

*Annual Report*  
OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL  
ASSOCIATION



FOR THE YEAR

1964



VOLUME 1



*Proceedings*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

*Washington, D.C.*

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## Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1965.

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 1964.

Respectfully,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, Secretary.

III

## Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1965.

SIR: As provided by law, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1964. This consists of two volumes in one.

Volume I contains the proceedings of the Association for 1964, and the report of the secretary-treasurer for the Pacific Coast Branch for 1964.

Volume II will contain the Writings on American History for 1962.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, 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 2,900 to 4,300. 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 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 AHA Newsletter, published bi-monthly October through June and distributed to members, contains news of general educational interest and staff appointments and changes, as well as notices of the Professional Register. 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.

The Association possesses 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 funds, restricted and unrestricted, and including foundation grants, amount to \$948,092.26 if the book value of permanent investments is used. If market values, according

to the August 31, 1964 appraisal are used, the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,302,242.55. These funds 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 13,000 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, D.C. 20003.

## PRIZES

The Association offers the following prizes:

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize. \$300. Awarded in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print (first or second book) in the field of European history. Submit work by June 1 year of award. Committee chairman: Professor Theodore Hamerow, University of Wisconsin (Madison). Last award, 1964, Professor Archibald S. Foord, Yale University, His Majesty's Opposition 1714-1830 (Oxford University Press, 1964).

Troyer Steele Anderson Prize. Awarded every ten years beginning in 1970 to the person whom the Council of the Association considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association during the preceding ten years.

George Louis Beer Prize. \$300. Awarded annually for the best work by a young scholar (first or second book) in manuscript or in print on European international history since 1895. Submit work by June 1 year of award. Committee chairman: Professor Victor Mamatey, Florida State University. Last award, 1964, jointly to Professor Ivo J. Lederer, Yale University, Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference (Yale University Press), and Professor Harold I. Nelson, University of Toronto, Land and Power: British and Allied Policy on Germany's Frontiers, 1916-19 (University of Toronto Press).

Albert J. Beveridge Award. \$1500 plus publication. Awarded annually for the best complete original manuscript (50,000-150,000 words) in English on American history (history of the United States, Canada, and Latin America). Must be author's first or second work. Carbon copies unacceptable. In 1965 submit by May 1. Committee chairman: Professor Richard M. Morse, Yale University. Last award, 1964, Professor Linda Grant De Pauw, George Mason College, The Eleventh Pillar: New York State and the Federal Constitution.

John H. Dunning Prize. \$300. Awarded biennially in the even-numbered years for a monograph in manuscript or in print on any

subject relating to American history. Submit by June 1 year of award. Committee chairman: Professor Thomas Cochran, University of Pennsylvania. Last award, 1964, John and LaWanda Cox, Politics, Principle, and Prejudice, 1865-1866 (Free Press of Glencoe).

Clarence H. Haring Prize. \$500. Awarded every five years beginning in 1965 to that Latin American who, in the opinion of the Committee, has published the most outstanding book in Latin American history during the preceding five years. The Stanford University Press has expressed an interest in publishing an English translation of the book so honored. Committee chairman: Professor Lewis Hanke, Columbia University.

Littleton-Griswold Prize in Legal History. \$500. Awarded biennially for a best published work in the legal history of the American colonies and of the United States to 1900. Committee chairman: Judge Edward Dumbauld, 614 New Federal Building, Pittsburgh.

Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize. \$100. Awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of Modern British, British Imperial, and British Commonwealth history written by an American citizen. Committee chairman: Professor Robert Walcott, Wooster College. Last award, 1961, Professor Mark H. Curtis, University of California (Los Angeles), Oxford and Cambridge in Transition (Oxford University Press, 1959).

Watumull Prize. \$500. Awarded in the even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India originally published in the United States. Submit three copies of work by September 15 year of award. Committee chairman: Professor Stephen N. Hay, Harvard University. Last award, 1964, jointly to Professor Charles A. Drekmeier, Stanford University, Kingship and Community in India (Stanford University Press, 1962), and Professor Charles H. Heimsath, American University, Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform (Princeton University Press, 1964).

# 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 by December 7 and supported by the names of 200 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 re-appointment. 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 1965

## OFFICERS

### PRESIDENT

FREDERIC C. LANE  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

### VICE PRESIDENT

ROY F. NICHOLS  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

### TREASURER

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

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LOUIS B. WRIGHT  
400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

### MANAGING EDITOR

HENRY R. WINKLER  
400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

### ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER RUNDELL, JR.  
400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

## COUNCIL

### EX OFFICIO

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

### FORMER PRESIDENTS

CHARLES H. McILWAIN  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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.

ALLAN NEVINS

Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CARL BRIDENBAUGH

Brown University, Providence, R.I.

CRANE BRINTON

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

JULIAN P. BOYD

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton, N.J.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

ROBERT F. BYRNES

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. (term expires 1966)

JOHN K. FAIRBANK

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1968)

WALLACE K. FERGUSON

University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario (term expires 1967)

RICHARD HOFSTADTER

Columbia University, New York, N.Y. (term expires 1967)

WALTER JOHNSON

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (term expires 1965)

CHARLES F. MULLETT

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (term expires 1965)

CARL E. SCHORSKE

University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (term expires 1968)

LOUIS B. WRIGHT

400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. (term expires 1966)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FREDERIC C. LANE, CHAIRMAN

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

JULIAN P. BOYD

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton, N.J.

ROBERT F. BYRNES

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

WALTER JOHNSON

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ELMER LOUIS KAYSER

George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

ROY F. NICHOLS

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY R. WINKLER

400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT

400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

## Committees and Delegates

FOR 1965

Board of Trustees.--W. A. W. Stewart, Jr., United States Trust Co. of New York, 37 Broad Street, New York City, chairman--term expires 1968; Percy Ebbott, Chase National Bank, Pine and Nassau Streets, New York City--term expires 1966; Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon, Tucker, Anthony and R. L. Day, 120 Broadway, New York City--term expires 1969; 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.

Nominating Committee.--John Higham, University of Michigan, chairman; Hans W. Gatzke, Yale University;\* Charles Gibson, State University of Iowa;\* S. W. Halperin, University of Chicago; David M. Potter, Stanford University.\*

Board of Editors of the American Historical Review.--Henry R. Winkler, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, Managing Editor; Gordon Craig, Stanford University--term expires in 1968; Richard Current, University of Wisconsin--term expires in 1965; John W. Hall, Yale University--term expires in 1968; Henry May, University of California (Berkeley)\*--term expires in 1969; Charles Mullett, University of Missouri--term expires 1966; Robert R. Palmer, Washington University--term expires 1968; Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University--term expires 1967; C. Bradford Welles, Yale University--term expires 1967.

Committee on Ancient History.--Chester Starr, University of Illinois, chairman; Paul Alexander, University of Michigan; T. R. S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College.

Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.--Lester Cappon, Institute of Early American History and Culture, chairman;\* John R. Alden, Duke University; Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society;\* Julian P. Boyd, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson; Lyman H. Butterfield, The Adams Papers; Oliver W. Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission;\* Alfred A. Knopf, New York City; William J. Van Schreeven, Archivist of Virginia;\* Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University.

Committee on Committees.--Donald Emerson, University of Washington; Joe Frantz, University of Texas; Louis Morton, Dartmouth College; Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College.

Committee on Graduate Work in History.--Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University, chairman; Thomas D. Clark, University of Kentucky; Richard Hofstadter, Columbia University; Charles Sellers, University of California (Berkeley); John Snell, Tulane University; Richard J. Storr, University of Chicago.

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\*New member this year.

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship.--Kenneth Stamp, University of California (Berkeley), chairman; Julian P. Boyd, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson;\* Richard Current, University of Wisconsin; Frederic C. Lane, Johns Hopkins University;\* Frank Vandiver, Rice University.

Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government.--Charles Barker, Johns Hopkins University, chairman; Arthur Bestor, University of Washington; Wood Gray, George Washington University; Thomas LeDuc, Oberlin College; Richard Leopold, Northwestern University; Maurice Matloff, Washington, D.C.; Louis Morton, Dartmouth College; Jeannette Nichols, University of Pennsylvania; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Washington, D.C.

Committee on Honorary Members.--Oscar Handlin, Harvard University, chairman; Howard Cline, Library of Congress; John K. Fairbank, Harvard University; Val R. Lorwin, University of Oregon; George Mosse, University of Wisconsin; Franklin Scott, Northwestern University.

Committee on International Historical Activities.--Arthur Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Raymond Grew, University of Michigan; Waldo Leland, Washington, D.C.; Richard Pipes, Harvard University; John Rath, Rice University; Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College; Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College; Eugen Weber, University of California (Los Angeles).

Committee on the Professional Register.--Walter Rundell, Jr., American Historical Association, chairman; Dean Albertson, Brooklyn College; Harold Davis, American University; Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University; Rayford Logan, Howard University.

Committee on Research Needs.--Roderic Davison, George Washington University; David Donald, Johns Hopkins University; Hunter Dupree, University of California (Berkeley); Charles Gibson, State University of Iowa; John Higham, University of Michigan; Earl Pritchard, University of Arizona.

Committee on Scholarly Historical Resources.--Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University, chairman; Howard Cline, Library of Congress; David Dowd, University of Florida; Dewey Grantham, Vanderbilt University; Walter Johnson, University of Chicago; Melville J. Ruggles, Council on Library Resources; James E. Skipper, Association of Research Libraries; John Snell, Tulane University; Burton Stein, University of Minnesota.

Committee on Teaching (Service Center for Teachers of History).--Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University, chairman; Robert Coon, Lakewood, Colorado; Margareta Faissler, Baltimore, Maryland; Frank Freidel, Harvard University; Stanley Idzerda, Michigan State University; Agnes Meyer, Washington, D.C.; Jim Pearson, University of Texas; Wilson Smith, University of California (Davis); L. S. Stavrianos, Northwestern University.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.--Theodore Hame-row, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Joel Colton, Duke University;\* Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study.\*

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\*New member this year.

Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize.--Victor Mamatey, Florida State University, chairman; Charles Delzell, Vanderbilt University; Piotr Wandycz, Indiana University.

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award.--Richard Morse, Yale University, chairman; Alexander DeConde, University of California (Santa Barbara); David Shannon, University of Wisconsin; Lawrence W. Townner, Newberry Library.

Committee on the John H. Dunning Prize.--Thomas Cochran, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Wesley Frank Craven, Princeton University; Don Fehrenbacher, Stanford University.

Committee on the Clarence H. Haring Prize.\*\*--Lewis Hanke, Columbia University, chairman; Thomas McGann, University of Texas; James R. Scobie, Indiana University.

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund.--Edward Dumbauld, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, chairman; John J. Biggs, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware; William B. Hamilton, Duke University; George L. Haskins, University of Pennsylvania; Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University; Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University; David J. Mays, Richmond, Virginia; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota; Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University.

Committee on the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize.--Robert J. Walcott, College of Wooster, chairman; Jack Hexter, Yale University; Wallace MacCaffrey, Haverford College; R. K. Webb, Columbia University; David Willson, University of Minnesota.

Committee on the Watumull Prize.--Stephen N. Hay, Harvard University, chairman; Norman Palmer, University of Pennsylvania; \* Burton Stein, University of Minnesota.

Three committees appointed jointly by other historical associations and the American Historical Association are:

Canadian-United States Committee for Cooperation.--Mason Wade, University of Rochester, U.S. chairman; John Galbraith, University of California (San Diego); Robin Winks, Yale University; R. A. Preston, Royal Military College, Canadian chairman; G. M. Craig, University of Toronto; C. P. Stacey, University of Toronto.

The Historical Association (Britain) and American Historical Association Committee on National Bias in Textbooks.--E. H. Dance, G. R. Potter, Reginald F. Treharne (British members), and Ray A. Billington, Richard McCormick, Caroline Robbins (United States members).

Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Historical Association Committee on Censorship in Textbooks.--Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College, chairman; W. D. Aeschbacher, Mississippi Valley Historical Association; Ray A. Billington, Huntington Library; Vernon Carstensen, University of Washington; John Caughey, University of California (Los Angeles); Thomas D. Clark, University of Kentucky; John E. Dickey, Valley Station, Kentucky; John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago; Joe Frantz, University of Texas; Erling M. Hunt, Columbia University; R. W. Patrick, University of Florida.

\*New member this year.

\*\*New committee this year.

The Executive Secretary is ex-officio member of all but the nominating and prize committees.

Delegates of the American Historical Association.--American Council of Learned Societies: George Pierson, Yale University--term expires 1968. International Committee of Historical Sciences: Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College (Bureau)--term expires 1965; Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania (Assembly)--term expires 1965. Joint Anglo-American Committee on British Bibliographies: Stanley Pargellis. National Historical Publications Commission: Lyman H. Butterfield, Massachusetts Historical Society--term expires 1967; Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College--term expires 1965. Social Education: Thomas C. Mendenhall, Smith College--term expires 1965; Walter Rundell, Jr., Washington, D.C.--term expires 1966. Social Science Research Council: William O. Aydelotte, State University of Iowa--term expires 1967; Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University--term expires 1966; Louis Morton, Dartmouth College--term expires 1965.

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association were made in 1964: Donald C. Cutter of the University of New Mexico at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the University of New Mexico on February 25 and 26; Allen D. Breck of the University of Denver at the centennial convocation of the University of Denver on March 5; Ralph W. Helfrich of Indianola, Iowa, at the inauguration of Ralph C. John as president of Simpson College on April 5; Bruce R. Pulliam of Methodist College at the inauguration of Lucius S. Weaver as president of Methodist College on April 10; Leonidas Dodson of the University of Pennsylvania and Rufus W. Rauch, Jr., of Temple University at the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 10-11; Paul Birdsall of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, at the installation of Lawrence C. Wanlass as president of the College of the Virgin Islands on April 11; LeRoy P. Graf of the University of Tennessee at the inauguration of H. LaMarr Rice as president of Lincoln Memorial University on April 17; Earle E. Thorpe of North Carolina College at the inauguration of Samuel P. Massie, Jr., as president of North Carolina College on April 25; Donald A. White of Hollins College at the inauguration of Perry F. Kendig as president of Roanoke College on April 25; Clement Eaton of the University of Kentucky at the inauguration of John W. Oswald as president of the University of Kentucky on April 28; George Huppert of California State College at Hayward at the dedication of California State College at Hayward on May 2; R. John Rath of Rice University at the inauguration of William H. Hinton as president of Houston Baptist College on May 8; Robert W. Rhoads of the Drexel Institute of Technology at the inauguration of William W. Hagerty as president of the Drexel Institute of Technology on May 12; Alfred R. Thomas of the University of Alabama at the inauguration of Howard M. Phillips as president of Birmingham-Southern College on May 14; Oscar J. Falnes of New York University at the opening of the Information Pavilion of the Hall of



Fame on May 30; Joseph H. Parks of the University of Georgia at the seventh national assembly of the Civil War Centennial Commission on June 10-12; Howard F. Cline of the Library of Congress at the thirty-sixth International Congress of Americanists; Dean Albertson of Brooklyn College at the inauguration of Ralph G. Hoxie as chancellor of Long Island University, C. W. Post College on October 9; Donald C. Cutter of the University of New Mexico at the dedication of St. John's College (Santa Fe) on October 10; Henry F. May of the University of California (Berkeley) at the inauguration of Robert J. Arnott as president of Berkeley Baptist Divinity School on October 13; Mildred Campbell of Vassar College at the inauguration of Alan Simpson as president of Vassar College on October 16; William C. Rector of Wisconsin State University (Superior) at the inauguration of Karl W. Meyer as president of Wisconsin State University (Superior) on October 16; Thomas R. Ross of Davis and Elkins College at the inauguration of Gordon E. Hermanson as president of Davis and Elkins College on October 21; Andrew Rolle of Occidental College at Loyola University of Los Angeles' academic convocation to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Jesuit Higher Education in Los Angeles on October 22; Daniel S. Buczek of Fairfield University at the inauguration of William C. McInnes as president of Fairfield University on October 24; Bronis J. Kaslas of Wilkes College at the inauguration of Lane D. Kilburn as president of King's College on October 31; B. B. Lightfoot of Southwest Missouri State College at the inauguration of Earnest S. Brandenburg as president of Drury College on November 6; C. Gregory Crampton of the University of Utah at the inauguration of James C. Fletcher as president of the University of Utah on November 5-6; Nelson M. Blake of Syracuse University at the inauguration of William L. Reilly as president of Le Moyne College on November 10; Ronald F. Matthias of Wartburg College at the inauguration of John W. Bachman as president of Wartburg College on November 11; Robert Schwarz of Florida Atlantic University at the inauguration of Kenneth R. Willimas as president of Florida Atlantic University on November 12; Charles A. Barker of Johns Hopkins University at the inauguration of Joseph A. Sellinger as president of Loyola College on November 12; Lawrence E. Breeze of Jacksonville University at the inauguration of Robert H. Spiro as president of Jacksonville University on November 20; William C. Pool of Southwest Texas State College at the inauguration of the president of Southwest Texas State College on November 20; Gilbert C. Fite of the University of Oklahoma at the inauguration of John F. Olson as president of Oklahoma City University on December 2; Walter Rundell, Jr., of the American Historical Association at the 175th anniversary convocation and inauguration of Gerard J. Campbell as president of Georgetown University on December 3.

## PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OFFICERS FOR 1965

### PRESIDENT

JOHN S. GALBRAITH  
University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

### VICE PRESIDENT

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Reed College, Portland, Ore.

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The above officers and the following elected members:

LEONARD J. ARRINGTON  
Utah State University, Logan, Utah (term expires 1966)

JOHN E. POMFRET  
Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif. (term expires 1966)

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

JOSIAH C. RUSSELL  
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (term expires 1965)

KENNETH M. STAMPP  
University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (term expires 1966)

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

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

GORDON WRIGHT  
Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. (term expires 1965)

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PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL  
ASSOCIATION  
for  
1964

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## THE WASHINGTON MEETING, 1964

The Seventy-ninth Annual Meeting of the Association was held at the Shoreham and Sheraton-Park Hotels in Washington, December 28-30, 1964. The April number of the American Historical Review printed a brief account of preparation of the program and the criteria that guided the committee in developing the sessions. The report below details the content of sessions and the individual papers represented. Prompt and accurate summaries were returned for all but a small handful of sessions by the chairmen or other persons designated for this duty.

For a program as complex as ours has become, ordering a report resembles developing a note system for writing the Decline and Fall or the Rise of the West. The simple five-part arrangement here employed provides for Latin American and Canadian sessions along with United States history in the category "American." Similarly ancient, medieval, Slavic, and modern European sessions are grouped under "European," in a rough chronological sequence. These are followed by "Asian" and "African" sessions. Papers that might fall into special slots in an infinitely divisible system are placed in the first section, "General." These include sessions on methodology, topics covering more than one field of research, and some that might be called "other." Many are of general interest or of interest to the generalist.

### I. GENERAL SESSIONS

A capacity audience attended the joint session with the National Council for the Social Studies on history in the high school curriculum. Isidore Starr, Queens College, presided. Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University, gave the principal paper, "The Impossible Takes a Little Longer: The Role of History in the High School Curriculum." Strayer defended the central role of history in the high school curriculum as the most effective and dramatic vehicle for conveying the story of man. The impossible is being asked of those who are assigned to teach non-American history in one year. A three-year sequence is desirable, with one and a half years each for American and non-American. The non-American history course should include the study of at least one early pre-industrial society, one non-Western society, more detailed coverage of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the history of science and technology, and some problems in comparative history. In her commentary Phyllis Sparks, DuVal Senior High School, Prince Georges County, Maryland, remarked that the session brought into public discussion important problems in high school history instruction. She found encouraging the evidence of the professional historian's interest in the role of history in the secondary schools. Angus J. Johnston, New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois, challenged several of Strayer's statements. Johnston specifically disagreed that the high school course in United States history is adequately taught, citing recent studies to show how poorly the subject is presented in the typical high school. Instead of tinkering with the mechanics of courses, he called for better textbooks and better teacher training. He urged that the colleges stop treating M.A. candidates as second-class citizens and try to imbue graduate students who intend to teach at the secondary level with a deeper sense of belonging to the historical profession.

Four scholars representing different research interests and points of view made up the panel for "The Rise of the West: An Appraisal" under the chairmanship of Frederic C. Lane, Johns Hopkins University. Commenting favorably on McNeill's large framework that embraces the whole human community in time and space, Theodore von Laue,

Washington University, observed that the kind of unity imposed on history by the West tends to annul itself because of the nature of the model which the West has constructed. Even anti-Western revolts are interpreted in terms of nationalism, material desires, and global missions--all Western characteristics. Arthur F. Wright, Yale University, proposed a comparative approach for valuable insights. For example, if we inquire why Chinese civilization in 1700 appears to have been more "modern" than European at the same date and then why the situation was reversed in 1900, the answer increases our understanding of the special characteristics of Western civilization. Richard N. Frye, Harvard University, spoke on the possibilities of independent internal developments. It is unsafe to assume cultural borrowings merely because of similarities between two cultures, as for example in assuming the influence of Indian mysticism in the Mediterranean lands. Stringfellow Barr, Rutgers University, stressed the need for exploring formal and final causes as well as material causes of historical development. Only by intuition does one man understand another in any interesting way. William H. McNeill, University of Chicago and author of *The Rise of the West*, commented on the remarks of the panelists. He argued that invention has always been much more difficult and uncommon than imitation. Consequently if a similar development occurred in two cultures and if the possibility of borrowing existed, it is more reasonable to assume borrowing than to assume independent invention, unless of course there is evidence of independent invention.

The joint session with the Society of American Archivists under the chairmanship of Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania, centered on "Publication of Historical Source Materials." Lester J. Cappon, Institute of Early American History and Culture, gave "A Rationale for Historical Editing--Past and Present," a complete and well contrived history of historical editing in the United States during the past seventy-five years. He suggested that the National Historical Publications Commission might prepare guides for editorial procedures and other helpful material. He also urged that graduate history departments include training for editorial work in their programs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission, made a careful analysis of "The Program of the National Historical Publications Commission." He concluded with an appeal for suggestions from historians as to the next steps in shaping publication policy, indicating the Commission's interest in other than biographical projects, possibly in areas of topical history. Edmund S. Morgan, Yale University, emphasized the need for higher scholarly regard for editorial work and suggested adding editors to history departments to conduct seminars. Wood Gray, George Washington University, discussed various forms of mechanical reproduction which could be used to supplement letterpress editorial projects.

At the luncheon conference of the Society of American Archivists C. P. Stacey, University of Toronto, gave the address, "Some Pros and Cons of the Access Problem."

No formal paper was presented at the session, "The Review Reviewed." With John W. Caughey, University of California (Los Angeles), in the chair, a panel composed of Leo Gersho, New York University, W. Stull Holt, University of Washington, Charles F. Mullett, University of Missouri, Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College, and Henry R. Winkler, editor *American Historical Review*, took on all comers in a genteel free-for-all. In this useful session the panelists, all experienced in the production of the *Review*, offered explanations of how the work goes, what problems arise, what decisions have to be made and how they are made, and what limitations are built into the issuing of a quarterly that undertakes to cover all fields of history and to notice critically all significant publications in all fields. Evidently the *Review* has measured up. In the opinion of the chairman, himself a noted editor, "The questions offered had very few barbs and not much challenge of existing procedures."

At the session devoted to "Nationalism--Then and Now," three historians, with Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College, in the chair, presented scholarly analyses of the sentiment to an audience varying from 200 to 250. Otto Pflanze, University of Minnesota, examined European varieties from 1848 to 1870 and how these were employed by statesmen,

for example, Napoleon III and Bismarck, as weapons of foreign policy. Arno J. Mayer, Princeton University, spoke of four types of nationalism at the time of the peace-making in 1918-19 and of how these were used by postwar leaders to thwart reform and revolution and preserve the status quo. And Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin, revealed how African nationalism, arising out of Negro-African resentment of white arrogance, was promoted by elites to create states where nations, in the usual sense, seldom existed. Two generalizations with the usual exceptions, seem possible: (1) Nationalism has been "an easy joiner." (2) In western Europe the state preceded the nation, in eastern Europe the nation the state, in Africa both the nation and the state had to be created. In the vigorous discussion following the papers one question dominated. Were the new nationalisms similar to the old? The answers, as might be expected among historians, varied.

Frederick B. Artz, Oberlin College, presided at a session on "Eighteenth Century Art: The Problem of Periodization." Edward E. Lowinsky, University of Chicago, illustrated his paper, "Taste, Style and Ideology in Eighteenth Century Music," by playing sections of typical works on the piano. The main emphasis was on the transition from Baroque to Rococo, Rococo style, lighter in texture and stressing melodic line, gained in grace and gaiety but at the same time lost in depth and force. Philipp Fehl, University of North Carolina, considered "Change and Stability in the Hierarchy of Genres in Eighteenth-Century Painting." Illustrating his points with selected slides, Fehl showed that through much of the century the most respected form of painting was historical subjects. As the century proceeded more esteem was accorded genre paintings and still life.

