconsin; Franklin Ford, Harvard University; Martin R. P. McGuire, Catholic University of America; Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on the Job Register.--Harold E. Davis, American University; Aubrey C. Land, University of Maryland; Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University;\* Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund.--Edward Dumbauld, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, chairman; John J. Biggs, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Julius Goebel, Columbia University; William B. Hamilton, Duke University; George L. Haskins, University of Pennsylvania; Mark DeWolfe Howe, Harvard University; Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University;\* Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University; David J. Mays, Richmond, Virginia; Richard L. Morton, College of William and Mary; Joseph Smith, New York City; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on South Asian History.--Holden Furber, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Robert I. Crane, University of Michigan; David Owen, Harvard University; Earl Pritchard, Haverford College; Burton Stein, University of Minnesota;\* Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee for the Study of War Documents.--Oron J. Hale, University of Virginia, chairman; Lynn M. Case, University of Pennsylvania; Walter L. Dorn, Columbia University; Howard M. Ehrmann, University of Michigan; Fritz Epstein, Bonn, Germany; Hans Gatzke, Johns Hopkins University; Reginald Phelps, Harvard University; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).

Committee on Teaching (Service Center for Teachers of History).--Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University, chairman; Natt B. Burbank, Boulder, Colorado; William Cartwright, Duke University; Margareta Faissler, Baltimore, Maryland; Gilbert Fite,

\*New member this year.

- University of Oklahoma; Stanley Idzerda, Michigan State University; Agnes Meyer, Washington, D. C.; Hazel Wolf, Peoria, Illinois; Walker Wyman, Wisconsin State College (River Falls); Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).
- Committee on Television.--John Hope Franklin, Brooklyn College, chairman; W. Burlie Brown, Tulane University; William C. Davis, George Washington University; Irving B. Holley, Duke University; Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University; Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin;\* Bayrd Still, New York University; Boyd C. Shafer, American Historical Association (ex officio).
- Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.--Richard Brace, Northwestern University, chairman; Theodore Hamerow, University of Wisconsin;\* William O. Shanahan, University of Oregon.
- Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize.--Leften Stavrianos, Northwestern University, chairman; Henry Cord Meyer, Pomona College; John Snell, Tulane University.\*
- Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award.--Glyndon G. Van Deusen, University of Rochester, chairman; Hugh Aitken, University of California (Riverside); Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University; Richard N. Current, University of Wisconsin; Charles Gibson, State University of Iowa.
- Committee on the John H. Dunning Prize.--Edmund Morgan, Yale University, chairman; Don Fehrenbacher, Stanford University;\* Thomas Cochran, University of Pennsylvania.
- Committee on the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize.--Helen Taft Manning, Bryn Mawr College, chairman; Giovanni Costigan, University of Washington; Charles Mowat, University College of North Wales; Robert J. Walcott, College of Wooster; David Willson, University of Minnesota.
- Committee on the Moses Coit Tyler Prize.--Frederick Rudolph, Williams College, chairman; Daniel Boorstin, University of Chicago; David Davis, Cornell University;\* John Higham, Rutgers University.
- Committee on the Watumull Prize.--Robert I. Crane, University of Michigan, chairman; Holden Furber, University of Pennsylvania; Stephan Hay, University of Chicago.\*
- Delegates of the American Historical Association.--American Council of Learned Societies: Robert Roswell Palmer, Princeton University--term expires 1964. International Committee of Historical Sciences: Boyd C. Shafer, Washington, D. C. (Bureau)--term expires 1965; Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania (Assembly)--term expires 1965. National Historical Publications Commission: Julian P. Boyd, Princeton University--term expires 1964; Boyd C. Shafer, Washington, D.C.--term expires 1964. Social Education: George Barr Carson, Jr., Washington, D.C.--term expires 1962; Thomas C. Mendenhall, Smith College--term expires 1962. Social Science Research Council: Louis R. Gottschalk, University of Chicago--term expires 1963; David Potter, Yale University--term expires 1962; C. Vann Woodward, Johns Hopkins University--term expires 1961.

\* New member this year.

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association were made in 1960: Alexander V. Berkis of High Point College at the inauguration of Wendell Melton Patton as president of High Point College on February 6; Edwin C. Blackburn of Moorhead State College at the inauguration of John J. Newmaier as president of Moorhead State College on March 25; Jeannette P. Nichols of the University of Pennsylvania at the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 8 and 9; Oron J. Hale of the University of Virginia at the inauguration of Fred Carrington Cole as president of Washington and Lee University on May 11; J. Wesley Hoffmann of the University of Tennessee at the inauguration of Andrew David Holt as president of the University of Tennessee; Milton Saxon Cushman of Concord College at the inauguration of Joseph Franklin Marsh, Jr., as president of Concord College on May 14; Glenn E. Tyler of the Idaho State College at the inauguration of Donald Ezzell Walker as president of Idaho State College on May 14; Kemp Frederick Gillum of Colby College at the inauguration of Robert E. L. Strider II as president of Colby College on October 11; Fred A. Crane of Bard College at the inauguration of The Reverend Reamer Kline as president of Bard College on October 13; Gerlof Douwe Homan of Central State College at the inauguration of Garland A. Godfrey as president of Central State College on October 23; John Hope Franklin of Brooklyn College at the inauguration of John J. Meng as president of Hunter College on October 31; William H. Gates of North Central College at the inauguration of Arlo Leonard Schilling as president of North Central College on November 11; John R. Alden of Duke University at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of North Carolina College on November 11; Susan V. Billingsley at the Centennial Convocation of Chapman College on November 15; and Everette Edgar Sentman of the United Educators, Inc., at the inauguration of William Graham Cole as president of Lake Forest College on November 19.

## PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OFFICERS FOR 1961

### PRESIDENT

FRANCIS HERRICK  
Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

### VICE PRESIDENT

FREDERICK SOWARD  
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOHN A. SCHUTZ  
Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.

### COUNCIL

The above officers and the following elected members:

RUSSELL C. EWING  
University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. (term expires 1961)

CHARLES GATES  
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (term expires 1963)

DAVID HARRIS  
Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. (term expires 1962)

ARTHUR R. KOOKER  
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. (term expires 1961)

JOHN B. McGLOIN, S.J.  
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif. (term expires 1961)

HENRY C. MEYER  
Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. (term expires 1963)

EARL POMEROY  
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. (term expires 1962)

ARMIN RAPPAPORT  
University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (term expires 1963)

WILLIAM STECKEL  
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo. (term expires 1962)

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PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL  
ASSOCIATION  
for  
1960

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL  
OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
THE STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK,  
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1960, 10:00 A.M.

The following were present at the Council meeting: Bernadotte E. Schmitt, President; Samuel Flagg Bemis, Vice President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Boyd C. Shafer, Executive Secretary; Councilors Crane Brinton, Mildred L. Campbell, W. Clement Eaton, John Hope Franklin, W. Stull Holt, Frederic C. Lane, Gaines Post, and former Presidents William L. Langer and Dexter Perkins.

The Council approved the minutes of the 1959 meeting as published in the April 1960 issue of the American Historical Review (pages 761-68).

The report of the Executive Secretary and Managing Editor was not read as it had been sent to members of the Council. Instead he spoke on various activities and problems of the Association and the Review. The total membership of the Association, he stated, is almost 9,400, and the paid membership is over 8,700. The Review is now receiving over two hundred articles per year, an increase of over 100 per cent in seven years, and is reviewing from 550 to six hundred volumes a year, nearly twice as many as in 1953. He asked consideration of the pressing need for additional working space at headquarters and of the proposed constitutional amendment on membership dues. The Executive Secretary also discussed the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Stockholm, stressing the problems of international historical congresses in a world of ideological conflict, and he mentioned his election to the Bureau of ICHS and Arthur Whitaker's to the Assembly.

The Treasurer, Dean Elmer Louis Kayser, discussed the finances of the Association and gave his report for 1959-1960. He indicated that the finances were in good condition, though expenses were mounting and income for specific purposes would decrease during the next year or so. The Council accepted his report. The Treasurer also presented a bylaw concerning the endowment fund of the Association; after considerable discussion the following was adopted:

All sums realized as income from life membership and contributions to the endowment, as in the past, shall be placed in the endowment fund, an effort being made to include in this any such funds received in the past and not placed in the endowment fund. Income from this fund is available without restriction for the purposes of the Association. The principal may not be used.

Funds arising from operating surpluses shall at the Council's direction be invested in "General Accounts-unrestricted." Income from this fund is available without restriction for the purposes of the Association. By authorization of the Council and the Board of Trustees, portions of the principal may be reinvested in fixed assets of the Association, real property, improvements, equipment, etc., or transferred to the endowment fund.

For the Finance Committee, both the Treasurer and Executive Secretary presented the budget for 1960-1961 and a proposed tentative budget for 1961-1962. The Council approved the budgets with provision for slight overages in 1959-1960 and with three minor changes in proposed expenditures for 1960-1961 and 1961-1962. The Council expressed satisfaction with the clarity and organization of the report. Later the Council approved additional sums for the budget of the Local Arrangements Committee in 1961 and gave its approval for further discussions on enlargement of the headquarters building.

The Report of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Association was not given because the representative had not arrived.

The Council approved the nomination of W. A. W. Stewart, Jr., as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, of Julian Roosevelt as a new member, and of Stanton Griffis for re-election.

The Council confirmed the appointment of Richard Current, University of Wisconsin, to the Board of Editors. He will replace Samuel Flagg Bemis of Yale.

For the Committee on Committees, the Executive Secretary submitted nominations to the Council for additions and changes on the various Association committees. The committees for 1961 as approved by the Council are listed on pages XXIII-XXVI.

The Council elected the following representatives and delegates: Louis Gottschalk for a three-year term to the Social Science Research Council; Robert Palmer for a four-year term to the American Council of Learned Societies; Julian Boyd (re-election) and Boyd Shafer for four-year terms to the National Historical Publications Commission.

The Council then gave its attention to the various committee reports. It elected with pleasure three new honorary members of the Association: François L. Ganshof of Belgium, Sir Keith Hancock of Australia, and Saukichi Tsuda of Japan. The Council suggested that in the future the Committee on Honorary Members give special attention to distinguished historians of the "late middle-aged" group. It approved the proposal of the Littleton-Griswold Committee to award a prize in the legal history of the United States, but somewhat modified the Committee's specific proposal and asked that the award of five hundred dollars be given every two years for the best study of the legal history of the United States to 1865.

The Council approved in slightly amended form the following resolution from the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government:

Historical studies produced by scholars in governmental service have from time to time been exploited and even plagiarized by private students given access to them. Government agencies employing historians should clearly recognize and vigilantly guard the interest of the individual creative writer in his scholarly production. Where possible, the name of the author should appear on published work. Contributions in manuscript form should be made available for nonofficial purposes only after consultation with the author. In any case the outside scholar who has access should express proper acknowledgment for any use of the original work.

The Council gave particular attention to the organization of a new Committee on Research Needs (see Council Minutes, Review, April 1959, page 815) and gave its approval to a proposed list of members.

For the Program Chairman in 1961, the Council elected Professor John Alden of Duke University, and as Local Arrangements Chairman, Professor David Brandenburg of American University. The Council reaffirmed its previous decision to meet at the Sheraton-Park and the Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C., in 1961; the Conrad Hilton, Chicago, in 1962; and the Sheraton, Philadelphia, in 1963. It gave its tentative approval to Washington as the place of the 1964 meeting and examined the possibilities of meeting on the West Coast in 1965.

The Executive Secretary outlined for the Council the activities and problems of the various special projects of the Association. He described the work of the Service Center, particularly the success of the pamphlets designed to bridge the gap between the teacher in the classroom and the professional historian. The Council expressed deep satisfaction with the work the Service Center has accomplished to date, its desire to continue it, and its readiness to support it within the Association's financial limitations. The work on the German war documents, the Executive Secretary stated, was proceeding satisfactorily, and over eight million pages of the documents had been microfilmed. The Council approved the request of the War Documents Committee that a small additional sum be sought for microfilming in the Berlin Document Center. The Executive Secretary announced that the Guide to Historical Literature was in the final press stages, that a "dummy copy" was being displayed during the meeting, and that advance orders were arriving at a rapid rate. The Council discussed briefly the

difficulties encountered in the editing of the "Guide to Photocopied Materials." In the absence of Councilor Stanley Pargellis, the Executive Secretary spoke of the five volumes of bibliographies of British history, of which one has been published. Professor Dexter Perkins summarized the findings of the Committee on Graduate Education and announced that the volume resulting from the committee's study was now in the hands of a New York publisher. The Executive Secretary reported on the work of the Committee on South Asian History and stated that three professors are now teaching in the United States under the Association's auspices and that a fourth would arrive in the spring.

The Council then turned its attention to the subject of television. The Committee on Television had proposed televised programs with panels and lectures on large historical topics, but the interested foundation had desired courses for credit. The Association's Committee on Television had, however, believed that regular TV courses are best prepared and given by schools and colleges. The Executive Secretary was instructed to write to the foundation once more and explain the Association's position, and, if the foundation was not interested, to return the balance of the small sum advanced. In the event that the Association's plans were rejected, the Council asked that the Executive Secretary of the Association accept a recommendation of Professor Allan Nevins that other historical groups be asked to consider history courses on TV.

The Council examined the possibility of additional graduate fellowships in history under the National Defense Act. It asked the Executive Secretary to forward a memorandum of the Committee on Graduate Education to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the two slight changes. This memorandum, in brief, marshals the evidence for an increased number of these fellowships in history.

The Executive Secretary spoke briefly of positions in government of particular interest to historical study, and the Council expressed its hope that appointments to these positions be made solely on the basis of scholarship, professional training, and experience.

The Executive Secretary discussed a proposal of the Macmillan Company for a scholarly "Encyclopedia of American History." The Council asked that the Executive Secretary carry on further discussions in order to arrive at concrete proposals which might then be further considered.

For informational purposes only, the Executive Secretary described various proposals for more studies in Asian and African history. The Council approved an approach to foundations for additional funds to provide more Service Center pamphlets in the fields of Asian and African history.

The Council approved, in principle, a proposal for a joint Anglo-American study of "National Bias in the School Books of the United Kingdom and the United States" and an approach to a foundation for the necessary funds. It noted that the Historical Association of Great Britain had also agreed to support the project in principle.

President Schmitt discussed the question of the reprinting of scholarly works. He and others gave illustrations of reprinting without the consent of the authors. The Council asked President Schmitt and the Executive Secretary to prepare a resolution for the Business Meeting. This resolution, as it was later formulated, follows:

The Council has been made aware of the increasing habit of publishers of reprinting or reproducing in some form writings of historians without their knowledge or consent.

If reproduction in any form is proposed, publishers of scholarly books and scholarly articles should always inform the author, obtain his consent, and give him the opportunity to make necessary changes or corrections.

The author should also be assured of proper compensation and should receive a copy of the publication. The same consideration should be shown to historical writers when their work is reproduced on radio or television.



The Council also gave sympathetic attention to a proposal that the Chairman of the Program Committee confer with the President of the Association in the preparation of the annual program. It was the consensus that the Chairman of the Program Committee should have freedom to formulate the program within the general framework of the policies of the Association; it would, however, be desirable that he write to the President of the Association, ask for his opinion, and learn of the nature of the President's annual address.

For 1961, the Council elected to the Executive Committee: John Hope Franklin, chairman; Samuel Flagg Bemis; Mildred Campbell; Elmer Louis Kayser; Bernadotte E. Schmitt; and Boyd C. Shafer. It re-elected the present Finance Committee: John Hope Franklin, Elmer Louis Kayser, and Boyd C. Shafer.

The two incoming members of the Council, Clement Eaton and Gaines Post, were appointed to the Resolutions Committee.

As further business, the Executive Secretary described a project already approved by the Executive Committee for a joint study with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association of censorship in textbooks. At the request of the American Council of Learned Societies, of which the Association is a constituent, the Council considered and then approved an amendment to the constitution of that body. The Council debated at some length the desirability of providing a theme for the annual program of the Association, but no action was taken.

The Council adjourned at 5:55 p.m.

BOYD C. SHAFER, Executive Secretary.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, THE STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY DECEMBER 29, 1960, 4:30 P. M.

President Bernadotte Schmitt called the meeting to order with about 150 members present, about one hundred additional members coming in during the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting (printed and circulated in the April 1960 Review (pages 768-70) were accepted.

The Executive Secretary and Managing Editor of the Review, Boyd C. Shafer, gave his annual report (see pages 8-12). President Schmitt expressed his deep appreciation of the great capacity, energy, and devotion the Executive Secretary has shown in his work for the Association, the Review, for historians, and the historical profession in America.

Dean Elmer Louis Kayser presented the Treasurer's report for 1959-1960. He pointed out that on August 31, 1960, the Association had total assets of \$343,000 available in unrestricted funds, and \$529,862 for restricted purposes and grant projects. Funds, unrestricted and restricted, composing the total assets, amounted to \$872,817, at book value. He indicated, however, that disbursements, especially on special projects, had increased and that in addition there had been a decline in the total assets because of a decrease in the value of securities. The report, which was distributed at the Business Meeting, was unanimously accepted.

Upon Council nomination, W. A. W. Stewart, Jr., of the United States Trust Company of New York City was elected Chairman of the Association's Board of Trustees, Stanton Griffis of New York was re-elected, and Julian Roosevelt also of New York was elected to the Board.

