

*Annual Report of the American
Historical Association*

FOR THE YEAR 1969



Volume 1 • Proceedings

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS, City of Washington

Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C.

15 June 1970

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved 4 January 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1969.

Respectfully,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Secretary*

Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION Washington, D.C.

15 June 1970

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

As provided by law, I submit to you herewith the report of the American Historical Association for the year 1969. This by custom consists of two volumes.

Volume I comprises the proceedings of the Association for 1969 and the report of its Pacific Coast Branch for 1969.

Volume II will contain the *Writings on American History* for 1967.

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

PAUL L. WARD, *Executive Secretary*

Introduction

The American Historical Association is a nonprofit, membership corporation created in 1889 by special act of Congress for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and the dissemination of the fruits of historical research. Persons interested in the study of history, whether professionally or otherwise, are invited to membership. Present paid membership is about 17,000.

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

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

The Association's capital funds are managed by a Board of Trustees. Much of the income from these funds is earmarked for special purposes, so the Association must depend chiefly upon membership dues to support its broader educational purposes. Annual membership, including subscription to the *American Historical Review*, is \$15.00 for regular members, \$7.50 for student members (faculty signature required), \$7.50 for persons having formal academic retirement status for age or disability, and \$7.50 for spouses of AHA members (who would have all the privileges of membership

except receiving the *Review*). The last two \$7.50 membership categories went into effect 1 July 1969. Life membership is \$300.00.

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

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Act of Incorporation

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

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

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

Constitution

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

ARTICLE III

Membership in the Association shall be open to any person interested in the promotion of historical studies. Types of memberships, the amount of dues, and the date upon which any change of dues becomes effective shall be fixed by the Council, after due notice to the membership. Life membership shall be given members who have belonged to the Association for fifty years. Annual dues shall be payable at the beginning of the year to which they apply and any member whose dues are in arrears for one year may, one month after the mailing of a notice of such delinquency to his last known address, be dropped from the rolls by vote of the Council or the Executive Committee. Members who have been so dropped may be reinstated at any time by the payment of one year's dues in advance. Only active members shall have the right to vote or to hold office in the Association. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected by the Council as honorary or corresponding members, and such members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

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

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary, under the direction of the Council, to promote historical scholarship in America

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through the agencies of the Association. He shall exercise general oversight over the affairs of the Association, supervise the work of its committees, formulate policies for presentation to the Council, execute its policies and perform such other duties as the Council may from time to time direct.

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

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected as provided in Article VII.

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

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

ARTICLE V

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

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

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

(c) The former Presidents, but a former President shall be entitled to vote only in the year succeeding the expiration of his term as President.

SECTION 2. The first obligation of the Council shall be to promote historical scholarship. To this end, 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 report to the membership on its activities, through the publications of the Association and at the Annual Business Meeting.

SECTION 3. For the transaction of necessary business when the Council is not in session, the Council shall elect annually from its membership an Executive Committee of not more than six members which shall include the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer. Subject always to the general direction of the Council, the Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of Association interests and in the carrying out of Association policies.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1. The Council shall call an Annual Business Meeting, open to all members of the Association.

CONSTITUTION

SECTION 2. Although the action of the Council shall be final in matters vested in it by Article IV, Section 5, and in exercise of appointive functions under Article V, Sections 2 and 3, in all other matters any action by the Council shall be final unless the next Annual Business Meeting votes not to concur. Any action voted by the Business Meeting shall be final unless the next meeting of the Council votes not to concur. In such cases of non-concurrence, final action shall be determined by a mail ballot to be distributed to the membership of the Association within sixty days after such act of nonconcurrence. The decision of the membership shall be final and shall be published by the Council.

SECTION 3. The Business Meeting, by a majority vote, or one hundred or more members by petition, may initiate proposals to the Council of any kind concerning the affairs of the Association. All proposals shall be considered by the Council. If any such proposal is not accepted by the Council, it shall be referred to the decision of the membership by means of a mail ballot as indicated in the preceding section.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. There shall be a Nominating Committee to consist of seven members, each of whom shall serve a term of three years. In successive years, the new members shall be elected as follows: three the first year, two the second year, and two the third year; this alternation shall continue except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms. If vacancies on the Nominating Committee occur between the Annual Elections, the Nominating Committee shall fill them by direct *ad interim* appointment.

SECTION 2. The Nominating Committee shall nominate, by annual mail ballot, candidates for the offices of President, Vice President, and Treasurer, the elected members of the Council and the members of the Nominating Committee. The Committee shall invite and give due regard to suggestions from members of the Association of candidates for each of the vacancies to appear on the ballot. It shall announce the nominations to the membership not less than seven months before each Annual Meeting.

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

SECTION 4. On the annual ballot, the Nominating Committee shall present at least one name for each of the offices of President, Vice President, and Treasurer, and two or more names for each vacant membership on the

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Council and on the Nominating Committee, as well as the names of any persons nominated by petition as above specified.

SECTION 5. The annual ballot shall be mailed to the full membership of the Association at least six weeks before the Annual Meeting. No vote received after the due date specified on the ballot shall be valid. Election shall be by majority or plurality of the votes cast for each vacancy. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the Washington office of the Association where they shall be kept for at least one year. The results of the election shall be announced at the Annual Business Meeting and in the publications of the Association. In the case of a tie vote, the choice among the tied candidates shall be made by the Annual Business Meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

There shall be a Board of Trustees, five in number, consisting of a chairman and four other members, nominated by the Council and elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association. Election shall be for a term of five years except in the case of an election to complete an unexpired term. The Board of Trustees, acting by a majority thereof, shall have the power to invest and reinvest the permanent funds of the Association with authority to employ such agents, investment counsel, and banks or trust companies as it may deem wise in carrying out its duties, and with further authority to delegate and transfer to any bank or trust company all its power to invest or reinvest; neither the Board of Trustees nor any bank or trust company to whom it may so transfer its power shall be controlled in its discretion by any statute or other law applicable to fiduciaries and the liabilities of the individual members of the Board and of any such bank or trust company shall be limited to good faith and lack of actual fraud or willful misconduct in the discharge of the duties resting upon them.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by the Council, by the Annual Business Meeting or by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members. Amendments thus proposed shall be made known to the membership through one of the Association publications or by other means, at least six weeks before the next Annual Business Meeting; and shall be placed on the agenda of that meeting for discussion and possible revision. Acceptance or rejection of the amendment shall thereupon be determined by mail ballot of the membership.