A large audience attended a session on "The Roman Catholic Church in the English-Speaking World" presided over by Sir Denis Brogan, Peterhouse, Cambridge University. The first paper, "The Genesis of the American Parochial School System" by Robert D. Cross, Columbia University, discussed the Catholic response to the growth of universal education. Laity and some bishops had reservations about the advisability of a general parochial school system. Generally German Catholics displayed greater zeal than Irish Catholics until the second generation. By 1910, however, the decision for a general parochial school system was assumed to be desirable. Josef L. Altholz, University of Minnesota, followed with "The Reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church in Victorian England." The history of English Catholicism has been too much in literary terms, the discussion of Newman. Administrative changes have been ignored as well as the motives behind them, for example the giving of canonical status to the missionary church. The church was beset with problems. Disputes arose over the division of funds. Administrative machinery was badly understaffed. Parish priests resisted episcopal authority. Emmet Larkin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave the final paper, "Capital Investment, Economic Growth, and the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland." Under more favorable conditions, socially and politically, in the nineteenth century the Catholic Church expanded. The vast increase in population made the church "revenue rich and capital poor." The great physical growth occurred 1850-1900. The church became relatively richer while the Catholic middle class got relatively poorer. The church invested prudently, probably too prudently in view of its position as the chief investor in Ireland. The church thus limited use of risk capital and its social structure and social attitude effected the creation of a version of "the Protestant ethic." J. B. Conacher, University of Toronto, acted as commentator.

At the annual luncheon of the Society of Church History Albert C. Outler, Southern Methodist University, delivered the presidential address on the topic: "Theodosius' Horse: Reflections on the Predicament of the Church Historians." Taking the accidental death of Theodosius II (A. D. 450) and its radical consequences as a signal case of the fortuitous character of historical events, Outler argued for a principle of radical indeterminacy in historical knowledge. The indeterminacy-principle actually aids the cause of the church historian, for it relieves him of the equally odious embarrassments of traditional "providential views of history" and its naturalistic antitheses. Further it gives the church historian a lead for the telling of his story as objectively and as

plausibly as his data and skill allow and all with a view to prompting meaningful insights rather than proffering invalid "causal explanations."

"Peace Research and the Historian," chaired by Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan, included three papers, which showed the broad possibilities for research in this field. A paper by Calvin D. Davis, Duke University, "The United States and the Movement for a Third Hague Peace Conference," traced the evolution of plans for a conference in 1914, showing the attitude of the new Wilson administration and the agitation of outside peace groups, especially the Carnegie Endowment and the American Peace Society. Despite some doubts of Wilson's interest when he came to office, peace advocates found him willing (or Bryan interested) to press for the necessary preparatory steps. William Neumann, Goucher College, read "The Redefinition of National Mission in the Context of a Peaceful World," written jointly with S. P. Oakley, Old College, Edinburgh. This paper explored the accommodation in Sweden, and to a lesser extent Denmark, of public opinion to a sharp downward shift in her position of power. The Swedish portion of the paper, beginning with the defeat of Charles XII at Poltava, emphasized conflict between the "Caps" who were ready to accept the fact of Russia's rise and the "Hats" who sought revenge. Public opinion slowly accommodated to reality in the face of political agitation by the revanchists and set a hopeful example for other states. Joel T. Rosenthal, State University of New York at Stony Brook, concerned himself chiefly with the fifteenth-century phase of conflict in "England and the Hundred Years War: A Medieval Cold War." The interest of Henry V was essentially personal and in a sense un-national. The English people were gradually alienated from the war when it failed to provide glorious victories and opportunities for reward. This long and unsuccessful war failed in each of its objectives: to channel the violence of contemporary society toward an outside enemy, to foster national patriotism, and to gain military and economic prizes. As commentator, Arthur I. Waskow, Institute for Policy Studies, considered the three papers as within the purview of "peace research" and related, however tenuously, to the preservation of peace in the contemporary world. The session was followed by an organizational meeting, chaired by Waskow, to explore possibilities of continued cooperative efforts in this field.

At "Approaches to American Social History," with Sigmund Diamond, Columbia University, in the chair, a large audience heard two speakers on different aspects of the subject. In his paper, "Social History and the Behavioral Sciences," John Lankford, Wisconsin State College (River Falls), reviewed earlier sessions at the AHA on social history and pointed out that significant work had been accomplished not by attempts to determine the content of social history but by application of new concepts and methodologies, derived largely from the behavioral sciences, to traditional areas of historical inquiry. The speaker illustrated these concepts and methodologies and demonstrated their effusiveness in the field of history by reference to an undergraduate seminar. Timothy Smith, University of Minnesota, devoted his paper to "New Approaches to Twentieth Century Immigration History." He discussed the implications of recent studies of the ethnic history of Minnesota mining towns for the general history of immigration to the United States. Data derived from the history of religion, business, labor, and education contradict the view that immigration history is essentially the story of alienation and conflict. Comparative studies are needed to throw light on the relative effectiveness of institutions making for immigrant assimilation. Rowland Berthoff, Washington University, disagreed sharply in his commentary with the notion of transforming the writing of history by the application of behavioral concepts and methods and calling the result social history. Social history must be defined in terms of some body of content. Lewis Coser, Brandeis University, expressed his pleasure at finding the papers abreast recent developments in the social sciences and hospitable to their contributions. He warned that the social sciences in their present state of development cannot be expected to solve problems with which historians have been grappling for years. He suggested mutual benefits from historical study of a number of hypotheses deriving from sociological research.

Franklin L. Baumer, Yale University, presided at the joint session with the History of Science Society, "Science and Revolutionary Politics." Charles Gillispie, Princeton University, gave the first paper, "The French Revolution," in which he dealt with the interaction between science (and scientists) and the Revolution. Scientists played a role in war production and the creation of new institutions. The reciprocal influence of the Revolution on science appears principally in "Positivism," mathematics, chemistry, and biology. Donald Fleming, Harvard University, speaking on "The German Revolution of 1848," found the chief link with science in the "medical reform" of Rudolf Virchow, pioneer in cellular pathology. Virchow and his allies focussed upon disease as a social malady induced by gross inequalities in wealth and power. The medical reformers of 1848 proclaimed a constitutional right to as much health for the individual as medicine and society could afford. Although reaction triumphed at the time, many of the medical reformers' ideals were gradually realized in piecemeal fashion. In the final paper, "The Russian Revolution," David Joravsky, Brown University, viewed the natural sciences under Soviet power through the life histories of the Vavilov brothers, one a biologist, the other a physicist. The Marxist-Leninist faith in science, which Stalin shared, cannot account for the fate of physics and biology under the Soviet regime. Physics fared better than biology, since only a fraction of Marxist-Leninist ideologists attacked physics, while biology was overwhelmed by the practical men of Soviet agriculture. The chairman remarked on the importance of the joint session with the AHA as a common meeting ground for general historians and historians of science.

To open the joint session with the American Military Institute on "Technology and Strategy in the First World War" the chairman, James D. Atkinson, Georgetown University, read a brief statement pointing out that the scientific-technical community played a significant role in warfare for the first time in World War I. Following this introduction Philip K. Lundeborg, Smithsonian Institution, gave "The Impact of Underseas Warfare on Strategy." Submarine and mine warfare exerted profound influence on the peripheral strategy of the Entente and paralyzed Anglo-French efforts to give military support to Russia. Through effective exploitation of underseas warfare technology, Germany projected her naval power far beyond the operational radius of the High Seas Fleet. As a result the British Grand Fleet took a passive posture initially, abandoned the Dardanelles venture, and never gained the control of the North Sea to proceed toward carrying out Admiral Lord Fisher's Baltic project. The U-boat crisis of 1917 diverted support from Russia thus contributing to gradual elimination of Russia from the Entente. The second paper, "Technology and Tactics on the Eve of World War I," by Stephen E. Ambrose, Johns Hopkins University, dealt with the period 1861-1914 when tacticians faced a prolonged crisis growing always more acute. Rapid-fire rifles, the machine gun, and quick-firing artillery added to the power of defense. Tacticians, notably duPicq and Upton made intelligent and imaginative attempts to find tactical solutions to new defensive power but without success. The tank restored movement and gave the offensive an even chance. Thus, technology changed a situation that technology had created. John Miller, Jr., Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, commented that in the end underseas warfare had failed the Germans in World War I. He observed that underseas warfare in both wars of this century should lead naval historians to have another look at Mahan's strictures. Miller agreed with Ambrose's analysis. Tibor Kerekes, Boston College, pointed out that any assessment of German naval strategy must take into account the pre-war alliance system.

## II. AMERICAN SESSIONS

At the annual dinner session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association George E. Mowry, University of California (Los Angeles), presided. Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin, gave the dinner address, "The American Exploration of Dreams and Dreamers." He noted the neglect by European writers and scholars and by American intellectual and literary historians of the causes, nature, and meaning of nocturnal dreams. By an analysis of the use of dreams in American literature and of the



discussion of the phenomenon in American philosophy, religion, psychology, and ethnology from the seventeenth century to our own day. Curti showed how the American interest not only reflected European dominant and competing theories about dreams but added, often significantly, to man's understanding of this aspect of experience. The paper also illuminated changing American ideas of human nature, particularly shifts from supernatural and metaphysical dualism to somatic and functional conceptions. Anticipations of Freudian theories and competing explanations in the field of experimental psychology were described and analyzed in terms of assumptions about "the American character" and of knowledge about motivation, conscious and unconscious wishes, conflicts, fears, and aspirations.

A large and attentive audience gathered to hear "Local History: Perspectives and Horizons," the joint session with the American Association for State and Local History, under the chairmanship of James H. Rodabaugh, Kent State University. Willis F. Dunbar, Western Michigan University, discussed "Michigan: a Case Study in Population Movement." The frontier thesis of Turner in its traditional sense does not adequately explain the early development of Michigan. The thesis does have validity when applied to later population movements of six successive frontiers--the agricultural, mining, lumbering, recreation, urban, and suburban frontiers. Blake McKelvey, City Historian of Rochester, New York, in a paper on "The National Relevance of Local Urban History," offered the city as a convenient microcosm for the intensive study of movements widely diffused throughout the national macrocosm. Moreover, cities have made significant contributions to national developments and American historians should have a knowledge of these vital urban forces. In "English Local History: Current Work" Wallace T. MacCaffrey, Haverford College, examined an important shift during the present century in the study of local history from the hands of interested local amateurs into those of professional academic historians. In his critique James C. Olson, University of Nebraska, pointed out that while each paper displayed the significance of the interrelationship of local history and that of the larger area, each also argued for the study of local history in and for itself.

The session entitled "History of Museums in the United States," Walter Muir Whitehill, Boston Athenaeum, presiding, was lively without producing sharp disagreement. Clifford K. Shipton, American Antiquarian Society, described the archeological and anthropological collecting of the Society in Worcester between its foundation in 1812 and the end of the nineteenth century. Eventually the Society narrowed its field, turned over valuable material to the Smithsonian Institution, the Peabody Museum at Harvard, and other institutions, and concentrated its efforts on printed and manuscript sources of American history. Louis L. Tucker, Cincinnati Historical Society, discussed "The Western Museum, Cincinnati," founded in 1820 with high scientific ideals. For lack of financial support the museum was vulgarized into a freak and horror show of "popular" appeal. By 1853 it was out of business even as a center of hokum. In the third paper, "The Smithsonian," Wilcomb E. Washburn, Smithsonian Institution, presented Joseph Henry's conception of its purpose. Henry was immensely concerned with the increase of knowledge and was allergic to buildings, exhibits, and other money-wasters aimed at its popular diffusion. The chairman commented on the complementarity of the papers and announced that, with additions, they will be published as a book by the University Press of Virginia.

The joint session with the American Studies Association, "Words Versus Things in American Studies," opened with a capacity audience. Brooke Hindle, New York University, was in the chair. The session focussed on a recent suggestion by John A. Kousser that scholars have relied too heavily upon the written and spoken word and not enough upon "things." In his paper, "Words or Things in the History of American Science," A. Hunter Dupree, University of California (Berkeley), reported that the historian was more concerned with the scientist than with the things of science. While the physical setting and the instruments of science are important, primary reliance must be placed upon writings. Robert T. Handy, Union Theological Seminary, took a similar stand in his paper, "Words or Things in American Religious History." The historian

needs to use both words and things. Neither touches the fundamental concerns of religion directly, but writings furnish better evidence. Both commentators, Marshall W. Fishwick, University of Delaware, and Anthony N. B. Garvan, University of Pennsylvania, urged a less casual and more disciplined study of artifacts and physical evidence than historians have heretofore favored. Spirited discussion from the floor enlivened the closing minutes of the session but did not bridge the gap between the positions maintained by the speakers on the one hand and the commentators on the other.

At the session, "American Political History," chaired by C. Vann Woodward, Yale University, the principal paper by Samuel P. Hays, "New Possibilities for American Political History" was summarized only. The complete paper, circulated in advance to interested members by the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, urged historians to reformulate concepts of the social sciences in terms of change over time and to use election, roll-call votes, and demographic data as well as collective biographies to supplement traditional types of evidence. Machine methods of computation, storage, and recovery now in use make these quantitative data far more available than ever before. Robert A. Dahl, Yale University, presented a dozen propositions that political scientists have tested and established in the study of political behavior of the last two decades and suggested that historians test them for validity in earlier periods of political history. William E. Leuchtenburg, Columbia University, pointed out that historians have been voicing Hays's proposals for sixty years without much effect. He granted them some merit but thought the difficulty of mastering other disciplines formidable and denied that the themes or methods of traditional history have been exhausted. Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania, strongly supported Hays's proposals. He believed that data now being assembled by the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research should begin a new era of historiography.

"Clio and Conservation," chaired by Paul W. Gates, Cornell University, included two main papers. Thomas LeDuc, Oberlin College, speaking on the "Historiography of Conservation," observed that historians have failed to define conservation accurately. Historians have concentrated on the conservation of federal property and have failed to recognize the central problem--conservation of non-federal resources. This basic problem of conserving non-federal resources was created by federal policy but was one incapable of solution by the use of federal power as defined in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Elmo Richardson, University of Washington, discussed "The Tasks Ahead." He lamented the great gap between scholarly and public understanding of resource use as well as the lack of co-operation between researchers in conservation and the men who make resource policy. The tasks ahead are primarily procedural and call for greater access to information concerning research being done. The commentators, Henry P. Caulfield, Jr., Department of Interior, and Lawrence Rakestraw, Michigan Technological University, dwelt on the needs and objectives of conservation history.

"The Peace of Paris, 1783," chaired by Howard Peckham, University of Michigan, filled the Virginia Suite with an overflow audience. Richard B. Morris, Columbia University, gave the single paper, "Myths of the Peacemaking of 1782-83." Morris dismissed as myths the notions that France was faithful to the goal of independence for the United States and that Vergennes could be trusted, that John Jay was inordinately suspicious of the French and unduly delayed negotiations, that Lord Shelburne won the peace for Great Britain by breaking up the Franco-American alliance, that Franklin was a genius at negotiation and always shrewd in his proposals, that John Adams saved the fisheries for the United States. Careful scrutiny of the archives and the private correspondence of English, French, and American officials revises the roles of most of the principals. Shelburne emerges as devious if not downright dishonest, Vergennes as plotting and faithless, and the several European diplomats as both lacking in vision and fearful of the future. The American commissioners, very diverse in character yet complementing one another, were uncompromising instruments of revolution and committed to faith in democratic society. They refused to settle for less than complete independence and a continental domain. Commenting on the paper, Leonard Labaree, Yale University, questioned the interpretation of Franklin as presented by the speaker. Alexander DeConde,

University of California (Santa Barbara), emphasized that self-interest determines the position of a country in negotiations. France cannot be accused of duplicity for not always supporting the desires of the United States. He urged consideration of American aims in the context of European rivalries.

Ralph W. Hidy, Harvard University, presided at the joint session with the Economic History Association on "The First Bank of the United States." Stuart W. Bruchey, Michigan State University, gave the opening paper, "The First Bank of the United States Revisited." Going beyond the materials gathered and published by the late James O. Wettereau, Bruchey outlined by a series of questions some of his approaches to the history of the First Bank. He concentrated on the relationship of the Bank to the purposes of its founder, to the economy, to the state banks, and to the treasury. Hamilton's overall objective was the promotion of economic growth via revitalized public and private credit, but the Bank may have hindered as well as aided realization of this goal. Loans to the government and to merchants may have helped, as did Bank support of public securities, but these aids may have been offset by conservative policies of credit expansion. Thomas P. Govan, New York University, spoke on "Hamilton, the Bank, and the National Economy," posing the thesis that Hamilton recommended establishment of the Bank from a conviction that a sound and effective currency was a common interest of all individuals and economic groups as well as the national treasury. Hamilton held that the conflicting and competitive interests among men were not as significant as their mutual interdependence. The interests of merchants and farmers were inseparably interwoven. Bank opponents, a diverse group, believed that the economy was entirely competitive, a sort of war between farmers and monied interests. They accused Hamilton of seeking to subvert the republic in the interests of a financial oligarchy. The Bank proved, however, to be a "nursery of wealth," stimulating the national economy in both mercantile and agrarian sectors. Clarence Ver Steeg, Northwestern University, and E. James Ferguson, Queens College, commented.

New research on slavery was the burden of a joint session with the Labor Historians, "Slavery as a System of Labor: Some Reconsiderations." Benjamin Quarles, Morgan State College, presided. Melvin Drimmer, Spelman College, Atlanta University Center, asked "Was Slavery Dying Before the Cotton Gin?" The long-prevailing interpretation that the cotton gin saved slavery will not stand up. In the years preceding Whitney's invention the slave trade from Africa continued without abatement, slave prices held firm, and slaveowners gave every indication that they expected slavery to expand. Unquestionably the advent of the cotton gin was a quantitative leap for slavery, but its role was that of abettor not rescuer. Staughton C. Lynd, Yale University, in a paper, "Slavery and the Founding Fathers," maintained that slavery was a major issue at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. Sectional feeling ran high. Confident southerners were willing to arm the new federal government with broad powers; the northerners were placated by the Northwest Ordinance, passed during the weeks the Founding Fathers were meeting. Northern delegates yielded on slavery, permitting it to be enthroned in the Constitution. Northern acquiescence on slavery was based on a belief in the innate inferiority of the Negro and by belief in the sanctity of private property. Winthrop D. Jordan, University of California (Berkeley), traced "Shifting Responses among White Americans to Negro Slave Rebellions." These responses have varied with changing times. In the colonial period the reaction was tough-minded and realistic, a no-quarter attitude which condemned slave insurgents to the rope as a warning. At the Revolution, with its philosophy of freedom, many whites expected that slaves would push for liberty, which they likely deserved. But with the rise of sectionalism the South retreated from the ideology of the Revolution into a defense of slavery as a positive good. The ritual belief that the slave was satisfied with his lot led to soft-pedaling the fear of slave insurrections and to attributing discontent to outside agitators. Both commentators, Stanley Elkins, Smith College, and Milton Cantor, University of Massachusetts, praised the papers as contributions to a growing understanding of slavery in American culture.

In accordance with tradition the president of the Southern Historical Association, Joseph H. Parks, University of Georgia, presided at the joint session. A single paper,

"The Catholics Expand Through the Lower Mississippi Valley, 1800-1850," was read by Walter B. Posey, Agnes Scott College. The Diocese of Louisiana, erected in 1795, administered the establishments of the Roman Catholic Church in the Lower Mississippi Valley during the time of the first bishop, Luis Penalver. His successor, Bishop Louis Du Bourg, moved the episcopal seat to St. Louis, seeking a more congenial atmosphere. From these two cities subsequent bishops undertook to solve some of the problems of the huge diocese: insufficiency of priests and funds, the vast distances, and the scattered communicants. Significant outreach was effected through parochial schools and new magazines. Kentucky proved a fertile field for Catholic growth. Tennessee remained strongly Protestant. In Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas activities were scarcely noticeable before 1850. The Roman Catholic Church was strongly identified with its European origin. The hierarchy made no strong endorsements of reform movements such as temperance or abolition. Its moral indignation was limited to excessive amusements, secret fraternities, and inadequate educational facilities. John Tracy Ellis, University of San Francisco, and Thomas D. Clark, University of Kentucky, commented.

Fritz Redlich, Harvard University, presided at the session on "Jacksonian Politics: The Bank War on Two Fronts." Irene D. Neu, Indiana University, covered "Louisiana Politics and the Bank Act of 1842." The Bank War was imported into Louisiana where the essential conflict was between Creoles and Americans rather than between Democrats and Whigs. The Louisiana Banking Law of 1842 was the work of E. J. Forstall whose efforts were described in detail from hitherto unused materials. Frank Otto Gatell, University of Maryland, advised "Sober Second Thoughts on Van Buren, the Regency, and the Wall Street Conspiracy." No satisfactory explanation has been given of the motives of Jackson and his advisers who started the Bank War. Van Buren and the Albany Regency played no decisive role in the war. There was no Wall Street Conspiracy. In fact strong antagonism existed between Albany and New York City and their respective banks. Van Buren had an interest only in the presidency. Charles G. Sellers, University of California (Berkeley), and Edwin A. Miles, University of Houston, commented approvingly on the papers.

The largest session, "Civil Rights for Negroes," had some twelve hundred persons in the audience. Dewey W. Grantham, Vanderbilt University, presided. A paper, "The Enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1875," given by John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago, examined the efforts of aggrieved parties to use the law, the resistance to its enforcement, the varied reaction of federal officials in Washington and in the field, and the role of the judiciary in the long period that culminated in Supreme Court emasculation of the act in 1883. In explaining why the act was never effectively enforced, Franklin pointed to the controversy that surrounded its enactment, the lukewarm attitude of federal officials, the unconscionable delay of the Supreme Court in passing on its constitutionality, and the fact that the law had long before "become a casualty in the war of the white supremacists." In her paper, "Civil Rights in the District of Columbia, 1862-1953," Constance McLaughlin Green surveyed the revolution of civil rights legislation in the District of Columbia during the 1860's and early 1870's. These laws built a sturdy but not indestructible edifice of civil rights on what was initially a flimsy foundation. Later the lack of support for civil rights in other parts of the country, the changed temper of Congress after 1880, and, most important of all, the permanent loss of local suffrage in 1878 contributed to the loss of Negro rights in the nation's capital. Beginning in the 1920's District Negroes made significant efforts to reassert their rights as citizens. These efforts are linked to the contemporary civil rights movement. Both commentators praised the two papers. James W. Silver, University of Mississippi, questioned assumptions of both papers, contending that an enormous change had occurred in the United States since the period of Reconstruction and its aftermath. He expressed the opinion that historians and other teachers had a solemn obligation "to bring the constant pressure of education against prejudice which will always be present." Elsie Lewis, Howard University, expressed doubt that Washingtonians during Reconstruction had been "truly

bi-racial in spirit." She offered examples of the changing climate of opinion in the twentieth century.

George W. Pierson, Yale University, chaired the session, "Social Mobility and Status in the United States: Three Case Studies." In his paper, "The Rural East: Patterns of American Community Development," Philip L. White, University of Texas, described the transformation of Beekmantown, N. Y. between 1769 and 1849. He found the first generation settlers enjoying higher socio-economic status than those who came later. The first farmers in the region typically had sold a farm in the east to buy undeveloped acreage, then profited from the sale of timber and potash and enjoyed high production per acre from the new land plus rising property values. Impoverished Irish and French Canadian immigrants of later years were doomed to unprofitable subsistence agriculture. Herbert Gutman, State University of New York at Buffalo, presented the case of "The Industrial City: The Model of Paterson, N. J." Gutman demonstrated that the new class of mill owners and capitalists had great difficulty achieving the power and prestige assigned to them by historians. Not only the established small business men of the older community but the newly arrived labor masses and the politicians resisted their claims to special protection of the laws for at least two decades after the coming of large scale industry to the city. Herman R. Lantz, Southern Illinois University, spoke on "The Mississippi Valley: Cairo--from River Town to Community." He identified three phases in the transformation of Cairo: absentee ownership and political rule, an equally unsuccessful corporate ownership and domination, and finally, with the coming of the railroad, a diversification of opportunity and rise of a cultivated upper class. With the third phase came some upward mobility which in identifiable cases was almost entirely single level status improvement--from lower to middle or from middle to upper class.

"American Expansion," the opening session on the program, drew an overflow audience. Ernest R. May, Harvard University, presided. David M. Pletcher, Hamline University, gave the first paper, "The Mexican War--An Unnecessary Conflict." He considered the question whether the United States might not have achieved its territorial aims, the annexation of California, without a war with Mexico. Thomas McCormick, University of Pittsburgh, treated "U. S. Expansion in the Far East before the Open Door." He argued that American commercial expansion in the Far East, 1893-96, laid the foundations for later colonial expansion. Commentator Ramon Ruiz, Smith College, questioned whether Mexico could have surrendered California without a war. Marilyn Young, Harvard University, suggested that Americans interested in the Far East may have been less purposeful and far sighted than papers indicated. Animated discussion from the floor followed the formal commentary.

Setting a new record for attendance at a afternoon session on the last day, a capacity audience heard "Beyond the Melting Pot: Irish and Jewish Separateness in American Society." William V. Shannon, New York Times, dealt with "The Irish." The Irish style of success has been bound up with the most conservative institutions in American society: the Catholic Church, government as a preserver of order rather than as innovator, the schools, the banks, and other institutions associated with authority. "The Irish pre-occupation with power...has led them to take fierce advantage of all opportunities to gain authority." The melting pot has worked. The Irish have achieved considerable success. Irving Greenberg, Yeshiva University, in his paper, "The Jews," termed Jewish success in America "the greatest collective Horatio Alger story in history." But the price of success has been the loss of identity in classic Jewish terms. Jews who adjusted to American society were rewarded; those who did not were punished. In the end "Jewish culture will melt into invisibility." Daniel Patrick Moynihan, United States Department of Labor, questioned the assumption that success, Irish or Jewish, had any quantitative measure. He pointed out that even by the standards of the speakers the Irish and the Jews could be considered failures. Marshall Sklare, Division of Scientific Research, American Jewish Committee, viewed the analysis of both papers as inadequate. He argued that the price of Irish success was resulting in their own failure to perceive the true nature of their identity. Equally, the alarming picture of the loss of Jewish identity as the price of success presents too grim a portrait.