Professor H. Stuart Hughes of Harvard University, Chairman of the Nominating Committee for 1960, presented the nominations for the officers of the Association in 1961: for President, Samuel Flagg Bemis, Yale University; for Vice President, Carl Bridenbaugh, University of California (Berkeley); for Treasurer, Elmer Louis Kayser,

George Washington University. The Executive Secretary, on motion, was instructed to cast one ballot for these nominees, and they were declared elected. Professor Hughes announced that, as a result of the mail ballot for members of the Council and the Nominating Committee, John Caughey of the University of California (Los Angeles) and Gordon Wright of Stanford University had been elected to the Council, and that Stow Persons of the State University of Iowa, David Pinkney of the University of Missouri, and Lewis Hanke of Columbia University were elected to the Nominating Committee. The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted. Professor Gordon Craig of Princeton University will be Chairman of the Nominating Committee for 1961.

The Executive Secretary presented the proposed constitutional amendment on the change in dues (annual membership, ten dollars; student membership, five dollars; life membership, two hundred dollars) which had been circulated earlier to the members. After a brief discussion, the amendment was accepted by a large majority. The voted increase for annual dues will take effect for the year beginning September 1, 1961, and for life memberships which begin on or after that date.

The Executive Secretary reported on actions taken by the Council at its meeting on December 27 (see pages 3-6). He also announced new appointments of the Council to various Association committees, its selection of delegates to various scholarly groups (see pages XXIII-XXV), and the selection of Richard Current of the University of Wisconsin as the new member of the Board of Editors to replace Samuel Flagg Bemis of Yale University, whose term had expired.

The Executive Secretary indicated the times and places of meetings for the next three years (see page 4). For the 1961 meeting, he said, the Program Chairman will be John Alden of Duke University and the Local Arrangements Chairman David Brandenburg of American University.

Other actions taken by the Council at its meeting were briefly mentioned (see pages 3-6). The following resolution prepared for presentation at the Business Meeting at the request of the Council was read and approved:

The Council has been made aware of the increasing habit of publishers of reprinting or reproducing in some form writings of historians without their knowledge or consent.

If reproduction in any form is proposed, publishers of scholarly books and scholarly articles should always inform the author, obtain his consent, and give him the opportunity to make necessary changes or corrections.

The author should also be assured of proper compensation and should receive a copy of the publication. The same consideration should be shown to historical writers when their work is reproduced on radio or television.

Armin Rappaport gave a brief report on the activities of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Association. The full report, he stated, can be read in full in the Pacific Historical Review. The Branch now has about one thousand members; the time of the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Branch will be August 29, 30, and 31. His report was accepted.

For the Committee on Resolutions the Executive Secretary presented the following resolution:

Resolved: That the American Historical Association extend its sincere thanks and deep appreciation to Professor Leonard Krieger and the members of his committee for the excellent program that we have enjoyed, and to Professor Madeline Robinton and those who have worked with her for the magnificent way in which they have taken care of us. We have been warmly welcomed, our sessions have been well organized, fine papers have been given, and the arrangements have been efficient and thoughtful.

The resolution was accepted.

As no other business was presented, Lawrence Gipson, the oldest member present, moved adjournment. The meeting closed at approximately 5:55 p.m.

BOYD C. SHAFER, Executive Secretary.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND MANAGING EDITOR FOR 1960

They who twenty, thirty, or more years ago gave form to our father's memories of the past determined in large part the shape of our present. They who now recover and teach about our past will determine in large part the contours of our future, twenty, thirty, or more years from now. Because we are the discoverers and transmitters of knowledge of the past, our responsibility has become as great as that of king or philosopher.

The ideas of Americans today are basically those they learned from their fathers. Their ideas are also those they acquired or refined in school and college. As they have listened and read, they have gained from historians, usually indirectly, some knowledge of how America developed, and they have formed attitudes and ideals now called American. George Bancroft's Jacksonian patriotism and belief in progress are firmly engrained in the American character. School courses in history are still expected to inculcate patriotism. Not until 1960 did a candidate for major office dare to question the inevitability of American progress. We still illustrate proper moral conduct by telling Parson Weems's cherry tree fable. Our present views of puritanism are largely derived from Vernon Parrington and James Truslow Adams. When Mr. Truman was President of the United States, he saw the duties of his office through the history he learned as a boy in Missouri, and when he left this great office, he established a library for the study of the presidency. The President-elect of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, when he was a senator, published *Profiles in Courage*, studies of the heroes of the American Congress which he thought would "teach . . . offer hope . . . provide inspiration." Will he sometime in the future, for he is young, publish a volume on "Presidents of Courage"? Since at least 1912, since Frederick Jackson Turner's concept became generally known, every major candidate for office in the United States has spoken of new frontiers. These might be called the "New Freedom," "New Nationalism," the "New Deal," or refer to science and technology and outer space. The imaginative concept of the Wisconsin historian set the vision, coined the catch phrase. Will the new Vice-President from Texas be speaking not only of the "Great Plains" but also of the "Great Frontier"?

The influence of the past upon us all is self-evident, but the influence of the study of history, of the historians, upon our civilization is not so obvious. We must not over-emphasize our importance. I remember a sentence from a student's letter written during a history class, "While that blankety-blank history professor is popping off, I want to tell you about the fight we had after homecoming game." We know that few of our political leaders are well grounded in history. While the last Congress contained two Ph.D.'s in history, it is four decades since two historians, Woodrow Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge, dominated the political scene. Not since 1912 and 1924 have prominent statesmen been Presidents of the AHA. Still, no one escapes remembrance of things past, and many people are interested in history and historical study. The establishment by Congress of the National Archives and of the National Historical Publications Commission, which have promoted historical work in so many ways, is one evidence. The popularity of *American Heritage* is another. While it is true that the public is more interested in romantic history than in scholarly analysis, while it is true that many college students "take" history only because the subject is required or are interested only in that anomaly called "current" history, the public does support serious historical study in colleges and universities and to a limited degree in national and local government. More important, the ideas held by Americans about their nation are largely those held by scholars twenty, thirty, or more years ago. We should not underestimate the importance of what we teach and write.

Our scholarly books, with rare exceptions, do not sell well, and commercial publishers seldom accept them. Yet university presses publish dozens of them each year, and older ones are being increasingly reprinted. The subscribers to all our scholarly magazines do not nearly equal those of *Life*. Yet the *AHR*, the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, the *Journal of Modern History*, the *Journal of Southern History*, the *Pacific*

Historical Review, the Wisconsin Magazine of History, the Iowa Journal of History, and some fifty or sixty other historical journals reach thousands of Americans, and some of them read some of the articles, most of the book reviews, and the historical news. In the AHR, which went to about eleven thousand subscribers and members in 1959-1960, we published the presidential address, twelve articles, nine "Notes and Suggestions," reviews and notices of over six hundred books, long bibliographical lists of articles, and news. And our readers ask us for more, especially for more of the broad, interpretive essays we have been emphasizing!

In our secondary schools over three million students are studying American or other history. It is the more than 25,000 teachers of these studies whom we are, through the work of George Carson and our Service Center, trying to help with our successful pamphlets (distribution now over 325,000), our consultant service, and our conferences. Accurate late statistics are not available for any educational activity, but on the basis of estimates we may guess that about thirteen thousand B.A. degrees are being granted in history every year, about fourteen hundred M.A. degrees, and over three hundred Ph.D.'s. To teach all the college and university students enrolled in history courses, up to 8,500 instructors may be presently employed.

For history, for us, there is a large audience, and we are training our successors. In 1984 our successors' successors may say that we performed poorly. They cannot say that we did not have a chance.

If, as we believe, intelligent understanding of history is vital to individual and nation, our task is enormous. The real test for us will be in the way people in 1980-1990 think and how they meet their problems. In what terms will the candidates of 1984 address the nation as they speak of the "difficult and challenging years ahead," as they ask for a "supreme national effort"? Will they be intelligently informed by history and see their present in terms of the past as they construct their platforms and as they address the people? And will the people understand them, elect them if they do?

What will we present-day historians pass on to the future? Some of our knowledge, some of our views, we may be sure; our method of viewing problems, we may hope.

As historians we have shown little systematic interest in philosophy in either of the two senses in which the term is used in our discipline: the ultimate meaning of history and methodological theory. While H. G. Wells, Oswald Spengler, and Arnold Toynbee have interpreted the past to mean progress, decline, or stimulus and reaction, working historians in the United States have gone on to write their monographs or to teach without much attention to ultimates. And while Paul Tillich, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Jacques Maritain have attempted to find moral and religious meanings in history, few of us have read their works or have cared deeply about their conclusions. Most of us no longer believe that we can arrive at any metaphysical or teleological explanations, or that we can evolve any historical generalizations or laws (as did Cheyney) that will be valid for all times and places. Seldom do we even dare, as did William Langer in his presidential address of 1957, to present new hypotheses for understanding men's actions. Since Beard's somewhat inconclusive attempts in the 1930's to bring recent German philosophic concepts to America, few of us have broached new philosophic hypotheses of any kind. We have modified Turner's frontier hypothesis (with Benjamin Wright, for example) or enlarged it (with Walter Prescott Webb or Merle Curti) but we have not replaced it. We have forgotten the "new history" of James Harvey Robinson, though we have accepted intellectual history. We have, as Crane Brinton and Richard Hofstadter have demonstrated, been able to see anew with concepts borrowed from other disciplines. But we have not had Lamprechts, Diltheys, Webbers, Croces, or for that matter a Vico or a Marx. Perhaps a change is coming. Vann Woodward's article in the October 1960 Review reveals a wide interest in interpretation as a new age demands historical answers and as the historical process accelerates. Perhaps, too, as Stuart Hughes points out in the same issue of the Review, we may find new, fuller, and more imaginative answers to our questions as we link literature and science. But to the future we will bequeath primarily that pragmatic, empirical, and relativistic philosophy which we seldom take time to discuss. Perhaps this approach is all we can or should will to 1984. One can only wonder. Events, present or forthcoming, will force us to reappraise the past that in itself is unchangeable, but in our minds and for our day may contain

different useful meanings. Perhaps new philosophic approaches could provide enlarged or at least different understandings.

As we have almost refused to philosophize, so also have we almost stopped trying to do big multivolumed works or large syntheses. Edward Channing was the last to attempt a complete history of the United States from the sources; he died in his seventy-fifth year after he finished his sixth volume, The War for Southern Independence. Lawrence Gipson is now revising his giant history of The British Empire before the American Revolution. Allan Nevins is at work on his monumental The Ordeal of the Union. Samuel Eliot Morison has completed his magnificent History of United States Naval Operations in World War II. And Louis Gottschalk's definitive biography of the "hero" of two worlds, Lafayette, has reached its fourth volume. We have seen in recent years the broad interpretive works of Walter Prescott Webb on The Great Frontier and of Robert Palmer on The Age of the Democratic Revolution and big biographies of famous Americans. Irving Brant has just finished his sixth and last volume on Madison; from Dumas Malone we may expect more volumes on Jefferson; Arthur Link has recently published Volume III of his Wilson, and Frank Freidel and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., have each published three volumes of their multivolumed biographies on Franklin Roosevelt. We are also witnessing large and definitive editions of the papers of famous Americans, not only those of Jefferson, the Adams family, and of Franklin, but also those of Calhoun, Clay, Wilson, General Marshall, and others. The present, however, is not a time of many large or broad works by individual historians. The historical materials are too voluminous, our individual lives too short, our methods of working too slow, our tools too blunt.

Today we chiefly do monographic studies, analytical treatises on limited and particular subjects. We dig deeply but narrowly. Most of us can do no other, and we give rewards and status to the men who do them well. The Association's awards, for example, the Adams, Beer, Beveridge, Dunning, Tyler, and Watumull Prizes, nearly always go to superior monographic works or single-volume biographies. The chairmen of the committees this year, Henry Winkler, Robert Byrnes, Richard Current, Charles Sellers, Stow Persons, and Robert Crane, would probably say, as previous chairmen have, that they had few other choices.

We can only hope that our specialized studies will add up in order that someday historians may write the big, general interpretive volumes. We believe that our knowledge adds up to something, though we are not always certain quite what.

As we proceed chiefly by specialization and only occasional synthesis, we deepen our factual knowledge of the past. The paramount purpose of our research, we agree, is the discovery of the truth about the past in so far as surviving records permit. We are not quite certain what truth is. After reading German historical philosophers or Becker's famous paper on "What Are Historical Facts?" we may not be able to say what a fact is. We aim, nevertheless, at nothing less than recovery of fact and arrival at truth. We firmly and energetically believe that we can obtain reliable information about the past and use this information to interpret the past. Our drive is ceaseless, our quest endless, but we proceed. What we are most convinced of is that we need to know so much more.

In our quest we hammer on the doors of libraries, archives, government agencies, and foundations for books, documents, and funds. We travel abroad, as did 170 Americans to the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences at Stockholm in August, to become acquainted with our colleagues overseas and to enrich our understanding. We give our time to international organizations, as do Arthur Whitaker (Assembly) and I (Bureau) to the International Committee of Historical Sciences. We ask, with Charles Barker and the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, for publication of State Department documents and for archival guides.

Always the quest is endless. For most of us civilization began with the Greeks and flowed from around the Mediterranean northward and westward through Europe to the Americas. We now know much about the "West," so much that we know of yawning gaps in information and understanding. We are having to learn, much too late, of civilizations older and richer in some ways, in Asia, and of different important cultures that evolved even in darkest Africa. To help us with our understanding of South Asia the AHA is bringing, on the advice of Holden Furber's committee, three historians each year from

Asia and Europe to teach in our universities. In African history we have yet to begin any significant activity.

From our studies we hope to acquire, if not universal knowledge, skill in the critical historical method, and in our teaching and our writing we hope to pass along knowledge of this method to others. We think of this method as a way of thinking, perhaps the way of thinking. We all define the method differently, but it seems to include understanding of how to assemble materials and to judge them, of how to approach a problem in the context of flow and development, of how to see all the facets of a movement developing during the same time, of how to interpret evidence and arrive at approximation of what happened or was thought, of how to formulate hypotheses and arrive at generalizations and modify both as the evidence demands, and of how to make a meaningful narrative or analysis out of our studies. Here we still have something to learn from other disciplines, as the Social Science Research Council Bulletin 64 shows, and we can expect to learn more when we have the report of the SSRC Committee on Historical Analysis headed by Louis Gottschalk.

We are now examining the training we give our graduate students. I expect that the informative volume on graduate training, basically prepared by John Snell working under the AHA committee headed by Dexter Perkins, will appear late this winter. I suppose, in addition, that it will soon be time to examine what we are doing on the undergraduate level, especially in our introductory courses. In all the natural sciences, in mathematics, and in foreign languages, revolutionary changes are occurring in the methods and objectives of teaching. Are they needed in history, to bring more of Asia and Africa into our ken, to sharpen our teaching, and to further inspire our students to use the critical historical method? I am quite certain that much of the new information we are acquiring will eventually and in some fashion become part of future thinking and help determine the shape of the future. I am not so sure that the individual ways of teaching and study we now follow will be used.

As the volume of historical materials geometrically progresses, our tasks of training for our own profession and for education of the public become frightening in size and complexity. Our tools and our methods are still the basically sound ones of the nineteenth century. Most of us want to continue in the old ways: the scholar in the library, alone, reading the books, examining the manuscripts, making his individual judgments with the evidence before him, publishing the results of his research in his own articles and books; the professor in the class and seminar room lecturing, teaching the truth as he independently sees it, talking to students as they talk to him, growing in wisdom and influence.

We may cooperate in research and write collaborative works, but we wish to work, think, and write as individuals, not as a team. We may teach a course with other teachers, but we want our own students and our own small classes. For this kind of lonely and wonderful research and teaching we can provide tools that facilitate study. This coming year the long-awaited American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature will appear. To George Howe, his committee, and his co-workers, we will owe a debt for years to come. Soon, too, the "Guide to Photocopied Materials" will appear. In spite of the difficulties encountered in the editing of the volume, this "Guide," prepared by Richard Hale, will be valuable to all who do research in primary sources. We need many new bibliographies, guides, and indexes, beyond those on British history now progressing under the guidance of our own Stanley Pargellis and a joint British-American group, beyond the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections which we long advocated and which the Library of Congress is preparing.

I personally do not look forward to a historian's study crammed with microfilm reels, reading machines, IBM cards, and worse, a TV screen. Yet some of these aids are now with us and are proving useful. We have, for example, completed the micro-filming of over eight million pages of German documents and will, perhaps, have screened, photographed, and indexed over twelve million pages by the time the German Documents Committee of Orton Hale and the team of screeners directed by Willard Fletcher complete their work next fall. I personally do not look forward to team research either. But I suppose that we will be forced, by the volume of records if for no

other reason, to engage in some of it. Let us hope that it will not result in homogenized products.

When I try in a few minutes to report on the state of history in the nation, I am forced to generalize. What else are we bequeathing to the future? We no longer try to "debunk" as did a few historians of a generation or two ago, or to "glorify" as did many historians of two or three generations ago. We do try to give and often succeed in presenting a much more dispassionate and objective understanding of the past than did most historians of the nineteenth century, though perhaps we still have something to learn from Herodotus and Thucydides as well as other ancient historians. We have our biases, local and provincial. We are, we realize, time bound, and our views are, basically, those arising out of our own culture. We are, in a sense, all "historicists," perhaps unconsciously but nevertheless convinced that history determines culture and human development and that Friedrich Meinecke truly caught a revolutionary change in thinking of our time in his *Die Entstehung des Historismus*.