1970 Officers, Council, Nominating Committee and Board of Trustees

Officers

PRESIDENT

Robert R. Palmer *Yale University*

VICE PRESIDENT

David M. Potter *Stanford University*

TREASURER

Elmer Louis Kayser *George Washington University*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Paul L. Ward *American Historical Association*

MANAGING EDITOR

Robert K. Webb *American Historical Review*

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

John J. Rumbarger *American Historical Association*

Council

EX OFFICIO

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

FORMER PRESIDENTS

Samuel E. Morison *Harvard University*

Louis R. Gottschalk *University of Chicago*

Merle Curti *University of Wisconsin*

Dexter Perkins *University of Rochester*

William L. Langer *Harvard University*

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Allan Nevins *Henry E. Huntington Library*

Samuel Flagg Bemis

Carl Bridenbaugh *Brown University*

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

Frederic C. Lane

Roy F. Nichols *University of Pennsylvania*

John K. Fairbank *Harvard University*

VOTING FORMER PRESIDENT

C. Vann Woodward *Yale University*

ELECTED MEMBERS

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

John Hope Franklin *University of Chicago*
(term expires 1973)

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

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

Dewey W. Grantham, Jr. *Vanderbilt University*
(term expires 1971)

Donald W. Treadgold *University of Washington*
(term expires 1973)

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

William B. Willcox *Yale University*
(term expires 1970)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elmer Louis Kayser *George Washington University*

David M. Potter *Stanford University*

Philip D. Curtin *University of Wisconsin*

Paul L. Ward *American Historical Association*

Robert K. Webb *American Historical Review*

Robert R. Palmer *Yale University*

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

David A. Shannon, CHAIRMAN *University of Virginia*
(term expires 1971)

CONSTITUTION

James T. C. Liu *Princeton University*
(term expires 1970)

Geoffrey T. Blodgett *Oberlin College*
(term expires 1970)

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

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

Brisson D. Gooch *University of Connecticut*
(term expires 1972)

Willie Lee Rose *University of Virginia*
(term expires 1972)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

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

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

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

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

1969 Officers' Reports

Report of the Executive Secretary for the Year 1969

In proposing for this December the first major changes in our constitution for thirty years, the Council wishes to make the Association's central machinery more open to initiatives and involvement by members. For this to be a reality, it asks that the Executive Secretary's report be put in the hands of all members well in advance of the annual business meeting, and that it be a fuller report than those of the last few years. I welcome this as an opportunity, at the same time, to speak to some of the various questions that must be in the minds of members in this year of controversies.

Decisions made thirty years ago, at the annual meeting of December 1939, reaffirmed the importance of centering the Association's activities in Washington, D.C.; and with the proliferation of historical societies in recent years, our location at the nation's capital has become more than ever something that distinguishes the AHA in their company. Our founders hoped for a close institutional link to the U.S. government. But in the changing atmosphere of today many members may wonder whether the Association, in the human course of things, is not instead too close to the government.

One part of any candid answer is that the sole formal link tying this Association to the federal government, by the charter of 1889, now amounts annually to about three thousand dollars' benefit only. The Association is required to report to Congress through the Smithsonian Institution, and the printing of our *Annual Report* is therefore performed by the Government Printing Office at this slight saving to the Association. Better arrangements worked out this year with the Smithsonian staff are reducing the delays caused in recent years by the necessarily circuitous procedure, and the *Report* for 1968 is expected by early December to be in the hands of members requesting it. Since the *Report* is the one convenient record of our ongoing activities, I hope that its new and more attractive typography will hereafter encourage more members to request copies.

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But any questioner may ask further about government grants. Since 1965, when the National Endowment for the Humanities was established and the Office of Education began funding NDEA summer institutes run by historians, more members of our profession have looked to Washington for financial aid. This year, once again, the Association's concerns have meant some of this for itself. The Endowment in June granted the Association \$63,000 for the costs of technical film work in the Feature Film Project, to be used entirely by Teaching Film Custodians, with which the Association is in partnership on the Project. Some weeks earlier last spring, the Association's long-standing request to the Office of Education yielded support of our History Education Project in the amount of \$325,000, which, because of the Association's shortage of space and personnel, is being administered for us at Indiana University at Bloomington. On the other hand, in a somewhat reverse arrangement, the AHA is receiving government funds for the Consortium of Professional Associations (CONPASS); as the Association of American Geographers did for the preceding two years, our Association is providing housing and fiscal management for CONPASS for the two years 1968-70.

Our housing of CONPASS involves a delegation to it of part of the AHA's relation to the federal government at the day-to-day working level. If the interests of historians are to be represented best and at the right points in the government's decision-making processes, we need to make the most of expanding opportunities for common action with other humanist and social science associations. CONPASS has been just such an expression of shared concern over the quality of the government's programs to improve education in the schools. In the second week of June 1969, in Asheville (North Carolina), its first major conference brought together a wide range of scholarly associations and stimulated a number of practical initiatives in response to the opportunities before them.

In the following week of June at a smaller gathering in the Adirondacks, the secretaries of societies constituent in the American Council of Learned Societies, and invited scholars, had a lively discussion of the role of the learned society in the special circumstances of today. This group of secretaries is at present exploring ways to coordinate representations on behalf of the humanities in Washington offices, where the government seldom thinks to give weight to the interests and insights of the humanities.

Our relation to government embodied in all this is necessarily now, and perhaps should remain, a watchdog role. As the one exception, our only regularized links with government operations are by way of advisory committees to historical operations, within agencies like the Department of State and the National Archives. Our advice on other matters is once in a while, of course, sought by a government officer. More often some member or friend calls to our attention a development in an agency or in Congress, on which the point of view of historian or humanist should be voiced, and a conversation over telephone or in person often either meets the need or clarifies how and by whom the point can best be made.

OFFICERS' REPORT

So the initiative of members in bringing such matters to our staff's attention is doubly important. It may make the difference between asking a question in time or asking it too late. It also helps the staff maintain the perspective of detachment and reasonable skepticism on federal government intentions, which in our country seems the proper perspective of the history profession on government operations. To review the whole subject from exactly this perspective, the Association and the Organization of American Historians, on the latter's initiative, established this year a new Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government Relations. As I write this, I expect that the Coordinating Committee at its first meeting will give special attention to the adequacy of present procedures for those special occasions when government offices and historian's feel mutually ill treated one by the other.

The next main concern of my report must be the promotion of historical studies: the central function for which our Association was chartered. Any member can properly ask whether the AHA is discharging this function as effectively as it should. I need not write here about the plans and policies of the *Review*, which are covered in the report of the Managing Editor, nor about this year's Annual Meeting, which is best reported in its program itself. What I need to speak to is how, faced with severely limited resources of time and money, the Association currently decides upon supporting one, rather than another, project to promote historical studies.

The Council at its September meeting, facing both its traditional responsibility to promote research and current wishes to contribute toward improving Negro or Black history, decided that each of these topics required further study prior to any specific directive to a committee. Initiative in recognizing what work can and should be done rests ordinarily and rightfully with individual members of the profession. AHA action proves possible on those occasions when a group of members comes forward with a specific project, one that seems workable and best handled by the Association, given its special limitations and strengths. Two projects now in their last stages, both funded by the Endowment on the Humanities, are examples in point: the survey of comparative historical statistics, and the preparation of a volume of select colonial court records on various aspects of freedom under law. But one project of at least equal importance to historians has been carried to conclusion this year apart from us, and as part of a larger survey under the sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council and the National Research Council: the forthcoming publication entitled *History as Social Science: A Report of the Behavioral and Social Science Committee*, edited by David Landes and Charles Tilly. Work important to us need not be done by the Association to deserve our gratitude, whether or not conducted with the cordial close liaison to our office that has characterized this survey.