"Farm Politics in Twentieth Century America" was the subject of a joint session with the Agricultural History Society. Gladys L. Baker, United States Department of Agriculture, presided. Willard L. Hoing, Baldwin-Wallace College, presented the first paper, "Tama Jim Wilson and the Politics of Agriculture." Wilson's success as Secretary from 1897 to 1913 was dependent upon his ability as a politician in a favorable political environment. His political strength was based upon close ties with the President, a relationship of mutual respect with Congress, and the support of organized agricultural, educational, and business groups. Wilson's political strength waned during the last four of his sixteen years as Secretary when he could no longer depend on the backing of the President or of a strong delegation in Congress from his home state. The second paper, "The Triple-A and the Politics of Agriculture: An Example" was given by Van L. Perkins, University of California (Riverside). Perkins discussed the relationship between farm unrest and resulting political pressures to the formulation of farm policy during the fall of 1933. Farmers and their spokesmen exerted pressure for inflation of the currency and guaranteed cost of production. Perkins did not contend that administration policy was determined solely by political pressure, but stated that "The demands generated by farm unrest did prompt the administration to speed some actions and to undertake others which it probably would not otherwise have done, preferring to wait for the reduction and benefit programs to take effect." The use of nonrecourse loans for cotton and corn was cited as an important policy change made in response to political pressure. John Schlebecker, Iowa State University, commended both authors for their research and for ignoring the great man theory of history. The second paper minimized conflicts between groups of farmers and along class and commodity lines. The influence of urbanites on farm legislation was neglected. Dean Albertson, Brooklyn College, criticized the first paper for failing to relate politics to agriculture adequately and to delineate clearly between politics and policy.

"Isolation, Collective Security, and the League of Nations" was the joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University, presided. In the first paper, "The Irreconcilables and the League: Alternatives to Collective Security," Ralph A. Stone, Miami University, distinguished the positions of the "bitter enders." Among the sixteen several were isolationists, but another group, the "realists," favored limited international co-operation, and still a third, the "idealists," felt that the League of Nations did not go far enough. Roland N. Stromberg, University of Maryland, spoke on "Versions of the League of Nations in 1919." There were many versions of the League of Nations and Wilson, who had previously given the problem little thought, merely helped to throw together the final draft with his controversial Article X added. As were other plans, it was inherently unworkable because it failed to reconcile the application of collective force with national sovereignty. Seth P. Tillman, United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, commented that Wilson's main contribution was not his authorship but his advocacy, which was badly needed. Lawrence E. Gelfand, State University of Iowa, said that Wilson had given the idea of a League more thought before 1919 than is supposed, but he did not publicize his ideas for fear of arousing premature controversy. He further stressed the opposition of the Irreconcilables to the whole treaty of which the League was a part.

Aaron L. Abell, Notre Dame University, led the joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association, "Christian Crusaders for Social Justice in Modern America." William D. Miller, Marquette University, presented the first paper, "The Catholic Worker," which dealt with the movement begun in 1933 by Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin as a Catholic Christian counterpart to Communist influence on workers and the poor. The first half of the paper covered the complementary roles of the co-founders and the methods they devised for a Christian reconstruction of society. The second part elaborated the ideas underlying the movement: its hostility to bourgeois culture, its pacifism, and its unrelenting opposition to religious and racial discrimination. Robert M. Miller, University of North Carolina, read the second paper, "The Free Pulpit Sustained: Ernest Fremont Tittle's Methodist Pastorate, 1918-1949." In the face of savage opposition from within and without his congregation at the fabulously wealthy First Methodist

Church in Evanston, Illinois, Tittle flayed unfettered capitalism, proclaimed pacifism, and demanded an end to racial discrimination. The overwhelming majority of his congregation sustained him because they saw in him a working pastor who loved them and was ever mindful of their spiritual welfare. If Tittle afflicted the comfortable, he also comforted the afflicted. Both commentators had high praise for the papers. William R. Hutchison, American University, noted the skill of both speakers in relating ideas to personal history. Donald P. Gavin, John Carroll University, regretted that men and movements like those dealt with in the two papers were kept out of textbooks and the classroom to the detriment of interesting and meaningful history.

An overflow audience packed the session on "The New Deal: Roosevelt and Congress" with Arthur M. Schlesinger in the chair. Robert E. Burke, University of Washington, dealt with "Roosevelt and the Congressional Liberals." He suggested that one political result of the Roosevelt years was "a basic change in the nature of the typical Congressional liberal." From a Son of the Wild Jackass, individualistic, agrarian, isolationist, often Republican, the liberal changed to a party Democrat, labor oriented, urban and internationalist in outlook. This change represented a notable step toward building not only a new liberal coalition but a firm coalition with the ancient name of the Democratic party. James T. Patterson, Indiana University, analyzed "The Conservative Coalition in Congress, 1933-1939." He described the rise of conservative opposition in Congress and the emergence after 1936 of a conservative coalition made up essentially of Republicans and rural Democrats. There is no evidence, however, for the contemporary claim that this conservative coalition was a well organized conspiracy. The commentator, John M. Blum, Yale University, concurred in the common emphasis of the speakers that by the end of the Roosevelt years the congressional liberal tended to be a Democrat and the congressional Democrat a liberal. He doubted whether the categories in the papers explained all cases, however, and called for studies of roll-call votes to identify groupings, even within such a group as "New Deal Democrats."

At the Phi Alpha Theta luncheon Vincent P. Carosso, New York University, gave the paper, "Presidents in Retirement."

Howard Cline, Library of Congress, presided at the luncheon Conference on Latin American History. Melvin J. Fox, Ford Foundation, spoke on "Latin American Studies in the United States." In past years Latin American studies have rested on a trivium of elder disciplines: history, geography, and political science. Other disciplines, notably economics, sociology, and anthropology are now discovering interests in the area. The Ford Foundation plans to support about ten university centers in the United States. The institutions chosen must be committed to Latin American studies and must have a wide spectrum of participating departments as well as strong graduate schools. This policy of support is consonant with the broadening interest among academic departments in Latin American affairs.

A well-attended session on "The Spanish Colonial Economy in the Eighteenth Century," presided over by Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, began with a paper by Stanley J. Stein, Princeton University, on "Merchants and Monarchs: Interest Groups in Policy-Making in Eighteenth-Century Spain and New Spain." Stein re-examined the century from a new point of view, that of a transatlantic pressure group, the "Cadiz-Mexico axis" formed by the allied merchant guilds of Cadiz and Mexico City, which represented powerful vested interests. At all times both groups defended these interests by resisting with much success even gradual reforms (no other kind was even attempted) aimed at modernizing Spain's imperial system. In the same spirit, though each in a different way, they promoted the upheavals of 1808 in Spain and Mexico. The second paper, "The United States and the Caribbean Islands: Early Commercial Interests, 1776-1784," by Otto Pikaza, Indiana University, offered some long range projections of interest. The chief emphasis was on war-time expansion of trade and efforts to put it on a permanent basis, as represented by proposals of Robert Morris and an anonymous "American politician." Commentary by Earl Glauert, University of California (Los Angeles), stressed the value of Stein's paper as a pilot study and raised questions of emphasis and bibliography.

The joint session with the Latin American Conference, "The Jesuits after 1767," drew a capacity audience. John Francis Bannon, S. J., St. Louis University, presided. Magnus Mörner, Cornell University, in "New Light on the Jesuit Expulsion" called for new and serious attention to be given to regalism as one of the principal factors influencing the decision of Charles III of Spain in decreeing the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain and the Spanish Indies. It is necessary to consider the whole Spanish complex, metropolis and colony, when seeking to explain such a development as the expulsion. "The Jesuits in New Grenada, 1844-1850," by J. Leon Helguera, Vanderbilt University, accounted for the Jesuits in and out of New Grenada in the middle nineteenth century. The Jesuits, who kept themselves apart from political cross-currents, were the victims of circumstances. Developments of these years turned the Jesuits into an issue that persisted for decades in Colombian politics. The paper of Adam Szaszdi, University of Puerto Rico, "Ecuador's Jesuit Legacy," was read by Walter Payne, University of the Pacific, because of the author's absence in Spain. The paper centered on the Jesuit contributions to the cultural and educational life of Ecuador and showed, with interesting new sidelights, aspects of the religious policies of Gabriel García Moreno, a controversial Ecuadorian figure. The Jesuits made themselves an undeniable place in Ecuador's history unmatched as contributors to culture and education. The commentator, Mathias C. Kiemen, Academy of American Franciscan History, offered several pertinent questions which provoked lively discussion.

Three controversial papers made up the session on "Central America: The Story of Five Retarded Republics." William J. Griffith, Tulane University, presided. Louis E. Bumgarner, University of Georgia, discussed the "Colonial Contribution to National Instability: The Myth of Independence." With crown co-operation, colonial civil and religious authorities had progressively achieved reform within the monarchy. The French invasion of the Iberian peninsula produced a general breakdown of authority which was followed by insurrections that tradition has glorified as movements for independence. The influential classes loved the monarchy, but they seized power when events in Mexico forced a decision in Central America. Wayne M. Clegern, Louisiana State University (New Orleans), in "National Flotsam in the Nineteenth Century: Obligations of Independence Refused" observed that both political factions inclined toward union after independence. Liberals appropriated that position by governing the Federation from 1829 to 1840 and driving the Conservative-Church party to support Carrera who realistically chose separatism over centralism imposed by force during his period in power. When Liberals returned to control, Barrios accomplished internal reform by naked force but died in the attempt to unify Central America by that means. At the turn of the century Jose Santos Zelaya exemplified the fear of intervention combined with economic nationalism that characterizes all Central America. S. Lorenzo Harrison, University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee), considered the "Twentieth-Century Dilemma: National Sovereignty or Unification." A consideration of twentieth-century events explodes the myth of Central American sovereignty. For two decades after joint intervention with Mexico in 1906 the United States "dictated and determined the course of Central American affairs." Until 1934 the United States infringed sovereignty and discouraged union. A new approach to union in Central America and the sympathy and help from the United States in recent years justify some optimism for the future. Gustave A. Anguizola, Purdue University, in commenting expressed reservations to Bumgarner's hypothesis, suggested that certain of Clegern's statements were over simplified, and criticized Harrison for omitting dollar diplomacy from his discussion.

The sponsoring committee decided on an economic emphasis for the joint session with the Canadian Historical Association, "Problems of the Canadian Economy." R. A. Preston, Royal Military College of Canada, presided. W. T. Easterbrook, University of Toronto, gave the first paper on "The Nineteenth Century." Canadian economic history in the nineteenth century has been discussed in terms of the sale of staple products, mainly to Britain. But the building of the Canadian economy was more correctly the result of a national policy that cut across artificial boundaries and followed natural economic lines, which ranged north and south rather than east and west. This configuration persisted well



into the twentieth century. Hugh G. J. Aitken, University of California (Riverside), speaking on "The Twentieth Century" maintained that Canada is still a staple commodity producer, but now more of a raw materials producer for United States industry than of foodstuffs for Britain. There is ever closer integration of the economies of North America, making older national policy unsuitable. Canada still has to discover a suitable policy if the nation is to expand her prosperity and retain those qualities of distinctiveness she wishes to preserve. The commentator, Albert Faucher, Université Laval, suggested that regional development may be the answer to Canada's needs. Discussion from the floor considered political difficulties with the United States that might complicate the search for a new Canadian policy.

### III. EUROPEAN SESSIONS

Chairman C. Bradford Welles, Yale University, introduced the session "Romanization of the Provinces in the Early Empire," by defining Romanization as "the extension of citizenship and the feeling of belonging rather than being subjects." The evidence shows progressive extension of citizenship and the growth of feeling that the whole population was Roman, a factor in the solidarity which permitted the Eastern Empire to survive another thousand years. "The Evidence of Greece" was presented by Elias Kapetanopoulos, University of Nebraska. Roman citizens are not mentioned in Attic inscriptions before about 175 B.C., but become more common by the end of the century. Thereafter Romans live in Athens and Athenians become Roman citizens. The Julian emperors, and even more the Claudian, granted citizenship freely. By A.D. 70 about ten percent of the persons mentioned in inscriptions are Roman. In the second century Athenians are admitted to the Senate and take a leading part in the political life of the Empire. "The Evidence of Egypt," given by John F. Oates, Yale University, shows few Roman names in the first century A.D. But papyri of the third century show large numbers of soldiers and veterans as landholders in an Egyptian village, perhaps up to one third of the population. It appears that the major force in the Romanization of Egypt was the Roman army. J. Frank Gilliam, Columbia University, followed with "The Role of the Army." The legions of the Civil Wars (49-31 B.C.) were often recruited in the East, bringing about wide extensions of citizenship. There were in the East possibly 100,000 veterans whose children were available for military service. In concluding the session the chairman pointed out that Roman centurions were extensively used in the East as peace officers and local judges, thereby contributing to the spread of Roman concepts especially when these persons came from outside the province. The central government had a practical interest in extending citizenship to include the bourgeoisie, who became in this way liable for military and civil service.

"Medieval Population Trends Before the Black Death," under the chairmanship of Sylvia L. Thrupp, University of Michigan, proved to be a lively and controversial session. "The Case of Rural Tuscany" was presented by David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin. Data from hearth taxation indicate slowing down of population growth before 1348. Rents and loan contracts show worsening conditions of the peasantry in the late thirteenth century but improvement a century later. The plague, as an external check in the classic Malthusian sense, was preceded by a slowing down of population growth resulting from postponement of marriage. "The Case of England," by Josiah C. Russell, University of New Mexico, compared serf tenures of lands on Winchester episcopal manors with life tables of tenants-in-chief in the author's Medieval British Population. The evidence does not indicate deterioration of serfs' condition in the late thirteenth century nor serious overpopulation. Household size appears to about 3.5 persons. John T. Krause, Rutgers University, thought that Russell gave too rosy a picture for England and made a plea for further work on English population. Robert S. Smith, Duke University, asked for better definition of the criteria of overpopulation and expressed his skepticism as to the high density of Tuscan population.

"The Church and Medieval Mediterranean Expansion," Giles Constable, Harvard University, presiding, comprised three papers without a formal commentator. James A. Brundage, University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee), read a paper, "To set an edge on

courage': Crusader Status and Privilege," analyzing the nature of the privileges, both spiritual and secular, granted by the church to crusaders. He treated the form of the crusading vow, the taking of the Cross, and the ways crusaders discharged their obligations, both by fighting and by prayer. The concluding discussion considered ways crusaders got out of their vows, both by money payment and by sending substitutes, and delays in fulfilling the vows. In "Ecclesia mercatorum and the Rise of Merchant Colonies" Vsevolod Slessarov, University of Cincinnati, advanced the view that the nucleus of many colonies of merchants in both the Mediterranean and the North Sea trades was the church. He examined the founding of these churches, their location often near the market, their privileges, and their functions, which included activities useful to merchants such as safekeeping charters. He especially studied the etymology of the term fondaco and its possible relation to the ecclesiastical origins of merchant colonies. R. Ignatius Burns, S.J., University of San Francisco, presented a case study in "The Church's Economic Role as a Frontier Institution: The Kingdom of Valencia." He maintained that Valencia in the thirteenth century was a characteristic example of the economic role of the church in a frontier society. In particular he examined the finances of the king and secular nobility in relation to those of the church and the process by which secular landholders won and defended against the church a substantial portion of the tithe in this region. The session closed with questions and discussion from the floor.

At the annual dinner of the Medieval Academy of America Pearl Kibre, Hunter College, presided. The address, "Paradisius mundi Parisius: The Paris of Philip Augustus," was given by John W. Baldwin, Johns Hopkins University.

Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College, presided at the joint session with the American Chapter of the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions. Thomas N. Bisson, Brown University, speaking on "Military Origins of Medieval Representation," did not claim either exclusively or predominantly military origins but pointed out that the military society in the middle ages led to an association of military and other services which deserve reconsideration. The "people" were a pool from which an army was gathered. The earliest secular assemblies were armies. Forms of summons to army and to assembly were often similar. Article 14 of Magna Carta can be scrutinized profitably when it is remembered that conceptual differentiation between army and assembly was not yet fully formed in the baronial mind. Elizabeth R. Foster, Ursinus College, gave the second paper, "The House of Lords Under the Early Stuarts." Scholars have concentrated mainly on the latter half of the century but a study of new or little used materials on the Lords (whose records fortunately escaped the destruction that overtook those of the Commons later) reveals a similar development of procedure. The device of a "committee of the whole" seems to have been regularly used in the upper house. The Lords worked hard at committees, they cared for their journal more conscientiously than the Commons, though perhaps they exerted themselves for privilege less than the lower house. In this period the houses worked well together with little of the tension and distrust of the later period. Commenting on the first paper, Gavin I. Langmuir, Stanford University, conceded the close association of military and other assemblies and paid tribute to the military character of the middle ages. But he doubted whether the military thesis explained the rise of medieval representative institutions. Herbert Rowan, Rutgers University, congratulated the second speaker on her recognition that the nobility were a vital element in the evolution of seventeenth-century representation. He pointed out the need for more knowledge of both the struggle and developing procedures in many areas.

"Social Forces in Reformation History," the joint session with the American Society for Reformation Research, was chaired by Lewis W. Spitz, Stanford University. The first paper by Harold J. Grimm, Ohio State University, "Lazarus Spengler and the City Council of Nuremberg," illuminates the phenomenal spread of the Reformation among townsmen. A mature man in 1517, Spengler became interested because of his identification with burgher ethics, his preoccupation with Christian humanism, his commitment to a strong inner spirituality, and his championship of Christian truth and freedom which he saw defended by Luther. How the convictions of Spengler and the council were carried into

effect is the burden of the paper. In the second paper, "Strikes and Salvation in Lyons," Natalie Zemon Davis, University of Toronto, described the penetration of Protestantism into all levels of the Lyons printing industry, from capitalists to journeymen. At the same time religious allies were locked in severe economic conflict. The journeymen, proud of their craft and literacy, believed they were being treated below their worth by their masters and by the Catholic clergy. The concrete goals of their Protestant agitation and of the strikes conducted by their journeymen's organizations were very different. But in the 1560's, when the consistories of Lyons and Geneva interfered in the printing conflict, where the Catholic church did not, economic and religious considerations impinged upon each other. Forced to choose between a consistory to which none of them was ever called and their journeymen's companies, most printing workers chose the latter and returned unenthusiastically to the Mother Church. Commenting on the first paper, Hajo Holborn, Yale University, raised the question whether Nuremberg with its reform movement led by the council was typical or exceptional. In his opinion Nuremberg was exceptional among imperial cities. Leonard J. Trinterud, San Francisco Theological Seminary, praised the second paper for treating the impact of religious and social ideas on the working classes, a fresh and valuable perspective. Disillusion frequently followed a change to a Protestant order, when rapid improvement of social ills did not occur.

"Overseas Expansion of England" was the subject of two complementary papers in a session at which Wesley Frank Craven, Princeton University, presided, Theodore K. Raab, Harvard University, discussed "The Organization of Overseas Enterprise, 1575-1630." This is an interim report of an analysis made with a computer of some five thousand investors in new projects. Less than five hundred invested in a new company interested in expansion before 1600. The great surge of investment came in the reign of James I, particularly in the years, 1609-1621. Two trends of interest characterize these years: the magnitude of investment in overseas ventures and the extent of investment beyond the merchant classes. "The Newfoundland Company: A Study of Subscribers to a Colonizing Venture," by Gillian T. Cell, discussed the key adventurers in this relatively small organization. Evidence was offered to support the conclusion that the interest of nobility and gentry in overseas expansion rested basically upon the speculative hope of improving their personal fortunes. Jacob Price, University of Michigan, commented.

At the session on "Bourbon France" Russell Major, Emory University, presided. The three papers dealt with royal favorites, feudal ideas, and journalism. A. Lloyd Moote, University of Southern California, spoke on "Concini, Luynes, and Richelieu as Royal Favorites and First Ministers." Comparing the techniques used by these three to win and maintain royal favor, he concluded that a favorite-minister type of government emerged after 1610, peculiar to the bastard feudalism of seventeenth-century France. R. Davis Bitton, University of California (Santa Barbara), in "Feudalism in French Law and Historiography of the Seventeenth Century," examined the writings of Charles Loyseau. Although Loyseau seldom used the term "feudalism," he did much to establish the concept of feudalism as a historical abstraction. In developing the concept he was influenced by events that were occurring in his lifetime. In the final paper, "The Old Regime and the 'Journal of Ideas,' 1665-1789," Raymond F. Birn, University of Oregon, found the crown supporting a freely competitive periodical press for various short term reasons between 1665 and 1750. Between 1750 and 1789 the crown adopted a conscious policy of encouraging this press to the delight of journalists who used it in the ideological battles then raging.

Jaroslav J. Pelikan, Yale University, presided at the joint session with the American Society of Church History on "Church History and Historiography in the Enlightenment." The paper of Deno Geanakoplos, University of Illinois, "Edward Gibbon and Byzantine Ecclesiastical History," analyzed Gibbon's well-known bias but showed that nonetheless he was a remarkably perceptive historian of Byzantine Christianity and generally conscious of its role in the empire. G. Wayne Glick, Franklin and Marshall College, presented the paper, "Adolph von Harnack." He argued that Harnack's theological presuppositions did not affect his basic historical work.

A session on European diplomatic history, "Three Capitals and Their Diplomacy, 1850-1870," was chaired by Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago. Lynn Case, University of Pennsylvania, gave the first paper, "Paris: Thouvenel Looks at a Shifting World, 1850-1862." Thouvenel, who is not mentioned in either the Encyclopaedia Britannica or the Encyclopedia Americana, was a key figure in French diplomacy after 1850 and became well known for his dispatches. From 1858 to 1861 he was minister of foreign affairs. He repeatedly called attention to the problem of Germany in his analysis of the changing world that he viewed from his vantage point in Paris. Norman Rich, Michigan State University, discussed "Berlin: The Diplomacy of Bismarck." This topic has been the subject of several recent books, but the question of responsibility for 1870 is still far from being settled. Bismarck's diplomacy was a calculated risk to reactivate the movement for national unity, which had grown stale. While he played diplomacy to the brink of war, Bismarck did not expect Napoleon, who was weak and ill, to accept the challenge thrown down. Barbara Jelavich, Indiana University, speaking on "St. Petersburg: The Policy of Gorchakov," showed that after the Crimean War Russian diplomacy aimed at getting the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris annulled. Down to 1863 the Russian chancellor tried to accomplish this through an alliance with France. But after French intervention in the Polish rising of 1863, Alexander II turned to Prussia and achieved the desired result in 1871 with the help of Bismarck.

Papers on Germany, Italy, and Great Britain focussed on "The Crisis of European Liberalism in the 1860's," under the chairmanship of Hans Rosenberg, University of California (Berkeley). Francis L. Loewenheim, Rice University, read a paper on "Bismarck: The Prussian Constitutional Conflict and the German Unity Movement." Because of the fundamental difference in setting the German Liberals were unrealistic in seeking to emulate British Liberals and their goals. Yet as opponents of Bismarck the German Liberals deserve a more respectable place in contemporary historiography than has been accorded them. A. W. Salomone, University of Rochester, discussed the case of Italy under the title, "Fulfillment and Disenchantment: Italian Liberalism After Cavour." After 1861 a restricted liberal elite that formed "the new Italian ruling class" came to grips with the dual problem of consolidating the liberal state and achieving a consensus in a historically diversified Italian society. The two gravest problems of the post-Risorgimento, the "Roman question" and the "Question of the South," produced erosive consequences resulting in the alienation of large sectors of the Italian people and the decline of effective liberal leadership. "The Politics of Democracy: The British Reform Act of 1867," by Gertrude Himmelfarb, put a theoretical construction on the British crisis. In its original impulse "Tory democracy" appears latitudinarian rather than democratic. The Liberals, on the other hand, were politically more rigid and therefore potentially less democratic. Neither recognized the new role unwittingly assigned to the democracy--not that of ruler or ruled, but of arbiter. In the attempt to pass a bill, the bill was passed. "In the appeal to democracy still unborn, that democracy was given birth." An ideology only permissive of democracy spawned one that was prescriptive of democracy. A democracy that might have been passive was goaded into activity.

The joint session with the Conference on British Studies focussed on "Nineteenth-Century Imperial Policy." Helen Taft Manning, Bryn Mawr College, presided. A paper, "The Fear of American Intervention as a Factor in British Expansion," by K. A. MacKirdy, University of Waterloo, dealt with two case studies. In Australia the continual presence of American trading vessels bringing rum raised fears in the minds of the governor of New South Wales that Americans would establish "posts of occupancy" in the Bass Straits area. These fears were passed to British authorities and led swiftly to the founding of the new colony of West Australia. The other case considered was the east coast of Africa, where Americans were busy establishing trade relations. In "Local Executives and Local Oligarchies in the British Empire, 1783-1820," S. R. Mealing, Carleton University, reviewed suggestions for improving colonial governments made at the end of the American Revolution. Almost all suggestions aimed at building a colonial aristocracy or strengthening an existing one as a means of assimilating colonial governments to those of the mother country and of strengthening the governor against the forces of democracy. The colonies generally approved, however little the councillors

and members of the local oligarchy attained the image Grenville had projected in framing the Constitutional Act of 1791. C. S. Blackton, Colgate University, agreed that more useful work could be done on American activity overseas as a cause of British counteraction, but concluded that MacKirdy's thesis was "a mite exaggerated." W. B. Hamilton, Duke University, thought MacKirdy's paper pointed up the psychological factors in plans for overseas expansion. He suggested that Mealing had taken British theorizing on colonial aristocracy too seriously and criticized Grenville's plan for Canada more severely than the speaker. The chairman suggested that Grenville's chief, and perhaps unintentional, contribution had been in opening the way for the development of responsible government.