If I judge the state of mind of my fellows correctly, however, we are more interested in what we are doing than in how we are doing it. If our grandfathers and fathers obtained their knowledge of our colonial life and revolutionary period from the best historians of their or an earlier generation, they possibly read Jared Sparks, Justin Winsor, George Bancroft, John Fiske, Edward Channing, Herbert Osgood, George Beer, and, if they really kept up, Charles Andrews. Now, if I may choose but a few, we are reading Samuel Morison, Lawrence Gipson, Carl Bridenbaugh, and Edmund Morgan. On our early national period Henry Adams has yet to be completely superseded, many still read Charles Beard and Frederick Jackson Turner, and some John Bach McMaster and John Spencer Bassett. We now learn from Samuel Bemis, Irving Brant, Julian Boyd, Dumas Malone, Charles Wiltse, Richard McCormick, and Bray Hammond. On the Civil War, its precedents and its consequences, students formerly read James Ford Rhodes, John Burgess, William Dunning, Ulrich Phillips, and Ellis Oberholtzer. We now turn more often to James Randall, Allan Nevins, Roy Nichols, Kenneth Stampp, David Donald, and C. Vann Woodward. On recent history, on special economic and intellectual aspects of American life, the names of the fine historians we read are too numerous to mention. We do have better studies on recent history than any preceding age had on its recent past, and our economic and intellectual studies, relatively new fields, are incomparably superior to what used to be done.

What distinguishes the best of the newer historical studies? It is not style. Perhaps it is not the approximation of truth. It is depth of information, depth which comes from availability of sources and from study of more sources. Most of all it is the critical and analytical approach, the wider imaginative concepts and understandings. Is all this clear gain? Well, not clear, but gain. If Parkman is no longer our guide, we know more about the trails to Oregon. But this is clearly not quite enough.

We have a responsibility beyond the discovery of historical information, beyond the critical study of the past. We like to call our study a humanity. We should not forget that the word has two meanings: the study of letters and the quality of being humane. A primary purpose of our study is to offer interpretations of the life of man--the dreams and the failures, the generousities and the brutalities, the tragedies and the comedies--and to make these interpretations so meaningful that our fellows will want to learn, and will learn, and will think historically.

This is the seventy-fifth meeting of the American Historical Association. The one-hundredth anniversary of our Association, established by historians for the promotion of historical studies in America, will be in 1984. When in January 1985 a new President addresses the Congress on the State of the Union, will he be intelligently informed by history, will he use the historical approach? Will the Congress understand him if he does? Will the people? A perhaps crucial test of the effectiveness of the present Association and of its members will come twenty, thirty, or more years from now. We have here and now the awesome responsibility not of determining whether history is used in 1985 (for it will be), but of determining whether it will be intelligently used to inform thinking and to guide action.

BOYD C. SHAFER, *Executive Secretary and Managing Editor.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1959-60

The American Historical Association headquarters and its equipment are valued at \$48,092.59. The Association on August 31, 1960, had cash on hand for general purposes amounting to \$78,959.67, an improvement of \$6,080.50 over the preceding year. Funds, unrestricted as to use of income, in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York under the direction of the Board of Trustees, amount to \$215,947.77. These three items (headquarters building and equipment, cash, and invested funds) constitute the total assets of \$343,000.03, available for the general purposes of the Association.

Securities in the portfolio of the Matteson Fund amount to \$95,121.26 and those in the other special funds of the Association, restricted in purpose, amount to \$158,745.64. Equipment in the Service Center is carried at \$1,841.21. Unexpended portions of grants made by foundations and others for specified purposes amount to \$274,154.40. These various restricted funds total \$529,862.51.

Funds, restricted and unrestricted, composing the total assets of the Association amount to \$872,817.54 if the book value of permanent investments is used. If market values, according to the August 31, 1960, appraisal, are used, the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,165,465.71. This shows a decrease of \$9,608.71 over the preceding year if the book value of permanent investments is used. This is due largely to an excess of \$100,892.32 in disbursements over receipts from grants during the year. A decrease of \$72,990.82 over the preceding year is shown if market values are used. This is due additionally to the decrease in value of the securities in our permanent investments.

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 F. W. Lafrantz and Company, certified public accountants, whose report is on file at the Association's headquarters where it is available for inspection by interested members. Filed also at headquarters and available for examination is the report of the Fiduciary Trust Company, approved by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on the securities held in its custody.

ELMER LOUIS KAYSER, Treasurer.

December, 1960



## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

Comparative Statement for 1958/59 and 1959/60 of Receipts  
and Disbursements of Unrestricted Funds

	1958/59	1959/60
<u>Receipts</u>		
Cash on hand Sept. 1.....	\$53,301.06	\$72,879.17
Annual Dues.....	50,072.48	57,699.80
Registration Fees.....	3,172.01	3,405.55
Interest.....	19,869.68	29,920.41
American Historical Review.....	11,155.88	13,122.09
Royalties.....	587.48	366.23
Advertising.....	6,216.76	8,881.94
Miscellaneous.....	465.84	345.53
Employees' taxes withheld from salaries for later payment.....	968.08	
Foundation Grants (portions allocated to administration).....	15,847.00	11,600.00
Life Insurance premium of employee recovered.....		24.00
	<u>\$161,656.27</u>	<u>\$198,244.72</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>		
General Administration.....	\$57,174.06	\$60,892.62
Council and Committees.....	1,952.80	3,367.74
Annual meetings.....	3,067.44	4,455.03
Review--copies for members.....	23,374.40	26,465.60
A.C.L.S. dues.....	100.00	100.00
Pacific Coast Branch.....	300.00	300.00
International Com. of Hist. Sciences.....	115.75	266.55
National Trust for Historic Preservation.....	100.00	100.00
Payment toward Adams prize of 1956.....	300.00	
Investments.....		17,500.00
Special Projects Committees.....	2,223.65	4,970.32
Life Insurance Premiums of Employees.....	69.00	
Employees' taxes withheld from salaries.....		912.19
	<u>\$88,777.10</u>	<u>\$119,330.05</u>
Balance, Aug. 31.....	72,879.17	78,914.67
	<u>\$161,656.27</u>	<u>\$198,244.72</u>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1959/60 of  
Special Funds and Grants included in the General Account

	Receipts	Disbursements
<u>Endowment Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$3,395.00	
Contributions.....	414.00	
Life Membership dues.....	2,700.00	
Invested in Fiduciary Trust Co.....		\$2,500.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		4,009.00
	<u>\$6,509.00</u>	<u>\$6,509.00</u>
<u>Andrew D. White Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$288.34	
Interest on Investments.....	42.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		\$330.34
	<u>\$330.34</u>	<u>\$330.34</u>
<u>George Louis Bear Prize</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1960.....	\$650.25	
Interest on Investments.....	294.00	
Prize of 1959.....		\$300.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		644.25
	<u>\$944.25</u>	<u>\$944.25</u>
<u>John H. Dunning Prize Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$1,141.53	
Interest on Investments.....	73.50	
Royalties.....	31.25	
Royalties and interest income transferred from A.H.A. Revolving Fund for Publications.....	824.17	
Postage.....		\$5.58
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		2,064.87
	<u>\$2,070.45</u>	<u>\$2,070.45</u>

## GENERAL ACCOUNT--Continued

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1959/60 of  
Special Funds and Grants included in the General Account--Continued

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<b>Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$447.23	
Interest on Investments.....	15.65	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		\$462.88
	<u>\$462.88</u>	<u>\$462.88</u>
<b>Moses Coit Tyler Prize Fund</b>		
Contribution.....	\$750.00	
Prize awarded.....		\$750.00
Balance.....		0
	<u>\$750.00</u>	<u>\$750.00</u>
<b>J. Franklin Jameson Fund</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$1,013.13	
Interest on Investments.....	154.70	
From sale of "List of Doctoral Dissertations".....	468.70	
Expense on account of "List of Doctoral Dissertations".....		\$739.53
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		897.00
	<u>\$1,636.53</u>	<u>\$1,636.53</u>
<b>David M. Matteson Fund</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$18,037.73	
Interest on Investments.....	4,205.06	
Sale of <u>Index</u> .....	1,719.50	
Preparation of Indexes and bibliographical lists.....		\$1,028.82
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		22,933.47
	<u>\$23,962.29</u>	<u>\$23,962.29</u>
<b>Job Register Fund</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$725.27	
Annual fees.....	738.45	
Office expenses.....		\$858.02
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		606.70
	<u>\$1,464.72</u>	<u>\$1,464.72</u>
<b>Reserve Fund (for house repairs and renovations)</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$747.55	
Addition to reserve.....	600.00	
Disbursements.....		\$491.50
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		856.05
	<u>\$1,347.55</u>	<u>\$1,347.55</u>
<b>Revolving Fund for Service Center for Teachers of History</b>		
Sales of Publications Aug. 31, 1958 to Aug. 31, 1960.....	\$29,228.07	
Disbursements - Reprinting.....		\$6,865.05
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		22,363.02
	<u>\$29,228.07</u>	<u>\$29,228.07</u>
<b>Ford Foundation Grants:</b>		
<b>Bibliographies of British History</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$11,595.64	
Grant.....	6,000.00	
Disbursements.....		\$7,368.85
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		10, 226.79
	<u>\$17,595.64</u>	<u>\$17,595.64</u>
<b>Service Center for Teachers of History</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$160,644.42	
Disbursements.....		\$49,127.01
Transferred to Revolving Fund for Service Center for Teachers of History.....		22,363.02
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		89,154.39
	<u>\$160,644.42</u>	<u>\$160,644.42</u>
<b>American Committee for the Study of War Documents</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$5,404.15	
Disbursements.....		\$2,683.76
Refunded to Ford Foundation.....		2,720.39
	<u>\$5,404.15</u>	<u>\$5,404.15</u>

## GENERAL ACCOUNT--Continued

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1959/60 of  
Special Funds and Grants included in the General Account--Continued

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<u>Ford Foundation Grants continued:</u>		
Microfilming of War Documents		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$30,000.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		\$30,000.00
	<u>\$30,000.00</u>	<u>\$30,000.00</u>
<u>Rockefeller Foundation Grants:</u>		
Guide to Historical Literature		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$17,018.98	
Disbursements.....		\$4,030.84
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		12,988.14
	<u>\$17,018.98</u>	<u>\$17,018.98</u>
Assistance for Professors of South Asian History		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$2,294.67	
Grants.....	29,930.83	
Disbursements.....		\$20,324.52
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		\$11,900.98
	<u>\$32,225.50</u>	<u>\$32,225.50</u>
<u>Carnegie Corporation of New York Grants:</u>		
Travel Expenses of Delegates to International Meetings		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$6,865.28	
Disbursements.....		\$1,315.09
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		5,550.19
	<u>\$6,865.28</u>	<u>\$6,865.28</u>
Committee on Study of Graduate Education in History		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$32,607.23	
Disbursements.....		\$19,129.28
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		13,477.95
	<u>\$32,607.23</u>	<u>\$32,607.23</u>
<u>Council on Library Resources, Inc., Grant:</u>		
Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$13,428.38	
Disbursements.....		\$7,054.74
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		6,373.64
	<u>\$13,428.38</u>	<u>\$13,428.38</u>
<u>Lilly Endowment, Inc., Grant:</u>		
War Documents Committee		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$14,165.51	
Disbursements.....		\$14,165.51
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		0
	<u>\$14,165.51</u>	<u>\$14,165.51</u>
<u>The Fund for the Advancement of Education Grant:</u>		
Conference on Television History Courses		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$783.69	
Disbursements.....		\$352.89
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		430.80
	<u>\$783.69</u>	<u>\$783.69</u>
<u>The Avalon Grant:</u>		
War Documents Committee		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$29,000.00	
Disbursements.....		\$15,499.05
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		13,500.95
	<u>\$29,000.00</u>	<u>\$29,000.00</u>
<u>Overbrook Foundation Grant:</u>		
War Documents Committee		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$5,000.00	
Disbursements.....		\$4,750.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		250.00
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

## GENERAL ACCOUNT--Continued

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1959/60 of  
Special Funds and Grants included in the General Account--Continued

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<u>International Committee of Historical Sciences:</u>		
Travel expenses to International meetings		
Grant.....	\$1,000.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		\$1,000.00
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
<u>Asia Foundation Grant:</u>		
Travel Expenses and membership dues for Asian Historians		
Grant.....	\$2,500.00	
Disbursements.....		\$658.75
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		1,841.25
	<u>\$2,500.00</u>	<u>\$2,500.00</u>

## SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Statement for 1959/60 of Receipts and Disbursements

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<u>A. H. A. Revolving Fund for Publications</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$3,283.49	
Interest (on savings account).....	99.59	
Royalties.....	724.98	
Transfer to John H. Dunning Prize Fund.....		\$824.17
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		3,283.49
	<u>\$4,107.66</u>	<u>\$4,107.66</u>
<u>Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$6,754.56	
Interest (from investments and savings account).....	3,718.54	
Royalties.....	3,795.96	
Disbursements.....		\$7,923.06
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		6,346.00
	<u>\$14,269.06</u>	<u>\$14,269.06</u>
<u>Littleton-Griswold Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$11,776.89	
Interest (from investments and savings account).....	1,516.49	
Sale of Publications.....	1,510.50	
Disbursements.....		\$4,641.63
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		10,162.25
	<u>\$14,803.88</u>	<u>\$14,803.88</u>

## FINANCIAL ASSETS

Securities (book value) Aug. 31, 1960.....		\$469,814.67
Credited to		
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund.....	\$105,000.00	
Littleton-Griswold Fund.....	35,000.00	
Andrew D. White Fund.....	1,200.00	
George Louis Beer Fund.....	8,400.00	
John H. Dunning Fund.....	2,100.00	
J. Franklin Jameson Fund.....	4,420.00	
Endowment Fund.....	2,625.64	158,745.64
David M. Matteson Fund (special portfolio).....		95,121.26
Unrestricted.....		<u>\$215,947.77</u>
Cash in checking, saving accounts, U.S. Treasury bills and certificates of indebtedness, and petty cash.....		\$353,114.07
Credited to		
Special accounts.....	\$19,791.74	
Special funds and grants.....	254,362.66	274,154.40
Unrestricted.....		<u>\$78,959.67</u>
<u>Fixed Assets</u>		
Real estate.....	\$41,575.54	
Furniture and equipment.....	6,372.05	
Furniture and equipment (Service Center).....	1,841.21	<u>\$49,888.80</u>

## FINANCIAL ASSETS--Continued

## SUMMARY

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Unrestricted Funds		
Securities.....	\$215,947.77	
Cash in custody of Treasurer.....	78,959.67	\$294,907.44
Fixed Assets.....		49,888.80
Restricted Funds		
Securities.....	\$253,866.90	
Cash in custody of the Treasurer.....	274,154.40	528,021.30
Total.....		<u>\$872,817.54</u>

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

November 3, 1960

American Historical Association  
400 A Street, S E.  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the entries for the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the general and special accounts of your Association for the fiscal year September 1, 1959, to August 31, 1960, have verified all cash balances, have confirmed all investments and performed such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. We did not correspond with members in verification of dues paid to the Association, but used other means to reasonably satisfy us as to the accuracy of the recorded amounts.

In addition to the statements of receipts and disbursements, we present in this report, a statement of assets of the Association as of August 31, 1960. The assets included are cash, accounts receivable, investments and fixed property. Dues receivable, saleable books, library books and deferred charges are not included, nor are any liabilities reflected therein. We were advised that there were no liabilities other than those mentioned herein and those for current monthly bills and payroll taxes.

In our opinion, the accompanying exhibits and supporting schedules present fairly the assets of the American Historical Association on August 31, 1960, and the recorded cash transactions for the year then ended, and have been prepared on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. The financial statements are presented herewith.

In the paragraphs to follow we shall submit comments and additional information as to the scope of our examination and the accounts presented.

## CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A combined summary of all receipts and disbursements for the year under review is as follows:

	Combined Total	Exhibit B-1 Special Funds and Grants	Exhibit B-2 Operating Fund	Exhibit C Special Accounts
Cash and temporary investments balance, September 1, 1959.....	449,949.09	355,254.98	72,879.17	21,814.94
Receipts.....	235,735.23	99,004.02	125,365.55	11,365.66
	685,684.32	454,259.00	198,244.72	33,180.60
Disbursements.....	332,615.25	199,896.34	119,330.05	13,388.86
Cash and temporary investments balance, August 31, 1960.....	353,069.07	254,362.66	78,914.67	19,791.74

Recorded cash receipts were traced to bank deposits and cash disbursements were supported by canceled checks and properly approved vouchers or authorizations. The grants recorded during the year under review were confirmed by direct correspondence with the grantors except the 1,000.00 received from the International Committee of Historical Sciences. A confirming letter had not been received as of the date of this report.

Income earned on investments during the year under review was checked for accuracy and properly accounted for on the books of the Association. Amortization of premiums paid on bonds owned was provided in accordance with the amounts determined by the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York.

Payments to the Association during the year under review by the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York totaled 24,511.06, distributed as shown at the bottom of Exhibit D.