A new grant to the Association this year by the Ford Foundation, however, illustrates an additional criterion. This was of \$142,000 for promoting a new combined field, the difficult one of American-East Asian relations. As

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East Asian studies have developed over the past generation in our country to an impressive level of quality, they have stood relatively independent of other historical work. Now in the new AHA project representatives of their core of specialists are joining with specialists in American history to encourage the training of scholars able to investigate from both perspectives the meeting points of the two cultures. This promises interaction between quite distinct contexts of historical expertise, in a way that should prove exemplary for other parts of our profession. Equally important, it is a pioneer venture by the Association in "interdisciplinary" coordination within our own discipline.

This is an example, in short, of a project put forward by the Association because of its own special range of responsibility, as contrasted both with true interdisciplinary organizations like the Social Science Research Council and with the many specialist historical societies. The Association's major allocation of effort to improve history teaching in the schools has, similarly, been due not merely to the challenge offered historians by the NDEA programs since 1965. It is also justified by the fact that the AHA's range of responsibilities fits both the breadth of history—American and World—being taught in the schools and the specific problem of history's place in "social studies" teaching.

Our Association's Committee on Teaching has welcomed activities serving its purposes that can best proceed under wider auspices. First, it has been gratified to play a full share in the production, under the leadership of Phi Delta Kappa (the fraternity for men in education), of the small volume *As Others See Us: International Views of American History*, now available this fall for high school American history courses. The book's excerpts from textbooks in use abroad, in classes comparable to our high school classes, have been selected and translated with fullest cooperation by AHA members. Second, somewhat similarly, other social science associations are suggesting that we help develop scholarly recommendations for an advanced college-level course on the problem of social studies in the high schools: the problem, that is, of how history and the other social science disciplines can better fit their various contributions together in the social studies framework. Here is a problem that suddenly seems less baffling, both to me and to my colleagues of the other scholarly associations, thanks to three years of work by California's Statewide Social Sciences Study Committee, about which Charles Sellers, who served as its Vice-Chairman, reported at our last annual meeting.

But this year it is the AHA's own History Education Project, under a grant from the Office of Education and directed by Eugene Asher at Indiana University, on which the largest part of our relevant hopes and energies must be centered. Despite awkwardly late funding last spring the project is off to a good start. Its essence is an experiment of relying on understanding and cooperation between three different types of expertise which are relevant to history education: each of the six regional teams active for

OFFICERS' REPORT

1969-70 is made up of a college or university historian, a college of education specialist, and a social studies specialist from a school system. The six-week preparatory workshop last summer at Bloomington proved remarkably successful in the eliminating of usual misunderstandings and in each team's developing its own distinctive notions of what it could and should do toward improving history teaching in the schools of its region. The Association's Advisory Committee for the project, which is to make a report to the profession next spring, has itself contributed substantially to the guidance and strength of what is being done. One way or another, the Association hopes to carry things forward after this academic year so as to exploit to the full whatever clarifications the project will achieve. In too many schools today history is being taught to no one's satisfaction, and in a few but distressing number of schools it is being brushed aside altogether.

Whenever on an urgent matter the Association's modest store of collective wisdom stands some real chance of being heeded, we may be justified in putting it forward. But just as college historians over the years have found it inappropriate to legislate curricula for history in secondary schools, so the Association this year found that it could best proceed by gathering information and offering advice, in its continuing attempts to shore up standards of quality in Ph.D. programs. The report by its Committee this year to the profession therefore took the form of a statement of findings in the June *Newsletter*. Now, after considering the findings of the *Behavioral and Social Science Survey*, it expects to collect by questionnaire selected data to help in revising and strengthening the statement of standards which it first issued in October 1967.

The most urgent claim on the Association's concern for promoting research remains that in the bibliographical field, now that the *Writings on American History* can no longer be carried forward in traditional fashion. These are difficult times to secure the major funding necessary for any new set of procedures adequate to the flood of publication and the range of inquiries being pursued in historical work. With less money needed and some of that generously supplied by several donors, the Association has proceeded with less delay on its Feature Film Project. This seeks to demonstrate how film cartridges may make available, for undergraduate homework assignments, materials selected out of the mass of what their generation sees on the screen, both in theaters and on television. The intellectual challenge here is to see in a new medium whether historian's expertise can do much or little, to the advantage of serious historical learning, with secondary materials that do not distinguish between fact and interpretation—which is much the same challenge long presented to us by the best of historical fiction. I should underline that, confronting the fact that films can mean large profits, the Association's Committee has designed its project strictly to be a model and to set standards for future commercial efforts for the college market. The advancing of funds on this one project was agreed upon as a legitimate exception to the Association's otherwise unvarying

rules of management. I believe it important testimony to the Association's vitality that it is attempting in this way to extend the range of serious historical studies in our world.

At every annual meeting a third category of question cannot be dodged. Is the Association serving its members and the profession with proper efficiency? This year 1969 is a year of a number of experimental changes. One of these is the shift from print back to mimeograph in circulating lists of positions available. The cumbersome of our Professional Register's listing in the *Newsletter*, and also of its circulation of vita forms, has provoked this change of procedure, which permits much shorter lapse of time between word of vacancy and response of applicant.

Another innovation this year is a standing committee component in the Program Committee for the Annual Meeting, which requires and permits an earlier start on the Committee's preparations. Members will accordingly find a return envelope in the December *Newsletter* for suggestions for the 1970 meeting, and I appreciate deeply the decision of Raymond Grew as Chairman to invite in this way a possible flood of individual suggestions, for the sake of beginning his plans with the better sense of relevant opinion in the profession.

As Executive Secretary I add here a word of my appreciation for the willingness of the Council to take on more work. In 1965 the Council added a special meeting in the spring to its regular December meeting. This year the Council is having three regular meetings and also one special meeting, and its fuller attention to Association business has brought more wisdom to operating decisions. In the same breath I need to express particular appreciation for the scrupulousness with which the Nominating Committee has performed its job of making sure that each year's elections bring new blood and new ideas into the Association's functioning. Consistently with this, members perhaps should know, the Nominating Committee never asks the Executive Secretary for suggestions, nor do I make any.

The main effort of the Council in this year 1969 has been to develop a sound proposal for constitutional amendment that might give us procedures less productive of irrelevant fears and recriminations. The first membership ballot laid before members, on the issue of the Moscow Congress, was the staff's attempt to set a precedent for proper presentation of any controversial issue. Consultation with those who led discussion on the floor of the 1968 Business Meeting readily identified the spokesmen preferred by the two sides in the Moscow debate, and the preamble and the statements of arguments by the two spokesmen were developed from drafts to final form in fullest consultation with these spokesmen. The same will be attempted in any future membership ballots, and the IBM cards introduced for this fall's election are in anticipation of wider participation in future membership ballots. In a variety of ways, I am convinced, we can make sure that more members can participate in Association decisions at the policy level.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Managing Editor for the Year 1969

In 1895 the first issue of *The American Historical Review* appeared under a gentlemanly arrangement whereby the Macmillan Company of New York agreed to absorb the financial losses that the fledgling journal seemed likely to incur and did, in fact, incur, despite an impressive list of guarantors. To secure the financial future of the *Review*, the American Historical Association agreed in 1898 to pay a subsidy of two dollars per member to the Board of Editors, then an independent entity, in return for which copies would be sent to all members of the Association. In 1917 the Board of Editors sold their rights (for one dollar and other good and valuable considerations) to the Association. From 1917 until 1969—the conclusion of Volume 74—the American Historical Association and the Macmillan Company worked together in amiable tandem, the result of undoubted mutual advantage, even though the *Review* grew vastly in size and revenues, the Association in membership, and the Macmillan Company in corporate size, metamorphosed at last into a conglomerate. In the past year the decision was taken to terminate the contracts of 1895 and 1899, contracts more ancient than any our lawyers recall seeing in force, a claim that might give pause even to historians. The Association has now become the publisher of the *Review* and is the recipient of the full amount of its revenues, although, in fairness, we should note the loss of an annual payment of \$2400 per year from the Macmillan Company to the Association for editorial services: it met the salary of an assistant editor in 1895.