"Constitutional Crisis in Modern Spain" was chaired by Thomas F. McGann, University of Texas. John E. Fagg, New York University, analyzed "Isabel II and the Failure of Constitutional Monarchy in Spain, 1833-1868" in terms of the queen's improper personal life and her inability and lack of concern for public affairs. Constitutionalism had a weak base in the society, and its supporters were intensely partisan and divided. The revolution of 1868 was organized by former supporters of the queen; they acted in the hope that a new monarch would bring order and prosperity to Spain. Raymond Carr, Oxford University, discussed "Maura and the Crisis of Parliamentary Government, 1907-1923" as an attempted revolution from above that failed because "it was a purely political system; it had no social programme, no dream of a Spain revived by liberal capitalism, such as inspired Cambó, no real comprehension of the Catalan demand beyond a rejection of centralization." Gabriel Jackson, Knox College, presented "The Failure of Constitutional Government in the Second Spanish Republic" in three areas of conflict: church-state relations, regional autonomy, and the powers of the presidency. The Republic failed in part because it did not produce a strong but moderating president, because it was unwise in attempting to eliminate entirely the church school system, and because of soluble but pressing issues between Catalonia and the central government. The commentator, Stanley G. Payne, University of California (Los Angeles), agreed generally with the interpretations and data presented in the papers, but stressed the roles of the elite and middle class in shaping the political structure of Spain.

The joint session with the History of Education Society dealt mainly with European problems. Richard Hofstadter, Columbia University, presided. In the first paper, "The Business Classes and Cambridge University, 1890-1914," Sheldon Rothblatt, University of California (Berkeley), interpreted the increasing receptiveness of British business to graduates of Cambridge as being in part a consequence of labor relations during a period of violent conflict preceding World War I. Businessmen believed that Cambridge was turning out graduates well suited to dealing with the problems of home industry. Training at Cambridge shifted from the previous religious emphasis to a secular one and the college system replaced the archaic coaching of the older dispensation. The second paper, "High School and College Reform in Late Nineteenth-Century Germany and America," by Dietrich Gerhard, Washington University, compared educational reform in the two countries as different solutions to demands on their educational systems. In Germany educational reforms were closely linked to the civil service and directed toward producing graduates who would enter the civil service. In the United States, where state organization was more rudimentary and the civil service just beginning, a constant responsiveness to public opinion was the operative factor. Americans were concerned with the equality of students, Germany with the equality of institutions. The disorganization of the American system put a premium on finding a common measure through quantitative techniques which led to the point system. In commenting on the first paper, Robert K. Webb, Columbia University, stressed the social cachet of Cambridge graduation as a value in British business. Eric D. Kollman, Cornell College, located the decisive changes in American education around 1910. He defended the American elective system as having strong positive features as well as dangers and stressed the extremely narrow range of achievement under the German system.

"The Roots of Italian Fascism" was the subject of the joint session with the Society for Italian History Studies, with John M. Cammett, Rutgers University, chairman. Richard A. Webster, University of California (Berkeley), spoke on "The Economic Grounds of Italian Fascism in the Twentieth Century." Fascist changes in Italian political life were revolutionary; in the economic sector they were much less drastic. In fact, economically Mussolini continued the work of liberal Italy. Italian expansionism was also pre-Fascist in origin. The real objectives of Fascist foreign policy did not differ in essence from those of the earlier regime. The real break in the continuity of Italy's traditions came not in 1922 but in 1938 when the axis pact tied Italy to a monolithic and racial program that had no precedent in liberal Italy. "Components of Fascist Ideology" by Max Salvadori, Smith College, argued that the ideology was elaborated at two levels: an emotional level of mass appeal and a rational level of intellectual sophistication. The first of these was far more important for the success of Fascism. Yet the intellectual achievements of the ideologues should not be minimized. Nationalists particularly were assimilated to Fascism as the best instrument for realizing their goals. But numbers of liberals, socialists, Catholics, and others gradually accepted Fascism as the realization of their early ideals. This phenomenon indicates the dogmatic and sophomoric level at which many Italian intellectuals functioned, however creative they may have been in their own fields. Jack J. Roth, Roosevelt University, traced the course and influence of "Sorel and Sorelismo." Sorel first developed the idea of a Ricorso or return to a primitive and healthier state of mind that he thought could be achieved by revolutionary syndicalism. The second stage, of "integral nationalism" which formed in his mind after he dropped syndicalism, was to be impelled by a "national myth" of the unfulfilled Risorgimento. Toward the end of World War I Sorel found another Ricorso in the Bolshevik revolution. Finally Sorel perceived in Fascism the fusion of national and social elements, as well as a charismatic leader in the person of Mussolini. After 1922 the economic conservatism of the Fascist regime reduced Sorel's influence to a minimum. H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University, noted that nationalism was the one continuity between liberal Italy and Fascist Italy. The nationalist strain eliminated or pushed into a subordinate position all other elements in the hodgepodge of Fascist ideology.

"Fifty Years After: The World War I Alliance of the Central Powers in Retrospect," a joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History, was chaired by Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University. Hajo Holborn, Yale University, delivered a paper on "The Political Cohesion of the Alliance." After providing a background of the relationship between Germany and Austria-Hungary prior to the outbreak of war, he emphasized the imperialist tendencies of both powers, as shown in the handling of the Polish and Balkan questions. An outcome of the war more favorable to the Central Powers would have reduced Austria to the place of major satellite of Germany. Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University, speaking on "The Military Cohesion of the Alliance," stressed the lack of co-ordination in staff negotiations between Germany and Austria prior to the outbreak of the war. Considering the risks involved in the Schlieffen Plan, this failure is astounding. The Germans and Austrians had almost a blind faith that each ally could accomplish its objectives in west and east, and when these unwarranted expectations came to naught, dissension developed. Klaus Epstein, Brown University, commented on both papers. He considered it notable that in existing conditions the military co-ordination worked as well as it did. He questioned whether the prospective status of Austria in the alliance could be perceived as that of mere satellite. Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of Michigan, stressed the deficiencies of military alliances in general and raised the question whether an attempt at closer co-ordination in planning might not actually have led to even greater friction in the political sphere.

Andreas Dorpalen, Ohio State University, called to order an overflow audience at the session, "Enemies of the Weimar Republic." George Mosse, University of Wisconsin, spoke on "The Left Wing Intellectuals and the Weimar Republic." The intellectuals gathered around the journals, Die Weltbühne and, to some extent, Das Tagebuch. Non-Marxist, humanitarian socialists, they were elitist and uncompromising absolutists and refused to work within the existing political system. As a result they were politically ineffective, but by their refusal to face existing political realities they contributed to

the downfall of the Weimar Republic. Robert Koehl, University of Wisconsin, followed with a paper, "Die Kampfzeit war die beste Zeit: The SA and the SS." The SA men were originally meant to be political troops with emphasis on their soldierly activities. The failure of the Beer Hall Putsch convinced Hitler that they had no military value. Thereafter he emphasized their political militancy. The determination of Roehm and other SA leaders to train them as soldiers led to serious conflict and some violent clashes within the party. Still, with the help of his political soldiers, Hitler gained power, but the SA may well have wondered whether they were the real victors, given the remaining power of capitalism and the new state and party bureaucracy. Raymond J. Sontag, University of California (Berkeley), commented on the basic connection between the two papers: both intellectuals and SA refused to work within the framework of the existing state and tried to pull down what they considered the whole rotten structure. Andrew G. Whiteside, Queens College, thought Koehl's paper too much concerned with organization of the SA and not sufficiently with the nature and spirit of the SS. The session came to a close with a moving statement by Sontag, recalling his experiences and impressions in Germany of 1932.

The joint session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History under the chairmanship of Jesse D. Clarkson, Brooklyn College, considered "Russian Concepts of the State." Sidney Monas, University of Rochester, gave a paper on "The Image of the State in Nineteenth-Century Russian Letters." He presented varying aspects of the conflict between the private lives of diverse individuals and organized society. George L. Yaney, University of Maryland, gave the second paper, "Bureaucracy and Freedom: The Theories of N. M. Korkunov." The idea that the power of a state derives from its subjects' awareness of their dependence and from their perpetual conflicts is THE heart of Korkunov's theory. His solution of the constitutional problem of state power is simply the organization of governmental administration realistically. Korkunov posited the political freedom of the individual as the necessary basis for the state. The state is society's necessity, not its purpose. The state protects political freedom under law not only inadvertently but necessarily. George V. Florovsky, Harvard Divinity School, commented that the first paper dealt with interesting problems but not with the problem of the state. On the second paper he reflected that Korkunov followed western positivist thinking and had next to no influence at home. With minor reservations Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University, concurred. Spirited rebuttals drew applause from the large audience.

Two papers were read at the session on "Religious Diversity and National Conformity in South Eastern Europe." John C. Campbell, Council on Foreign Relations, presided. Radu R. Florescu, Boston College, speaking on "The Uniate Church--Catalyst of Romanian National Consciousness," proposed to rescue from neglect and distortion the role of Latinism, under the scholars of the Uniate Church in Transylvania, in the formation of Romanian nationalism. He did not claim that religion was the most important element in the rise of nationalism, but he made a strong case for the catalytic role of the Latinism of Transylvania in developing an "essence of nationality" that was absent in the Danubian Principalities. James Clarke, University of Pittsburgh, gave the second paper, "'J' for Yugoslavia--The Reforms of Vuk Karadzic," a discussion of the major contribution made by Karadzic to the formation of the modern Serb literary language and thus to the growth of Serbian nationalism. He went on to discuss the borrowing of the letter "J" from the Latin alphabet for the new Serbian Cyrillic alphabet, which symbolized the creation of a common language and literature for Serbs and Croats. A third paper scheduled for this session was not delivered.

At the luncheon of the Conference on Slavic and East European History Marc M. Szeftel, University of Washington, presided. Sergius O. Yakobson, Library of Congress, delivered an address, "Conflict and Change in Soviet Historical Scholarship." As in other areas of Soviet life, contradictions prevail in the field of Soviet historical scholarship. The process of de-Stalinization, which set in three years after the death of the leader, and the official condemnation of the cult of personality brought a measure of

relief to Soviet historians. Today there are several, and their number is steadily increasing, who endeavor to stand up for their beliefs and to maintain their integrity as scholars. Yet the efforts of the Party to act as trustee of historical truth and to regulate the thinking, conduct, and style of Soviet historians continue to corrupt scholarship. To understand fully the tragedy of the Soviet historian it is necessary to keep in mind that he is forced to do his work within the framework of an impersonal order and under the tutelage of a basically anti-intellectual regime. The 1956 dictum of Khrushchev that "historians are dangerous people; they are capable of upsetting everything; they must be directed" is still in force in the Soviet Union. As yet Soviet historians have not been granted the elementary right to organize their own professional association.

No formal papers were scheduled for the session "Stalinism in Historical Perspective," under the chairmanship of Alexander Dallin, Columbia University. The panelists engaged in free-wheeling discussion of the Stalin period and entertained questions from the floor. The panelists were Richard Lowenthal, Free University of Berlin, Alec Nove, University of Glasgow, and Henry L. Robert, Columbia University.

#### IV. ASIAN SESSIONS

"India in Transition--1740-1860" was chaired by Holden Furber, University of Pennsylvania. Serious illness prevented the attendance of George Bearce, Bowdoin College, and his paper, "Intellectual and Cultural Response in a Changing Era, 1740-1800," was read by his departmental colleague, Roger Howell. The paper covered art, architecture, music, poetry, and historical writing. Although the dissolution of Mughal political authority brought turmoil and confusion preceding the consolidation of British power, the eighteenth century was not a period of cultural decadence in India. Miniature painting and historical writing showed particularly interesting developments during this period. Robert E. Frykenberg devoted his paper, "Social and Political Responses to Western Influence, 1780-1860," to explaining various aspects of European, preponderantly British, influence on various occupational groups, for example the dubashis in southern India, the banias in northern India, and the sepoys in the East India Company's army. Subtle differences existed between these "Anglo-Indian" amalgams, Bengalis taken by the Company to other parts of India were regarded as "foreign," sometimes as more "foreign" even than the British themselves. B. G. Gokhale, Wake Forest College, directed his comments to Frykenberg's paper in the absence of Bearce. He speculated on the degree European contact stimulated Indian defense of Indian traditions and the impact of Indian influence on the British. (Note: The untimely death of Professor George Bearce on January 18, 1965, cut short a career of great scholarly promise).

Donald D. Johnson, University of Hawaii, presided at a session on "The Occupation of Japan." Hugh Borden, Haverford College, spoke on "Preparation for the Occupation," drawing upon sources recently declassified and upon his personal experiences as one of a group active in the State Department from 1942 and in interdepartmental committees from early 1944 in planning post-war arrangements for Japan. Preparation for the occupation was extended and thoughtful; not, as some have suggested, hastily improvised. One important decision, to retain the Emperor institution contingent on its compatibility with responsible government, was reached after extensive discussion. Justin Williams, University of Maryland, followed with a paper, "Making the Japanese Constitution: A Harder Look." The basic principles were agreed on at Potsdam and embodied in instructions from Washington to SCAP. The constitution was not the result of sudden action by unqualified men at General MacArthur's whim. SCAP did play a major role in drafting the constitution when the Japanese cabinet could not bring itself to strip the Emperor of his powers. This failure in 1946 forced General MacArthur's decision. After the constitution was drafted, the Japanese people, through their elected representatives, freely accepted it. Leonard Gordon, University of Wisconsin, commented on the handicap that classified materials have imposed on investigation of planning for the occupation and praised Borton's discussion of the process of policy formation. Robert A. Fearey, Department of State, questioned the Japanese role in



creating their constitution and their freedom in accepting it, but agreed that any attempt to make major alterations today would imperil a government that undertook it.

Halford L. Hoskins, American University, opened the session on "Reform in the Ottoman Empire" with brief remarks from the chair. Stanford J. Shaw, Harvard University, speaking on reform under Selim III and Mahmud II, gave a penetrating analysis of administrative and military changes during these reigns. Helen A. Rivlin, University of Maryland, considered the reforms of Muhammad Ali, who seized power in Egypt without a definite or well-considered program. He represents a lost opportunity. Although he effected many changes (which were described) in the face of real difficulties, the extent and benefits of his reforms have been exaggerated. The source materials on Muhammad Ali's regime have not been properly analyzed and much of it has not even been seen by either Egyptian or western scholars. Plentiful materials remain in the Egyptian archives, as yet unworked. Dankwart A. Rustow, Columbia University, gave the final paper, which covered the interesting period of reform under the young Turks.

Kenneth P. Landon, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, addressed the luncheon meeting of the Conference on Asian History. Stephen N. Hay, East Asian Research Center, Harvard University, presided. Under the title, "Southeast Asia and United States Foreign Policy," Landon surveyed our relations with Southeast Asian countries from pre-World War II days when "we had a miniature foreign policy" for this area. American policy was then one of non-involvement. By 1941 with possible involvement in prospect resources were assembled for understanding the evolving situations. Between this date and 1950 our involvement had its beginning. Now the old diplomacy of non-involvement has been replaced by the country team approach, which embodies a new depth and diversity as well as a new set of concepts and instruments for achieving policy objectives.

Denis Sinor, Indiana University, called to order a full house at the joint session with the Conference on Asian History, "Perspectives on Medieval Eurasia." Woodbridge Bingham, University of California (Berkeley), read the first paper, "Asia in the 7th to 9th Centuries: Unifying and Divisive Factors," which took into account the several regions of Asia as parts of a larger world with special reference to political and commercial considerations. Commerce was probably the chief unifying factor in Asia during these centuries. Sea routes were more important than land routes. Along the trade routes went diplomatic envoys, merchants, and religious men of many countries. Among the merchants, Persians, Arabs, and Koreans were particularly important. Divisive factors were the great distances and tenacious native traditions of each region. Piracy, warfare, and rebellions were disruptive elements. In spite of countervailing divisive factors, commerce, Buddhism, and the spread of great cultures drew the peoples of Asia together during these centuries. Marshall G. S. Hodgson, University of Chicago, spoke on "The Place of Islam in Eurasian History." Islam played a vigorous and expanding role in Afro-Eurasian history for ten centuries. Even before Islam, the Semitic and Iranian peoples were making themselves felt in the Afro-Eurasian complex. Islam reinforced just those traits of the Irano-Semitic heritage which encouraged egalitarian contractualism and social mobility, giving to communal forms associated with mercantile elements, not a master role, but yet a key role in society. Thus Islam institutionalized cosmopolitan tendencies in Irano-Semitic culture and made possible the spread of Irano-Semitic traditions across the hemisphere in a single social, though not political, order. This Islamic order then formed the context within which other societies persisted, save in the extreme northeast and northwest. S. D. Goitein, University of Pennsylvania, in his commentary pointed out how happily the two papers complemented each other, one being factual and concentrating on a single period, the other being interpretive and emphasizing a single civilization, Islam. He raised the questions and the opportunities for further study emerging from the two papers.

#### V. AFRICAN SESSIONS

John S. Galbraith, University of California (San Diego), presided at the session, "British Interests in Africa, 1880-1922," The first paper, "British Understanding of

Social Change in Buganda, 1880-1900," by John A. Rowe, University of Wisconsin, dealt with the effects of contacts with the British on Buganda's social system. In "Churchill's contribution to the Movement for an Indian Colony in East Africa, 1908-1922" Robert G. Gregory, Wake Forest College, described the efforts of Winston Churchill during his tenure in the Colonial Office to find an accommodation for India's excess population in East Africa. The effect of his intervention was to inflame race relations in the area even further. Gaddis Smith, Yale University, speaking on "British War Aims and German Colonies in Africa, 1914-1918" traced the changing views of British statesmen during the course of World War I on the question of the desirability of annexing the German colonies. The commentator, Graham W. Irwin, Columbia University, observed that the papers confirmed the fact that there was no definite "colonial policy" toward tropical Africa, but rather successive reactions to situations as they arose.

Vernon McKay, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, took the chair at a fully attended session on "The Horn of Africa." Harold G. Marcus, Howard University, presented the first paper, "Territorial Expansion of Ethiopia during the Reign of Menelik II and Resulting Historical Problems." Menelik II completed the expansion of his Empire in the ten years following the Battle of Adwa (1896), aided by a historic southward population movement in Ethiopia and by the lethargy of adjacent European powers unaware of Menelik's government and policies. Menelik implemented his expansionist policy by infiltration, diplomacy, and force of arms. He aimed at surrounding the highland areas and key river systems with a strategic buffer zone and in the process incorporated into Ethiopia non-Semitic, non-Christian peoples. Thus, Ethiopia has been faced with serious problems of political and cultural assimilation that continue to aggravate present tensions in the Horn of Africa. Robert Hess, Northwestern University, considered the "Historic Roots of Somali Nationalism," which is unlike that of any other tropical African state. Ethnically and culturally homogeneous, the Somali Republic approximates the East European model of the nation state. A mythical basis for national feeling is found in Somali adulation of the sixteenth-century conqueror of Ethiopia, the Iman Ahmad Gran. To this may be added the proto-nationalist dervish movement of Muhammad Abdullah Hassan, the Mad Mullah, who dominated Somali affairs from 1899 to 1920. Finally, from the Italian idea of a colonial Greater Somalia, the westernized Somali townsmen developed the concept into one of Somali irredentism. The final paper, "Contemporary Tensions in the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia," by Alphonse Castagno, Queens College, dealt with the historical bases of the boundary disputes between Ethiopia and Somalia and between Kenya and Somalia. In large part these controversies derive from the traditional Muslim versus Coptic Christian attrition in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and form a legacy of antagonism between Muslim and non-Muslim in Kenya. Currently they center on the Somali demand for unification of Somali-inhabited territories of the Ogaden, the Kenyan Northeastern District, and French Somaliland with the Somali Republic. These disputes have no parallel in the rest of tropical Africa. Centripetal and centrifugal forces as they relate to nation building must be analyzed in terms of present African boundaries, which are essentially arbitrary lines drawn by the colonial powers.

University of Maryland.

AUBREY C. LAND.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL  
OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
THE SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DECEMBER 27, 1964, 9:30 A. M.**

Present at the meeting were: Julian P. Boyd, President; Frederic C. Lane, Vice-President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Louis B. Wright, Executive Secretary; Councilors Robert F. Byrnes, John W. Caughey, Richard Hofstadter, Walter Johnson,

Charles Mullett; former Presidents Samuel Flagg Bemis, Carl Bridenbaugh, Crane Brinton, and Bernadotte E. Schmitt, John S. Galbraith, President of the Pacific Coast Branch, Walter Rundell, Jr., Assistant Executive Secretary, Henry R. Winkler, Managing Editor of the Review, and W. Stull Holt were also present.

The minutes of the December 1963 meeting of the Council, as printed in the April 1964 Review, were approved without reading.

The report of the Executive Secretary was deferred to the Business Meeting, and the reports of the Managing Editor of the Review and the Treasurer were distributed prior to the Council meeting and were also deferred to the Business Meeting.

The Treasurer and the Executive Secretary discussed the proposed revision of the 1964-1965 budget and the proposed budget for 1965-1966. With regard to the Treasurer's honorarium, Mr. Wright pointed out that, when he became Treasurer, Mr. Kayser received no compensation even though his work included more than the duties of a treasurer and consumed a considerable amount of time and that his present honorarium and the proposed increase for the next fiscal year are in recognition of his service to the Association. The proposed budget also reflects increased expenses anticipated because the next Annual Meeting will be held in San Francisco, the new format of the Newsletter, increasing office expenses, and funds for the Council's committee that is looking for a permanent Executive Secretary.

Mr. Johnson wanted to know how well the Association is reaching secondary-school teachers. Mr. Kayser pointed to the rapidly increasing number of student members, many of whom, hopefully, will become regular members. Mr. Johnson stated that we are not carrying out our responsibilities to secondary-school teachers as are geographers and others, and, as a result, history may continue to get squeezed. He suggested that the Association use its own resources in carrying out its responsibilities and show what it can do before asking for help from foundations. This would encourage foundations to take a greater interest in the Association.

Mr. Kayser reported on the necessary improvements being made in the Association's offices. The Executive Committee had previously allocated \$3,500, but, additional funds being needed to complete the work properly, Mr. Kayser moved that the Council appropriate \$2,000 for necessary renovations in excess of the budget. It was approved. Mr. Kayser discussed the work of the Treasurer, which at the present time includes work that should be the responsibility of a business manager. He offered the following resolutions which were approved: that the power of countersigning checks now held by the bookkeeper be withdrawn; that the power of countersigning checks in the absence of the Treasurer or the Executive Secretary be given to the Assistant Executive Secretary and that his title be changed to Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer; and that because it is desirable to put off any changes until a permanent Executive Secretary has been appointed, that the tenure of Mr. Clinton Douglas, the bookkeeper, who will reach retirement age next spring, be extended until September 30, 1966. The Treasurer's report and proposed budgets were approved.

The 1965 Annual Meeting will be held at the Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, California. The Program Chairman is Brainerd Dyer of the University of California (Los Angeles), and the Local Arrangements Chairman is Gerald T. White of San Francisco State College. The 1966 meeting will be held at the Hilton Hotel, New York City. The Modern Language Association's request for an exchange of hotels in 1966 was rejected. A joint meeting of the two associations, as suggested by the MLA, was also rejected as impractical because of the size of the two associations. The Council, however, indicated its appreciation of the invitation from the MLA to hold a joint session. It was agreed that the selection of the Local Arrangements and Program Chairmen for the 1966 meeting should be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary. The 1967 meeting will be at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and in 1968 at the Conrad Hilton, Chicago, Illinois. The 1969 meeting will be held in Washington, but no arrangements have been made.

In discussing the problems of the executive secretaryship, Mr. Wright paid tribute to Mr. Holt's contribution as interim Executive Secretary. He recognizes, as did

Mr. Holt, that needed internal reforms and reorganization must wait for a permanent Executive Secretary. Mr. Wright stated that his contribution would be a report on the present situation with specific recommendations. He suggested that while the Council is looking for a permanent Executive Secretary it should also be considering his responsibilities and a suitable staff needed to carry out the increasing responsibilities of the office.

Mr. Wright moved that the Association provide major medical insurance for the Association's staff; Mr. Kayser stated that this would cost about six hundred dollars a year. The motion was approved.

The new format of the Newsletter and its purposes were discussed. To make it more useful and easier to keep, it will be printed in booklet form. Its approach will be different from that of the Review; it will be more informal and will contain some editorials. The Newsletter is important because it informs the membership five times a year of professional news and Professional Register notices. Mr. Boyd noted that the Newsletter could be useful in reaching secondary-school teachers. In reply to Mr. Caughey's question of why the Newsletter was not a part of the Review Mr. Winkler stated that it would make the Review too large (forcing a change of binding and increasing the cost). Mr. Rundell pointed out that the Newsletter was better suited than the Review to inform the membership about vacancies listed in the Professional Register.