Dues received during the year are reflected on Exhibit B-2 in the total amount of 57,699.80, in accordance with the cash receipts records. Verification by us was limited to a test check of the names on the members' account cards to the dues book. Your records indicate that the total dues received are applicable to the following years:

<u>Dues Year Ending in</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1963 .....	7.50
1962 .....	52.50
1961 .....	35,740.05
1960 .....	21,640.75
Prior years .....	259.00
Total .....	<u>57,699.80</u>

Total dues collected in the preceding year amounted to 50,072.48. A distribution of the dues between regular and student members is as follows:

7,054 members paid regular dues of.....	52,911.80
1,197 members paid student dues of.....	<u>4,788.00</u>
Total.....	<u>57,699.80</u>

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.  
Certified Public Accountants

## REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

December 1, 1960

TO THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

Sir: I submit herewith a report of the Board of Trustees of the American Historical Association for the financial year ended August 31, 1960.

The securities held in trust for the Association on that date were as follows:

REGULAR SECTIONVALUE OF ORIGINAL AND PRESENT HOLDINGS

Original Value.....				\$252,684.00
Present Value.....				649,738.00
Estimated Annual Income.....				20,983.00
Return on Current Market Value.....				3.2%
Return on Original Value.....				8.3%
Bond Premiums are Amortized.....				

  

	Approximate		Estimated annual income	
	Price	Value	Rate	Amount
<b>Bonds:</b>				
15,000. U. S. A. Treasury C/I B-1961 4 3/8% 5/15/61.....	\$101	\$15,150		\$656
10,000. U. S. A. Treasury Notes A-1961 4% 8/1/61.....	101	10,100		400
80,000. U. S. A. Treasury Bonds 1967-72 2 1/2% 12/15/72.....	89	71,200		2,000
80,000. U. S. A. Treasury Bonds 1978-83 3 1/4% 6/15/83.....	92	73,600		2,600
10,000. Virginian Ry. 1st Lien & Ref. B 3% 5/1/95.....	73	7,300		300
20,000. Aluminum Co. of America Deb. 3 1/8% 2/1/64.....	98	19,600		625
10,000. Scott Paper Co. Deb. 3% 3/1/71.....	113	11,300		300
10,000. Commercial Credit Notes 3 1/4% 6/15/61.....	99	9,900		325
Total Bonds.....		\$218,150		\$7,206
<b>Preferred Stocks:</b>				
100 Cons. Edison of New York \$5 Pfd.....	102	10,200	\$5.00	500
100 E. I. Du Pont De Nemours \$4.50 Pfd.....	102	10,200	4.50	450
70 U. S. Rubber 8% N-CM 1st Pfd.....	155	10,850	8.00	560
100 U. S. Steel 7% Pfd.....	146	14,600	7.00	700
Total Preferred Stocks.....		\$45,850		\$2,210
<b>Common Stocks:</b>				
563 Marine Midland.....	25	14,075	1.00	563
240 Insurance Co. of North America.....	65	15,600	1.80	432
545 Cincinnati Gas & Electric.....	41	22,345	1.50	818
480 Cleveland Electric Illuminating.....	55	26,400	1.80	864
400 Texas Utilities.....	83	33,200	1.92	768
533 Oklahoma Natural Gas.....	30	15,990	1.24	661
300 Eastman Kodak.....	125	37,500	1.80	540
300 American Can.....	38	11,400	2.00	600
100 Corning Glass Works.....	168	16,800	2.00	200
200 American Cyanamid.....	52	10,400	1.60	320
200 E I Du Pont De Nemours.....	198	39,600	7.00	1,400
200 Union Carbide.....	116	23,200	3.60	720
400 Continental Oil.....	53	21,200	1.70	680
605 Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	41	24,805	2.25	1,361
400 General Electric.....	82	32,800	2.00	800
500 Westinghouse Electric.....	54	27,000	1.20	600
400 Aluminium Ltd.....	32	12,800	.60	240
Total Common Stocks.....		\$385,115		\$11,567
Securities Value.....		\$649,115		
Principal Cash.....		\$623		
Total Account.....		\$649,738		
Estimated Annual Income.....				\$20,983

## REGULAR SECTION--Continued

Statement of Transactions During the Period From September 1, 1959, Through August 31, 1960

Date	Redemption	Price	Principal
5/16/60.....	\$4,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1960 4% 5/15/60.....	\$100	\$4,000.00
<u>PURCHASES</u>			
1/28/60.....	\$80,000. U.S.A. Treasury 1967/72 2 1/2% 12/15/72.....	81 28/32 net	\$65,500.00
1/28/60.....	80,000. U.S.A. Treasury 1978/83 3 1/4% 6/15/83.....	83 14/32 net	66,750.00
8/17/60.....	100 Shs. Corning Glass Works.....	164 3/4	16,530.48
			\$148,780.48
<u>SALES</u>			
1/25/60.....	\$10,000. Dow Chemical Co. Deb. 3% 7/1/82.....	216	\$21,569.56
1/25/60.....	200 Shs. American Cyanamid.....	52 3/4	10,449.02
1/25/60.....	80 Shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.....	25 5/8	2,020.45
1/25/60.....	500 Shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.....	25 3/4	12,690.18
1/25/60.....	42 Shs. Eastman Kodak.....	100 1/2	4,179.44
1/25/60.....	100 Shs. Eastman Kodak.....	100 3/4	10,017.67
1/25/60.....	60 Shs. El Paso Natural Gas.....	29 1/2	1,744.14
1/25/60.....	500 Shs. El Paso Natural Gas.....	29 5/8	14,617.23
1/25/60.....	200 Shs. General Electric.....	89 3/4	17,838.52
1/25/60.....	80 Shs. Ingersoll Rand.....	79 1/2	6,310.75
1/25/60.....	100 Shs. Ingersoll Rand.....	79 3/4	7,920.66
1/25/60.....	100 Shs. Kennecott Copper.....	94 1/8	9,356.14
1/25/60.....	400 Shs. United Gas.....	31 3/4	12,539.14
4/ 5/60.....	30/40 Sh. Marine Midland Order Form Void 3/25/60.....		19.80
			\$131,272.70
<u>SECURITIES RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE</u>			
5/16/60.....	\$15,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1961 4 3/8% 5/15/61 Received in Exchange for \$15,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1960 4% 5/15/60		
<u>SECURITIES DISTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED</u>			
2/ 2/60.....	250 Shs. Westinghouse Electric Representing a 100% Stock Distribution on 250 Shs. To holders of record 1/5/60		
2/26/60.....	13 30/40 Sh. Marine Midland Representing a 2 1/2% Stock Distribution on 550 Shs. To Holders of Record 1/22/60		
6/15/60.....	120 Shs. Insurance Co. of North America Representing a 100% Stock Distribution on 120 Shs. To Holders of Record 5/6/60		
<u>MATTESON FUND</u>			
<u>VALUE OF ORIGINAL AND PRESENT HOLDINGS</u>			
Original Value.....			\$73,501.00
Present Value.....			112,724.00
Estimated Annual Income.....			4,465.00
Return on Current Market Value.....			4.0%
Return on Original Value.....			6.1%
Bond premiums are amortized			



## MATTESON FUND--Continued

## VALUE OF ORIGINAL AND PRESENT HOLDINGS--Continued

	Approximate		Estimated annual income	
	Price	Value	Rate	Amount
<b>Bonds:</b>				
31,000. U. S. A. Treasury C/1 B-1961 4 3/8% 5/15/61.....	\$101	\$31,310		\$1,356
6,000. U. S. A. Treasury Notes A-1961 4% 8/1/61.....	101	6,060		240
10,000. Union Pacific RR Deb. 2 7/8% 2/1/76.....	80	8,000		288
15,000. Cons. Edison of N. Y. 1st Ref. 0 4% 6/1/88.....	98	14,700		600
5,000. Scott Paper Co. Deb. 3% 3/1/71.....	113	5,650		150
10,000. Standard Oil N. J. Deb. 2 3/4% 7/15/74.....	85	8,500		275
Total Bonds.....		\$74,220		\$2,909
<b>Common Stocks:</b>				
100 American Electric Power.....	56	5,600	1.80	180
200 American Telephone & Telegraph.....	96	19,200	3.30	660
318 Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	41	13,038	2.25	716
Total Common Stocks.....		\$37,838		\$1,556
Securities Value.....		\$112,058		
Principal Cash.....		\$666		
Total Account.....		\$112,724		
Estimated Annual Income.....				\$4,465

## Statement of transactions during the period from September 1, 1959 through August 31, 1960

Date	Redemption	Price	Principal
5/16/60	\$1,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1960 4% 5/15/60..	\$100	\$1,000.00
	<u>Purchases</u>		
1/25/60	\$15,000. Cons. Edison of N. Y. 1st Ref. 0		
1/25/60	4% 6/1/88.....	89	\$13,387.50
1/25/60	5,000. Standard Oil of N. J. Deb. 2 3/4%		
1/25/60	7/15/74.....	81 3/8	4,081.25
1/25/60	4,000. Union Pacific R. R. Deb. 2 7/8% 2/1/76	76 1/4	3,060.00
1/25/60	1,000. Union Pacific R. R. Deb. 2 7/8% 2/1/76	76 1/2	767.50
			\$21,296.25
	<u>Sales</u>		
1/25/60	50 Shs. American Telephone & Telegraph.....	82	\$4,058.77
1/25/60	200 Shs. American Telephone & Telegraph.....	82 1/4	16,340.65
1/26/60	\$1,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1960 4% 5/15/60	99 26/32 Net	998.13
			\$21,397.55
	<u>Securities Received by Exchange</u>		
5/16/60	\$31,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1961 4 3/8% 5/15/61 Received in Exchange for \$31,000. U.S.A. Treasury C/1 B-1960 4% 5/15/60		

The holdings of the American Historical Association as of Aug. 31, 1960, compare with its holdings of Aug. 31, 1959, as follows:

	Value of principal	Estimated income		Value of principal	Estimated income
REGULAR SECTION			MATTESON FUND		
Aug. 31, 1959.....	\$628,364.00	\$20,410.00	Aug. 31, 1959.....	\$109,655.00	\$4,361.00
Aug. 31, 1960.....	649,738.00	20,983.00	Aug. 31, 1960.....	112,724.00	4,465.00

Charges made by the Fiduciary Trust Co. for management of securities as well as brokerage charges on purchases and sales amounted to \$2,635.00 for the Regular Section and \$460.00 for the Matteson Fund. The Board of Trustees incurred no other expenses.

FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

W.A.W. STEWART, Jr., Chairman.

## DRAFT BUDGETS, 1960-61, 1961-62

## UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

(Submitted to the Finance Committee and the Council, December, 1960)

Approved by Council, December 27, 1961

	Actual income and expendi- ture 1959/60	Original proposed budget 1960/61	Proposed revised budget 1960/61	Proposed tentative budget 1961/62
<u>Receipts</u>				
Annual dues.....	\$57,699.80	\$52,000	\$56,000	\$56,000
Registration fees.....	3,405.55	3,600	3,600	3,300
Interest.....	29,920.41	17,000	17,000	16,000
Advertising and exhibit space..... (annual meeting)	8,881.94	7,500	8,500	7,500
Royalties, publications, and miscellaneous.....	735.76	500	500	500
<u>American Historical Review</u>				
Macmillan, editorial expense.....	2,400.00	2,400	2,400	2,400
Share of receipts.....	10,722.09	8,500	5,000	8,500
Administration of, services to, and housing of special grant projects....	11,600.00	7,800	12,000	6,000
	<u>\$125,365.55</u>	<u>\$99,300</u>	<u>\$105,000</u>	<u>\$100,200</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>				
Payments to the Macmillan Co. for copies of the <u>Review</u> supplied to members....	\$26,465.60	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$28,500
General Administration				
Salaries				
Exec. Secy. & Editor.....	\$16,000.00	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000
Asst. Exec. Secy. (part time).....	1,980.00	3,000	3,000	3,000
Asst. Exec. Secy. & Ed.....	708.33	.....	.....	.....
Asst. Editor.....	4,583.33	5,250	5,250	5,600
Bookkeeper.....	4,437.50	4,700	4,700	4,900
Editorial Asst.....	3,726.13	4,000	3,900	4,200
Secy. to Exec. Secy.....	4,200.00	4,500	4,650	4,750
Secy. to Asst. Exec. Secy. & Ed.....	316.74	.....	.....	.....
Clerical Asst.....	371.43	.....	.....	.....
Clerical Asst.....	3,700.00	3,900	3,900	4,000
Membership Secy. (Clerical Asst.)....	3,222.23	3,900	3,900	4,300
Janitor (part time).....	910.00	975	900	975
Annuity for Exec. Secy.....	1,273.37	1,280	1,280	1,280
Retirement Pay - Miss Washington.....	600.00	600	600	600
Bonding Bookkeeper.....	100.00	110	110	110
Auditing.....	1,742.88	1,500	1,729	1,730
Travel.....	355.67	1,250	1,250	1,250
TIAA & CREF for staff.....	.....	.....	1,302	1,375
Social Security for office staff.....	896.86	850	1,030	1,065
Life Insurance.....	142.92	254	254	254
Contribution toward hospitalization insurance of staff.....	150.04	110	172	200
Contingent & Miscellaneous.....	1,264.03	2,500	2,500	2,500
Legal Counsel.....	50.00	100	100	100
Office Expense:				
(Stationery, supplies, printing, postage, telephone & telegraph).....	5,522.37	5,000	6,000	6,000
Housing operating expense:				
(Gas, water, trash, electricity, insurance, supplies & minor replace- ments, etc.).....	1,409.76	2,000	2,000	2,000
Office furniture & equipment.....	1,523.02	1,500	1,500	1,800
Notes contributed to the <u>Review</u> .....	791.00	875	950	950
Payment <u>Review</u> articles.....	315.00	1,800	2,000	2,000
Doctoral Dissertation List.....	.....	200	200	200
House sinking fund.....	491.50	600	600	600
	<u>\$60,784.12</u>	<u>\$66,754</u>	<u>\$69,298</u>	<u>\$71,259</u>

## DRAFT BUDGETS, 1960-61, 1961-62--Continued

	Actual income and expenditure 1959/60	Original proposed budget 1960/61	Proposed revised budget 1960/61	Proposed tentative budget 1961/62
<u>Disbursements (continued)</u>				
Historical Activities				
Pacific Coast Branch.....	\$300.00	\$300	\$300	\$300
Council and Committees.....	3,367.74	4,000	4,000	4,000
Special Project Committees.....	4,970.32	2,500	4,000	4,000
Annual meeting:				
Program Printing & Mailing.....	3,013.48	3,000	4,000	3,000
Program Committee				
1959.....	329.43			
1960.....		350	350	
1961.....				500
Local Arrangements Committee.....	848.84	500	500	1,200
Ballot (printing).....	263.28	250	300	300
Dues in ACLS.....	100.00	100	100	100
Intl. Comm. of Hist. Sciences				
(membership dues).....	266.55	275	275	275
National Trust for Historic Preserva- tion.....	100.00	100	100	100
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.....	.....	325	325	.....
	\$13,559.64	\$11,700	\$14,250	\$12,075
Investments, unrestricted funds.....	\$15,000.00	.....	\$10,000	.....
<u>Summary of Disbursements</u>				
Macmillan Co. for copies of				
Review to members.....	\$26,465.60	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$28,500
General Administration.....	60,784.12	70,504	69,298	71,259
Historical Activities.....	13,559.64	11,700	14,250	12,075
Investments.....	15,000.00	.....	10,000	.....
	\$115,809.36	\$107,204	\$121,548	\$111,834
<u>Balance sheet, 1960/62, estimated and computed</u>				
Balance, Sept. 1, 1960 (actual).....				\$78,959.67
Receipts, 1960/61 (estimated).....				105,000.00
Total Available, 1960/61 (computed).....				183,959.67
Expenditures, 1960/61 (estimated).....				121,548.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1961 (computed).....				62,411.67
Receipts, 1961/62 (estimated).....				100,200.00
Total available, 1961/62 (computed).....				162,611.67
Expenditures, 1961/62 (estimated).....				111,834.00
Balance, Sept. 1, 1962 (computed).....				\$50,777.67

## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

December 15, 1960

## I. GENERAL

Total Membership:		
Individuals -		
Honorary.....	14	
Life.....	382	
Annual.....	8,561	
Fifty years and over.....	25	
Trustees.....	4	
Institutions.....	394	
Total paid membership, including life members.....		9,370
Delinquent.....		8,709
Loss: Deaths: Honorary.....	2	
Life.....	21	
Annual.....	38	
Resignations.....	61	
Dropped.....	65	
New life members.....	467	593
Annual members.....	25	
Net gain.....	1,798	1,823
Membership, December 15, 1959.....		1,144
New members and re-enrollments.....		8,226
Losses.....		593
Adjustment for duplications and recalculations.....		-(86)
Net gain.....		1,144
Total membership, December 15, 1960.....		9,370

## II. Regional

New England: Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn.....	945
North Atlantic: N.Y., N.J., Pa., Md., Del., D.C.....	2,832
South Atlantic: Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.....	639
North Central: Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wisc.....	1,610
South Central: Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ky., W.Va.....	302
West Central: Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ark., La., N.Dak., S.Dak., Nebr., Kan., Okla., Tex.....	919
Pacific Coast: Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Idaho, Utah, Nev., Ariz., Wash., Ore., Calif., Alaska, Hawaii.....	1,150
Territories and dependencies: Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.....	12
Other countries.....	343
Total membership (active).....	8,752

## III. BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

	Total membership	New members and renewals		Total membership	New members and renewals
Alabama.....	58	12	Nevada.....	5	
Alaska.....	4		New Hampshire.....	51	8
Arizona.....	45	14	New Jersey.....	308	58
Arkansas.....	21	4	New Mexico.....	43	9
California.....	721	163	New York.....	1,374	258
Canal Zone.....	1		North Carolina.....	156	21
Colorado.....	88	27	North Dakota.....	21	3
Connecticut.....	241	58	Ohio.....	383	75
Delaware.....	25	3	Oklahoma.....	52	6
District of Columbia.....	313	65	Oregon.....	69	26
Florida.....	95	23	Pennsylvania.....	515	81
Georgia.....	71	14	Puerto Rico.....	8	
Hawaii.....	17	5	Rhode Island.....	57	6
Idaho.....	16	3	South Carolina.....	51	5
Illinois.....	507	131	South Dakota.....	23	4
Indiana.....	236	50	Tennessee.....	85	16
Iowa.....	99	14	Texas.....	230	43
Kansas.....	75	9	Utah.....	20	3
Kentucky.....	83	10	Vermont.....	40	3
Louisiana.....	58	17	Virgin Islands.....	3	
Maine.....	36	4	Virginia.....	266	52
Maryland.....	297	56	Washington.....	92	21
Massachusetts.....	520	104	West Virginia.....	45	11
Michigan.....	304	58	Wisconsin.....	180	37
Minnesota.....	138	16	Wyoming.....	10	2
Mississippi.....	31	11	Other Countries.....	343	138
Missouri.....	139	27			
Montana.....	20	2			
Nebraska.....	63	12	Total.....	*8,752	1,798

\*This includes new members and re-enrollments.