That the transition was accomplished with such ease and goodwill is owing to many people, but above all to Dr. Roger Shugg, formerly director of the University of Chicago Press and now director of the University of New Mexico Press, who was a constant adviser to the managing editor on the technical and business aspects of publishing; to Mrs. Louise M. Douglas, advertising manager for the *Review* at the Macmillan Company, who has now joined the staff of the *Review* in Washington in a similar, though broadening capacity; and to the officials of the Macmillan Company, in particular its controller, Mr. M. B. Finnegan. There has been, we believe,

a minimum of dislocation or inconvenience to subscribers and advertisers, and it is hoped that over the next few years the financial gains will be translated from a credit item in the balance sheet into a *Review* that will provide yet more valuable and authoritative services—and wider interest—for the broad range of its readership.

The number of reviews printed dropped slightly from 1058 in Volume 73 to 1027, but, especially in view of the increasing practice of linking books on similar themes for a single review, this decrease cannot be taken to indicate that the publishing explosion has spent its force. There is no sign of its doing so, and the staff are constantly seeking better ways to deal with this sometimes alarming phenomenon so as to provide the conspectus of historical publishing that only a general journal can give and to go beyond merely reproducing the services of specialized periodicals. The most heartening proof of the scholarly vigor of the profession has been the marked increase in the submission of articles that are, literally, acceptable. Whereas last year I had to report that of 251 articles submitted, only twelve had been accepted, I can now say that out of 235 submitted, thirty-two have been accepted. We receive far too many manuscripts, still, that are inadequate, unfinished, or inappropriate for a journal like ours, but at least we seem to be working a claim somewhere between Sutter's Creek and the Comstock Lode.

To the staff, the section editors, and the Board of Editors, as always, the Managing Editor owes a particular debt of gratitude; he owes a profound debt as well to authors, reviewers, and readers, whose heartening interest and imagination—and whose occasional, firmly expressed complaints—guarantee the unpredictable excitement of the editorial life and, in the end, the quality of the *Review*.

R. K. Webb, *Managing Editor*

Report of the Treasurer for the Period

1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969

At the close of the fiscal year 1968-69, the total assets of the American Historical Association amounted to \$1,172,463.99 (1967-68: \$1,133,802.60). This amount is made up of three major funds:

- a) *General Fund*—cash and permanent investments forming the endowment of the Association \$479,608.65.
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—permanent investments, restricted as to use of income, and grants \$500,491.13; and
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment \$192,364.21.

All permanent investments are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York under the direction of the Board of Trustees. In the figures given above the book value of all permanent investments has been used. The market value has changed sharply from day to day. At the end of the year it was slightly over forty-nine thousand dollars less than at the close of the preceding year. The amount of investment income has remained relatively constant during the last two years.

The 1968-69 budget was a deficit budget with an expected deficit of \$22,650.00. Our estimate on the total of items in the budget was remarkably close, and, if we count as revenue profit on the sale of investments amounting to \$27,903.21, our excess of revenue over expenses was \$3,954.78.

The tables on the pages which follow give a condensed account of the Association's financial operations during the year. In comparing the two columns of figures on the statement of revenue and expenses, it should be noted that 1968-69 was the first year under the new fiscal year arrangement. The 1968-69 figures are for a twelve-month period, the 1967-68 figures for a ten-month period.

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 mem-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

bers. Filed also at headquarters and available for examination is the report of the Fiduciary Trust Company, approved by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on the securities held in its custody.

Elmer Louis Kayser, *Treasurer*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BALANCE SHEET (ON A CASH BASIS) 30 JUNE 1969 AND 1968

ASSETS

	1969	1968
General Fund:		
Cash.....	\$ 300.00	\$ 225.00
Due from Macmillan Co.....	62,559.73	68,486.51
Deposits.....	425.00	1,425.00
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$557,030.49 and \$590,639.66).....	416,323.92	391,646.71
Total general fund.....	479,608.65	461,783.22
Special Funds and Grants:		
Cash.....	144,024.35	147,215.82
Due from General Fund.....	14,902.16	1,218.78
Temporary investments, at cost (market value— \$58,781.25 and \$58,443.75).....	59,970.00	59,970.00
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$244,581.41 and \$263,473.32).....	182,799.89	174,706.28
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value—\$126,257.41 and \$123,170.13).....	98,794.73	91,413.38
Total special funds and grants.....	500,491.13	474,524.26
Plant Fund:		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost.....	235,760.19	233,533.72
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	43,395.98	36,038.60
Total plant fund.....	192,364.21	197,495.12
Totals.....	\$1,172,463.99	\$1,133,802.60

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 11.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICERS' REPORT

LIABILITIES

	1969	1968
General Fund:		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholding	\$1,259.80	\$2,337.66
Special escrow funds	600.00	600.00
Due to Special Funds and Grants	14,902.16	1,218.78
Fund balance	462,846.69	457,626.78
Total general fund	479,608.65	461,783.22
Special Funds and Grants:		
Fund balance	500,491.13	474,524.26
Total special funds and grants	500,491.13	474,524.26
Plant Fund:		
Fund balance	192,364.21	197,495.12
Total plant fund	192,364.21	197,495.12
Totals	\$1,172,463.99	\$1,133,802.60

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

	1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969	1 September, 1967 to 30 June 1968
Revenue:		
Dues	\$203,394.49	\$178,942.09
<i>American Historical Review</i>	65,900.38	71,065.69
Publication sales	42,439.34	37,525.17
Annual meeting	85,068.66	54,046.23
Professional Register	4,591.22	
Service fees from contracts	21,497.25	3,088.33
Royalties	10,956.06	6,528.04
Investment income	25,873.34	20,708.40
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	27,903.21	(279.50)
Miscellaneous	11,520.68	2,888.72
Total revenue	<u>499,144.63</u>	<u>374,513.17</u>
Expenses:		
Salaries	107,287.80	67,218.50
Annuities—retirement	5,811.10	2,592.97
Retirement pay	641.63	583.30
Travel	4,726.87	4,195.25
Payroll taxes	8,910.92	2,686.18
Employees' insurance	2,637.16	1,293.09
General insurance	471.00	317.00
Office expense	15,767.06	13,137.28
House operating expense	5,846.16	2,226.58
Office furniture and equipment	2,226.47	3,023.78
Auditing and legal expense	15,706.41	2,489.09
Service Center for Teachers of History	50,168.04	58,812.30
<i>American Historical Review:</i>		
Salaries	47,734.93	45,123.33
Notes and articles	3,330.50	2,644.00
Publication, printing and distribution	97,271.11	73,010.10
Office expense	14,825.34	12,022.65
Newsletter	20,547.61	12,877.43
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch	500.00	500.00
Council and committees	14,632.65	12,813.76
Annual meeting	51,446.26	35,716.56
Data processing supplies	14,782.52	5,715.49
Dues	2,126.50	475.00
Building maintenance and repair	4,224.44	3,493.00
Investment management fee	3,366.00	2,616.67
Contingent and miscellaneous	201.37	443.37
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>495,189.85</u>	<u>366,026.68</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses	<u>\$ 3,954.78</u>	<u>\$ 8,486.49</u>