In discussing the need for an Editorial Advisory Board for the Service Center, Mr. Rundell pointed out that there had been no such board to read manuscripts to determine their value to secondary-school teachers and their balance of presentation. Mr. Bridenbaugh moved that a committee consisting of Joseph R. Strayer as chairman, W. Stull Holt, and Edward C. Kirkland be appointed to serve as an editorial board and that this committee should be set up by the Committee on Committees as a standing committee for the purposes designated. The motion was approved. Mr. Bemis commented that the Service Center pamphlets were a parade of erudition more helpful to a college instructor planning a course than to a high school teacher; Mr. Byrnes agreed.

The report of the Committee on Committees was presented to the Council. It was accepted with the recommendation that the first sentence of the second paragraph be changed to read that all committee members shall be appointed for a specific length of time.

Mr. Wright requested that the Council establish guidelines for the Association to follow in asking foundations for travel grants. He pointed out that constant requests to foundations for numerous small grants might interfere with applications for large grants for important projects, and he wanted to know how far the Secretary should go in approaching foundations. Mr. Wright moved that the Council go on record that no foundation be approached for any purpose without the approval of the Executive Committee of the Council. The motion was approved. Mr. Bridenbaugh suggested that it be noted in the Newsletter that members of the Association should not apply to the Association for assistance in obtaining travel grants unless they will be serving as official representatives of the Association.

On the recommendation of Mr. Winkler, the Council appointed Henry May to the Board of Editors of the Review to replace Max Savelle whose term has expired. Mr. Winkler explained the need for a fifth issue of the Review. A different, more expensive method of binding would have to be used if the number of pages in the Review should increase, and it would be harder to handle. There is an immediate need for more space to increase the coverage of books in history; an inadequate, haphazard job is being done with regard to non-American and non-European history. Bibliographic studies are needed. More space is necessary for reflective reviews of major works. If the fifth issue were sufficiently attractive, publishers would be willing to advertise in it. Mr. Caughey suggested that the fifth issue should come out in the fall when there would be more books to be advertised. Mr. Bridenbaugh moved that the Editor should consult with the Board of Editors about a fifth issue of the Review--cost, staff, and so forth--and should make a report to the Executive Committee which could approve or disapprove the recommendation of the Editor.

Mr. Kayser presented the following resolution which the Council voted to include in its minutes.

The Council of the American Historical Association records its appreciation of the distinguished services of W. Stull Holt as Executive Secretary and Managing Editor of the Review during the year 1963-1964.

Graciously dedicating a year out of a busy academic life to the service of the Association, in that brief tenure he added appreciably to the stature of the Executive Secretary's office and maintained and advanced the high scholarly standards of the American Historical Review. With a happy combination of great professional competence, administrative skill, and human understanding, he conducted the business of the organization with efficiency, improved many of the procedures of the office, inspired a new esprit de corps among the members of the staff, and represented the Association to the profession and to the academic world with dignity and grace.

After appropriate remarks Mr. Boyd presented to Mr. Holt a gift from the Council.

Mr. Galbraith gave a report from the Pacific Coast Branch, which was deferred for reading to the Business Meeting. He reported that the Branch's total membership was 1,500 and that 650 were present at the Annual Meeting in August. The 1965 meeting will be held at the same time as the Association's Annual Meeting. Mr. Lane moved that the Executive Secretary arrange, if possible, to have the 1965 program for the Pacific Coast Branch mailed with the 1965 program for the Association. This was approved. At the request of the Pacific Coast Branch, Mr. Bridenbaugh moved that the Council allocate five hundred dollars from the Matteson Fund for the preparation of the thirty-five-year index of the Pacific Historical Review. It was approved.

The Council rejected the suggestion of the Committee on Honorary Members to pay the travel expenses of one honorary member to the Annual Meeting each year. The Council approved the nomination of Sir George Clark as an honorary member.

When considering requests for changes in the procedures of the Adams and Beveridge Prize Committees, the Council suggested that the Committee on Committees might prepare a booklet that would codify the procedures and problems of the prizes.

The Council decided that the Nominating Committee should not change its meeting date from May to September and that an absent member could carry out his duties by mail.

Mr. Rundell presented Warren Kuehl's application for a \$3,400 grant from the Matteson Fund as a subsidy for the publication of a list of doctoral dissertations. The Council did not approve the grant of \$3,400, but authorized the Executive Secretary to discuss with the University of Kentucky Press the problems concerned with the publication of this list.

Mr. Kayser raised the question of prizes offered by the American Historical Association with funds that are not capitalized but are given from time to time by a donor. The Council voted that the Executive Secretary should negotiate with such donors in an effort to get them to capitalize their prize funds at a minimum of five thousand dollars.

After considerable discussion about the proposed copyright law, it was agreed that the best procedure to follow would be to have several distinguished members of the Association testify at the committee hearings concerning the parts of the bill that are detrimental to historical research.

The statement on academic freedom that the National Council of the Social Studies has approved was also approved by the Council for presentation at the Business Meeting.

Mr. Boyd requested that William J. Van Schreeven, Archivist of Virginia, be appointed to the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

Mr. Wright advised the Council of a letter from Wayne Grover, Archivist of the United States, concerning the accessibility of government documents.

Lyman Butterfield was reappointed as a member of the National Historical Publications Commission, and George Pierson was reappointed as a delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. William O. Aydelotte was appointed to serve as a director of the Social Science Research Council for the 1965-1967 term, and Samuel P. Hays was appointed to serve as director for the 1966-1968 term.

The Council took no action on George F. Howe's suggestion that the Council consider the publication of a new edition of the Guide to Historical Literature.

Mr. Bridenbaugh objected to a contract made by the Association with the Macmillan Company for the publication of presidential addresses as they were printed in the Review. He doubted the merit of the proposed book. The Council voted to cancel the contract.

The Executive Committee of the Council for 1965 will consist of Frederic C. Lane, chairman, Roy F. Nichols, Julian P. Boyd, Elmer Louis Kayser, Robert F. Byrnes, Walter Johnson, Louis B. Wright, and Henry R. Winkler. The Finance Committee is to consist of Frederic C. Lane, Elmer Louis Kayser, and Louis B. Wright.

On the motion of Mr. Mullett, the Council voted to approve in principle the adoption of the report presented by the Committee on the National Center for Historical Research. Mr. Wright moved that the Council appoint a steering committee composed of the Executive Committee of the Council, the three immediate past Presidents (Boyd, Brinton, Bridenbaugh), the Treasurer, and the Executive Secretary who would appoint a commission responsible for carrying out the plans formulated by the committee. The Executive Secretary will call a meeting of the steering committee, and the committee will elect its chairman. The motion was approved.

In raising the question of a permanent Executive Secretary, Mr. Boyd stressed the importance of the selection of an Executive Secretary on the level of a college or university president. Mr. Wright accepted the part-time appointment for only one year, that is, until September 1965. The Council approved Mr. Mullett's motion that a committee consisting of Frederic C. Lane, chairman, W. Stull Holt, Crane Brinton, and the pro tem Executive Secretary be appointed and funds be made available for the purpose of finding a permanent Executive Secretary.

As the newest member of the Council present, Mr. Hofstadter was appointed to present the Council's resolutions to the Business Meeting.

Mr. Bemis moved, and it was approved, that the Council express its gratitude for the work of the Executive Secretary, the Assistant Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and the staff of the Association.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, Executive Secretary.

**MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING OF  
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
THE SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DECEMBER 29, 1964, 4:30 P.M.**

President Julian P. Boyd called the meeting to order with approximately 120 members present. The minutes of the last meeting were omitted.

Professor Richard Hofstadter presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Program Committee and his associates be heartily thanked by this Association for their splendid efforts, which have given us an unusually rich and rewarding program.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be conveyed to the Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, and to her loyal staff of volunteer workers, for their eminently successful achievements in attending to the comfort and convenience of its members.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hofstadter then presented the following Statement on Academic Freedom, which has been adopted by the National Council for the Social Studies, with the recommendation of the Council that it be passed.

WHEREAS, There are individuals and groups in our society who periodically attack teachers of history and the social studies, textbooks, and other teaching materials on the grounds they are subversive of the American way of life, and  
 WHEREAS, Attacks frequently take the form of irresponsible and malicious charges injurious to the reputation of teachers and authors of teaching materials, and  
 WHEREAS, Attacks tend to obstruct effective instruction, especially in controversial areas where all points of view call for discussion and analysis, and  
 WHEREAS, Those who initiate and support unwarranted and irresponsible attacks are motivated generally by the determination to have their own particular point of view accepted in the classroom, to the exclusion of all others, and  
 WHEREAS, Unfounded attacks have led to the dismissal of competent teachers, and the removal of useful teaching materials from the classroom,

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Studies

1. That intelligent and reasoned loyalty to the nation, no less than the requirements of honesty and sound scholarship, demand that teachers and authors of textbooks and other teaching materials should strive to present a truthful picture of the past and the present, with due regard to the maturity levels of the students; and
2. That criticism of teachers, textbooks, and teaching materials should be based not upon grounds that reflect the point of view of any particular interest group, but only on the grounds of accuracy and scholarship as tested by consideration of the evidence; and
3. That the development in students of a scientific temper in history and the related social studies, of a spirit of critical inquiry accompanied by a necessity of confronting unpleasant facts, are far more important objectives than the teaching of special interpretations of particular events; and
4. That attempts by any individual or groups to impose their views on teachers and students as the only road to the truth and the only measure of loyalty are hostile to that great goal of American education which aims to produce independent and thoughtful men and women who are responsible and informed citizens.

To This End, Be It Further Resolved:

5. That the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Studies encourage the formation of Academic Freedom Committees in the local, regional, and state councils of the National Council for the Social Studies with a view to defending teachers and students against capricious, arbitrary, and unreasonable attacks.

This statement was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Secretary, the Managing Editor of the Review, and the Treasurer presented their reports, which are found in this Annual Report. All accounts have been subjected to audit by Main, Lafrentz and Company whose report is on file at the Association's office, as well as the report of the Fiduciary Trust Company, for viewing by anyone interested. The Treasurer's report was accepted without dissent.

Professor John Tate Lanning of Duke University, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported for the committee. For the officers of the Association the following were nominated for 1965: President, Frederic C. Lane, Johns Hopkins University; Vice-President, Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University. Upon motion and instruction the Executive Secretary cast one ballot for these nominees, and they were declared elected. Elected by the mail ballot were Professors Carl E. Schorske (University of California, Berkeley) and John K. Fairbank (Harvard University) for the Council, and for the Nominating Committee Professors Charles Gibson (State University of Iowa), Hans W. Gatzke (Yale University), and David M. Potter (Stanford University).

The Executive Secretary reported on actions taken by the Council at its meeting on December 27. Minutes of the meeting will be found in the Annual Report.

The Executive Secretary presented for adoption the constitutional amendment as printed in the October 1964 Newsletter: "The amended portion of Article IV, Section 4 would read: 'It [the Nominating Committee] shall present to this meeting [the Annual Business Meeting] orally any other nominations for these offices petitioned for to the Chairman of the Committee by December 7th and supported by the names of 200 voting members of the Association.' Presently the sentence reads: '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.'" After the discussion of several questions raised from the floor, the amendment was approved by a vote of sixty-seven to forty-nine.

Professor John L. Snell of Tulane University moved that the following resolution be adopted:

The American Historical Association acknowledges the excellent accomplishments in the humanities and the arts that have been made in the United States since World War II. But it is also acutely aware of the material handicaps that humanists have faced and the many opportunities for more significant research and improved teaching that are lost to historians and other humanists because of inadequate financial support and organization in the service of the humanities. The Association takes note of the recommendations made in 1964 by the National Commission on the Humanities and emphatically declares its support and wishes early success for the efforts now being made, in and outside the Congress, to create a National Humanities Foundation.

Professor Snell also moved that this resolution be transmitted by January 4, 1965, to Representative William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania and Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska, authors of bills to create a National Humanities Foundation; to the appropriate officials of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa; and to such other organizations and individuals as may seem desirable to support efforts to create a National Humanities Foundation.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Professor Beatrice Hyslop proposed, in keeping with tradition, a resolution in honor of Carlton Hayes, a past President of the Association, who died in 1964. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The President called upon Professor Lawrence Gipson to move that the meeting be adjourned (5:25 p.m.).

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, Executive Secretary.



## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR 1964

The past year has been a period of change, analysis, and appraisal by the officers of the American Historical Association.

As everyone knows, the Council last year voted to separate from the office of the Executive Secretary the duties of the Editor of the American Historical Review. The wisdom of that decision is evident. On September 1, Professor Henry Winkler of Rutgers University assumed the editorship of the Review and already has the responsibilities of the editorial office well in hand. His own report will give details of the operation of that office.

On September 1, Professor Stull Holt relinquished the dual tasks of the executive secretaryship and the editorship of the Review, and I agreed to look after the duties of the Executive Secretary's office on a part-time basis pending the search for a less temporary incumbent in that office.

The American Historical Association owes a great debt to Mr. Holt for the magnificent way that he managed the affairs of the Association during the period when he was both Executive Secretary and Editor. It was a matter of great regret to me, and to others having an intimate knowledge of the Association's affairs, that he could not continue as Executive Secretary until a permanent appointment could be made. My work has been infinitely easier because of the skill with which Mr. Holt managed the office during his tenure.

The membership of the Association should be aware of the great load of responsibility carried by its Treasurer, Dean Elmer Kayser, who for years, without financial compensation of any kind, looked after an infinite amount of detail that would properly fall to the duty of a business manager in other organizations. The Council, to ease its conscience somewhat, has insisted that Mr. Kayser take a very modest honorarium, but that does not compensate him for the hours of labor that he expends on the Association's behalf. His experience, knowledge, and wisdom have been of enormous value to the other officers in the routine operation of the Association's headquarters. I should like to pay personal tribute to Mr. Kayser's unfailing helpfulness beyond any reasonable call of duty.

As members of the Council are acutely aware, the American Historical Association has developed to a point where we need a fresh appraisal of the obligations resting upon the central office in Washington, and in particular upon the Executive Secretary. As Mr. Holt pointed out in his report last year, the Association now needs to find an Executive Secretary who can shoulder new responsibilities and duties that promise to increase enormously in the next few years. For example, it is going to be almost a full-time job to maintain contact with governmental agencies involved in the advancement of education on various levels. The Executive Secretary must be a scholar who can command respect, but he must also be a man of experience, tact, imagination, and wisdom, with a sense of the statesmanship that the leader of the historical profession will require in the years ahead.

As all of us realize who have had anything to do with education, or with the government and the various services, military and otherwise, the historian occupies a more important place than he has ever held in this country. In Washington he is certainly one of the most ubiquitous species of scholars who find this a congenial habitat. Indeed, I wish some diligent graduate student would write a thesis on "The Ecology of Historians in the Washington Area." Such a treatise would be revealing--and this revelation might be useful in more ways than one.

During my own tenure of office, it will be my function to try to analyze the duties, existing and potential, of the Executive Secretary and to make recommendations to the Council that may result from that study. During the next decade, the opportunities for an imaginative Executive Secretary to demonstrate intellectual leadership will be greater than they have ever been. For an Executive Secretary to have time to exert any genuine influence upon and for the profession, and to use his mind toward that end, the office must be freed of much of the busywork with which it is now cluttered. That ought to be the first obligation of a permanent Secretary.

The headquarters of the professional body of historians ought to be in a building with adequate working space for its staff and with a fireproof room for its records. At present we occupy two old residences on A Street, S.E., that, because of cost, could not be properly converted to serve the purposes of the Association. This year we have done a little repainting and added some new lighting fixtures that provide sufficient illumination to let the typist in my office see her keyboard without damaging her eyes. Some of the members of the editorial staff, however, are still working in semidarkness. The antique wiring of this old house makes me shudder every time I hear a fire engine, but perhaps we can finesse this hazard until such time as we have safer quarters.

The most important action taken by the Association during the past year was the beginning of a movement to procure sufficient funds to establish a center for historical research in Washington, a center that would provide not only adequate space for the Association's headquarters, but would fill a desperate need for a physical locale where scholars temporarily domiciled in Washington carrying on research in any of the historical disciplines could have a place of gathering and a place of social contact. A preliminary committee has made an interim report to the Council on the feasibility of this plan, and the President of the Association will speak about this problem in his address tonight. In this report I must not anticipate remarks that the President may make, but I do want to insist upon the dire necessity of the center that he will be recommending. The Council will be asked to create a commission to implement the program that will be outlined.

No report of the Executive Secretary would be complete without paying tribute to the work that Walter Rundell is doing in directing the Service Center for Teachers of History. The amount of work that he devotes to the operation of this center is prodigious, and, in addition, he manages to find time to be of immense help as Assistant Executive Secretary. Possessed of an excellent memory, he is a sort of walking information center about what has been done at committees, conferences, and meetings that he has attended. The Association has reason to be grateful to him for dedicated and skillful service in a variety of areas.

The Service Center promises to have extended utility during the next few years as history resumes its significance in secondary education. If this statement needs amplification, let me say that indications point to a new realization in secondary education of the necessity of valid history as opposed to the kind of "social study" rubbish that has dominated too many schools for the last two decades. The American Historical Association has a serious obligation to do more to influence the quality of history taught in the secondary schools. The Service Center is making a genuine contribution of great value already. The Association as a whole, however, must concern itself with this problem.

In conclusion, let me say that serving as Executive Secretary, even as a part-time, hit-and-run sort of Secretary, has been an enlightening experience for me. For one thing, I am astonished at the enormous labor that my predecessors have had to expend in this office. For another, I am conscious as never before of the enormous opportunities that lie before an imaginative Executive Secretary. One might wish for two lives if only to see the developments in history during the decades ahead.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, Executive Secretary.

## REPORT OF THE MANAGING EDITOR FOR 1964

When I took over the managing editorship of the Review on September 1 of this year, I found myself moving into a well-organized, solidly professional undertaking. The Review's staff is efficient, indeed efficient enough to paper over much of the inexperience of a neophyte editor, who was helped beyond measure, in learning his new job, by the wise and patient instruction of his predecessor. I should like this record to include

the expression of gratitude that I have already tried to convey to Stull Holt on a more personal level.

Volume LXIX of the Review contained 16 articles and 5 Notes and Suggestions, selected from among 204 manuscripts submitted for consideration. The articles included 2 of a general nature, 1 on historiography, 6 on modern European history, 1 on African history, 4 on United States history, and 1 on ancient history, in addition to Crane Brinton's presidential address. Among the Notes and Suggestions were 2 of a general character, 1 on modern European history, and 2 on United States history.

This listing of contributions points up a circumstance--I consider it a problem--of which I have become more aware in the four brief months of my tenure. Of the articles listed not one is in medieval history, only one is in ancient history, and none is in any of the fields of Asiatic history. In its articles the Review is for the most part a journal of American and modern European history. Clearly, this is not because its editors have wished to exclude other areas, but because almost nothing seems to be submitted to the Review by scholars working on ancient or medieval subjects or in Asiatic or African studies, whether ancient, medieval, or modern. Surely practitioners in these fields have much to say that is highly scholarly and at the same time of "general" interest to the profession. Surely the Review is the place in which at least some of it should be said.

The pressure for space in the book review section is reaching critical proportions. Last year 786 reviews were published, most of them too short for the really probing evaluation all of us would welcome. Yet to squeeze the number down to 786 required not only that reviews be rigorously limited in length, but that many books be neglected that might well have been noticed. It may be that the Association, through the appropriate channels, should seriously consider the expansion of the Review, perhaps with a fifth issue, perhaps with a supplement to each year's volume. It is apparent that the present quarterly numbers have reached their limit in pages. But if we are to have long, reflective, sometimes comparative reviews and review articles, to say nothing of greater coverage and a few more articles annually, then the growth of our profession may well have to be paralleled by a continued physical growth of our Review. The Board of Editors, which is now considering the problem, would welcome comments and suggestions from members of the Association. Perhaps within the next year it may be possible to make more concrete recommendations for consideration by the Council.

One more word: in the October issue, Stull Holt pointed out that, in contrast to the case of book reviews (which get shorter and shorter to avoid postponing their appearance unconscionably), there is no huge backlog of articles accepted and yellowing in a file before finally being published. An article accepted as late as December might very well appear in the April issue; almost certainly it would be published by the July issue. Like my predecessors, I have found that scholars who are asked to evaluate manuscripts respond promptly and give their advice with scrupulous care. Members of the Board of Editors, in particular, have cooperated far beyond the reasonable call of duty as a new editor has depended very heavily upon them in his first few months. Indications are that we shall receive an increasing number of manuscripts--if only because of the increased numbers of historians--in the months ahead. It may be that I shall have to propose still another addition to the Board of Editors to ease the demands on present members in the popular fields. But whatever the details of organization, I can promise prospective contributors that manuscripts will continue to be read carefully and expeditiously, for this serves the interests of the profession as a whole as well as those of the individual scholar who submits a manuscript. Beyond this I will only say that I recognize my responsibility and will take it seriously. Is it too much to add the hope that I will continue to enjoy the work as I have in these first few months?

HENRY R. WINKLER, Managing Editor.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1963-64

The American Historical Association headquarters and its equipment are valued at \$101,334.70. The Association on August 31, 1964 had cash on hand for general purposes amounting to \$141,185.61, and increase of \$29,128.10 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 \$295,015.59. These three items (headquarters building and equipment, cash, and invested funds) constitute the total assets of \$537,535.90, available for the general purposes of the Association.

Securities in the portfolio of the Matteson Fund amount to \$93,227.98 and those in the other special funds of the Association, restricted in purpose, amount to \$173,356.28. Unexpended portions of grants made by foundations and others for specified purposes amount to \$143,972.10. These various restricted funds total \$410,556.36.

Funds, restricted and unrestricted, composing the total assets of the Association amount to \$948,092.26 if the book value of permanent investments is used. If market values, according to the August 31, 1964 appraisal, are used, the total assets of the Association amount to \$1,302,242.55. There is an increase of \$7,078.81 over the preceding year if the book value of permanent investments is used. An increase of \$47,509.40 over the preceding year is shown if market values are used, as the result of the increase in the value of securities in permanent investment.

The tables on the pages which follow give a condensed account of the Association's financial operations during the past fiscal year. All financial accounts have been audited by Main, Lafrentz 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.

December 1964.