## Membership Statistics, December 15, 1960--Continued

## IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1959

Honorary members:

	<u>Date of Death</u>
Federico Chabod, Rome, Italy.....	July 14, 1960
Sir Lewis Moxier, London, England.....	Aug. 20, 1960

Life Members:

Arthur Adams, Hartford, Conn.....	June 21, 1960
Katherine Sprague Alvord, Gaylordsville, Conn.....	Apr. 17, 1960
Charles Chaney Baker, Riverside, Calif.....	June 22, 1960
Bertha Grosley Ball, Muncie, Ind.....	1957
Howard K. Beale, Madison, Wis.....	Dec. 27, 1959
Harry O. Chamberlin, Indianapolis, Ind.....	July 7, 1960
Chester Wells Clark, Washington, D. C.....	Mar. 13, 1960
R. Fulton Cutting, New York, N. Y.....	Aug. 9, 1960
George Matthew Dutcher, Middleton, Conn.....	July 29, 1960
Sidney Hellman Ewman, San Francisco, Calif.....	Aug. 19, 1960
Mrs. Frank Maus Pauvre, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Aug. 15, 1960
Roland Gray, Cambridge, Mass.....	Jan. 26, 1960
Homer C. Hockett, Bartlesville, Okla.....	May 17, 1960
Archer M. Huntington, Bethel, Conn.....	1955
Bishop F.D. Leete, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	Aug. 18, 1960
Carl Ludwig Lokke, Washington, D.C.....	Apr. 3, 1960
Harry Miller Lydenberg, Westerville, Ohio.....	Apr. 16, 1960
Congers Read, Villa Nova, Pa.....	Dec. 1959
St. George Leakin Sicausat, Washington, D.C.....	Aug. 31, 1960
George M. Stephenson, St. Paul, Minn.....	1960
William Warren Sweet, Dallas, Texas.....	Jan. 3, 1959

Annual Members:

B. J. Armato, Akron, Ohio.....	May 25, 1960
Alice M. Baldwin, Durham, N.C.....	Oct. 26, 1960
Eber Malcolm Carroll, Bussum, The Netherlands.....	Dec. 1959
Mary Patterson Clarke, Lawrence, Kan.....	Dec. 27, 1959
Judge George Edward Crothers, San Francisco, Calif.....	1960
Elmer H. Cutts, Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 4, 1960
Eleanor Ferris, Cleveland, Ohio.....	July 29, 1960
Henry Pine, Southbridge, Mass.....	1960
Robert Samuel Fletcher, Oberlin, Ohio.....	Jan. 1960
Mitchell Bennett Garrett, Canton, N.Y.....	Dec. 4, 1959
Ferris Greenslet, Boston Mass.....	Nov. 19, 1959
C. H. Haring, Cambridge, Mass.....	Sept. 4, 1960
Roscoe R. Hill, Washington, D.C.....	Oct. 26, 1960
Robert Houston, Rome, N. Y.....	1960
Francis R. Johnson, Stanford, Calif.....	1960
Arthur Klinck, Clayton, Mo.....	Aug. 9, 1959
George Leighton La Fuz, Abilene, Texas.....	Jan. 29, 1960
Max Ludwig Wolfram Laistner, Ithaca, N.Y.....	Dec. 10, 1959
Robert Stanley McCordock, Bowling Green, Ohio.....	Sept. 27, 1959
Marion E. Mahar, Oswego, N.Y.....	1960
Louis Taylor Merrill, Beloit, Wis.....	1960
Chester W. New, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.....	Aug. 1960
Louis Ottenberg, Washington, D.C.....	May 10, 1960
Arthur W. Page, New York, N.Y.....	Sept. 6, 1960
Sidney Painter, Baltimore, Md.....	Jan. 11, 1960
Roland E. Partridge, New York, N.Y.....	June 15, 1960
Edwin A. Pett, West Barrington, R.I.....	Oct. 10, 1960
Lucile Deen Pinkham, Northfield, Minn.....	June 24, 1960
Bertha Haven Putnam, South Hadley, Mass.....	1960
Charles B. Realey, Lawrence, Kan.....	Oct. 4, 1960
Louis Martin Sears, Washington, D.C.....	May 15, 1960
Henry Thomas Shanks, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.....	Dec. 16, 1959
Craig M. Smith, Webster Groves, Mo.....	Jan. 14, 1960
William Delmarcus Starnes, Clinton, N.Y.....	Jan. 24, 1960
Mildred Throne, Iowa City, Iowa.....	July 7, 1960
Justin Karl Von Schaeffer, Bloomfield, N.J.....	1960
Fremont Philip Wirth, Nashville, Tenn.....	Aug. 6, 1960
Frederick Erdman Jesse Wilde, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1960

## COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR 1960

### THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee of the American Historical Association met on April 9. All members were present, except for Professor Catherine Boyd who was in Europe. The nominations agreed on were as follows:

For President----Samuel Flagg Bemis  
For Vice President----Carl Bridenbaugh  
For Treasurer----Elmer Louis Kayser

For members of the Council:

First vacancy----Gray Boyce of Northwestern University  
Gordon Wright of Stanford University  
Second vacancy----John Caughey of the University of California at Los Angeles  
Fletcher Green of the University of North Carolina

For members of the Nominating Committee:

First vacancy----Gilbert Fite of the University of Oklahoma  
Stow Persons of the State University of Iowa  
Second vacancy----John Snell of Tulane University  
David Pinkney of the University of Missouri  
Third vacancy----Arthur Wright of Yale University  
Louis Hanke of the University of Texas

For Chairman of the Nominating Committee: Gordon Craig of Princeton University

An unusually high number of suggestions were received this year. A total of two hundred members of the Association returned the suggestion sheets to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. The suggestions were extremely scattered in the names put forward, and the only predominating trend that the Nominating Committee could discern was the desire for greater representation for institutions in the South and West. This desire is reflected in the Nominating Committee's selections.

As a result of the mail ballot, the following have been elected as members of the Council: John Caughey of the University of California (Los Angeles) and Gordon Wright of Stanford University; as members of the Nominating Committee: Stow Persons of the State University of Iowa, David Pinkney of the University of Missouri, and Louis Hanke of the University of Texas.

December 29, 1960.

H. STUART HUGHES, Chairman.

### THE COMMITTEE ON DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

The following is the report on the Committee on Documentary Reproduction of the American Historical Association for the year ending November 1, 1960:

1. Committee Personnel.--It is with sincere regret that the resignations of Dr. L. C. MacKinney, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Medieval Studies, and Dr. C. E. Black,

Chairman of the Subcommittee on Russia and Slavic Studies, are accepted. Both members have served ably and have worked very hard on the programs of their respective subcommittees. During the past six months Dr. Robert F. Byrnes has served as Dr. Black's replacement. It is hoped that he will continue to serve as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Russia and Slavic Studies.

A letter was sent to the chairmen of the subcommittees asking if they were willing to serve for another year. At the request of the Executive Secretary, they were informed that recommendations would be formally made at the time of the Association's annual meeting in December. Dr. R. W. Hale, Jr., and Dr. E. L. Erickson indicated that they would serve in their present capacities if reappointed. Since no communication was received from Dr. W. B. Braisted, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Far East, it is assumed that he does not seek reappointment as a member. Dr. C. K. Shipton, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Early America and the United States, has been inactive for the past year. He will continue to advise the Committee, but his position will be filled by someone else. Dr. Shipton has served the Committee well, and his advice has been most helpful.

It is recommended that Dr. Byrnes, Dr. Hale, and Dr. Erickson be reappointed for another year. Other vacancies on the Committee should be filled after consultation with the Executive Secretary and others interested at the Association's annual meeting.

2. Actions Taken on Policies and Recommendations.--In the last report two important courses of action were recommended. First, it was suggested that the Committee try to develop a program of microfilming through funds obtained from industries. This policy was not implemented during the past year because those in charge of solicitation of funds wanted to postpone action until a definite program for documentary reproduction can be presented to industry and to foundations capable of making large grants. The second course of action was to develop a program for documentary reproduction.

In the last annual report it was recommended that a nationwide effort be made to catalogue and to collate the demands of scholars in history for materials in repositories abroad that were not presently available. Acting upon this suggestion, the Executive Secretary was able to interest the American Council of Learned Societies in carrying forward an investigation of the needs of historians and others working in related disciplines. The ACLS established a committee, and to my knowledge the investigation of scholarly needs is now in progress.

Another policy recommendation was the encouragement of subcommittees of self-liquidating projects. Under the able direction of Dr. MacKinney, the members of his Subcommittee on Medieval Studies have begun to work on such projects. Dr. W. Westergaard, a member of this subcommittee, has been particularly active in self-liquidating project development. The Chairman has also worked upon a project for the collection and editing of resources of historical interest in local and state archives. He has started a project in Indiana for microfilming important documents and reports cooperation on his plans by the Indiana Historical Society under the direction of Mr. H. H. Hawkins. It is hoped that by the next annual report a project for microfilming and editing materials on local history in Indiana will be well under way.

### 3. Activities of the Committee and Its Members.--

A. "Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the United States and Canada." At the time of the last report it was hoped that the final editing and publication of the "Guide" would be completed within a few weeks. Unfortunately this has not been done. The editing process took longer than was anticipated. The problems in editing several thousand cards collected from microfilm originals were more numerous than anticipated. No editing job precisely like this has ever been undertaken. It is hoped that the Cornell University Press and the editor of the "Guide" have, at the time of this report, largely completed their task.

B. At the time the "Guide" project was undertaken a promise was made to the grantor of its funds, the Council on Library Resources, that every step would be taken



to assure publication of competently edited continuations to the "Guide." It was found impossible to undertake the continuations under the editorship and formal financial support of the American Historical Association. The Association of Research Libraries was asked, and it assumed responsibility for finding an editor and for the general policies necessary to continue the "Guide." At the meeting of the Society of American Archivists in October of this year a solution was found for the problem of editing and publication. The Association of Research Libraries will assume the bibliographical control of all microfilms, Reports, carbon copies, and other records of acquisitions will be prepared according to the rules of the American Library Association with additional information concerning reduction ratios. Manuals will be prepared and published for cataloguing all forms of microcopy. Dr. Hale will be asked to serve as editor and as central clearinghouse officer. The result of these decisions is to guarantee a standard and uniform system for reporting acquisitions as well as a central office for collating information. Dr. Hale and the Association are to be congratulated on the work done for historians and on the cooperation between this Committee and the Society of American Archivists and others in solving this problem of standardization.

C. The Chairman served as an adviser and consultant to Father L. J. Daly, editor of *Manuscripta*, on problems of self-liquidating projects and the microfilm sales of the Vatican Archives microfilms. He spoke on the problems of the "Guide" at a meeting of librarians in St. Louis in February. The Chairman also read a paper on development of self-liquidating projects in local and state history at the meeting of the Society of American Archivists.

D. Dr. Hale has worked with the American Library Association, the National Microfilm Association, and the Society of American Archivists to achieve a standard for reporting and creating target frames. The work he has done both as editor and as the representative of the Association should be commended. Appended to this report is a brief statement of what has been accomplished in editing the "Guide" and the contributions this Committee has made to research and scholarship.

E. At the request of the Executive Secretary, every subcommittee chairman was asked to alert his colleagues to the need for reporting on manuscripts that ought to be available to research libraries and institutions on microcopy. The subcommittees apparently wrote directly to Dr. Lester Born of the Library of Congress stating the needs of scholars in their respective areas and made many helpful suggestions concerning documents which ought to be added to our collections. The Chairman takes this opportunity to thank those who cooperated for their help.

The Chairman and others on the Committee would like to assist the National Register of Manuscripts and any other agency in collecting and in forwarding to any central reporting office the needs of historians and their demands for materials in foreign archives. We suggest that the Committee work with members of the Association, heads of history departments, foundations, and individual scholars for the purpose of preparing a list of desired source materials. The Executive Secretary's suggestion that the sources asked for be of continuing interest for scholars ought to be adopted. It is suggested that at an appropriate time historians be alerted concerning the project for gathering information and that they be asked to cooperate with this Committee and others in making their needs known to foundations and to the National Register of Manuscripts.

4. Finances.--The office of the Executive Secretary has on file a statement of sums spent on completion of the editing and publishing of the "Guide" for the past twelve months. No funds for clerical or other purposes have been solicited, to the knowledge of the Chairman, by members of the Committee or by the Chairman.

The Chairman expresses his thanks to the Executive Secretary for his interest and cooperation and to others on the staff of the American Historical Association for their work and help during the past year.

November 8, 1960.

ROBERT B. ECKLES, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE GUIDE TO PHOTOCOPIED  
HISTORICAL MATERIALS

Any report on the "Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials must answer this question: Why did it take over three years to do a job that should have been done in one? The major task of the "Guide" was to secure a listing of holdings of bodies of manuscript on microfilm and other forms of photocopy. With properly prepared microfilm this is easy to do. Full description of the contents should be on the target of every film; to secure a report of holdings one needs only to procure enlargements of these targets. These enlargements, or transcriptions of them, can then form final copy for a bibliography. Unfortunately, properly prepared microfilm was rare. Instead of including information on the contents of films as an integral part of the film, most reporting institutions kept such records separately. Furthermore, those records were not standardized. In general, the better a library was managed, the worse its microfilm was controlled. Clearly this was not the result of any incompetence but of effective people working in the wrong frame of reference. Many of those with whom the "Guide" dealt were, though competent in other areas, unaccustomed to thinking in terms of the photographic process; it took time, therefore, to make clear to them what the "Guide" wanted. Here then were the causes of delay: wrong types of records, unstandardized records, and a frame of mind that needed reorientation.

Photocopy methods met the problem of collecting information. Microfilming and other forms of photoreproduction secured exact copies of existing records. Standard report cards induced those who had to create records to do so in standardized form. The use of photographic methods saved over 80 per cent of the money assigned to hand transcription.

Standardization of entry was achieved by applying the excellent Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Manuscripts. Unfortunately, though these rules were issued in 1954, knowledge of them is not yet widespread, and most of the information received had to be recast. More material was discovered than was expected, and much combining of entries had to be done to make the "Guide" manageable in length, by reducing the number of entries from over twenty thousand to the present 11,137.

Action has been taken to prevent recurrence of these difficulties. In the spring of 1959 the "Guide" took the initial steps which led to the Association of Research Libraries Bibliographical Control of Microforms Project. It is understood that this project is recommending that bibliographical information be integrated into all microforms. It has also secured certain changes in cataloguing rules which the experience of the "Guide" has shown to be desirable. Thus in the future it will be possible to compile a bibliography of microforms from enlargements of targets.

The great cause of delay, however, was that the area of bibliographical control of microforms with which the "Guide" dealt presented new problems that had to be met with new procedures. It took time to work out the many details of collecting information by photocopy methods and of describing various forms of photocopied documents. This was best done when pilot projects could first be tested and evaluated, as was done with the help of the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association. It took even more time to gain acceptance of these procedures. Personal contacts and visual demonstrations were the best methods of doing this, the written word the least efficient. Of personal contacts, the most efficacious were those at conventions, rather than institutional visits, for then many whom it was desired to reach were already brought together, and any suggestions offered were free from the implication that a visitor was telling his host how to manage his affairs. Earlier and wider publicizing of new methods would have speeded their acceptance. In short, much of the work of the "Guide" was educative, and education is a process that cannot be hurried.

Finally the matter of publication needs discussion. The original plan was for the "Guide" merely to prepare a text. Later it was decided to try to save publication costs and speed publication by typing the standardized entries on cards for offset reproduction. These ends were not achieved as they should have been, logical though the plan

appears. The reasons for this have been discussed with Victor Reynolds of the Cornell Press. They appear to be: proofing was not careful enough, and many decisions on style were postponed until too late. In short, the full implications of photoreproduction from typed material were not faced early enough.

Many lessons can be drawn from the "Guide": any project using new methods should think those methods through to the end, and then should test them in a pilot project before employing them on a large scale; those who aid in the project should be educated in its methods; once a decision has been made, it should be followed. When these things were done the "Guide" succeeded. Lastly, such a project should be flexible in its approach to its problems and should have a flexible budget.