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 11.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ON A CASH
BASIS) YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969

<i>Fund, Grant or Contract</i>	<i>Balances, 1 July 1968</i>	<i>Contributions, Grants and Contracts</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balances, 30 June 1969</i>
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund.....	\$	\$	\$ 632.17	\$4,726.28	\$ 300.00	\$ 5,058.45
Asia Foundation Grant for Travel Expenses and Membership Dues for Asian Historians.....	57.01	500.00			285.00	272.01
George Louis Beer Prize Fund.....	9,427.00		464.53			9,891.53
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund.....	133,098.04		11,585.59		5,783.96	138,899.67
Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs.....	9,105.29	297,372.76			269,610.28	36,867.77
Albert Corey Prize Fund.....	13,267.00		146.56			13,413.56
John H. Dunning Prize Fund.....	9,577.97		116.12		300.00	9,394.09
Endowment Fund.....	54,172.05	812.16	5,700.94	1,144.46		61,829.61
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund.....		7,990.00	128.48			8,118.48
Feature Film Project—AHA.....					7,413.87	7,413.87 #
Ford Foundation Grants:						
Bibliographies of British History.....	4,623.12					4,623.12
Conference on Latin American History.....	14,949.04				14,949.04	-0-
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund.....	3,263.28		141.21			3,404.49
Fund for the Historical Center.....	73.00			73.00 #		-0-
Fund for History as a Career.....	660.63 #			660.63(1)		-0-
J. Franklin Jameson Fund.....	7,639.76		244.44		406.99	7,477.21
Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment.....	408.98	1,500.00				1,908.98
Littleton-Griswold Fund.....	51,494.19		2,568.21			54,062.40
David M. Matteson Fund.....	140,320.57		23,866.12		18,943.72	145,242.97
National Defense Education Act Follow-Up Study.....	3,206.15 #			3,206.15(1)		-0-
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS (ON A CASH
BASIS) YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969—Continued

<i>Fund, Grant or Contract</i>	<i>Balances, 1 July 1968</i>	<i>Contributions, Grants and Contracts</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Balances, 30 June 1969</i>
Grants:						
Comparative Historical Statistics	7,438.25				3,902.00	3,536.25
Publication of American Colonial Society Court Records					2,724.70	2,724.70 #
Office of Education Grant for Identification of Criteria for the Effective Use of Films in Teaching History in the Classrooms	482.62	74.00			556.62	-0-
Professional Register	5,131.91			5,131.91 # (2)		-0-
Reserve for Extraneous Repairs and Renovations	3,324.16					3,324.16
Revolving Fund for Publications	4,726.28			4,726.28 #		-0-
Rockefeller Foundation Grant for the Feature Film Project	2,205.43				2,205.43	-0-
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	658.19	667.57	36.40			1,362.16
Lynn Thorndike Fund	1,071.46			1,071.46 #		-0-
Watumull Foundation Prize		500.00			500.00	-0-
Andrew D. White Fund	1,876.44		66.35			1,942.79
TOTALS	<u>\$474,524.26</u>	<u>\$309,416.49</u>	<u>\$45,697.12</u>	<u>\$1,265.13 #</u>	<u>\$327,881.61</u>	<u>\$500,491.13</u>

Debit balance.

(1) Deficit absorbed by General Fund.

(2) Transferred to General Operations beginning 1 July 1968.

OFFICERS' REPORT

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (ON A CASH BASIS) YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969

	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balance, 1 July 1968	\$457,626.78	\$474,524.26	\$197,495.12
Additions:			
Excess of revenue over expenses	3,954.78		
Contributions, grants and contracts		309,416.49	
Income		45,697.12	
Transfers from General Fund for accumulated deficits at 1 July 1968:			
Fund for History as a Career		660.63	
National Defense Education Act Follow-Up Study		3,206.15	
Transfers from Special Funds and Grants of accumulated balance for the Professional Register at 1 July 1968	5,131.91		
Purchase of furniture and equipment (net) (From General Fund operations)			2,226.47
Total balances and additions	466,713.47	833,504.65	199,721.59
Deductions:			
Expenditures		327,881.61	
Transfers to Special Funds and Grants for accumulated deficits at 1 July 1968:			
Fund for History as a Career	660.63		
National Defense Education Act Follow-Up Study	3,206.15		
Transfer to General Fund of Accumulated balance for the Professional Register at 1 July 1968		5,131.91	
Depreciation expense:			
Buildings			4,817.30
Furniture and equipment			2,540.08
Total deductions	3,866.78	333,013.52	7,357.38
Balance, 30 June 1969	\$462,846.69	\$500,491.13	\$192,364.21

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 11.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

15 December 1969

I. GENERAL

	15 December	
	1968	1969
Total Membership:		
Honorary-----	21	21
Life-----	408	415
Annual-----	15,069*	16,734
Trustees-----	5	5
Fifty-year members-----	30	27
	<u>15,533</u>	<u>17,202</u>
Total paid membership, including life members-----	15,477*	17,149
Delinquent members-----	1,938	1,529
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP-----	<u>17,471*</u>	<u>18,731</u>
Gains:		
Life members-----	4	11
Annual members-----	3,060	3,182
Losses:		
Deaths—Honorary members-----	2	0
Life members-----	3	4
Fifty-year members-----	3	4
Annual members-----	46	56
	<u>54</u>	<u>64</u>
Resignations-----	102	55
Drops-----	1,710	1,814
	<u>1,866</u>	<u>1,933</u>
Net gain-----	1,198	1,260
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP-----	<u>17,471*</u>	<u>18,731</u>

*Net after transferring 728 institutions from membership to subscription status

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	15 December	
	1968	1969
Alabama-----	115	110
Alaska-----	22	17
Arizona-----	96	89
Arkansas-----	48	47
California-----	1,560	1,550
Colorado-----	184	200
Connecticut-----	495	500
Delaware-----	55	62
District of Columbia-----	484	426
Florida-----	202	227
Georgia-----	194	203