ELMER LOUIS KAYSER, Treasurer.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT

#### Comparative Statement for 1962/63 and 1963/64 of Receipts and Disbursements of Unrestricted Funds

	1963/64	1962/63
<u>Receipts</u>		
Cash on hand Sept. 1.....	\$86,380.66	\$88,137.67
Annual Dues.....	105,538.25	97,354.83
Registration Fees.....	5,562.00	4,126.68
Interest.....	25,033.62	23,148.27
American Historical Review.....	28,549.35	44,272.01
Royalties.....	3,811.92	4,993.00
Advertising.....	19,744.14	16,533.70
Miscellaneous.....	2,024.80	1,083.69
Foundation Grants (portions allocated to administration).....	2,500.00	1,800.00
Gain on sale of investments.....	397.17	
	<u>\$279,541.91</u>	<u>\$281,449.85</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>		
General Administration.....	\$82,566.33	\$80,133.25
Council and Committees.....	9,112.20	5,872.25
Annual meetings.....	12,132.27	7,668.83
Review--copies to members.....	46,811.00	42,095.00
A.C.L.S. dues.....	100.00	100.00
American Council on Education.....	300.00	300.00
Pacific Coast Branch.....	300.00	300.00
International Com. of Hist. Sciences.....	116.80	116.70
National Trust for Historical Preservation.....	100.00	100.00
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize award.....	-	300.00
Investments.....	-	10,000.00

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

## GENERAL ACCOUNT--Continued

Comparative Statement for 1962/63 and 1963/64 of Receipts  
and Disbursements of Unrestricted Funds--Continued

	1963/64	1962/63
<u>Disbursements--Continued</u>		
Special Projects Committees.....	\$1,864.73	\$1,218.54
Doctoral Dissertation Lists.....	-	59.78
Newsletter.....	2,654.58	2,043.22
Employees Taxes withheld from Salaries.....	117.88	20.66
Land and Building.....	-	26,501.18
Furniture and equipment.....	263.99	2,562.91
Loss on sale of investments.....	1,987.21	-
Investment management fee.....	<u>2,902.00</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$161,328.99	\$179,392.34
Balance, Aug. 31.....	<u>118,212.92</u>	<u>102,057.51</u>
	\$279,541.91	\$281,449.85

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1963/64  
of Special Funds and Grants included in the General  
Account and Permanent Investments

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<u>Endowment Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$8,781.50	
Contributions.....	405.75	
Life Membership dues.....	2,000.00	
Investments.....	12,183.14	
Balance, August 31, 1964.....		<u>\$23,370.39</u>
	<u>\$23,370.39</u>	<u>\$23,370.39</u>
<u>Andrew D. White Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$456.34	
Interest on Investments.....	42.00	
Investments.....	1,200.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$1,698.34</u>
	<u>\$1,698.34</u>	<u>\$1,698.34</u>
<u>George Louis Beer Prize</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$686.25	
Interest on Investments.....	294.00	
Investments.....	8,400.00	
Prize of 1963.....		\$300.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$9,080.25</u>
	<u>\$9,380.25</u>	<u>\$9,380.25</u>
<u>John H. Dunning Prize</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$4,163.85	
Interest on Investments.....	73.50	
Royalties.....	284.56	
Reimbursement of Subsidies.....	648.07	
Investments.....	2,100.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$7,269.98</u>
	<u>\$7,269.98</u>	<u>\$7,269.98</u>
<u>Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$413.13	
Interest on Investments.....	17.92	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$431.05</u>
	<u>\$431.05</u>	<u>\$431.05</u>
<u>J. Franklin Jameson Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$992.81	
Interest on Investments.....	154.70	
From sale of "List of Doctoral Dissertations".....	286.06	
Investments.....	4,420.00	
Expense on account of "List of Doctoral Dissertations".....		\$163.89
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$5,689.68</u>
	<u>\$5,853.57</u>	<u>\$5,853.57</u>

## GENERAL ACCOUNT--Continued

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1963/64  
of Special Funds and Grants included in the General  
Account and Permanent Investments--Continued

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<b>David M. Matteson Fund</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$25,982.58	
Sale of Index.....	295.26	
Interest on Investments.....	4,321.01	
Investments.....	93,227.98	
Preparation of Index.....		\$660.02
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>123,166.81</u>
	<u>\$123,826.83</u>	<u>\$123,826.83</u>
<b>Professional Register Fund</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$1,430.37	
Annual Fees.....	2,541.21	
Office Expenses.....		\$1,824.59
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>2,146.99</u>
	<u>\$3,971.58</u>	<u>\$3,971.58</u>
<b>Reserve Fund (for house repairs and renovations)</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$(358.74)	
Addition to reserve.....	1,000.00	
Repairs.....		\$175.50
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>465.76</u>
	<u>\$641.26</u>	<u>\$641.26</u>
<b>Revolving fund for Service Center for Teachers of History</b>		
Balance, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$54,458.96	
Sales of Publications.....	7,852.22	
Disbursements.....		\$19,400.10
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>42,911.08</u>
	<u>\$62,311.18</u>	<u>\$62,311.18</u>
<b>Ford Foundation Grants:</b>		
<b>Bibliographies of British History</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$6,723.12	
Disbursements.....		\$2,000.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>4,723.12</u>
	<u>\$6,723.12</u>	<u>\$6,723.12</u>
<b>National Bias in British-American Textbooks</b>		
Balance Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$15,901.99	
Disbursements.....		\$8,607.42
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>7,294.57</u>
	<u>\$15,901.99</u>	<u>\$15,901.99</u>
<b>Rockefeller Foundation Grant:</b>		
<b>Assistance for Professors of South Asian History</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$11,210.23	
Disbursements.....		\$10,588.52
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>621.71</u>
	<u>\$11,210.23</u>	<u>\$11,210.23</u>
<b>Carnegie Corporation of New York Grant:</b>		
<b>Travel Expenses of Delegates to International Meetings</b>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$2,976.94	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$2,976.94</u>
	<u>\$2,976.94</u>	<u>\$2,976.94</u>
<b>Asia Foundation Grant:</b>		
<b>Travel Expenses and membership dues for Asian Historians</b>		
Balance, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$3,048.52	
Grant.....	2,000.00	
Disbursements.....		\$2,413.11
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>2,635.41</u>
	<u>\$5,048.52</u>	<u>\$5,048.52</u>

## AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

## GENERAL ACCOUNT--Continued

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1963/64  
of Special Funds and Grants included in the General  
Account and Permanent Investments--Continued

<u>History as a Career</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Balance, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$595.69	
Receipts (Sale of publications).....	235.01	
Disbursements.....		\$56.96
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>773.74</u>
	<u>\$830.70</u>	<u>\$830.70</u>
<u>Albert Corey Prize (formerly Canadian-American History Prize Fund)</u>		
Balance, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$3,730.94	
Contributions.....	1,000.00	
Interest on investment.....	92.75	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$4,823.69</u>
	<u>\$4,823.69</u>	<u>\$4,823.69</u>
<u>Clarence Haring Prize Fund</u>		
Balance, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$37.25	
Investments.....	2,553.14	
Contribution.....	704.60	
Interest on Investment.....	89.36	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$3,384.35</u>
	<u>\$3,384.35</u>	<u>\$3,384.35</u>
<u>Frank Maloy Anderson Fund</u>		
Contribution.....	\$3,000.00	
Disbursements (transferred to Fiduciary Trust Company).....		\$1,000.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>2,000.00</u>
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

## SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Statement for 1963/64 of Receipts and Disbursements

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
<u>A.H.A. Revolving fund for Publications</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$3,783.24	
Interest (Savings account).....	152.46	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>\$3,935.70</u>
	<u>\$3,935.70</u>	<u>\$3,935.70</u>
<u>Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$10,667.46	
Interest (from Investments and Savings Account).....	3,948.32	
Royalties.....	5,056.11	
Investments.....	105,000.00	
Disbursements.....		\$6,704.14
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>117,967.75</u>
	<u>\$124,671.89</u>	<u>\$124,671.89</u>
<u>Littleton-Griswold Fund</u>		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$15,134.56	
Interest (from Investments and Savings Account).....	1,727.40	
Sale of Publications.....	1,363.50	
Investments.....	35,000.00	
Disbursements.....		\$10,036.41
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>43,189.05</u>
	<u>\$53,225.46</u>	<u>\$53,225.46</u>

FINANCIAL ASSETS		<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Securities (book value) Aug. 31, 1964			\$561,599.85
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		
Clarence Haring Fund.....	2,553.14		
Endowment Fund.....	<u>14,683.14</u>		173,356.28
David M. Matteson Fund (Special Portfolio).....			93,227.98
Unrestricted.....			<u>295,015.59</u>
Cash in checking, saving accounts, U.S. Treasury bills and certificates of indebtedness, and petty cash.....			<u>\$285,157.71</u>
Credited to			
Special accounts.....	\$25,092.50		
Special funds and grants.....	<u>118,879.60</u>		143,972.10
Unrestricted.....			<u>\$141,185.61</u>
Fixed Assets			
Real Estate.....	\$95,018.14		
Furniture and equipment.....	<u>6,316.56</u>		<u>\$101,334.70</u>
<u>Summary</u>			
Unrestricted Funds			
Securities.....	\$295,015.59		
Cash in custody of Treasurer.....	<u>141,185.61</u>		\$436,201.20
Fixed Assets.....			101,334.70
Restricted Funds			
Securities.....	\$266,584.26		
Cash in custody of Treasurer.....	<u>143,972.10</u>		<u>410,556.36</u>
			<u>\$948,092.26</u>



## DRAFT BUDGETS, 1964-65, 1965-66

## UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

(Submitted to the Finance Committee and the Council, December 1964)

Approved by Council, December 27, 1964

Receipts	Actual income and expenditure 1963/64	Original proposed Budget 1964/65	Proposed revised Budget 1964/65	Proposed tentative Budget 1965/66
Annual dues.....	\$105,538.25	\$97,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Registration fees.....	5,562.00	4,200	4,200	3,000
Interest.....	25,033.62	20,000	20,000	20,000
Advertising and exhibit space.....	19,744.14	15,000	15,000	10,000
(Annual Meeting)				
Royalties, publications and miscellaneous.....	5,836.72	1,200	1,200	1,200
<u>American Historical Review</u>				
Macmillan, editorial expense.....	2,400.00	2,400	2,400	2,400
Share of receipts.....	26,149.35	20,000	20,000	20,000
Administration of, services to, and housing of special grant projects.....	2,500.00	500	500	500
	\$192,764.08	\$160,300	\$163,300	\$157,100
<u>Disbursements</u>				
Payments to Macmillan Co. for copies of the <u>Review</u> .....	\$46,811.00	\$45,000	\$48,000	\$48,000
General Administration				
Salaries				
Exec. Secy. & Editor.....	\$16,699.99	--	--	--
Executive Secretary.....	--	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
Editor.....	--	10,000	10,000	10,000
Treasurer.....	--	1,000	1,000	3,000
Asst. Exec. Secy. (part time).....	2,000.00	--	--	--
Asst. Exec. Secy. ....	5,450.06	5,600	5,600	6,000
Asst. Editor.....	6,200.00	6,400	6,400	6,700
Bookkeeper.....	5,500.00	6,000	6,000	6,300
Asst. Editor.....	4,800.00	5,200	5,200	5,500
Secy. to Exec. Secy. ....	5,241.27	5,400	5,400	5,400
Clerical Assistant.....	4,300.00	4,500	4,500	4,740
Membership Secy. ....	5,100.00	5,400	5,400	5,700
Secy. to Editor (part time).....	--	--	2,500	2,500
Janitor (part time).....	2,400.00	2,500	2,500	2,500
Annuity for Exec. Secy. ....	1,335.96	2,400	--	--
Retirement Pay - Miss Washington.....	699.96	700	700	700
Bonding Staff.....	--	200	200	200
Auditing.....	1,841.00	1,700	2,000	2,000
Travel.....	412.99	3,000	3,000	15,000
TIAA & CREF for Staff.....	1,690.41	1,925	2,425	2,500
Social Security for Office Staff.....	1,565.57	1,510	2,800	2,900
Life Insurance.....	56.63	--	25	25
Contribution toward hospitalization of office staff.....	216.83	300	350	400
Unemployment insurance tax.....	29.12	1,000	100	200
Contingent & Miscellaneous.....	921.14	2,500	2,500	2,500
Legal Counsel.....	--	100	100	100
Office Expense:				
(Stationery, supplies, printing, postage, telephone & telegraph).....	7,915.49	10,000	12,000	12,000
House Operating Expense:				
(Gas, water, trash, electricity, insur- ance, supplies & minor replacements, etc.).....	2,920.83	3,500	3,500	3,500
Office furniture & equipment.....	263.99	1,500	1,500	1,500
Service Center Conferences.....	--	2,000	2,000	2,000
Notes contributed to the <u>Review</u> .....	904.50	1,000	1,000	1,000
Newsletter.....	2,654.58	3,500	5,000	5,000
Payment Articles.....	1,710.00	2,500	2,000	2,000
House Sinking Fund.....	175.50	1,000	1,500	1,500
Remodeling Fund 1964/65.....	--	--	2,500	--
	\$83,005.82	\$112,335	\$110,700	\$133,365
Historical Activities				
Pacific Coast Branch.....	\$300.00	\$300	\$300	\$300
Council and Committees.....	9,112.20	6,000	10,000	10,000

## DRAFT BUDGETS, 1964-65, 1965-66--Continued

	Actual income and expenditure 1963/64	Original proposed Budget 1964/65	Proposed revised Budget 1964/65	Proposed tentative Budget 1965/66
<u>Disbursements (continued)</u>				
Special Projects Committees.....	\$1,864.73	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Annual meeting:				
Program Printing & Mailing.....	6,069.77	6,000	6,500	6,500
Program Committee				
1963.....	351.23	--	--	--
1964.....	--	1,000	1,000	--
1965.....	--	--	--	1,000
Local Arrangements Committee.....	4,826.53	1,500	2,500	2,500
Ballot (printing).....	884.74	400	400	400
Dues:				
ACLS.....	100.00	100	100	100
Intl. Comm. on Hist. Sciences.....	116.80	135	135	135
(membership dues)				
Nat'l. Trust for Historic Preservation....	100.00	100	100	100
American Council of Education.....	300.00	300	300	300
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.....	--	--	300	--
	\$24,026.00	\$18,835	\$24,635	\$24,335

Summary of Disbursements

Macmillan Co. for copies of <u>Review</u> to members	\$45,811.00	\$45,000	\$48,000	\$48,000
General Administration.....	83,005.82	112,335	110,700	113,365
Historical Activities.....	<u>24,026.00</u>	<u>18,835</u>	<u>24,635</u>	<u>24,335</u>
	\$153,842.82	\$176,170	\$183,335	\$185,700

## SERVICE CENTER

<u>Receipts</u>				
Sale of Publications - Gross.....	\$7,852.22	\$15,000	\$39,000	\$45,000
<u>Disbursements</u>				
Salaries				
Asst. Exec. Secy. & Director.....	\$5,449.94	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$6,000
Secretary.....	4,666.86	5,000	5,000	5,250
Clerical Assistance.....	333.50	500	7,500	7,500
Office Supplies, etc. ....	940.67	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mailing services, etc. ....	209.73	1,000	1,000	1,500
Travel.....	656.77	1,000	1,000	1,000
Authors' fees, printing, etc. ....	2,448.00	3,500	15,000	22,000
TIAA & CREF.....	271.49	500	500	500
Soc. Sec. Tax, etc. ....	268.99	500	500	500
Contingent.....	64.80	1,000	1,000	1,000
Conferences.....	<u>4,089.35</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	\$19,400.10	\$22,600	\$41,100	\$49,250

## REVOLVING FUND FOR SERVICE CENTER

Balance, Sept. 1.....	\$42,911.08	\$38,658.96	\$42,911.08	\$38,661.08
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## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

December 15, 1964

## I. GENERAL

<b>Total Membership:</b>			
Individuals -	Honorary	20	
	Life	339	
	Annual	12,489	
	Trustees	5	
	Fifty years and over	30	12,883
<hr/>			
Total paid membership, including life members			12,828
Delinquent			665
Total membership			13,493
<hr/>			
<b>Gains:</b>			
Life members		20	
Annual members		2,231	2,251
<hr/>			
<b>Losses:</b>			
Deaths -	Honorary	1	
	Life	3	
	Fifty years and over	3	
	Annual	38	45
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Resignations		71	
Drops		662	778
<hr/>			
Net Gain			1,473
<hr/>			
Total membership, Dec. 16, 1963			12,020
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Total membership, Dec. 15, 1964			13,493

## II. BY REGIONS

New England:	Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn.,	1,315
North Atlantic:	N.Y., N.J., Pa., Md., Del., D.C.	4,069
South Atlantic:	Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.	1,057
North Central:	Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wisc.	2,381
South Central:	Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ky., W.Va.	398
West Central:	Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ark., La., N.Dak., S.Dak., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex.	1,301
Pacific Coast:	Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., Idaho, Nev., Utah, Ariz., Wash., Ore., Calif., Hawaii, Alaska	1,765
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Territories and Dependencies:	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	14
Canada		218
Other Countries		317
Address Unknown		48
Total Active Membership		12,883

## III. BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

	Total Membership			Total Membership	
	Dec. 16, 1963	Dec. 15, 1964		Dec. 16, 1963	Dec. 15, 1964
Alabama	66	69	New Hampshire	62	72
Alaska	8	11	New Jersey	421	472
Arizona	40	60	New Mexico	42	47
Arkansas	22	24	New York	1,588	1,949
California	962	1,120	North Carolina	254	281
Colorado	136	139	North Dakota	20	22
Connecticut	275	330	Ohio	471	529
Delaware	52	47	Oklahoma	56	59
District of Columbia	376	417	Oregon	101	104
Florida	117	144	Pennsylvania	647	766
Georgia	100	11	Puerto Rico	12	11
Guam	1	1	Rhode Island	69	89
Hawaii	22	25	South Carolina	72	79
Idaho	18	24	South Dakota	24	23
Illinois	623	687	Tennessee	111	129
Indiana	265	289	Texas	303	341
Iowa	133	153	Utah	25	34
Kansas	104	114	Vermont	52	60
Kentucky	98	108	Virgin Islands	4	2
Louisiana	66	91	Virginia	356	441
Maine	47	54	Washington	132	158
Maryland	379	418	West Virginia	53	56
Massachusetts	604	710	Wisconsin	266	297
Michigan	391	579	Wyoming	9	12
Minnesota	171	190	Canada	180	218
Mississippi	33	36	Other Countries	338	317
Missouri	213	213			
Montana	20	20			
Nebraska	68	71	Address Unknown	77	48
Nevada	11	11			
				11,166	12,883

## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS--Continued

## IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 16, 1963

<u>Honorary members:</u>		<u>Date of Death</u>
Sankichi Tsuda, Tokyo, Japan		Dec. 1961
<u>Life members:</u>		
Carlton J. Huntley Hayes, New York, New York		Sep. 3, 1964
Irving Woodworth Raymond, New York, New York		Aug. 1964
Laura Edith Sutherland, Eau Claire, Wisconsin		Oct. 22, 1964
<u>Fifty year members:</u>		
Louis Stetson Fuller, Northampton, Massachusetts		1964
Sarah M. Gallaheer, Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania		1964
George Norton Northrop, West Roxbury, Massachusetts		July 31, 1964
<u>Annual members:</u>		
Arthur A. Albright, Gatun, Guam		July 9, 1964
Walter B. Asch, Chicago, Illinois		Sep. 1964
Thomas Allan Brady, Columbia, Missouri		June 10, 1964
William A. Brandenburg, Wayne, Nebraska		June 3, 1964
Bernard T. Daley, Wayneville, Ohio		July 19, 1964
Arnold R. Daum, Chicago, Illinois		Sep. 30, 1964
Albert L. Demaree, Hanover, New Hampshire		1964
Barbara Jean Fraser, Edmonton, Alta., Canada		Nov. 4, 1964
Rosina B. Fritz, Brooklyn, New York		Feb. 24, 1964
Norman Francis Furniss, Ft. Collins, Colorado		Mar. 16, 1964
Rev. Robert Gorman, St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana		July 24, 1964
George Haines IV, New London, Connecticut		July 24, 1964
E. Harris Harbison, Princeton, New Jersey		July 1964
Rev. Vincent Hopkins, New York, New York		June 2, 1964
Emmet Field Horine, Brooks, Bullitt Co., Kentucky		May 4, 1964
Theodore Henley Jack, Lynchburg, Virginia		Sep. 20, 1964
John Mitchell Justice, Boone, North Carolina		Aug. 16, 1963
Frank Kalmbach, Wilson, North Carolina		Oct. 19, 1964
Paul Knaplund, Madison, Wisconsin		Apr. 5, 1964
John Spalding Kramer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		Feb. 9, 1964
Marion D. Pratt (Mrs.), Springfield, Illinois		1963
Karl Rantanen, Port Huron, Michigan		Dec. 14, 1963
Beatrice Reynolds, New London, Connecticut		June 21, 1964
Eileen Ries, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		Apr. 16, 1964
George Boyd Robinson, Somerset, New Jersey		1964
Walter Noble Sage, Vancouver, B.C., Canada		Sep. 11, 1963
Sister M. Rosalita, Detroit, Michigan		1964
Diane D. Smith, Toledo, Ohio		Feb. 3, 1964
Glenn C. Smith, Harrisburg, Virginia		Oct. 12, 1963
Julius Long Stern, Princeton, New Jersey		July 3, 1964
Frederick Curtis Swanson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		July 2, 1964
Dorothy Thompson, Kensington, Maryland		1964
Bernice Brooks Tompkins, San Jose, California		Feb. 5, 1964
Clifton Edwin Van Sickle, Forest, Ohio		Jan. 2, 1964
Daniel J. Whitener, Boone, North Carolina		Mar. 23, 1964
Walter Francis Willcox, Ithaca, New York		Nov. 30, 1964
Francis Torrance Williamson, APO 794, New York, New York		Sep. 23, 1964
Edward Yurick, Delaware, Ohio		Sep. 23, 1964

## COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR 1964

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Committee met on May 16, 1964. The nominations agreed on were as follows:

President . . . . .	Frederic C. Lane
Vice President . . . . .	Roy F. Nichols
Treasurer . . . . .	Elmer Louis Kayser

## Members of the Council:

First vacancy. . . .	Oron J. Hale, University of Virginia
	Carl E. Schorske, University of California (Berkeley)
Second vacancy. . . .	John K. Fairbank, Harvard University
	Charles C. Gillispie, Princeton University

## Members of the Nominating Committee:

First vacancy . . . . .	Charles Gibson, State University of Iowa
	William J. Griffith, Tulane University
Second vacancy. . . .	Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University
	Hans W. Gatzke, Yale University
Third vacancy. . . . .	Richard N. Current, University of Wisconsin
	David M. Potter, Stanford University

Chairman of the Nominating Committee: John Higham, University of Michigan

As a result of the mail ballot, the following have been elected as members of the Council: Carl E. Schorske and John K. Fairbank; as members of the Nominating Committee: Charles Gibson, Hans W. Gatzke, and David M. Potter.

December 29, 1964.

JOHN TATE LANNING, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

The Committee met with the officers of the Association on December 13 and suggested only a few changes for 1965 because it recommended to the Council that the following guiding principles for the appointment of committees be established: (1) beginning in 1966 all committee members shall be appointed for a specific length of time, depending on the committee, (2) whenever possible a committee shall represent different parts of the country and different areas of history, (3) the Committee on Committees shall meet once a year to recommend new members to the executive secretary who in turn will recommend them to the Council. It further recommended that this Committee shall consist of the executive secretary (ex officio as chairman), president (ex officio), vice president (ex officio), treasurer (ex officio), and four members to be appointed by the Council.

December 13, 1964.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, Executive Secretary.

## COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT HISTORY

During the past twelve months the Committee on Ancient History has used a variety of means to broaden general knowledge of the problems of supply and demand in its field. Thus, at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Historical Association (December 1963) the chairman of the Committee presided over the session in ancient history and discussed the current situation; in the spring of 1964 a survey of the present status was published in the AHA Newsletter and in Classical World; a great deal of personal correspondence has been devoted to problems and possibilities at individual institutions.

These efforts--and those of previous years--are now beginning to produce very useful results. From the survey in the Newsletter, in particular, a wide range of replies attested awareness and interest by faculty members in many parts of the country. Equally interesting were the letters of inquiry from students interested in pursuing graduate work in ancient history but poorly grounded in classical languages. Chairmen of departments in major universities, we have discovered by accident, are verbally spreading information about opportunities in the field to smaller schools.

Moreover, the number of universities offering serious work in the subject on the graduate level is growing. Stanford and Buffalo (State University of New York) are now doing so, and several institutions are seeking a second man in the area because of increased graduate attention. The Southern Historical Association scheduled the first session on ancient history, at its Little Rock convention, ever placed on its program.

Interest in the field thus seems to be rising; awareness of the problems in training ancient historians appears more widespread; but these favorable factors still need to be translated into action on a scale adequate to meet the evergrowing demand for ancient historians, which has remained critical throughout the past year. The Committee is encouraged and proposes to continue building its bonfire. It needs, in addition, to search for ways to improve practical relations between departments of classics and history to the end that students find their way facilitated. The problem of fellowship aid for students ill prepared in classical languages remains difficult; one influential foundation leader explored the area for us, and returned a negative report. But if we can clear away other difficulties, this too may become easier.

November 1, 1964.

CHESTER G. STARR, Chairman,

COMMITTEE ON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

The American Revolution is so significant an event in world history, so fraught with social and moral implications relevant to our time, so confused in its meaning even for those whose responsibility it is to interpret it, and so certain of being celebrated in many diverse and sometimes inappropriate ways by governmental and private agencies, that it is unthinkable the historians of the nation in their organized capacity should fail to assume some position of responsibility at least with respect to those measures appropriate for the national government to take. It is equally unthinkable that they should neglect to voice their concern and their hope that this pivotal event should be observed in a manner worthy of its dignity and significance, in order that its meaning may be clarified and brought into focus, so far as possible, through careful forethought, proper planning, and due regard to the indispensable role of historical scholarship in such commemorative proceedings, wherever and under whatever auspices they take place.

On these considerations and after discussion and consultation, the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial has agreed upon the following recommendations to the Council.

### Recommendations

First, that the national commemoration should be planned and conducted by a public commission (hereafter in this report usually called "the Commission") financed by funds to be appropriated by Congress; the Commission to have representation from the three branches of the federal government, from learned bodies, and from the interested public at large; and to have a trained staff working under the direct guidance of scholars who are recognized authorities on the history of the American Revolution.

Second, that the Commission should be urged to defer any national commemorative proceedings until 1976, the actual 200th anniversary of independence, at which time the central and enduring ideas of the movement known as the American Revolution can be most suitably and effectively celebrated.

Third, that in view of the known strengths and weaknesses of earlier national patriotic commemorations, the planning and activities of the Commission should be educational and scholarly, with emphasis on publications rather than on pageantry, oratory, and memorials in stone. The publications ought to be on more than one level. They should include both learned bibliographical compilations and popular bibliographical guides; reissues of valuable sources that are either textually defective or so scarce as to be unobtainable; and collections of hitherto unpublished documents, in letterpress or on microfilm depending on the nature and bulk of the documentation in question. The last section of this report discusses the kind of bibliographical and documentary publications needed, with suggestions of particular projects that ought to be undertaken either by the Commission directly or by other agencies with the Commission's active encouragement and aid.

Fourth, that the Commission should from the outset seek and welcome the cooperation of other interested organizations and agencies. Some of these will of course be represented on the Commission, but all of them should be consulted, kept closely informed of the Commission's plans and activities, and urged to reciprocate concerning their own. Among such agencies and organizations must certainly be included the following: the American Historical Association, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the American Association for State and Local History, the Association of American Archivists, the American Book Publishers Council, the American Library Association, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and the principal hereditary patriotic organizations.

Fifth and finally, it is recommended that since there already exists a governmental agency charged by law with planning and aiding historical publications of national significance, namely the National Historical Publications Commission, the proposed Bicentennial Commission should draw on the extensive experience and information gathered by the N.H.P.C., and that its director should be a member of the Bicentennial Commission.

### Suggestions for the Publications Program

It is not the function of a professional association of scholars to tell its members or others what to write. Historical scholars and journalists should and will write about what they feel impelled to as a result of their findings and reflections. But the American Historical Association, through the proposed national commemorative commission, may well draw the attention of scholars, journalists, and publishers to neglected sources for the history of the American Revolution and thus help toward making these sources more widely known and available.