December 3, 1960,

RICHARD W. HALE, Jr., Editor.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE GUIDE TO HISTORICAL LITERATURE

This Committee is at the final stage of its project. By the end of November, the last proofs will have been corrected and returned. At New York in December, we expect to find either advance copies, or dummies made from proofs, on display. The Macmillan Company's estimated publication date will be in March 1961. A revised contract with them set the retail price at \$16.50, but retained the arrangement by which individual members of the Association may subscribe in advance for \$10. The members were notified of the opportunity.

The book will be known as The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature. It reflects the contributions of more than 230 persons, and in particular, of some fifty editors of sections and major subsections. The Guide will be useful wherever history is studied, and particularly helpful where English annotations are understood. The language requirements of specialization in any field are demonstrated in the works listed. Foreign historians helped to produce the Guide. Experts in certain related fields also gave their professional abilities.

When the book has been published [The book was published in March, 1961.], this Committee should terminate its activities with a final report and submit its resignations. Until then, I recommend that the existing membership be extended. Our grant by the Rockefeller Foundation expires after a one-year extension on December 31, 1960. We expect all liabilities to have been met before then and to assist in preparing an accounting when requested by you.

November 7, 1960.

GEORGE F. HOWE, Chairman.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE EDUCATION IN HISTORY

The Committee on Graduate Education in History has completed its deliberations and has sent a full report of its conclusions to McGraw-Hill for publication, as we hope, early in 1961. [The report, "The Education of Historians in the United States" will be published in October, 1961.]

The Committee's report consists of three parts:

A statement by the Chairman of the Committee, of recommendations, representing the unanimous views of its members, and supporting material, prepared in detail by Professor John L. Snell of Tulane University. The recommendations deal with a number of questions: more effective recruiting, acceleration of the doctorate, the relationship of the doctorate to effective teaching, and ways and means of raising the level of teaching competence in universities and colleges.

The Chairman of the Committee had presented a preview of the material contained in the report at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical

Association in Seattle in September and met with the Southern Historical Association in Tulsa, November 11. The interest aroused by the report seems to be substantial, and we feel justified in hoping that it will have a significant influence on the profession.

December 1, 1960.

DEXTER PERKINS, Chairman.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE HARMSWORTH PROFESSORSHIP

The Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship was consulted by the Registrar of Oxford College, and presented its evaluations to the Registrar. Professor Richard N. Current was selected by the Electors for the appointment in 1962-1963.

December 1, 1960.

FRANK FREIDEL, Chairman.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORIAN AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Committee had one meeting during the year, a morning and afternoon session in the office of the American Historical Association on April 9, 1960.

In the area of its obligation to watch the publications of the government in history, and to advise on the publications of the Association which are produced by the Smithsonian and the National Archives, the Committee took two actions. First, Mr. Bemis and Mr. Shafer were asked to draft a letter for the Council of the American Historical Association, which, with the approval of the Council, would be sent to the Department of State, to urge that the publication of Hunter Miller, Treaties and Other International Agreements, be continued from its present stopping point, 1862, to the First World War. [This letter was prepared and approved by the Council and sent to Secretary Herter on April 25.] Second, the Committee reviewed the problem of filling in the gap in Writings in American History for the war years and after, 1940-1947. Following a report by Mr. Gray, and in line with his suggestions, the Committee called for completing and publishing a volume of the Writings for 1940-1942 as soon as money, from the Matteson Fund or another source, may become available. For the years 1943-1947 the Committee recommended the preparation of a somewhat shortened volume, or pair of volumes, of the Writings. The Committee agreed that for that period a selective listing would do, but it voiced urgency to get the task done.

In a nearby field of federal activity, that of constructing the National Union Register of Manuscripts, Mr. Shafer reported both progress and obstacles. The Committee recommended that the Executive Secretary correspond with the appropriate authorities at Harvard, in the hope of persuading that university to enter its collections in the National Union Register.

The Committee gave considerable attention to each of three areas of relationship between the federal government and historians. First, Dr. Louis Morton, as guest of the Committee, discussed the work now being done by historians employed by the United States because of their historical training, but in nonhistorical assignments. The Committee considered such aspects of the topic as the need for better liaison between the universities and the government, for example in the process of finding scholarly personnel for the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency, but it made no recommendation. Second, the Committee heard a review of current reforms in the procedures of the Board of Foreign Scholarships in making Fulbright appointments. The Committee agreed to maintain a watchful interest. Third, the Committee heard and discussed the case of a historian, formerly employed by the federal government, who had reported to the Council of the Association that a manuscript he had prepared had been made too freely available to an investigator outside the government, and that

plagiarism or something like plagiarism had occurred. The Committee passed unanimously the following resolution:

Government agencies employing historians should clearly recognize and vigilantly guard the interest of the individual creative writer in his scholarly production. The contribution of the individual to a printed work should be publicly noted; its use in manuscript form for nonofficial purposes should be permitted only after consultation with the author. In any case the outside scholar who has access should express proper acknowledgment for any use of the creative original work.

November 8, 1960.

CHARLES A. BARKER, Chairman.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERS

During the year 1960 the Association has lost by death two honorary members:

Federico Chabod ..... Italy  
Sir Lewis Namier ..... England

These losses have reduced the living honorary members to fourteen:

Pieter Geyl ..... Netherlands  
George Peabody Gooch ..... England  
Halvdan Koht ..... Norway  
Mehmed Fuad Köprülü ..... Turkey  
Sir Maurice Powicke ..... England  
Pierre Renouvin ..... France  
Gerhard Ritter ..... Germany  
Franz Schnabel ..... Germany  
Hu Shih ..... China  
Alfonso de Esquivel Taunay ..... Brazil  
George Macaulay Trevelyan ..... England  
Sir Charles Webster ..... England  
Silvio Zavala ..... Mexico  
Costi Zurayk (Constantine Kaysar) ..... United Arab Republic (Syria)

Early in 1960 the Committee on Honorary Members began to receive suggestions for nominations. Data on more than a dozen distinguished historians from a wide selection on countries and fields were organized and circulated among the members of this Committee. A preliminary ballot was taken to eliminate some of the names on the list.

In view of the facts that honorary membership is set at a maximum of twenty-five and that at present the number of living honorary members has fallen to fourteen, the Committee felt that several might be nominated this year. Since all of the names suggested and considered are historians of the highest achievements, the task of this Committee was not easy. After thorough study, however, the Committee nominates unanimously five distinguished historians for election to honorary membership. The list is forwarded for Council action.

The election of these will increase the number of honorary members to nineteen, still leaving a margin of six before the maximum would be reached.

November 30, 1960.

SYDNEY N. FISHER, Chairman.

## THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES, 1960

In the period covered by this report the Committee held one meeting, on May 27, 1960, at AHA headquarters in Washington, D.C. The principal subject of discussion was the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences to be held at Stockholm in August. Actions were taken, or recommendations adopted, regarding the few places on the program that still remained open, or, having been filled, had been vacated. On the question of separate representation for East Germany, the Committee decided after full discussion that the US vote should be cast against granting such representation at the Stockholm meeting. Criteria were adopted for allocating the one thousand dollar travel fund allotted the United States for official representatives by the International Committee of Historical Sciences, and the Executive Secretary and the Chairman were empowered to make the allocations on this basis.

Other subjects discussed included the US book exhibit at Stockholm and constitutional changes in the ICHS. In the latter connection it was agreed that qualifications for membership in, or affiliation with, the ICHS should be formulated and insisted upon.

In other areas of the Committee's interest it was reported that the Commission on History, Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, has completed one of its major projects, the preparation of a study of "The History of the New World," which will be published late in 1960.

Since that meeting the US member of the Commission on History, Robert N. Burr of the University of California (Los Angeles), has been made chairman of the new ACLS-SSRC Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. One of the activities of the Joint Committee is its aid to the Council on Higher Education in the American Republics in an Inter-American personnel exchange program which is to include historians.

On November 4, 1960, the Chairman and the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association joined in getting out a letter of inquiry about the Stockholm Congress to some fifty historians in the United States who attended. Most of those addressed had received travel grants for the purpose. The inquiry was designed to obtain information and opinions that would be useful to this Committee for two purposes: in preparing the critique of the Stockholm Congress requested by the ICHS; and in planning for the next congress in this series (Vienna, 1965).

In conclusion, the Chairman makes two recommendations: (1) That steps be taken to obtain as generous provision of travel grants for the 1965 congress as was made for the Stockholm Congress. (For the latter some fifty travel grants for US historians were made available through various channels.) (2) That appropriate action be taken to provide this Committee with comprehensive and detailed information about international historical meetings of interest to members of the AHA. Up to the present such information has been regularly available only in the cases of the ICHS and Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. In other cases the information is often spotty, incomplete, and tardy. An improvement in this respect is needed if the Committee is to be more than a kind of branch of the ICHS, with occasional concern for the PAIGH. Perhaps that is all it should be, but if it is to perform the broader functions suggested by its name, the Committee ought to have better means of obtaining, considering, and disseminating information about other international historical activities. If authorized by the Council, the Committee would be glad to consider this matter further at its next meeting and make specific recommendations.

November 11, 1960.

ARTHUR P. WHITAKER, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE JOB REGISTER

The Job Register contained the names and vita forms of over four hundred historians during 1960. From December 27, 1959, to December 27, 1960, the Register was informed of about ninety positions in history. Representatives of the inquiring institutions either saw

the vita forms of qualified registrants at the annual meeting or received them by mail. The exact number of positions filled in this way cannot be ascertained.

Because the Executive Secretary of the Association believed that the Register might be made more effective, the Committee on the Job Register met on October 21 to discuss all aspects of the Register. The Committee's recommendation that all members receive a notice concerning the Register was followed. Further changes in procedure may be adopted during the coming year.

January 15, 1961.

BOYD C. SHAFER, Executive Secretary.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

The present members of this Committee are: Edward Dumbauld, Court of Common Pleas, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Chairman; John J. Biggs, Jr., United States Court of Appeals, Wilmington, Delaware; Julius Goebel, Jr., Columbia University; William B. Hamilton, Duke University; George L. Haskins, University of Pennsylvania; Mark DeWolfe Howe, Harvard Law School; Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University; David J. Mays, Richmond, Virginia; Richard L. Morton, College of William and Mary; and Joseph Smith, New York City.

A volume of Court Records of Kent County, Delaware, edited by Leon deValinger, Jr., State Archivist of Delaware, with a preface by Judge Biggs, was published during the current year. This was the eighth volume in the American Legal Records Series published under the sponsorship of the Committee.

The Committee held a meeting at Philadelphia on May 7, 1960, at which plans were discussed for further publications and for the establishment of a prize of five hundred dollars to be awarded every two years for the best article on legal history.

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

November 1, 1960.

EDWARD DUMBAULD, Chairman.

#### LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Sept. 1, 1959, to Aug. 31, 1960

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$11,776.89	
Interest - Investments.....\$1,225.00		
Savings Account.....291.49	1,516.49	
Proceeds on Sale of American Legal Records:		
Vol. I, <u>Maryland Court of Appeals</u> , 1695-1729.....	\$117.00	
Vol. II, <u>Select Cases of the Mayor's Court of New York City</u> , 1674-1784.....	103.50	
Vol. III, <u>Records of the Vice Admiralty Court of</u> <u>Rhode Island, 1716-1752</u> .....	7.50	
Vol. VI, <u>Records of the Court of Chancery of South Carolina</u> , 1671-1799.....	75.00	
Vol. VII, <u>County Court Records of Accomack - Northampton</u> , Virginia, 1632-1640.....	147.00	
Vol. VIII, <u>Court Records of Kent County, Delaware, 1680-1705</u> ...	1,060.50	1,510.50
Postage and handling charges.....		\$134.94
Membership dues of contributor.....		7.50
Committee meetings.....		232.30
Preparation of Lists of Court Cases and Index of: <u>Court Records of Kent County, Delaware</u> , <u>1680-1705</u> .....		4,266.89
	<u>\$14,803.88</u>	<u>\$4,641.63</u>
Balance Aug. 31, 1960.....		10,162.25
	<u>\$14,803.88</u>	<u>\$14,803.88</u>

## THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH ASIAN HISTORY

The Committee's program of bringing distinguished foreign scholars in the field of South Asian history to the United States was continued with the arrangements for the visits of Professors Kristof Glamann of the University of Copenhagen (at Pennsylvania, fall semester 1960; Wisconsin, spring semester 1961); P. C. Gupta of the University of Calcutta (at Chicago, autumn quarter 1960; at California (Berkeley), spring semester 1961); and Zafar-ul-Islam of the University of the Punjab, Lahore (at Michigan for the year 1960-1961). Dr. Glamann, an authority on the history of Dutch trade in Asia and of European commodity prices in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, received his appointment to a professorial chair at Copenhagen this summer at the age of thirty-eight. At Pennsylvania he is teaching a course on European expansion in Asia and participating in the South Asia seminar. At Wisconsin, he will give courses on European expansion and on the history of India. Dr. Gupta, who has recently been writing on Indian history in the mid-nineteenth century, is teaching modern Indian history and participating in the special work on Bengal at Chicago and will give courses in Indian history at California. Dr. Zafar-ul-Islam, one of Pakistan's leading young scholars, will give courses on Indian history at Michigan, paying special attention to the Moslem period and to the evolution of Moslem nationalism.

The Committee has also arranged for Dr. Peter Hardy of the London School of Oriental and African Studies to spend the spring and summer quarters of 1961 at the University of Chicago after his return from a year's leave in India and Pakistan. Dr. Hardy is a leading authority on the Moslem period of Indian history. Chicago's summer program will thus have benefitted by visits from experts on the history of southern India (Nilakanta Sastri), Bengal (P. C. Gupta), Moslem India (Hardy).

As indicated in our report for 1959, Professor B. B. Misra of the University of Bihar returned to Patna in February 1960 after a very successful year at Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Professor S. P. Sen of the University of Calcutta completed his year at Michigan in June 1960. Faculty, graduates, and undergraduates greatly appreciated his contribution to the progress of India studies there. Professor Sen also participated in the annual program of the Association of Asian Studies in New York in April. We have equally favorable reports of the year's visit to the University of Washington by Professor B. G. Gokhalé of the University of Bombay. Dean Solomon Katz wrote me last May: "He has succeeded as well as any American in meeting the problems of teaching in this country. . . . He has given two public lectures on recent Indian history. . . . He spoke also at a regional conference of historians and again was very successful." Dr. Gokhalé will stay on in this country for one year at Wake Forest College under independent arrangements.

Our Committee very much appreciates the Asia Society's grant to the Association of \$2,500 to facilitate the attendance of Asian scholars (now in this country) at the Christmas meetings and to enable Asian historians to become members of the Association. The Committee furnished a list of scholars eligible for such membership; eighty-three (including forty-two from India, four from Pakistan, and six from Ceylon) have already been arranged. We feel that the expansion of South Asian studies, referred to in our last year's report, continues and that the Committee's activities have played no inconsiderable part in it. The attention paid to Asia, and especially South Asia, at this year's quinquennial meeting of the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences at Stockholm was a new and encouraging development. In this connection, mention should be made of the report on "Traditional Culture and Modern Developments in India" prepared by the South Asia seminar at the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Merle Curti has asked to be relieved of his membership on this Committee. We therefore recommend to the Council the appointment of Professor Burton Stein of the University of Minnesota as his successor.

November 8, 1960.

HOLDEN FURBER, Chairman.



## THE COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR DOCUMENTS

I. General Remarks.

With this fifth annual report, the Committee for the Study of War Documents moves into the last year of its projected program for the microfilming of German records at the World War II Federal Records Center at Alexandria, Virginia. This work is supported in the current year by a grant of \$29,000 from the Avalon Foundation. With an additional grant from the Ford Foundation of thirty thousand dollars, it is anticipated that the planned filming program will be substantially completed by September 1961. The Committee wishes to acknowledge its sincere appreciation for the generous grants made available by the Avalon and Ford Foundations to the American Historical Association for the forwarding of this scholarly enterprise.

A special grant of five thousand dollars from Mr. Frank Altschul of New York City for microfilming nonbiographical materials in the US Document Center in Berlin, which supplement record groups in the Alexandria depository, has been supplemented by an allocation of fifteen hundred dollars from the Department of State, secured through the efforts of Dr. G. Bernard Noble, Director of the Historical Office. This filming is currently progressing under the joint direction of the Department of State and the National Archives. It is estimated that when completed some 400,000 document pages will be filmed.

Since the beginning of the operation at Alexandria in 1956, approximately 8 million document pages have been filmed from the record collections. Of these, 1,878,180 frames were produced during the year November 1, 1959, to November 1, 1960. The arrangement with the National Archives administration, which underwrites the cost of technical filming, has been continued with excellent results. We deeply appreciate the effective cooperation of Mr. Sherrod East and the Records Center staff and of Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, Deputy Archivist of the United States, Mr. Ollon D. McCool, Chief of the Records Administration Branch, Department of the Army (AGO), and his deputy, Mr. Robert G. Ballentine, have been helpful and cooperative in matters of declassification of records. One of the largest and most important parts of the Alexandria collections recently declassified and made available was that of the German civil and military occupation agencies in Eastern, Southern, and Western Europe. Dr. Fritz T. Epstein, who served as chairman of our subcommittee on microfilming and who generously gave his time to the immediate supervision of the Alexandria project, has retired from the Library of Congress to accept an appointment in Bonn, Germany. His departure was a serious loss to the Committee. Dr. Gerhard Weinberg, consultant, and Mr. James McDowell, former acting director, deserve sincere thanks for continued assistance and advice.