OFFICERS' REPORT

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES—Continued

	15 December	
	1968	1969
Guam.....	4	3
Hawaii.....	46	47
Idaho.....	22	26
Illinois.....	996	991
Indiana.....	453	428
Iowa.....	216	201
Kansas.....	169	170
Kentucky.....	158	182
Louisiana.....	136	132
Maine.....	105	99
Maryland.....	545	490
Massachusetts.....	1,005	1,029
Michigan.....	715	658
Minnesota.....	271	242
Mississippi.....	32	47
Missouri.....	320	327
Montana.....	40	41
Nebraska.....	99	107
Nevada.....	21	24
New Hampshire.....	99	92
New Jersey.....	627	692
New Mexico.....	65	65
New York.....	2,573	2,644
North Carolina.....	430	422
North Dakota.....	26	25
Ohio.....	686	761
Oklahoma.....	94	109
Oregon.....	146	149
Pennsylvania.....	1,013	1,159
Puerto Rico.....	11	15
Rhode Island.....	129	145
South Carolina.....	113	115
South Dakota.....	38	34
Tennessee.....	185	187
Texas.....	497	513
Utah.....	57	54
Vermont.....	66	70
Virgin Islands.....	2	2
Virginia.....	599	638
Washington.....	218	205
West Virginia.....	85	85
Wisconsin.....	450	456
Wyoming.....	11	6
Canada.....	413	514
Other Countries.....	385	520
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,987	18,352
Address unknown.....	484	379
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	17,471*	18,731

*Net after transferring 728 institutions from membership to subscription status.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

III. MEMBERSHIP BY REGIONS

	15 December	
	1968*	1969
NEW ENGLAND: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,899	1,935
NORTH ATLANTIC: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	4,853	5,473
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,538	1,605
NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	3,300	3,294
SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	575	611
WEST CENTRAL: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,962	1,907
PACIFIC COAST: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,045	2,473
TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	17	20
CANADA	413	514
OTHER COUNTRIES	385	520
ADDRESS UNKNOWN	484	379
Total	17,471*	18,731

* Table adjusted to show net after transferring 728 institutions from membership to subscription status.

IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE 15 DECEMBER 1968

Life Members:

Harold Hulme, Fort Lee, New Jersey (30 July 1969)
 Frank Monaghan, Washington, D.C. (17 July 1969)
 Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Alexandria, Virginia (22 March 1969)
 John H. Wuorinen, Gardner, Massachusetts (10 April 1969)

Fifty-Year Members:

Violet Barbour, Poughkeepsie, New York (September 1968)
 Francis A. Foster, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts
 Kenneth Scott Latourette, New Haven, Connecticut (26 December 1968)
 Wallace Notestein, New Haven, Connecticut (2 February 1969)

Annual Members:

Susie M. Ames, Pungoteague, Virginia
 Konstantinus Avizonis, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (20 April 1969)
 Hugh Hale Bellot, London, England (18 February 1969)
 Brian Beltman, Orange City, Louisiana
 Ellen J. Bishop, Reading, Pennsylvania
 George D. Blackwood, Arlington, Massachusetts
 Robert V. Bogle, Oak Ridge, Tennessee (22 June 1969)
 Chandler Bragdon, Plattsburg, New York
 John Brennan, Olean, New York
 Richard D. Broeckel, Silver Spring, Maryland
 Col. Marcel F. Brunow, Belfast, Maine (25 April 1969)

OFFICERS' REPORT

IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE 15 DECEMBER 1968—Continued

Annal Members—Continued

William Bell Clark, Brevard, North Carolina (1 November 1968)
John J. Coonan, Trenton, New Jersey (7 December 1968)
Sister Cecilia Daly, D.C., St. Louis, Missouri (30 October 1968)
Huntley Dupre, St. Paul, Minnesota (8 September 1968)
Helen M. Fede, Alexandria, Virginia
Archibald S. Foord, Hamden, Connecticut (14 March 1969)
Fred Hamil, Birmingham, Michigan (24 December 1968)
Bray Hammond, Thetford, Vermont
James J. Hannah, Santa Clara, California (9 December 1968)
William M. Harrigan, Buffalo, New York
John A. Heine, Babylon, New York (28 November 1968)
Patrick C. Henderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico (1 April 1969)
Ben B. Hess, Marietta, Pennsylvania (4 September 1968)
Dieter Hillerbrand, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Hajo Holborn, New Haven, Connecticut (20 June 1969)
Jürgen E. K. Hornburg, London, Ontario
Egbert R. Isbell, Ann Arbor, Michigan (8 October 1968)
Weymouth T. Jordan, Tallahassee, Florida (22 November 1968)
Tibor Kerekes, New York, New York (5 October 1969)
Philip L. Kintner, Grinnell, Iowa
Gerhard F. Kramer, Lansing, Michigan
George F. Lemmer, Falls Church, Virginia (22 August 1968)
Joseph R. Levenson, Berkeley, California (April 1968)
Temple B. Lewis, New York, New York (17 November 1968)
John W. Long, Bronx, New York (20 February 1969)
Colin R. Lovell, Los Angeles, California (16 May 1969)
Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Notre Dame, Indiana (7 July 1969)
R. Earl McClendon, Huntsville, Texas (1 October 1969)
Martin R. P. McGuire, Washington, D.C. (16 March 1969)
John B. MacInnes, Ithaca, New York (July 1969)
Gerard E. Mayer, Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania (April 1969)
Jean C. Murray, San Francisco, California
Stanton C. Peelle, Jr., Chevy Chase, Maryland (November 1968)
Jules Pugach, Brooklyn, New York (28 January 1969)
Roman Smal-Stocki, Washington, D.C. (29 April 1969)
Howard N. Stern, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Leo Stoller, Detroit, Michigan
William J. Strickland, Nashville, Tennessee
John Sydor, Riva, Maryland (31 July 1968)
Irwin F. Thomle, Aberdeen, South Dakota
Lois B. Turner, Manhattan, Kansas
C. Bradford Welles, New Haven, Connecticut (8 October 1969)
Raymond L. Welty, Pittsburg, Kansas (23 May 1968)
John I. White, Westfield, New Jersey
Ira J. Williams, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

AHA Offices, 12 April 1969

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by the chairman, AHA President C. Vann Woodward. Present were Mr. Woodward; Robert R. Palmer, Vice President; Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer; Robert K. Webb, Managing Editor of the *American Historical Review*; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; voting former president John K. Fairbank; and elected members Thomas Cochran, Peter Gay, Felix Gilbert, David Potter, John Snell, Lynn White, jr., and William B. Willcox. Robert L. Zangrando, Assistant Executive Secretary, was also present by invitation of the Council.

After approval of the minutes of 27 December 1968, the Council turned its attention at once to propose changes in the constitution in order to allow time for full discussion. Mr. Kayser for the Executive Committee presented the proposed draft of a revised constitution for consideration, article by article.

In the discussion of Article II, alternative means for conducting a poll of the membership were considered. Mr. Woodward suggested that if the *AHA Newsletter* were employed, the issue in which a ballot was contained might be so stamped on the cover. Mr. Ward preferred for the moment to leave the options open, pending results of the current vote on the Moscow Congress in 1970 by *Newsletter* ballot.

The office of the vice president was discussed in three respects. An office of second vice president might be created, it was suggested, to enlist another distinguished historian to assist in the demanding work of the Association. Most of the Council believed that three years' claim on a historian, probably then at the height of his career's activity, would be too demanding and that the commitment to a year's presidency would be less reasonable that far in advance. A few felt that the *de facto* practice of the vice president's succeeding to the presidency might better be formally guaranteed in the constitution, and so moved. The motion was defeated by a vote of eleven to two, the majority opinion being that the choice of the president should remain finally with the membership. On this same ground, Mr. Snell

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thought that it would be more meaningful for the Nominating Committee to offer two candidates rather than just one. Mr. Fairbank pointed out that this would destroy the voting procedure as it now stands, leaving the presidency and vice presidency open to domination by the larger areas of historical studies, whereas now the Nominating Committee customarily tries to move the offices from one area to another.