## A. Bibliographical Projects

1. A very proper and desirable undertaking for the Commission, perhaps in direct collaboration with the American Historical Association, would be an updated and amplified revision of Justin Winsor's Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution, 1761-1783 (1880). The Handbook was compiled by Winsor while he was librarian of the Boston Public Library, "when the first fervor of the centennial period impelled a good many readers...to follow the history of our Revolutionary struggle," and was intended, Winsor said, as "a continuous foot-note to all histories" of that movement. Winsor was so inspired writer of footnotes, and his arrangement and coverage of pertinent materials so masterly, that this discursive bibliographical guide remains useful more than three-quarters of a century later. But the immense proliferation of new materials and scholarly interpretation of all aspects of the Revolution during the last three-quarters of a century needs to be brought under like handy control for all students, elementary and advanced. If a competent scholar were put to work soon, with adequate funds and assistance, we ought to have in hand long before 1976 another such permanent contribution as Winsor's to the further study of the American Revolution.

2. The Commission may also wish to plan and prepare a series of shorter bibliographical guides, in separate form and on a more popular level, treating special topics and types of material. Eligible subjects for such a series of guides include published state and local records bearing on the Revolution and its antecedents and consequences in the original states; published diaries, correspondence, and personal narratives of the Revolution; materials for the history of health and medical care in the armies and navies on both sides; the same for treatment of prisoners (a grossly neglected subject), for the financing of the war, military engineering and armaments, the services of supply, espionage, courts and local justice, Indian relations and the West, the role of women and children, educational and religious effects and after-effects, and so on. These guides might well be illustrated with portraits, prints, and facsimiles and take on something of the character of the excellent pamphlet series issued by the Jamestown 350th Anniversary Commission.

3. By far the greatest surviving assemblage of official records of the Revolutionary age is, of course, the 400 or so volumes of the Papers of the Continental Congress, now at long last available in a microfilm edition issued by the National Archives in 204 reels. These papers document every conceivable aspect of the war and its aftermath during the years 1774-1789, but they remain largely unindexed and no adequate guide to them has been printed. The compilation of a detailed guide and thorough name-and-subject index to this basic body of records for the formative period of the nation is a task of the highest priority. It might well be the National Archives' principal contribution to the coming bicentennial commemoration.

4. Guides, calendars, and handlists for other collections of records and personal papers of great historical value for the period but widely held and inadequately known, need to be prepared and published. Examples are the Benjamin Rush Papers in the Liberty Company of Philadelphia, the Gates, R. R. Livingston, and Steuben Papers in the New York Historical Society, the William Heath and Francis Dana Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Nathanael Greene Papers, which are scattered in large segments among several repositories.

5. No general guide or listing of contemporary maps and prints pertaining to the Revolution exists. One must still turn to Winsor's Handbook, the sixth volume of his Narrative and Critical History of America, and the numerous cartographic and iconographic bibliographies that overlap each other and cut across this field without concentrating on it. A comprehensive and authoritative "Guides to Maps and Prints Relating to the War of Independence" would be one of the most valuable scholarly tools imaginable, and the Commission should give serious thought to compiling such a work.



## B. Documentary Publications

1. Survey of work in progress. Before drawing up a list of needed documentary publications, the Commission should make a careful survey of work already in progress and seriously contemplated. Such a list would include the comprehensive editions of statesmen's papers now in process of publication (Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison); the comprehensive or selective editions of other Revolutionary figures that are in various stages of planning or preparation (Isaac Backus, John Carroll, John Dickinson, James Iredell, John Jay, Henry Laurens, John Marshall, George Mason, Robert Treat Paine, Philip Schuyler, and no doubt others); and the extensive Naval and Maritime Documents of the American Revolution, of which the first volume will soon appear under the auspices of the U.S. Navy. Among microfilm publications in this field several have been recently completed (Adams Papers, Papers of the Continental Congress, Knox Papers), and the microfilms of the Presidential Papers being issued by the Library of Congress will furnish us shortly with the other side of Washington's correspondence, which was not included in the Bicentennial Edition of Washington's Writings, financed by federal funds. Much has recently been done with memoirs and travel journals (for example, Peter Oliver's Narrative, Chastellux's Travels, the Baurmeister journals, and the earlier and later diaries of William Smith of New York and Quebec--leaving an unfortunate gap in the middle); and a scholarly edition of Samuel Curwen's excellent loyalist diary is in preparation. Bernard Bailyn will fill in a great gap with his four-volume collection of American pamphlets on the Revolution through 1776. Much more is doubtless being done that cannot be reported authoritatively without careful inquiry, perhaps through queries in historical journals. The help of the office of the National Historical Publications Commission will be especially useful for this purpose.

2. Microfilm publications. Of highest priority because of such constant usefulness and such frustratingly partial availability is a comprehensive collection on microfilm of the original papers of American loyalists and of the proceedings relative to loyalist claims. Transcripts of some of these papers in the Public Record Office were made long ago and may be consulted in sundry American libraries; others have been more satisfactorily copied on film in recent years; but a properly arranged edition of all of this raw material, drawn from all sources and accompanied by a separate introductory guide and index, is a major desideratum. The cooperation of the Public Record Office, of state archives in the United States, and of Canadian national and provincial archives would need to be solicited but would no doubt be obtainable. The Bicentennial Commission ought to plan and finance this undertaking as one of its major scholarly objectives.

Historical agencies in the older states ought to be encouraged by the Commission to restudy their publication programs and fill in gaps in their published Revolutionary records by microfilm editions. The old-fashioned way, more or less satisfactory for its time, was for a legislature to appropriate a few hundred dollars annually to hire copyists and printers to transcribe and put in type the raw files, without benefit of editorial attention, at so much per page. Some states have done better since, and several have excellent publication programs now in progress, but they are costly and unavoidably slow. Microfilm publication is a means by which unique records of large bulk can not only be insured against loss but made widely available at low cost in a form fairly satisfactory to scholars, especially if well-prepared guides accompany them. The planning and execution of such an interstate program might well be delegated by the Commission to a joint committee of the American Association for State and Local History and the Society of American Archivists.

Among the many collections of personal papers that would be of wide utility if issued as microfilm publications (and the production costs of which, as good precedent has shown are largely self-liquidating) are these: the Gates, McDougall, Steuben, and R. R. Livingston Papers at the New York Historical Society; the Charles Thomson Papers in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Library of Congress; the

Pickering, Heath, Francis Dana, Artemas Ward, and Benjamin Lincoln Papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society; the Clinton, Hartley, and Shelburne Papers at the Clements Library; and the Arthur Lee, Robert Morris, and Nathanael Greene Papers, all of which are divided among several libraries. The list could be easily lengthened.

3. Letterpress publications. Here again loyalist writings should be given high priority. A collection of loyalist pamphlets after 1776, mostly of course published abroad, needs to be gathered and edited. The correspondence, journals, and other papers of a number of the last royal governors of England's American colonies await the attention of editors. Thomas Hutchinson is one example among many.

Few of the British land and sea commanders' dispatches, orders, and other papers have been made available in adequate printed editions. Some of the generals and admirals published retrospective narratives, but these are now rare books and need to be brought back into print. With the exception of Lafayette, the foreign officers in American service and in French allied forces have suffered a similar neglect. A volume of documents on Spanish operations during the Revolution is a desideratum, dealing as it would with the fringes of the then United States.

The beginnings of American diplomacy have had extensive and intensive study and are very properly getting more. But the contemporary responses on the European continent to the beginnings, progress, and consequences of the revolt of England's North American colonies has had relatively little attention apart from strictly diplomatic history. This neglect is certainly in part owing to the unavailability of essential sources, namely newspapers and pamphlets. Since the Dutch had the freest press in Europe at the time, the polylingual printers of Amsterdam and Leyden were purveyors of news and political propaganda to much of the continent in the 1770's and 1780's. A guide to the Dutch newspaper, periodical, and pamphlet press would therefore be extremely useful, and an edited collection of tracts, articles, broadsides, prints, and even songs published in the Netherlands and bearing on the American conflict during the decade beginning in 1775 would illuminate a now obscure area of political and intellectual history. The same procedure might well be extended to France, the German and Italian states, and possibly others. The object would be to show what news and views about America actually circulated among the European reading public. That public may have been numerically small but it was highly influential. The findings would be intrinsically valuable and would be especially interesting to us who are living in another age of distant revolutions.

More conventional but not negligible editorial tasks will be found in making available again important accounts of the Revolution by the many and diverse participants who recorded their experiences. Whenever possible, these should be done afresh from the manuscripts; next best will be careful collation of the available published texts. Some of the books in this class have already been mentioned in this report. A representative list of others would have to include the captivating Journal of Sergeant Roger Lamb of the 9th British Foot, first (and last) published in Dublin in 1809; the post-Revolutionary American Travels of Johann Schoepf; and the remarkable domestic chronicle kept by the Quaker wife and mother Elizabeth Drinker of Philadelphia, from which only extracts have been published although the much fuller manuscript is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The bulky and by no means always reliable Memoirs of General James Wilkinson need to be reissued, for, whatever their defects, much of the documentation they cannot readily be found elsewhere if at all, and copies of his book are extremely scarce. The Autobiography of the Dutch patriotic refugee and friend of the great, F. A. van der Kemp, ought to be reedited, amplified with a selection of his best correspondence and miscellaneous writings, published and unpublished and now widely dispersed.

Even these few examples indicate how thoroughly international and richly diverse an episode in history the movement we call the American Revolution was. The commemoration of its 200th anniversary would be a poor thing indeed if it did not bring out both its drama in human terms and its significance as a chapter in world history.

May 1, 1964.

JOHN R. ALDEN, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE HARMSWORTH PROFESSORSHIP

On the recommendation of the Committee, Bell I. Wiley of Emory University has been appointed for the term 1965-1966.

March 23, 1965.

KENNETH M. STAMPP, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORIAN AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Committee met on September 26, 1964. At the instance of President Julian Boyd, the Committee had been requested to consider the copyright legislation pending this year in Congress (S. 3008 and HR 11947); Mrs. Nichols and Mr. Schlesinger, as a subcommittee, had given that problem special study.

The great part of the day's deliberations was directed to the copyright problem. The subcommittee pointed out that historians need be especially concerned with three aspects of the bill: (1) the manufacturing clause (Sec. 43) which, though it would increase from 1,500 to 3,500 the number of copies of any one book which may be published abroad and still retain a U.S. copyright, would, to the disadvantage of authors and purchasers, principally reinforce our present difficulties of having American scholarly works manufactured in Europe; (2) the clause (Sec. 1) which, extending statutory copyright to "any tangible medium of expression," would include manuscripts and would probably inhibit historical research; and (3) the "fair use" clause (Sec. 6) which, by allowing "the fair use of a copyrighted work to the extent reasonably necessary or incidental to a legitimate purpose such as ... scholarship [and] research," might or might not allay that inhibition. The subcommittee recommended that the A.H.A. get legal counsel to prepare substitute proposals in the three areas.

The Committee agreed, and, passing unanimously a series of specific resolutions for the consideration of the A.H.A. Council, it recommended, in general,

- (1) that the Council secure legal advice on every point of the A.H.A.'s concern with the bill.

The detailed resolutions of the Committee follow:

- (2) that the manufacturing clause be eliminated;
- (3) that the principle of the bill, which limits the life of copyright in unpublished materials, be approved;
- (4) that the bill's policy of extending the copyright period of published works, to the life of the author plus fifty years, be approved;
- (5) that the bill's provisions for statutory damages (Sec. 38, par. C) for violators of copyright be opposed;
- (6) that the effort of a group of educational and broadcasting associations, to have the bill so amended as to permit the reproduction of certain copyright material for educational purposes, be opposed;
- (7) that, instead, a compulsory license system (such as that provided for phonorecordings in Sec. 11 of the bill), be recommended for the occasional reproduction of copyrighted historical works;
- (8) that a clause be inserted in the bill which would express the presumption that manuscripts in public repositories--governmental, educational, non-profit, and research institutions are in the public domain, unless notice to the contrary be given.

Besides these recommendations, the Committee discussed favorably two other propositions: (1) that the Consumers Union might be consulted about the A.H.A.'s concern with the copyright legislation; and (2) that the Register of Copyrights should be asked for an explicit statement about the intended meaning of the clauses in the bill to which the Committee has addressed itself.

In other areas of the Committee's interest, the following recommendations were passed:

- (1) that the A.H.A. make informal inquiries of the Librarian of Congress, concerning the source of restrictions now imposed on manuscripts which concern government affairs more than twenty-five years ago, whether those records originated inside or outside the government.

- (2) that the A.H.A. consult the chief of staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, as to how the Association should proceed to secure the printing and distribution of more of the secret executive journals of the Senate.
- (3) that the National Historical Publications Commission be requested to promote the reproduction of the first thirty-two volumes of the executive proceedings of the Senate.
- (4) that the A.H.A. request that the Civil Service Commission reopen the historian's register.
- (5) that the Council recommend to the annual business meeting of the A.H.A. that it request the House of Representatives to lift the general restriction on House records which are deposited in the National Archives.
- (6) that the A.H.A. inform the National Archives of its satisfaction that the Archives is preparing a statement on the accessibility to scholars of government records up to twenty-five years ago.

The Committee received from Drs. Wright and Rundell, as executive secretary and assistant executive secretary, information in respect to current planning for, and current work in, historical research and publication, within the government.

November 16, 1964.

CHARLES A. BARKER, Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERS

After considering a roster of twelve names of distinguished scholars, the Committee unanimously nominated Sir George Clark for honorary membership in the American Historical Association.

October 26, 1964.

OSCAR HANDLIN, Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee's only meeting during this year was held on March 21, 1964, at the Association's office in Washington, D.C. After a report by the chairman, the committee took appropriate action on questions raised by the U.S. national member of the Commission on History, Pan American Institute of Geography and History. The greater part of the session was devoted to a discussion of preparations for the Twelfth International Congress of Historical Sciences, to be held in Vienna, beginning August 29, 1965. Preparations for these congresses are developed gradually from year to year by the Bureau (executive board) of the ICHS; the aspects discussed at the present meeting related mainly to chairmanships of sessions, procedure at sessions, and travel grants to aid American historians attending the Congress. With reference to American participation, there was discussion of means of making this more effective than at the preceding Congress (Stockholm, 1960), of bringing the American group together at the beginning of the Congress, and of improving the gathering and dissemination of information about this and subsequent congresses in the series.

November 1, 1964.

ARTHUR P. WHITAKER, Chairman.

#### PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR A NATIONAL CENTER FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The proposal made by President Julian Boyd at the 1964 annual meeting of the American Historical Association to establish in Washington a national center for historical research is under study by the Executive Committee of the Association's Council. At a meeting on February 21 the Executive Committee discussed the creation of a national commission to proceed with plans to implement President Boyd's proposal.

It was pointed out that informal and preliminary discussion of the center with foundation executives clearly indicates that no foundation funds can be expected for a center designed for the use of only one discipline. A number of historians have also expressed the view that a center merely for members of the American Historical Association would be of limited use, and President Boyd himself suggested that he would prefer to a center designed to serve everyone who uses the historical approach to learning. To clarify its intentions, the Executive Committee voted that the project should be called a "National Center for Scholars."

The Executive Committee unanimously voted to name Julian Boyd chairman of the national commission. Louis B. Wright agreed to serve as executive secretary pro tem.

It is expected that the national commission of some one hundred members will be named in the near future.

March 30, 1965.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, Executive Secretary.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL REGISTER

In 1964 the activities of the Professional Register increased appreciably. During the year ninety-six vacancy notices were published in the AHA Newsletter (eighty-six in 1963). At the Annual Meeting, 351 vacancy notices were posted (197 in 1963). Additionally, the Register made special searches for institutions requesting them. At the end of 1964, there were approximately 1,200 members of the Register.

The Committee inaugurated the policy of listing names of institutions in vacancy notices published in the Newsletter, hoping that this additional information would make the Register of greater utility to its members. Apparently, this innovation has achieved the desired results. The Committee is striving to make the Register the chief means of communication among institutions with vacancies, institutions placing doctoral graduates, and individual historians seeking information about appointments. With the growth of higher education, the Committee thinks the Register can play an increasingly important role in the profession.

The following letter from the chairman of the history department of a leading Eastern liberal arts college is indicative of the profession's response to the Register:

The posting of the notice of this opening at the December meetings proved extremely useful and produced a large number of previously unknown possibilities. All in all, I must say that I think that the Professional Register constitutes a badly needed blow for freedom.

January 15, 1965.

WALTER RUNDELL, JR., Assistant Executive Secretary.

#### COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The Committee submitted an application on August 20, 1964, to the Council on Library Resources asking for a grant of \$72,000 to enable the Association to establish and maintain in its offices an office for scholarly historical resources. On November 16 Verner Clapp, president of the Council on Library Resources, reported that this Council had carefully considered the proposal and wished to defer action until some later time because of overlapping proposals of other organizations and because of developments under way that need to be taken in account.

October 29, 1964.

ROBERT F. BYRNES, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON SOUTH ASIAN HISTORY

The Committee reports that the last visiting appointment under the Rockefeller Grant for the promotion of South Asian history in the United States has been completed. Dr. Tapan Raychaudhuri of the School of Economics, University of Delhi, has returned home after very successful terms of teaching at Duke University (spring semester), and at the University of California (Berkeley) summer session. A report of the use of the Rockefeller Grant 1957-64 is before the Council. The Committee recommends that it be discharged, but that the Association's Committee on the Watumull Prize be regarded as its successor in the promotion of the study and teaching of South Asian history. In particular, this Committee hopes that the Asia Foundation will continue to make an annual grant to the Association to facilitate the attendance at the Association's Annual Meeting of historians from South Asia visiting American universities and to pay membership fees for eminent scholars from South Asia. The ever more stringent foreign exchange regulations make it virtually impossible for South Asian scholars to subscribe to the American Historical Review.

The following expenditures were charged against the Rockefeller Grant during the current year:

<u>Rockefeller Foundation Grant:</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Assistance for professors of South Asian history		
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963, .....	\$11,210.23	
Disbursements .....		\$10,588.52
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964, .....		621.71
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,210.23	\$11,210.23

November 12, 1964.

HOLDEN FURBER, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON TEACHING

The Committee on Teaching held two meetings this year, on May 9 and November 7. At both meetings it dealt with four topics: 1) the pamphlet series, 2) conferences, 3) improvement of the history curriculum in the schools, 4) academic freedom in the schools.

1) The Committee became convinced that the Macmillan Company was unable to handle the pamphlet series properly. It therefore recommended that the contract with Macmillan be terminated and that the Association resume its role as publisher of the pamphlets, with Williams and Wilkins acting as distributors. The change was made as of September 1, and the results so far seem to be satisfactory. Sales and profits are up and complaints are down.

2) The Committee sponsored five conferences of history teachers during the year and has allocated funds for ten more. Twelve states are represented in the list, stretching from Massachusetts to Florida and from New York to Texas and California.

3) We have been unable to obtain funds for a study of high school history curricula. We will, however, be consulted by the Office of Education on the summer institutes on the training of history teachers which will be set up under the new provisions of NDEA. The chairman of the Association's Committee on Teaching has been named chairman of an informal liaison committee by the Office of Education to arrange for cooperation between historians and the Office.

4) The Committee has recommended to the Council a resolution on academic freedom, which it hopes will be jointly sponsored by the Association and the National Council for the Social Studies.

November 19, 1964.

JOSEPH R. STRAYER, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

The Committee's unanimous choice for the 1964 Prize is Archibald S. Foord's His Majesty's Opposition 1714-1830 (Oxford University Press, 1964).

Publishers again took a lively interest in this competition. Some sixty-odd titles sent to the Committee testify to their zeal. Authors took less notice of the competition. Some seven or eight entries, chiefly manuscripts and page proofs, came in directly from the author or as the result of his request to his publisher.

November 3, 1964.

WILLIAM O. SHANAHAN, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

Seventeen books were entered into competition for the Beer Prize this year.

The Committee recommends that the Prize for 1964 be awarded jointly to Professor Ivo Lederer for his Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference, published by Yale University Press, and to Professor Harold I. Nelson for his Land and Power: British and Allied Policy on Germany's Frontiers, 1916-19, published by the University of Toronto Press.

October 28, 1964.

VICTOR S. MAMATEY, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD

Six manuscripts were submitted in this year's competition, two less than we received in 1963. The Committee recommends that the Award be granted to Mrs. Linda Grant De Pauw for her manuscript, "The Eleventh Pillar: New York State and the Federal Constitution."

October 27, 1964.

JOHN HIGHAM, Chairman.

## ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements Sept. 1, 1963 to Aug. 31, 1964

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$10,667.46	
Interest - Investments.....\$3,675.00		
Savings Account.....273.32	3,948.32	
Royalties:		
Ver Steeg, <u>Robert Morris</u> .....	61.00	
Van Deusen, <u>Horace Greeley</u> .....	70.50	
Twyman, <u>History of Marshall Field</u> .....	43.00	
Bentley, <u>History of the Freedmen's Bureau</u> .....	106.75	
Hyman, <u>Era of the Oath</u> .....	43.00	
Perkins, <u>The First Rapprochement</u> .....	154.25	
Hofstadter, <u>Social Darwinism</u> .....	692.38	
Pletcher, <u>Rails, Mines and Progress</u> .....	74.29	
Schroeder, <u>The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations</u> .....	191.61	
Smith, <u>Professors and Public Ethics</u> .....	49.60	
Spence, <u>British Investments</u> .....	54.63	
Zinn, <u>La Guardia in Congress</u> .....	54.15	
Davis, <u>The United States and the First Hague Peace Conference</u> .....	490.61	
Miller, <u>The Enterprise of a Free People</u> .....	212.15	
Paul, <u>Conservative Crisis and the Rule of Law</u> .....	87.49	
Fisher, <u>Negro Slave Songs in the United States</u> .....	26.40	
Graham, <u>Colonists from Scotland</u> .....	61.61	
Castel, <u>A Frontier State at War</u> .....	77.57	
Clendenen, <u>The United States and Pancho Villa</u> .....	260.23	
Conkin, <u>Tomorrow a New World</u> .....	107.13	
Johnson, <u>The Development of American Petroleum Pipelines</u> .....	44.87	
LaFeber, <u>The New Empire</u> .....	1,677.97	
Brown, <u>Middle Class Democracy</u> .....	414.92	5,056.11
Publication and editorial expenses:		
LaFeber, <u>The New Empire</u> .....		\$4,871.23
Schroeder, <u>The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations</u> .....		1,150.92
Dumond, <u>Southern Editorials on Secession</u> .....		62.50
Membership dues of contributors.....		120.00
Committee meetings.....		499.49
	\$19,671.89	\$6,704.14
Investments.....	105,000.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		117,967.75
	\$124,671.89	\$124,671.89

## THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE COMMITTEE

The Committee's unanimous choice for the Prize for 1964 is Politics, Principle, and Prejudice, 1865-1866 by John and LaWanda Cox.

October 19, 1964.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN, Chairman.

## COMMITTEE ON THE LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

With considerable gratification the Committee reports publication of the Prince Georges County, Maryland, court records edited by Professor Joseph Smith of Columbia University. This long-awaited volume in the legal records series contains an excellent introduction by Professor Smith containing much information regarding the operation of the early Maryland court system. In addition to the sponsorship of the Littleton-Griswold Committee, the State of Maryland some years ago made a financial contribution to this project.

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

November 1, 1964.

EDWARD DUMBAULD, Chairman.

## LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Sept. 1, 1963 to Aug. 31, 1964

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1963.....	\$15,134.56	
Interest - Investments.....	\$1,225.00	
Savings Account.....	502.40	1,727.40
Proceeds on Sales of American Legal Records:.....		
Vol. II, <u>Select Cases of the Mayor's Court of New York City</u> .....	15.50	
Vol. VII, <u>Court Records of Virginia</u> .....	22.50	
Vol. VII, <u>Court Records of Kent County Maryland</u> .....	49.50	
Vol. IX, <u>Court Records of Prince Georges County Maryland</u> <u>1696-1699</u> .....	1,276.00	1,363.50
Postage, handling charges, and storage.....		\$29.37
Membership dues of contributor.....		10.00
Telephone and printing expense.....		40.71
Expenses - Vol. IX, <u>Smith, Prince Georges County Records</u> .....		<u>9,956.33</u>
	\$18,225.46	\$10,036.41
Investments.....	35,000.00	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1964.....		<u>43,189.05</u>
	<u>\$53,225.46</u>	<u>\$53,225.46</u>

## COMMITTEE ON THE ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE

The Committee, since the last report on its activities, has continued its work of scrutinizing new books in the field of British history since 1485 written by American citizens. The Committee is keeping its list as up-to-date as possible, asking for review copies of promising entries from the publishers, eliciting verdicts on them, and keeping a list of the top entries in the order of preference suggested by the various members of the Committee as expressed in mutual correspondence.

The next formal meeting of the Committee will probably be in December 1964. By keeping up-to-date our assessment of new books we hope to avoid a last-minute rush when the Committee makes its decision for the next prize in the late summer of 1966.

October 31, 1964.

ROBERT WALCOTT, Chairman.