II. Publications.

The production of guides to the materials filmed and deposited in the National Archives has proceeded at a satisfactory rate. The following were completed and distributed, or will be distributed shortly, by the National Archives:

No. 14. Records of the German Field Commands, Armies, Part I.

No. 15. Records of Former German and Japanese Embassies and Consulates, 1890-1945.

No. 16. Records of the Deutsches Ausland-Institut, Stuttgart, Part I, Records on Resettlement.

No. 17. Records of Headquarters, German Armed Forces High Command, Part II.

No. 18. Records of Headquarters, German Armed Forces High Command, Part III.

No. 19. Records of Headquarters, German Armed Forces High Command, Part IV.

No. 20. Records of the German National Socialist Labor Party, Part II.

Four additional guides are stenciled and ready for reproduction.

### III. Microfilming of Records.

As noted above nearly two million frames were produced at Alexandria during the year. Among the principal record groups screened, described, and filmed, or presently in progress, are:

Record Group 1008: Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Record Group 1010: SS Records, including the Secretariat of Heinrich Himmler and SS Business Records.

Record Group 103: Reich Propaganda Ministry.

Record Group 1030: Field Commands--especially those for the occupied areas, military missions, and special commands.

Record Group 1012: Records of the Reich Commissioner for the Baltic States.

Record Group 1014: Records of the Chief Deputy for the Serbian Economy.

Record Group 1031: Records of the Wehrkreise (selectively for the Weimar and National Socialist periods).

### IV. Operations.

Following the resignation of the director, Dr. Perman, in September 1959, Mr. James McDowell served as acting director until June 1960, when he was replaced by Dr. Willard A. Fletcher, who is on leave from the University of Colorado. Miss Beate Ruhn von Oppen resigned to accept a teaching position at St. John's College; Mr. John Tash-jean was with the project for approximately ten months but resigned on November 1 to take another position. Mr. Robert Wolfe of Brooklyn College replaced Miss von Oppen, and Mr. Frederick Dumin of the University of Wisconsin replaced Mr. McDowell on November 1, 1960. At present the staff is composed of four research screeners, including the director, and two secretaries. With this force we hope to complete the filming of the major record groups scheduled on our program.

### V. Committee Activity.

Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year--in Chicago on December 29, 1959, and in Washington, D. C., on October 22, 1960. The Chairman attended several conferences with Messrs. Shafer, Epstein, McDowell, and Fletcher to consider administrative and personnel problems and visited the Alexandria staff six times during the year. The membership of the Committee remains the same as in 1958-1959: Walter L. Dorn, Columbia University; Reginald H. Phelps, Harvard University; Howard M. Ehrmann, University of Michigan; Lynn M. Case, University of Pennsylvania; Hans W. Gatzke, Johns Hopkins University; Fritz T. Epstein, Bonn, Germany; Boyd C. Shafer, ex officio; and Oron J. Hale, Chairman, University of Virginia.

November 10, 1960.

ORON J. HALE, Chairman.

### THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHING (SERVICE CENTER)

The Committee on Teaching's Service Center for Teachers of History is now in its fifth year of operation under Ford Foundation grants. Since the Foundation's second three-year grant was announced as terminal, the Service Center activities are now

under scrutiny by the Committee on two counts: Which of the Service Center's activities are or can reasonably be expected to become self-sustaining? What results from experimental programs indicate areas where activity should be continued, funds permitting?

As of November 1, 1960, the Service Center had distributed approximately 320,000 copies of the thirty-one titles on its list of pamphlets. Income from sales of these publications is currently sufficient to cover manufacturing and handling costs for the eight to ten new titles per year which the Service Center releases. All titles have been kept in print, and reprinting cost is also currently covered by sales income. A steady demand for seven to eight thousand copies per month of Service Center publications is probably the best evidence of the Service Center's success in establishing a useful product. The budget provided a very limited amount of money for direct promotional effort; the pamphlet series usually sells itself when one of the booklets is introduced into a school system. Teachers in secondary schools, and students in colleges or universities preparing to teach, constitute the great majority (more than 85 per cent) of consumers.

The Service Center's experiments with historical consultants show some very definite successes. For example, on Saturday, April 2, 1960, the Jefferson County (Colorado) school system, with the cooperation of the Service Center, held a conference for history teachers at the Jefferson High School. In addition to Allen Breck, chairman of the history department at the University of Denver, who represented the Service Center in the planning of the program with the Jefferson County school administration, Alexander DeConde (University of Michigan) and Helmut Callis (University of Utah) represented the Service Center as consultants. DeConde and Callis discussed American foreign policy and the Far East, and DeConde spent the preceding day visiting high school history classes in the system.

Breck had succeeded in involving the principal and the superintendent in the program. The noteworthy result of the Jefferson County conference was that the administrators were so impressed with the contributions Breck, Callis, and DeConde, as professional historians, made to the work of their history teachers that they subsequently arranged to bring both Callis and DeConde back as consultants for further in-service training programs. Breck serves in an advisory capacity, and the school system seems to be convinced of the advantages of regular use of historical consultants.

Jefferson County is perhaps the most spectacular example of a program accomplishing precisely the aims for which the Service Center consultant service was established. But several other programs reflect the widening interest in meetings between high school history teachers and historical consultants with which the Service Center has experimented. Some kind of meeting sponsored annually or semiannually by a college or university history department for high school history teachers, lasting from one day to one week, has become an established pattern in several places, after an initial joint sponsorship with the Service Center. New areas are added each year.

The requests from college or university history departments for assistance in sponsoring one-week summer institutes for high school history teachers are now so numerous that the Service Center could accommodate only a fraction of the applicants with its limited budget under the Foundation grant. The Service Center experience, after more than four years of cultivating this field, shows some positive results. We believe this work should be continued, but on a far larger scale than the Service Center, as presently organized, could undertake.

An experimental student history seminar arranged by the Service Center in Prince George's County (Maryland), through the cooperation of the county superintendent and the social studies supervisor, provided eight meetings at which a recognized historical specialist discussed his current research. The program was described in the Inter-university Committee on the Superior Student Newsletter and was so well received both by students and teachers that the school board has budgeted funds to continue the program. The Service Center will plan the program. The Anne Arundel County (Maryland) system has developed a similar program, largely on its own initiative, but calling upon the Service Center for assistance in planning. These programs had a marked

effect on morale and the status value of history in the school systems concerned. The student participation was voluntary and extracurricular, but notation was made on the school records sent with college applications. The number of interested students so far exceeded space and other limitations that a selection process was necessary.

With the publication of pamphlet Number 31, United States History: A Bridge to the World of Ideas (by W. Burlie Brown of Tulane University), a suggested syllabus for eleventh or twelfth grade American history, the Service Center has provided a basis for discussion in efforts to improve that staple in the secondary-school curriculum. During the coming year the Service Center plans to expand efforts to secure invitations from schools for consultant service. The Service Center now has sufficient experience and contact with secondary schools to offer specific course aid, rather than the very general aid in standards for good history courses with which it began.

The members of the Committee on Teaching during the year were: Joseph R. Strayer (Chairman), Boyd C. Shafer (ex officio), Natt B. Burbank, William H. Cartwright, Miss Margareta Faissler, Gilbert C. Fite, Stanley J. Idzerda, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Miss Hazel C. Wolf, and Walker D. Wyman. George Barr Carson, Jr., continued as director of the Service Center.

December 1, 1960.

JOSEPH R. STRAYER, Chairman.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON TELEVISION

Since the canvass made by the Committee on Television on the needs and opportunities for televised programs in the field of history, supported by specific recommendations, the Committee, with the cooperation of the Executive Secretary of the Association, has explored the possibilities of securing financial support or sponsorship for such a program.

The crux of the problem is really the difference between the objectives set by foundations and those favored by the Association. The Council of the American Historical Association, along with the Committee on Television, has favored televised programs in depth rather than courses for credit. Mr. Alvin Eurich of the Ford Foundation is prepared to subsidize regular television courses, but is disinclined to underwrite the type of programs we have had in mind. Other avenues explored have not been productive to date. They include the National Education Television and Radio Center, the Fund for Adult Education, which is in the process of liquidation, and Encyclopedia Britannica Films which is interested in making films for use in schools and colleges. The question has been raised with the director of the Educational Media Branch of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as to whether Title Seven applies to educational television, but a preliminary response has been negative.

This Committee understands that it was established as a planning and programming Committee of the Association, not as a fund raising one. The raising of funds to underwrite the activities of the American Historical Association committees is the responsibility of the Association, not of the committees themselves.

At the heart of the matter is an intellectual issue. Should the Association tailor its objectives to fit the policies of foundations? The Committee feels that it should not, and that furthermore, it has no authority to operate in an area which is already foreclosed to it by the Council.

It seems to the Committee that if regular television courses are needed in schools and colleges, they would have to be adapted to meet local and special needs, and that, therefore, they could be operated more effectively by colleges and universities, or by state or local educational institutions, than by our Association. Certainly a good case for the need for such programs in the place of "live" teaching has not been made out.

October 31, 1960.

RICHARD B. MORRIS, Chairman.

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

This year, for the first time, the Adams Committee, composed of W. O. Shanahan of Oregon, Richard Brace of Northwestern, and Henry R. Winkler of Rutgers, proceeded under the revised terms of award accepted by the Council in 1959. Eligibility for consideration was restricted to an author's first or second book, and entries, with such adjustments as seemed proper for page proof just off the press, were not accepted after June 1. An application form, proposed originally by John Hall Stewart, was sent to each author, and the information elicited was used to check on eligibility. The Chairman found the application form a cumbersome and not very useful device and recommends that it be discontinued by his successor. The book's date of publication and a statement that it is a first or second book are sufficient for the purposes of the Committee.

Twenty-six volumes were submitted for consideration this year. The Adams Committee voted unanimously to award the prize to Caroline Robbins for her impressive study of The Eighteenth-Century Commonwealth Man published by Harvard University Press. It is gratifying to be able to report that three judges, each preparing independently his list of the first ten books, should have agreed, not only on the first choice, but also that seven of the books belonged in the list of ten. Committee members were most prompt and cooperative in their work and have been given a rousing vote of thanks by the Chairman.

Since the Chairman is presumably the outgoing member of the Committee, perhaps he should be replaced by an easterner. It has been a strenuous pleasure to have had the opportunity to read so many good works outside one's own major field of scholarship and to recommend that the opportunity be spread as widely as possible among our guild.

November 7, 1960.

HENRY R. WINKLER, Chairman.

## THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE COMMITTEE

The George Louis Beer Prize Committee reviewed approximately thirty books this year before reaching its decision. I found that my colleagues on the Committee, Henry Cord Meyer and Lefton Stavrianos, both did their work with great care. It took a week or two of exchange of opinion to reach agreement, but this discussion, among other things, revealed we had done our work well. You already have, I believe, our recommendation for the prize.

December 1, 1960.

ROBERT F. BYRNES, Chairman.

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD

The Committee operated this year much as it has done in the past. Announcements of the competition were mailed early in the year to the chairmen of history departments and directors of graduate study in American history whose names appear on the Committee's large mailing list. All together, eleven manuscripts were submitted. One of these was a carbon copy of a dissertation; it therefore was excluded from consideration and was returned to the author, in accordance with the competition rules which require the submission of ribbon copies only. The remaining ten manuscripts were circulated among the Committee members for reading during the summer.

On November 12 the Committee met at the American Historical Association headquarters. Three of the manuscripts, in the judgment of the Committee, had little merit and were unanimously rejected. Four others were deemed meritorious and possibly worthy of publication, but not worthy of the Beveridge Award. The remaining three were given serious consideration for the prize. "The United States and Pancho Villa," by Clarence C. Clendenen, finally was selected as the award-winning manuscript.

The Committee regrets that money was not available from the Beveridge Fund this year for the publication of a second, "honorable mention," manuscript. Reluctantly,

the Committee decided not to give honorable mention to any of the works submitted, though convinced that one of them was eminently deserving of such mention.

The terms of the competition now read: "At the discretion of the Committee other meritorious manuscripts submitted in the competition may be given honorable mention. Such manuscripts will also be published by the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund." Thus, to give honorable mention to any of the manuscripts would imply an obligation to publish the manuscript. On the other hand, to fail to give such mention would imply that no manuscript (other than the prize winner) was worthy of the honor.

The Committee therefore recommends that the wording of the terms of the competition, with regard to honorable mention, be changed to read as follows: "Such manuscripts may also be published by the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund if sufficient money is available." Then, in the future, the Committee, if it wished, could give the distinction of "honorable mention" to a deserving manuscript without committing, or seeming to commit, the Association to publication of the manuscript.

The Committee recommends the appointment of the following to serve as members for the coming year: Glyndon G. Van Deusen, University of Rochester, Chairman; Hugh G. J. Aitken, University of California at Riverside; Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University; Charles Gibson, State University of Iowa; Richard N. Current, University of Wisconsin.

All these men served on the Committee for the present year. Since Richard N. Current moved from North Carolina to Wisconsin, the Committee lacks a member representing a southern institution. Current has served three years. He recommends that, if a more complete regional representation be thought desirable, he be replaced by a new member from the South. The Committee, however, has not proposed any new nominations.

December 1, 1960.

RICHARD N. CURRENT, Chairman.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Sept. 1, 1959, to Aug. 31, 1960

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1959.....	\$6,754.56	
Interest - Investments.....	\$3,675.00	
Savings Account.....	43.54	3,718.54
Royalties:		
Perkins, <u>The First Rapprochement</u> .....	\$49.00	
Van Deusen, <u>Horace Greeley</u> .....	79.50	
Ver Steeg, <u>Robert Morris, Revolutionary</u>		
<u>Financier</u> .....	62.00	
Twyman, <u>History of Marshall Field</u> .....	18.00	
Bentley, <u>History of the Freedmen's Bureau</u> .....	46.88	
Hyman, <u>Era of the Oath</u> .....	33.00	
McNall, <u>An Agricultural History of the</u>		
<u>Genesee Valley</u> .....	5.00	
Dumond, <u>Letters of James Gillespie Birney, 1831-1857</u> .....	21.32	
Perkins, <u>Northern Editorials on Secession</u> .....	37.31	
Hofstadter, <u>Social Darwinism</u> .....	129.40	
Kirby, <u>George Keith</u> .....	1.60	
Brown, <u>Middle-Class Democracy and the American Revolution in</u>		
<u>Massachusetts</u> .....	165.41	
Graham, <u>Colonists From Scotland</u> .....	67.05	
Johnson, <u>Development of American Petroleum Pipelines</u> .....	44.45	
Smith, <u>Professors and Public Ethics</u> .....	50.30	
Schroeder, <u>The Axis and Japanese-American Relations</u> .....	398.53	
Spence, <u>British Investments and the American Mining Frontier</u> .....	318.72	
Castel, <u>A Frontier State at War</u> .....	286.17	
Pletcher, <u>Rails, Mines, and Progress</u> .....	341.21	
Zinn, <u>La Guardia in Congress</u> .....	727.91	
Conkin, <u>Tomorrow a New World</u> .....	913.20	\$3,795.96
Publications and editorial expenses:		
Conkin, <u>Tomorrow a New World</u> .....		\$3,598.82
Zinn, <u>La Guardia in Congress</u> .....		2,712.17
Membership dues of contributors.....		202.50
Committee meetings.....		659.57
Beveridge Award.....		750.00
	<u>\$14,269.06</u>	<u>\$7,923.06</u>
Balance, Aug. 31, 1960.....		6,346.00
	<u>\$14,269.06</u>	<u>\$14,269.06</u>

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE

The Committee on the John H. Dunning Prize recommends that the Prize for 1958-1960 be awarded to Eric L. McKittrick for his work on Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction (University of Chicago Press, 1960).

Ninety-two titles were submitted for the Committee's consideration, twenty-four more than in the last competition.

In view of the steadily growing number of titles submitted, the Committee suggests that the Council of the Association consider restricting the award, in the future, to already published works. The few works submitted each year in manuscript or printer's proofs require disproportionate expense and trouble to exchange among the members of an already heavily burdened Committee. Such works, moreover, could presumably be submitted in published form in subsequent competitions.

October 28, 1960.

CHARLES GRIER SELLERS, Jr., Chairman.

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE MOSES COIT TYLER PRIZE

The Moses Coit Tyler Prize in American Intellectual History is offered by the Association biennially. There was no competition in 1960. In order to attract a larger number of manuscripts than had been entered in previous competitions the Association proposed and the donor of the Prize, the Cornell University Press, agreed to broaden the scope of the competition. Hereafter, book-length manuscripts in American social, cultural, or intellectual history, including biography, will be eligible. Some preference may be accorded first or second books, but all manuscripts on pertinent topics will be eligible. The Committee for 1960-1961 consists of Daniel Boorstin, John Higham, Frederick Rudolph, and Stow Persons, Chairman.

December 1, 1960.

STOW PERSONS, Chairman.

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE WATUMULL PRIZE

The Committee recommends for the Watumull Prize for 1960 Michael Brecher, Nehru: A Political Biography (Oxford University Press, 1959).

The Committee has functioned effectively during the past two years. Dr. Donald Barnes, however, is retiring in the near future, and it is probably time to change the membership a bit. To that end I would like to recommend that Professor Barnes be thanked for his gracious service on the Committee and that Professor Stephen Hay, University of Chicago, be asked to serve in place of Professor Barnes.