The draft as proposed was altered in various substantial details, most notably in eliminating the suggested quorum for the Annual Business Meeting in favor of an equivalent requirement only for actions on which it and the Council finally differed. The Council also altered the draft to give power to initiate amendments to the Business Meeting, along with the Council and a specified number of petitioning members of the Association.

Other modifications were chiefly stylistic, not substantive. Mr. Cochran then moved that the draft be sent to a committee for stylistic improvement, and the chair named Mr. Palmer and Mr. Fairbank to this committee.

In order to secure a time at the Annual Meeting when proper and full discussion of the proposed constitutional changes might be accomplished, the Council accepted Mr. Palmer's resolution:

that the Council request that the Program Committee leave free the first afternoon, transferring the planned afternoon activities to the first evening.

Because of a shortage of time, the Council passed over the draft of proposed bylaws, but Mr. Kayser invited Council members to express themselves to him by mail on the matter.

Next, having previously received by mail the results of the Annual Meeting questionnaire, the Council voted as follows:

Resolved, the Council acknowledges receipt of the Executive secretary's report on the results of the questionnaire on the time for the Annual Meeting. It authorizes publication of a summary of the information in the next issue of the *AHA Newsletter*, including a statement that the Council, in light of the information yielded by the questionnaire, plans to continue to schedule annual meetings for December 28-30.

Mr. Webb's motions for the improvement and maintenance of the *American Historical Review*, previously communicated by mail to Council members, were then considered:

1. That the AHA take immediate steps to improve its program of fringe benefits;

2. That a formal offer be made to Mrs. Louise Douglas to join the staff of the *American Historical Review* to supervise advertising and

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subscription fulfillment and such additional duties associated with other AHA publications as may seem desirable;

3. That the program of adjusted salaries as indicated in a separate memorandum and attachments be implemented;

4. That staff expansion of the *Review* as foreseen in the memorandum be implemented, subject to availability of properly qualified persons to fill the posts and to adjustment in the light of experience with the redistribution of responsibilities among the staff of the *Review*.

After a general discussion of relative priorities among AHA activities, the Council adopted Mr. Potter's motion that the steps necessary to support the reorganization of the *Review* should receive high priority in the Association's budgeting.

The Council then wished to know what the estimated costs would be to implement Mr. Webb's motions. Mr. Ward estimated that motions one, two, and three would mean a total increase in the budget for 1969-70 which would be less than the conservatively estimated gain by the Association's taking over publication of the *Review*. Mr. Kayser cautioned the Council that the gains anticipated by the *Review* were projections and perhaps before accepting all innovations, the Council might prefer to wait a year for the realities. Both Mr. Potter and Mr. White, however, reminded the Council of the importance of maintaining the *Review's* reputation as a high quality publication.

Upon Mr. Ward's assurance of the healthy financial state of the Association according to up-to-date figures, the Council passed Mr. Webb's motions one, two, and three.

At this point, Mr. Palmer raised the issue of the publishing explosion, thanks to which a comprehensive bibliographic reviewing is becoming an overwhelming task. Mr. Webb replied that division of labor in scholarly publications would be necessary, and that one of the projects he intended to attempt was to seek out the cooperation of editors of other historical journals in establishing appropriate procedures; however, for the present the hiring of a professional bibliographer might be of greatest help toward discovering methods of handling the enormous amount of publishing.

Mr. Ward then pointed out that since the continuing membership increase of recent years had fallen off, membership efforts might now be in order. He had recently been informed that only 45 percent of the membership of the Organization of American Historians, and only 10 percent of the Association for Asian Studies' members (roughly 20 percent of its members being historians), at present belong to the AHA. Over the past four years, membership efforts seeming unnecessary, his office's sole action along these lines had been to write to scholars listed in Bowker's *Directory of American Scholars*, whose entries did not indicate membership in the AHA.

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Roughly 12 percent of these had responded by joining the Association, he said. The Council approved his taking steps now to determine best procedures for enlisting members.

A question was raised about the effectiveness of the Professional Register, apart from the Annual Meeting and the publication of vacancies in the *AHA Newsletter*. Council members noted with concern the reported decline of job openings in history. This year a few student members of the Register had complained of not receiving offers. The Council members agreed it would like to ascertain the value of the Professional Register to candidates and history departments, and asked Mr. Zangrando to write to departments of history who had secured candidates' *vitae* from his office.

Mr. Ward next nominated Thomas T. Helde of Georgetown University for formal approval as the 1969 Local Arrangements Committee chairman. The Council approved.

The Council next voted to include the memorandum on the Association's functions, prepared in 1968, in the 1968 *Annual Report*.

On behalf of the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government Mr. Ward reported the present state of Mr. Francis Loewenheim's complaint against the National Archives. The committee had agreed on certain written inquiries now being directed to the staff of the Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, to attempt to clarify the issues involved. In the interests of proper communication and understanding of the issues, the Council accepted Mr. Gay's motion that the Executive Secretary renew efforts to establish a meeting between the Archivist of the United States and Francis Loewenheim, with the Executive Secretary present.

The next meeting of the Council was set for 13 September 1969, in order to allow once again reviewing the proposed constitutional changes prior to any publication in the *Newsletter*.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:35 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

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

AHA Offices, 13 September 1969

On 13 September at 9:00 a.m. the Council convened at the AHA offices in Washington, D. C. Present were C. Vann Woodward, President; Robert R. Palmer, Vice President; Elmer Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert K. Webb, Managing Editor; and regularly elected members, Thomas Cochran, Philip Curtin, Peter Gay, David Potter, and John Snell. John Rumbarger, Assistant Executive Secretary, was present also by standing invitation.

The following Executive Committee actions were the first order of business. The Council approved the choice of the evening of 28 December at 8:30 p.m. for the 1969 Annual Business Meeting, believing that this scheduling might attract more participants.

The Council next approved the Executive Committee's action establishing a Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government Relations jointly with the OAH. Mr. Ward explained that this committee would not duplicate the AHA's Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, but rather serve for periodic review and coordination of the whole area of mutual interest.

The Council also approved an *ad hoc* AHA-OAH committee to investigate the charges and allegations of Francis Loewenheim against the Archives. The action recognized that efforts by the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government had been limited to mediation and that matters had now developed to the point where special committee action seemed necessary. (Alfred D. Chandler of Johns Hopkins University, Dewey W. Grantham of Vanderbilt University, and Richard W. Leopold of Northwestern University subsequently agreed to serve jointly for both organizations.)

The Treasurer next submitted his annual report to the Council orally, since the auditors of the Association had just completed their work, not allowing time for written compilation. Mr. Kayser noted the Association's need for sufficient operating capital to meet periodic stresses caused by

operating expenses. He predicted, however, that the financial picture would be significantly altered by the change of publishing operations from the Macmillan Company in New York to the AHA in Washington. After discussing various issues of detail, the Council accepted the Treasurer's report.