## COMMITTEE ON THE WATUMULL PRIZE

Six books were submitted to the Committee in consideration for the Prize for the period 1962-64. These books ranged over a variety of subjects in the fields of Indian fine arts, government, and history. All were excellent volumes which certainly fulfilled the requirement of the award in that they contribute to the greater understanding of India by Americans, and each will stand as a contribution of quality in the field in which it was written. Moreover, each book represented additional evidence that American scholars and publishers recognize the increasing interest which India occupies in the United States.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that the Prize be divided equally between two authors: Charles Drekmeier for his Kingship and Community in India (Stanford University Press, 1962) and Charles Heimsath for his Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform (Princeton University Press, 1964). Though quite different in terms of their subject matter and the periods of Indian history examined, these two works were both sound and stimulating scholarly achievements, and they each reflect creditably upon the growing scholarly interest in India by Americans.

November 25, 1964.

BURTON STEIN, Chairman.

## CANADIAN-UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATION

The principal routine business of the Committee is the planning of the programs sponsored by it at the Annual Meetings of the two associations. The American section assumes the responsibility for the joint program at the Canadian meeting, and the Canadian section for that at the American meeting. The programs are devoted either to Canadian-American relations, or to important aspects of one nation's history of interest to historians in the other country. The program at the AHA meeting in Philadelphia on December 29, 1963, was devoted to "French-Canadian Nationalism," with papers by Laurier LaPierre of McGill University and Mason Wade of the University of Rochester, and comment by Blair Neatby of the University of British Columbia. The chairman was C. P. Stacey of the University of Toronto, head of the Canadian section of the Committee.

The program at the CHA meeting in Charlottetown on June 12, 1964, was devoted to "American Federalism," with papers by Forrest McDonald of Brown and William H. Riker of Rochester, with comment by Principal J. A. Corry of Queen's University. The chairman was Mason Wade, head of the American Section.

The program at the AHA meeting in Washington on December 29, 1964, will be devoted to "Problems of the Canadian Economy," with papers by W. T. Easterbrook of Toronto and Hugh G. J. Aitken of the University of California (Riverside) and comment by Albert Faucher of Laval. The chairman will be R. A. Preston of the Royal Military College, the new head of the Canadian section.

Plans for the program at the Vancouver meeting of the CHA in June 1965 are still under discussion, and will be settled at the Committee's meeting in Washington in December. The theme will probably be some aspect of Pacific Coast or Western history, and efforts are being made to attract Western members of the AHA to the Vancouver meeting.

At both sessions of the Committee during the past year, considerable attention was devoted to the Albert B. Corey Prize, to be awarded biennially by the Committee for the best book or manuscript on Canadian-American relations or on the history of both countries. In December 1963 the Councils of both Associations approved the establishment of this prize, which is to be financed from the income of endowment funds held and administered by the AHA and CHA. The first award will be made when these funds reach a total of \$25,000 as a minimum prize of \$1,000 is proposed. At present there is \$4,450 in the CHA account (including \$1,000 voted by the CHA Council), and \$4,800 in the AHA account. The American section recommends that the Council of the AHA consider

matching or bettering the gift of the Council of the CHA, in view of the marked disproportion between the resources of the two associations.

The chairman of the Canadian and American sections are continuing their efforts to secure gifts to the Corey Prize Fund from both individuals and corporations. The establishment of the prize was publicized in the AHA Newsletter (June 1964), the Canadian Historical Review (March 1964), and in last winter's CHA "Presidential Letter." A circular about the prize was distributed at the CHA registration desk at Charlottetown, and also has been sent to selected Canadian corporations. Obviously, special efforts will have to be made to secure large gifts if the goal of \$25,000 is to be reached shortly.

The Committee has also discussed plans for the joint meetings of the two associations in Toronto in December 1967, to which it is hoped to attract eminent British, French, and other European scholars concerned with North America.

November 1, 1964.

MASON WADE, Chairman, American Section.

#### THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (BRITAIN) AND AMERICAN HISTORICAL 'ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL BIAS IN TEXTBOOKS

Inauguration of Project. During 1962 a Sponsoring Committee named jointly by the Historical Association of England and Wales and the American Historical Association met in London and Washington to outline procedures to be followed in the analysis of British and American textbooks, and the preparation of a publishable report. This committee consisted of: Professor Richard P. McCormick of Rutgers University, chairman; Professor Ray A. Billington of Northwestern University; and Professor Caroline Robbins of Bryn Mawr College representing the American Historical Association; Professor H. C. Allen of University College, London, representing the British Association of American Studies; and Professor G. R. Potter of the University of Sheffield; Professor R. F. Treharne of the University College of Wales, and Mr. E. H. Dance of Wolverhampton representing the Historical Association of England and Wales. Dr. Boyd C. Shafer, then secretary of the American Historical Association, worked closely with the committee. During 1964 Professor Geoffrey Barraclough of Cambridge University joined the Sponsoring Committee in his capacity as president of the Historical Association of England and Wales.

The Sponsoring Committee determined that the actual task of textbook analysis be delegated to a working party of five persons. This was created as follows: Professor Ray A. Billington of Northwestern University, chairman, Professor Charles L. Mowat of Bangor University College, Mr. P. C. Hill of the University of Exeter, Professor Charles F. Mullett of the University of Missouri, and Dr. Angus J. Johnston II of New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois.

Plan of Project. The Sponsoring Committee determined that analysis should be confined to textbooks used in the junior and senior high schools of the United States, and secondary schools of England to and including the O-level forms. Books used in the primary grades and in advanced schools and colleges were excluded.

The Committee also decided that three episodes as treated in each textbook should be analysed for evidences of nationalistic bias: the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the First World War.

Operations of Working Party. After preliminary correspondence, the working party first met in Washington, D.C., between August 26 and 31, 1963. Prior to this meeting, each member had analysed the agreed-upon episodes in five British and five American textbooks. On the basis of this analysis, extended discussion at the Washington meeting allowed members to define the various categories of nationalistic bias and to agree upon procedures for the future.

Between August 1963, and August 1964, each member of the working party analyzed thirty-nine textbooks which investigation had established as the most commonly used in the two countries. In May 1964, each member submitted to the chairman an extensive report designating the instances of bias in the textbook treatment of the three episodes under study.

These reports were used by the chairman to prepare a 144-page draft of the final report. This was divided into the following chapters:

- I The Nature of Nationalistic Bias
- II British and American Secondary Education
- III The American Revolution
- IV The War of 1812
- V The First World War
- VI Findings and Recommendations

The second meeting of the working party was held in London, August 17-21, 1964. Each member was provided with a copy of the rough-draft report, and the meeting was devoted largely to a page-by-page analysis. In addition, each member spent the following month in a careful editing of the report. On the basis of these suggestions, the chairman rewrote the report late in 1964 into semifinal form, to be read again by the working party and the principal members of the sponsoring committee. When suggestions from these readers have been incorporated, early in 1965, the report will be ready for publication.

Publication Plans. Preliminary discussions with one English publisher and one American publisher were held in August 1964. The English publisher particularly was eager to publish the report in book form, suggesting both a hardcover and paperback edition. Final publication arrangements will not be completed until the manuscript is ready for printing, but the committee is convinced that it will experience no difficulty in securing attractive publication. The working party has also agreed to prepare notes and articles on the findings to appear in both historical, educational, and popular journals in Britain and the United States.

Importance of Project. A brief report such as this should not be burdened with the findings of the working party. It is sufficient to report that its members agree that the sessions have been thoroughly important and that the evidences of bias which will be detailed in the published report will be impressive. They also feel that their suggestions for the improvement of textbook writing will have a valuable impact on both authors and publishers. The operation of the committee would have been impossible without the generous support of the Ford Foundation and the Nuffield Trust. Both deserve the gratitude of the historical profession and of all concerned with bettering understanding between nations.

November 2, 1964.

RICHARD P. McCORMICK, Chairman.

#### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON CENSORSHIP IN TEXTBOOKS

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Historical Association two years ago appointed a Committee to study "censorship in school history textbooks." The Committee has held several meetings. Its chairman was Professor Vernon Carstensen, and he was succeeded by the undersigned in May 1964.

The chief report for the Committee is being prepared by Professor Erling Hunt of Columbia University. He promises that his report, a detailed analysis of censorship practices, will be completed by the time of the spring meeting of the Committee. Until that time no further progress is possible.

November 20, 1964.

BOYD C. SHAFER, Chairman.

## OTHER REPORTS

REPORT OF A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD  
OF SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social Education continues to be a prime means through which the historical profession can communicate with teachers in the schools. In 1964 the magazine, which is published by the National Council for the Social Studies in collaboration with the Association, offered a variety of articles of interest to secondary school history teachers. Since the publication is designed for all social studies teachers, some of the material is outside the area of immediate interest to history teachers. Yet those in smaller schools are often called upon to teach all social studies, and they undoubtedly find the entire content of the magazine helpful.

One of the most valuable aids for history teachers to appear during 1964 was Richard L. Watson, Jr.'s "American History: A Review of Recent Literature," in the October issue. This article was a historiographical review of recent books in several areas of U.S. history. As such, it provided an excellent supplement to the 1961 yearbook of the NCSS, Interpreting and Teaching American History, which he and William H. Cartwright edited.

In 1964 the Association and the NCSS continued holding joint sessions at their meetings. The quality of the papers and the response of the listeners in each case were gratifying.

January 15, 1965.

WALTER RUNDELL, JR.

## REPORT OF A DELEGATE TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

At an evening session of the annual fall meeting of the Council Lee Benson of the University of Pennsylvania discussed the new inter-university "Consortium" for the handling of quantitative data. Devoted currently to collecting political data for processing by computer, the Consortium will ultimately card historical data of all types. Benson's talk led to a lively discussion of history as a social science.

Later in September the Council held a small meeting of American social historians under the chairmanship of William Taylor of the University of Wisconsin. Conversation centered around the research needed for a better understanding of the causes of social change in the nineteenth century.

During the year Samuel P. Hays of Pittsburgh was appointed to the Committee on Social Science Personnel. As usual, historians were the most numerous among the applicants for pre-and post-doctoral grants from this committee, and they also received more awards than the members of any other discipline.

March 1964.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN.

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REPORT  
of the  
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH  
OF THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch was held at the University of California (Los Angeles) on August 25, 26, and 27, 1964. Approximately 650 historians attended the sessions and an additional hundred or more high school teachers accepted the joint invitation of the Service Center for Teachers of History and the Pacific Coast Branch to hear Professor Arthur Bestor of the University of Washington speak in a special program on "History As Experience." Joint sessions with the American Society of Legal Historians, the Pacific Coast Conference of British Studies, and the Society for French Historical Studies drew townspeople and scholars of other disciplines.

For a second time the format of the Annual Program broke with tradition with an enlarged size of fifty pages and a cover decorated in modernistic shades of blue to honor the Branch president and the host university. Nineteen advertisers purchased thirty pages. The published program was distributed to 2,600 people across the nation. Twenty-one publishers displayed their books at the Meeting.

The program had twenty-eight sessions with 111 people participating. Besides the usual sessions on period and regional history, special programs were devoted to the research library, textbooks, the history of science, and civil liberties. Professor John Hope Franklin of Brooklyn College chaired a session on the "Negro in American History," in which Idu A. Newby, Seth M. Scheiner, Howard H. Quint, and Francis H. Shaw participated. Lawrence Clark Powell of the University of California (Los Angeles) and Leonard J. Arrington of Utah State University addressed general sessions. Professor Arrington successfully described to the amusement of his audience why "Cassandra was in pursuit of Clío and Economists become Historians."

The Program Committee, chaired by Martin Ridge of San Diego State College, had the following members: Dauril Alden, Delmer Brown, W. Harold Dalgliesh, Eugene Hardy, James Merrill, Mark Naidis, Gerald Nash, Doyce Nunis, Rodman W. Paul, Wendell H. Stephenson, and Richard Trame. S. J. Mortimer Chambers of the University of California (Los Angeles) was Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee and was assisted by the following members of the History Department: Roger Daniels, Raymond Fisher, Theodore Saloutos, and Robert Wilson. The Bickley Printing Company and Roger Johnson of Whittier College helped Professor John A. Schutz design the program.

At the annual dinner on August 27 Professor Franklin Palm, a life-long friend of President Abraham P. Nasatir, introduced him by recalling earlier days of graduate work at the University of California (Berkeley). President Nasatir entitled his learned and dramatic address, "The Borderlands: Spanish or American," in which he traced the activities of the great pathfinders in the West. Preceding the address, John A. Schutz announced for the Awards Committee that Professor H. Blair Neatby of the University of British Columbia had won the 1964 prize for the best book published by a younger member of the Pacific Coast Branch. His book is entitled William Lyon Mackenzie King, 1924-1932: The Lonely Heights (University of Toronto Press, 1963). John W. Caughey announced that the Louis Knott Koontz Award would be made later in the year.

Presiding at the annual business meeting, President Nasatir announced that the Branch would hold only a business meeting and presidential dinner in 1965 when it joins the American Historical Association meeting at San Francisco in December. The Branch will publish a description of its activities and circulate it with the national program. President Nasatir then called upon the Secretary-Treasurer who reported that the Pacific Coast Branch grows rapidly and membership is nearing 1,400 people. The format of the annual program is not more costly than the old throw-a-way leaflet, but

the advertising is not yet meeting the costs of printing and mailing. The finances of the Pacific Coast Branch continue in splendid condition, making it possible for the Branch to join the American Historical Association in sponsoring an index of the Pacific Historical Review.

The Managing Editor of the Pacific Historical Review, John W. Caughey, noted again that the Review has been favored with a good variety of excellent articles and books for analysis. He encouraged scholars writing in the field of the Review to submit articles because the backlog of the Review is never too great for brilliant research and interpretative studies. He reported that circulation has been improving yearly through the aggressive and enlightened programs of advertisement of the University of California Press. The report of the business manager, August Fruge, again expressed the pleasure of the University of California in joining with the Pacific Coast Branch in publishing the Pacific Historical Review. James Merrill, representing the Board of Editors of the Review, announced the re-election of the managing editor and the business manager.

On the motion of Wilbur R. Jacobs of the University of California (Santa Barbara) for a committee of which Arthur Bestor, Samson B. Knoll, and James Merrill were members, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association express its appreciation to the University of California (Los Angeles) for providing admirable facilities and hospitality at the Fifty-Seventh Annual Meeting; to the Committee on Arrangements for offering warm reception and smooth operation at this conference; and to the Committee on Program for arranging a stimulating series of sessions.

The report of the Nomination's Committee was presented by Richard W. Van Alstyne, Chairman, and Donald Buttrick, Pierce C. Mullen, Theodore Saloutos, Robert W. Smith, and John A. Schutz (ex-officio). The Committee nominated for President, John S. Galbraith; Vice-President, Dorothy O. Johansen; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Schutz; for three-year terms to the Council, Andrew Rolle, Donald W. Treadgold, and Gerald T. White; for an unexpired one-year term on the council, Josiah C. Russell; for a three-year term on the Awards Committee, Donald Meyer. The Committee also nominated as members of the Board of Editors of the Pacific Historical Review, Robert Athearn, LeRoy Hafen, and Francis Wiley.

President Nasatir announced that the next regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch would be held at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, in late August 1966. He was pleased that the Association had appointed Brainerd Dyer Chairman of the Program Committee and Gerald T. White, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for its Annual Meeting in San Francisco in 1965. He was also pleased with the efficient and splendid job that the 1964 committees of the Pacific Coast Branch did in carrying on their laborious duties.

March 26, 1965.

JOHN A. SCHUTZ, Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1964

Balance, January 1, 1964..... \$2,359.28

Income:

American Historial Association subvention.....	300.00
Advertising in 1964 Annual Program.....	1,422.77
Service Center for Teachers of History.....	200.00
Permission to publish PHR Articles.....	25.00
1964 Meeting, University of California (Los Angeles).....	<u>554.55</u>

Total..... \$4,861.60

Expenditures:

Program printing.....	\$1,350.26
Program mailing.....	245.00
Program design.....	30.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	125.00
Pacific Coast Branch Award.....	100.00
Secretarial Assistance.....	138.00
Service Center for Teachers Program.....	200.00
Binding of PHR.....	4.40
Travel.....	10.42
Insurance.....	<u>5.00</u>
	<u>2,208.08</u>

Balance, December 31, 1964..... \$2,653.52

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1964..... \$2,707.71

Income:

Interest of all Branch funds.....	<u>106.24</u>
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Total..... \$2,813.95

Expenditures:

The Annual Award.....	\$100.00
	<u>100.00</u>

Balance, December 31, 1964..... \$2,713.95

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

March 26, 1965.

JOHN A. SCHUTZ, Secretary-Treasurer.



# LIST OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN HISTORY COMPLETED AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1963 AND 1964

## HISTORIOGRAPHY, PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

Historical Interpretations of the English Civil War Particularly Since the Middle of the Eighteenth Century. David M. Fahey, Notre Dame, June 1964.  
History and Personality: The Theories of Wilhelm Dilthey. Jacques Kornberg, Harvard, June 1964.

## ANCIENT WORLD

From Confederate Freedom to Imperial Tyranny: A Study of the Restrictions Imposed by Athens on the Political Self-Determination of the Member States in the Delian Confederacy, 478-431 B.C. Jack Martin Balcer, Michigan, May 23, 1964.  
The Illyrian Frontier to 229 B.C. Harry J. Dell, Jr., Wisconsin, August 1963.  
Criminal Trials and Roman Politics, 149-78 B.C. Erich Stephen Gruen, Harvard, June 1964.  
Caesar and The Aurelii Cottae. Sidney Halpern, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1964.  
Early Egyptian Penetration of Nubia, Gerald Kadish, Chicago, March 20, 1964.  
Legatus in Roman Law and the Legists. John W. Perrin, Wisconsin, August 1964.

## MEDIEVAL (FIFTH-FIFTEENTH CENTURIES)

The Two Laws and Benedictine Monasticism. A Study in Benedictine Government 1198-1216. Paulin M. Blecker, Wisconsin, August 1964.  
Roman Law and Legislation in the Middle Ages. William E. Brynteson, Wisconsin, August 1963.  
The Geometrical Optics of Robert Grosseteste. Bruce Stansfield Eastwood, Wisconsin, May 1964.  
A Study of the Beauforts and Their Estates, 1399-1450. A. Jean Elder, Bryn Mawr, June 1, 1964.  
The Counselors of Louis IX. Quentin Griffiths, California (Berkeley). June 1964.  
The Six Christmas Sermons of Adam of Scotland: A Translation with a Critical Introduction. Mary Jane Hamilton, Catholic, June 1964.  
Early Medieval Transport. Albert C. Leighton, California (Berkeley). June 1964.  
The Heresy of the Free Spirit. Robert E. Lerner, Princeton, June 1964.  
The Justiciarship of Archbishop Hubert Walter, 1194-1198. Charles Edmund Lewis, Mississippi, August 22, 1964.  
The Revenues of the Kingdom of Sicily under Charles I of Anjou (1266-1285) and their Relationship to the Sicilian Vespers. William A. Percy, Princeton, June 1964.  
The Itinerant Royal Judicature in England During the Reign of Henry I. William T. Reedy, Jr., Johns Hopkins. November 1963.  
The English Administration in Gascony, 1372-1390. J. Righton Robertson, Emory, June 1963.  
Catalogus de Libris Autenticis et Apocrifis--A Critical Edition. Richard H. Rouse, Cornell, September 1963.

- Rhetoric and Philosophy in Renaissance Humanism. Jerrold E. Seigel, Princeton. October 1963.  
 Jean Lemoine as Canonist and Political Thinker. Ronald A. Steckling, Wisconsin. August 1964.

## EUROPE

### Early Modern (to 1715)

#### Britain

- George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, 1633-1695. Mark Nissen Brown, Harvard. June 1964.  
 The Life of Sir Thomas Roe: 1580-1644. Michael J. Brown, Emory. June 1964.  
 The Scottish Episcopacy, 1596-1638. Jacquelin Collins, Illinois. 1964.  
 The Convention of 1660. Mary Whitmayer Helms, Bryn Mawr. June 1963.  
 A Study of the Bills Before the House of Commons, 1621-1629. Julia Scaife Ivanoff, Mississippi State. June 1, 1964.  
 Celestial Motors: 1543-1632. Sister Mary Suzanne Kelly, Oklahoma. May 1964.  
 The Foreign Service Under Charles II. Phyllis Lachs, Bryn Mawr. June 1963.  
 The Military and Political Career of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Warren G. Peck, Alabama. May 1964.  
 The Marquis of Argyll, 1618-1644. Douglas Robert Spitz, Nebraska. February 1964.  
 Officers and Governors. The Role of the British Army in Imperial Politics and the Administration of the American Colonies, 1689-1722. Stephen Saunders Webb, Wisconsin. September 1964.

#### France

- The Secularization of Divine Providence in the Cartesian Age. Paul Aloysius Beuttenmuller, Saint Louis. February 9, 1964.  
 Pomponne de Bellièvre: A Study of the Elite of High Administrators in the Age of Henry IV. Raymond F. Kierstead, Northwestern. June 1964.  
 The Political Ideas of Pierre Viret. Robert Dean Linder, Iowa. August 1963.  
 The Attitude of the French Nobility Toward Commerce in the Time of Henry IV and Louis XIII. Cornelius Sippel, III, Michigan. February 1963.  
 Francois de Callières, 1645-1717. L. Newton Wilson, Illinois. 1963.

#### Germanies

- Eberlin von Günzburg and the German Reformation. Richard Glenn Cole, Ohio State. December 1963.  
 Dynast and Defender: Ferdinand I of Austria, 1522-1532. Paul Sutter Fichtner, Pennsylvania. December 22, 1964.  
 Bernhard Rothmann 1495-1535, Royal Orator of the Muenster Anabaptist Kingdom. Jack Wallace Porter, Wisconsin. June 1964.  
 Luther's Hymns in the Spread of the Reformation. Kyle Cutler Sessions, Ohio State. December 1963.  
 The Doctrine of the Sword in the First Decade of Anabaptism. James M. Stayer, Cornell. June 1964.

#### Italies

- Anton Francesco Doni: Cinquencento Critic. Paul Frederick Grendler, Wisconsin. August 1964.  
 Francesco Guicciardini: Mirror of Cinquencento Disillusionment. Rita C. Kucera, Loyola. June 9, 1964.  
 The Religious Thought of Lorenzo Valla. Leon Brayton Polka, Harvard. June 1964.

Giovanni Battista Della Porta and Renaissance Science. Miller Howard Rienstra, Michigan. June 8, 1963.  
Paolo Giovio and Cosimo I de' Medici, 1537-1552. Thomas Price Zimmermann, Harvard. June 1964.

#### International Relations and Attitudes

China in the Eyes of the Dutch, 1592-1685. Edwin J. Van Kley, Chicago. June 12, 1964.

#### Eighteenth Century (1715-1814)

##### Great Britain and the Empire

The Harcourt Viceroyalty in Ireland, 1772-1777. Thomas Moriarty, Notre Dame. June 1964.

##### France

Historical Consciousness and Historical Monuments in France After 1789. Christopher Morrill Greene, Harvard. June 1964.  
Social Background of Political Life in Two Villages of Central France 1700-1962. Patrice Higonnet, Harvard. March 1964.  
Industrial Technology in the Encyclopédie. Paul Taylor Mason, Saint Louis. February 9, 1964.  
The Academy of Science at Toulouse in the 18th Century. Wayne Permenter, Texas. August 22, 1964.  
Guettard, Lavoiser, Monnet; Geologists in the Service of French Monarchy. Rhoda Rappaport, Cornell. June 1964.

##### Germanies

The Evolution of Friedrich Schleiermacher as a Nationalist. Jerry F. Dawson, Texas. January 1964.  
Church and State in Bavaria 1799-1806: An Absolutist Reform in the Age of Revolution. Albert Stephen Hanser, Chicago. June 12, 1964.  
Bavaria and the Age of Napoleon. Daniel M. Klang, Princeton. October 1963.

##### Russia

The Universities in the Russia of Alexander I: Patterns of Reform and Reaction. James Flynn, Clark. June 7, 1964.

##### Other Countries

The Crown and the Promotion of Industry in Eighteenth Century Spain. William James Callahan, Harvard. June 1964.  
The Development of Rumanian Nationalism in Transylvania (1780-1849). Keith Arnold Hitchins, Harvard. June 1964.

#### International Relations and Attitudes

British Conservatism and French Revolution--John Wilson Croker's Attitudes to Reform and Revolution in Britain and France. Christopher N. Breiseth, Cornell. February 1964.  
The Transfer of Florida from Spanish to British Control, 1763-1765. Robert Leonard Gold, Iowa. February 1964.  
French Émigrés in Russia, 1789-1825: The Interaction of Cultures in Time of Stress. Leonide Ignatieff, Michigan. December 21, 1963.

Sir Joseph Yorke and Anglo-Dutch Relations, 1774-1780. Daniel Adali Miller, Michigan. May 23, 1964.

Russian Diplomacy in the Age of Napoleon: The Franco-Russian Rapprochement of 1800-1801. Hugh Appleton Ragsdale, Jr., Virginia. June 7, 1964.

#### Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)

##### Great Britain and the Empire

Science and Government in England: 1800-1870. George Basalla, Harvard. March 1964.

George Henry Lewes and the Secular Revelation. Hannah Goldberg, Johns Hopkins. June 1964.

John Mackinnon Robertson: Freethinker and Radical. Conrad Joseph Kaczkowski, Saint Louis. June 6, 1964.

The Role of Lord Lansdowne in the Diplomatic Negotiations Connected with the Anglo-French Agreement of 8 April 1904. Lyle A. McGeoch, Pennsylvania. December 22, 1964.

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