I should also like to suggest that during the coming year I be empowered to make discreet inquiries of publishers regarding their publication places for India. By this means we can better judge what the response to the offer of the Prize is likely to be in 1962 and can at the same time call to the attention of publishers in a more effective fashion the existence of the Prize.

I suspect that a better range of titles will be offered in 1962 as Indian studies mature, and I would like to contemplate continuation of the Prize unless evidence were to point to a contrary development. By this statement I do not in the least mean to suggest that the Brecher book does not merit the award, for it certainly does. I merely wish to be able to act more vigorously to scan the potential field of publication to make sure that continued offering of the Prize is merited.

November 14, 1960.

ROBERT I. CRANE, Chairman.

## OTHER REPORTS

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF  
LEARNED SOCIETIES

Activity continued at a high level in 1960 along the whole front of programs, enterprises, and research projects sponsored or engaged in by the American Council of Learned Societies. There has been vigorous negotiation with the foundations looking to the long-run or permanent financing of the ACLS; it is hoped that important decisions may soon be reached. The ACLS helped to finance a number of historians in attendance at the International Congress of Historical Sciences at Stockholm in August 1960, and in lesser degree at other international meetings. A summer institute for high school teachers of history was held at Tulane University. Of thirty-one post-doctoral research fellowships awarded in 1959-1960, twelve were granted to historians, the largest number in any single discipline; the number receiving grants in aid was even larger. The number of constituent societies composing the ACLS has risen to thirty.

November 14, 1960.

R. R. PALMER.

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN  
COMMITTEE ON BRITISH BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Work proceeds on the various projects. Both Professor Graves, for the bibliography on the medieval period, and Dean Keeler, for that on the Stuart period, 1604-1713, have reached the stage where many sections are either being reviewed by scholars in the United States and in England or have been completed. When Messrs. I. R. Christie and A. J. Taylor of University College, London, were appointed as joint editors for the new volume, 1789-1851, they foresaw that they could devote but a limited amount of time to its compilation during the first year. Mr. H. J. Hanham of the University of Manchester began work in April on the bibliography for 1852-1914, found a capable assistant, hopes to complete drafts on eight sections by the spring of 1961, and foresees the completion of the whole by 1963.

The Committee of the Royal Historical Society on "Writings on British History, 1901-1933," has nearly completed a four-year task, having listed some 29,000 items. The Committee estimates that the work will be finished by the spring of 1961.

November 15, 1960.

STANLEY PARGELLIS.

## REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Social Science Research Council this year has been concerned with at least two major projects that have a direct interest for the historian. It cooperated with the Bureau of the Census to prepare Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1960), and it continued its investigation of the use of generalization by historians through its Committee on Historical Analysis (Professors Aydelotte, Cochran, Curti, Gottschalk, Nichols, and Potter, with the collaboration, among others, of Professors Bodde, Metzger, Palmer, Starr, and A. F. Wright). The Committee has from time to time reported its progress in Items, and its chairman gave a tentative report of its findings at the August meeting of the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm.

October 13, 1960.

LOUIS GOTTSCHALK.



The Social Science Research Council carries on an extensive range of activities which serve the interests of the social sciences generally, but in such a broad sense that in many cases it is impossible to isolate the specific interests of history. For instance, as a joint member of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, the SSRC participates in the administration of the Fulbright Program and the lecture-ship program under the Smith-Mundt Act. It has sponsored studies of graduate training in the social sciences in American universities. It plays an important part in planning and promoting significant social science research.

With more specific reference to history, the American Historical Association is one of the seven professional societies that have representatives (three each) on the Board of Directors of the Council. (The other six disciplines represented are anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics.) Of the three historical representatives, C. Vann Woodward was, in 1959-1960, chairman of the executive committee, David M. Potter was a member of the Committee on Problems and Policy, and Louis Gottschalk was chairman of the Committee on Historical Analysis.

In 1959-1960 the Council made forty-two grants-in-aid for research, ten of which were awarded to historians; it granted forty-three faculty research fellowships of which eighteen went to historians. It granted sixty-four research training fellowships, most of which go to pre-doctoral applicants who are devoting extra time to preparation for research careers; fifteen of these went to applicants in history. Also it made thirty-three grants to historians to assist them to attend the International Congress of Historical Sciences.

The Council publishes or sponsors the publication of monographs and studies, many of which are of value to historians. The most important of these in recent years is the recently issued Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957 of the Bureau of the Census.

Historians are active in many aspects of the Council's work. In addition to the three representatives of the American Historical Association on the Board of Directors, other historians participate through membership on various committees. These memberships were as follows in 1959-1960: The Committee on Historical Analysis, which is planning a series of papers on generalization in history, has as members, in addition to Professor Gottschalk, the following: W. O. Aydelotte, Thomas C. Cochran, Merle Curti, Roy F. Nichols, and David M. Potter. L. Carrington Goodrich serves on the Committee on Asian Studies; John K. Fairbank and C. Martin Wilbur on the Committee on Contemporary China; Bert F. Hoselitz on the Committee on Economic Growth; Joseph J. Mathews and George E. Mowry (succeeded by Richard McCormick in 1960) on the Committee on Faculty Research Fellowships; John Hope Franklin and Gordon Wright on the Committee on Grants-in-Aid; Richard H. Shryock, I. Bernard Cohen, and Henry Guerlac on the Committee on the History of Science; Frederic C. Lane on the Committee on International Conference Travel Grants (succeeded by Leonard Krieger in 1960); Robert N. Burr, on the Committee on Latin American Studies; T. Cuyler Young (Chairman) and Hamilton A. R. Gibb on the Committee on the Near and Middle East; Robert F. Byrnes, Henry L. Roberts, and Donald W. Treadgold on the Committee on Slavic Studies; and Eric E. Lampard on the Committee on Urbanization.

Also, the Council in 1960 added a historian to its staff. This is Rowland L. Mitchell, who came to the Council from the department of history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

November 9, 1960.

DAVID POTTER.

#### REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES MEMBER OF THE BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

The Eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences convened in Stockholm, August 21-28, 1960. About sixteen hundred historians from most parts of the world met

to hear major scholarly Reports and related Papers covering all fields of history, as well as to renew friendships and to make new ones. The number of historians from the United States totaled approximately 170, nearly forty of whom took some official part in the meeting or in the preceding meetings of the specialized groups which met August 17-20.

To the Assembly (ruling body) of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, the United States sent two representatives, Professor Arthur Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Boyd C. Shafer of the American Historical Association. At Stockholm the latter was elected to the Bureau (executive body) of the ICHS for a five-year term ending in 1965. The Assembly and Bureau, during their meetings held on August 17, 18, 19, 20, and 28, revised the Statutes of the ICHS, discussed procedural and administrative questions, made final plans for the Stockholm Congress, and began planning for the 1965 Congress which will be held in Vienna.

The scholarly sessions of the Congress, generally held at the University of Stockholm, were well attended. Five were held each day, August 22-27. General meetings were convoked on August 21 at Stockholm and on August 28 at Uppsala. Thirty major Reports, previously printed and distributed, formed the basis of the discussions, and 115 Papers, previously printed and distributed in abstract form, were given. In addition, many historians discussed the Reports and Papers in "interventions" which varied greatly in length and content. Historians from the USSR and allied countries were particularly prominent in the discussions as they repeated Marxist interpretations of various subjects.

The Swedish national committee headed by Professor Torvald Höjer of the University of Stockholm and Mrs. Höjer made elaborate preparations for the Congress. These were well carried out in spite of the physical limitations of the university meeting rooms and the great number of historians. The tours for the ladies of the Congress won wide acclaim.

Sir Charles Webster of Great Britain, as Vice-President, presided over the general meetings of the Congress as well as its business meetings in place of President Federico Chabod of Italy, who had died earlier in the summer. The new President of the Committee is Professor Heinrich Schmid of Austria, the Vice-Presidents are Professors Torvald Höjer of Sweden and A. A. Gouber of the USSR, the Secretary-General and Treasurer are again Professors Michel François of France and Louis Junod of Switzerland while the counselors, elected as individuals, are: Professors G. Ritter of Germany, P. Harsin of Belgium, E. Jacob of Great Britain, R. Carande of Spain, K. Takahashi of Japan, and Dr. B. Shafer of the United States. The last five are newly elected members.

The American historians who gave Reports were: Norman Brown of the University of Pennsylvania, "Traditional Culture and Modern Developments in India"; Sterling Dow of Harvard University, "The Greeks in the Bronze Age"; Felix Gilbert of Bryn Mawr College, "Cultural History and Its Problems"; Earl J. Hamilton of the University of Chicago, "The History of Prices before 1750"; and David S. Landes of the University of California (Berkeley), "The Structure of Enterprise in the Nineteenth Century: The Cases of Britain and France." Among the American historians who gave Papers at the Congress or at the meetings of affiliated groups were: Bernard Bailyn, Woodrow Borah, William F. Church, Henry Steele Commager, Merle Curti, A. L. Gabriel, Louis Gottschalk, Oscar Halecki, Hajo Holborn, Robert S. Hoyt, H. C. Krueger, J. Russell Major, Helen Taft Manning, Carl Schorske, Franklin Scott, and Richard Shryock. Three Presidents of sessions were from the United States, Hans Kohn, Henry Steele Commager, and Bernadotte Schmitt.

November 1, 1960.

BOYD C. SHAFER.

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REPORT  
of the  
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH  
OF THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The fifty-third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of Washington on September 7-9, 1960. Two hundred and forty-one historians registered for the sessions, and an additional fifty townsmen attended the general sessions. In charge of local arrangements were Donald E. Emerson, chairman, Joseph P. Donovan, S. J., Thomas J. Pressly, Lyle S. Shelmedine, and Peter F. Sugar. The program was planned by Armin Rappaport, chairman, Quirinus Breen, Robert Browder, Robert N. Burr, Francis H. Herrick, Jackson Main, Henry C. Meyer, Raymond Muse, Thomas C. Smith, F. H. Soward, Richard Van Alstyne, and Gerald White.

Mailed with the 1960 programs was a questionnaire requesting members of the Association to register their preference on the meeting time of the Branch meetings. Less than four hundred of the thousand members indicated any feeling on the matter. Two-thirds of those voting liked the late summer conventions, though many wanted the meetings scheduled earlier in the summer. The Council followed the majority by selecting August 29-31 in 1961. The experiment was judged a mild success thus far, and the Council agreed to put the question of summer conventions on its agenda for further evaluation.

The first of the nineteen sessions of the program met on board a Lake Washington vessel, where a buffet supper was served during the cruise. (There was some criticism of Branch officers for putting the members out to sea, on what some vaguely referred to as a water wagon.) The other sessions were held at the University of Washington, where Dexter Perkins and George Kennan spoke at the two luncheon meetings. Both analyzed problems facing the historical profession at this time of national crisis, and Professor Perkins specifically observed that his thirty years of teaching had impressed upon him the need for finding drama in the events of history without sacrificing scholarship and dignity in the presentation of the historical material.

The remaining sixteen sessions contained papers of unusual quality and interest. W. Stull Holt presided over a session in which Harvey DeWeerd and John Miller, Jr., tried to answer the question: "How limited was the Korean War?" Dexter Perkins chaired a program that analyzed and evaluated graduate work in the universities. Participating with him were E. Wilson Lyon, Raymond J. Sontag, and David Harris who agreed with him that in the coming years when graduate work will be accelerated to meet the influx of students much could be done to put graduate instruction on a broad base that would develop the minds of graduates and fit them to be better teachers than those being trained at present. Raymond Muse refereed a session on "History in the Secondary Schools." The disputants agreed that more history should be taught in history courses and that there was a marked improvement since World War II in the content of high school history courses. Relations between historians and high school teachers, however, were not much closer, though there was agreement that the Association's Service Center for Teachers of History was a forward step toward better relations.

A session on British nationalism and imperialism brought together fifty people interested in British history. After the papers were read, Francis H. Herrick, President of the Pacific Coast Conference on British Studies, convened a business meeting of that organization in which new officers were elected and some general financial plans were approved. Carl Brand of Stanford University was chosen the new President and Guilford Dudley of Arizona State University was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

At the annual dinner President Thomas A. Bailey, presented by Raymond J. Sontag, challenged the validity of the popular assumption that the United States was not a world power until the 1890's. He cited instances of United States influence upon the world community from 1776 until 1890 and asked rhetorically what more was necessary to prove that the United States was a power in world affairs.

On Friday morning President Bailey presided over the annual business meeting. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Branch was maintaining its strong financial position owing primarily to the subsidies of host universities which have taken care of

the heavy costs of program preparation and travel of their participating faculty. Some additional funds were received from publishers who exhibit at the conventions. The accumulated surplus was slightly over eleven hundred dollars. Nearly twelve hundred programs, a record number, were mailed.

The editor of the Pacific Historical Review announced that publication of the Review was being transferred to an eastern print shop, which could manufacture it at a substantial reduction in cost while maintaining the same general standards of quality and efficiency. The University of California will continue its relations with the Review as in the past; only the printing moves east. The editor reported that he was always ready to receive a good manuscript for the Review and had a modest backlog of excellent articles. There were no current statistics on circulation available, but he was positive that circulation could be better, and he again invited members of the profession to interest themselves and their students in the Review.

After these reports, the President discussed the decisions of the Council. The 1961 meeting of the Branch will be held at San Jose State College on August 29-31. The summer meeting was moved further into August in order to avoid a conflict with college registration and with the duties of historians who have become deans. Invitations for hosting the Branch were received from Loyola University, the University of Arizona, and the Chambers of Commerce of a half dozen California cities.

The Committee on Resolutions chaired by Frederick H. Soward, with William Greever and Raymond Muse as members, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved, that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association expresses to the University of Washington, to their President Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, and particularly to the Department of History, its deep appreciation for the hospitality extended to its members on the occasion of this, the fifty-third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch.

Be it also resolved, and it is so resolved, that the Branch expresses its sincere thanks and offers its hearty congratulations to Professor Armin Rappaport, Chairman of the Program Committee, and his associates upon the scope and nature of its program which they planned for the fifty-third meeting.

Be it resolved, also, and it is so resolved, that the Branch expresses its profound sorrow at the passing of two distinguished and active members of the Association: Professors Howard A. Hubbard of the University of Arizona and Roland Dennis Hussey of the University of California at Los Angeles. Both were members of the Branch for more than a quarter of a century.

The Committee on Nominations chaired by Raymond J. Sontag, with John S. Galbraith, David Harris, W. Stull Holt, Wilbur Jacobs, William R. Steckel, and Richard H. Wilde, submitted the following nominations, which were unanimously accepted: Francis H. Herrick, President; Frederick H. Soward, Vice-President; John A. Schutz, Secretary-Treasurer; and for three-year terms on the Council: Charles Gates, Henry C. Meyer, and Armin Rappaport. Three new members of the Board of Editors, Pacific Historical Review, were also elected: Herman Deutsch, Robert V. Hine, and Margaret Ormsby. The Board of Editors re-elected John W. Caughey as managing editor of the Pacific Historical Review and August Frugé as its business manager. Waldemar Westergaard was named chairman of the Committee on Awards, and John D. Hicks was re-elected for a three-year term.

The Pacific Coast Branch Award for 1960 was given to Leonard J. Arrington for his Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900. The Committee also voted honorable mention to Max L. Heyman for his Prudent Soldier: A Biography of Major-General E.R.S. Canby, 1817-1873, and to John E. Baur for his The Health Seekers of Southern California, 1770-1900. The Award Committee for 1960

consisted of John D. Hicks, chairman, and Waldemar Westergaard and William Davis, S.J. The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award was given to Edward N. Barnhart for his article appearing in the May issue of the Pacific Historical Review, "The Individual Exclusion of Japanese Americans in World War II."

The Program Committee for 1961 will be chaired by Raymond Kooker of the University of Southern California and has the following members: Eugene Anderson, John Carroll, Donald Cutter, Galvin Langmuir, Howard Payne, John B. Rae, Wilbur Shepper-son, and Benson Wheeler. The Local Arrangements Committee is chaired by H. Brett Melendy of San Jose State College.

November 15, 1960.

JOHN A. SCHUTZ, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1960

Balance, Jan. 1, 1960.....		\$1,524.93
Income:		
American Historical Association subvention.....		300.00
Publicity.....		
1960 Convention fees.....		
Total.....		<u>\$1,824.93</u>
Expenditures:		
Program Committee.....	\$33.00	
Program Expense.....	6.98	
Printing program.....	91.52	
Pacific Coast Branch Award.....	100.00	
Award's program expense.....	6.20	
Binding of.....	26.40	
Travel.....	65.50	
Insurance.....	5.00	
Program mailing.....	75.00	
Misc. stamps, telephone, etc.....	20.00	
Secretarial Assistance.....	37.00	
Transfer of funds to Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund.....	200.00	667.40
Balance, Dec. 1, 1960.....		<u>\$1,157.53</u>
The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Fund		
Balance, Jan. 1, 1960.....		1,643.53
Income:		
Interest.....		133.01
Transferred Funds of Branch.....		200.00
Total.....		<u>\$1,976.54</u>
Expenditures:		
Award for 1960.....	\$100.00	100.00
Balance, Dec. 1, 1960.....		<u>\$1,876.54</u>
December 1, 1960		

JOHN A. SCHUTZ, Secretary-Treasurer.