Council members next considered various reactions received on the proposed constitutional amendments, and possible revisions and additions. To ensure to elected members a majority voice in voting within the Council, the Council voted to limit a former president's voting privileges to one year beyond his term of office. With the ever increasing pressure of administrative matters the Council thought it prudent to remind all future Councils that their primary concern is the promotion of history, and so voted to propose this addition to Article V.

The Council further decided that the powers of the business meeting should be treated in a separate article, and accepted for this Article VI a new wording drawn up by Mr. Potter. This proposal would place initiatives by the business meeting on a par with those by the Council; with the exception of appointments of personnel by the latter, all actions by one body not concurred in by the other would be referred to a membership ballot for final action. In addition, Article VI would provide that the membership at any time during the year may recommend an action to the Council by a petition signed by 100 or more members, and any such proposal not accepted by the Council must be submitted by mail ballot to the membership within sixty days.

There was discussion by the Council as to whether the mail ballot for officers and members of the Council should indicate which nominations were by the Nominating Committee. It was pointed out that candidates named by petition might then suffer from seeming anti-establishment. Mr. Ward, however, felt that the commendable high sense of responsibility shown by the Nominating Committee might suffer if their decisions were not identifiable. The Council adopted a proposal by Mr. Snell which would have all candidates identified in the ballot mailing but not normally on the ballot itself. After further discussion, all the proposed amendments were referred to a committee on style consisting of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Snell.

The question of publicizing the agenda of the Annual Business Meeting in advance of that meeting was raised by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Ward responded that a single mimeographed page of items which the Council proposed to discuss at the business meeting could be prepared and distributed by noon before the business meeting. He added that a notice might be placed in the *Newsletter* informing members that such notices would be available, and that chairmen of various sections at the Annual Meeting could either distribute these sheets or announce where they could be picked up.

In order to allow more time for other matters at the business meeting, Mr. Snell asked if the time spent on the reports of the Executive Secretary,

Managing Editor, and Treasurer might be reduced by submitting these reports to the membership in writing well in advance of the Annual Meeting. Mr. Kayser, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Webb all replied that this would entail no inconvenience and Mr. Ward promised that these reports would be included in the program mailing.

To help insure correct procedure at the business meeting, the Council decided to retain the services of a parliamentarian.

The Council, turning to the choice of sites for the future Annual Meetings, chose either Los Angeles or San Francisco for 1973, New York for 1975, and Washington for 1976.

At this time, Mr. Curtin, having just attended a Social Science Research Council meeting, informed the Council of that organization's concern over certain provisions in the new tax reform bill, #13270, which define tax-exempt scholarly organizations as private foundations (or not) according to sources of income. Mr. Ward took this occasion to pass out a statement critical of this aspect of the tax reform bill, prepared by President Frederick Burkhardt of the ACLS for the Senate Finance Committee. Since Mr. Burkhardt's testimony had been delayed until October, Mr. Ward explained, some time had been gained to promote support of Mr. Burkhardt's testimony as in the common interest of many academic organizations. The Council voted to associate itself with Mr. Burkhardt's testimony in respect to his arguments: (1) that the tax reform bill, H.R. 13270, may unintentionally do serious harm to tax-exempt scholarly organizations in the United States unless amended to exclude them, not by formulas as to sources of support, but by explicit definitions as to functions performed; and (2) that in their interests the Federal Government should refrain from introducing the novel principle of taxation of *bona fide* private foundations. The Council further instructed the Executive Secretary to explore possibilities of similar support from other academic organizations.

The Council next considered two committees authorized 27 December 1968 but not yet activated. Since the specific need and possible procedures for surveying current developments in the field of research, and for identifying fields in need of improvement in quality, seemed to it still unclear, the Council voted to discontinue the Committee on Research Needs and Opportunities. The Council similarly voted to postpone action on a Committee on the Teaching of Black History. It felt that for the moment the initiatives of individual historians might best give shape to the field of black history.

In connection with a case it was now considering, the AAUP had asked the Association either to pass judgment upon the case or to define plagiarism in history. Mr. Potter pointed out that while plagiarism can be defined generally, it is difficult to define in terms of a particular discipline, and those cases that arise are better judged in an *ad hoc* manner until a body of case law has been gathered. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Gay the Council voted to respond to the AAUP request with a list of qualified historians from which they might select one or two to assist them with this case.

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Mr. Ward informed the Council of a constitutional change made by the Pacific Coast Branch providing for institutional membership in the Branch, for the sake of funds to support the *Pacific Historical Review*.

John Rumbarger submitted a report on the Professional Register, notifying the Council of certain changes made to provide speedier communication between employers and candidates. The Register has instituted a separate bulletin which is being published and sent nine or ten times a year to applicants listing available openings.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

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

Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

30 October 1969

This special session of the Council, called to consider arrangements for conducting the Annual Business Meeting, and other business, was held at the Shoreham Hotel on 30 October 1969 beginning at 9:00 a.m. In attendance were C. Vann Woodward, President; Robert R. Palmer, Vice President; Elmer L. Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert Webb, Managing Editor; John K. Fairbank, former AHA President; and regular elected members of the Council, Thomas Cochran, Philip Curtin, Felix Gilbert, David Potter, John Snell, and Assistant Executive Secretary John J. Rumbarger by standing invitation.

In accordance with the agenda, the Council first considered the upcoming Annual Meeting. Mr. Woodward expressed concern for the orderly conduct of the Business Meeting, and the Council agreed that the Association must ensure the membership the prerogatives of free expression and open debate. Mr. Woodward announced that the Association has secured the services as parliamentarian of Mr. George Demeter of Boston, and invited the Council's suggestions on additional means to ensure an orderly meeting given the expected press of business. After deliberation, the Council voted to put before the Business Meeting a proposal to limit the time of debate for any one person to five minutes upon any one motion. It also decided to ask the Business Meeting to agree to a pre-arranged adjournment time in order to encourage both economy of discussion and attendance until adjournment.

The Council then considered appropriate precautions against the possibility of deliberate forceful disruption as had occurred at the African Studies Association meeting at Montreal. Mr. Kayser thought that minor security measures could best be taken by the hotels. The Council voted to request the hotels to provide this security. Upon Mr. Potter's suggestion, the Council next decided to advise the chairman of each session that if his session were disrupted to the extent of physical confrontation as at Montreal, he should call a recess for five or ten minutes. The Council also instructed

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the Executive Secretary to inquire of the Association's counsel the possible extent of legal liability in the event of physical damage at any of our sessions caused by either our members or others in attendance.

In the matter of voting, the Council decided to announce at the outset of the Business Meeting that only members of the AHA can vote and participate in debate on motions before the Business Meeting. Further, to avoid confusion on the possible immediate effects of constitutional amendments that might be passed at that meeting, the Council voted to propose that any such amendment should become effective as of midnight 31 December.

All further preparations for the Annual Business Meeting the Council delegated to the Executive Secretary and the Executive Committee.

The Council then moved on to consider the possibility of additional constitutional amendments. Mr. Ward first reported having received one request, backed by approximately 100 signatures of AHA members, that the Association publish a critique of the proposed amendments by panelists on radical history, a session scheduled at the annual meeting. By decision of the Executive Committee he had prepared a notice inviting critiques by other groups, and sent copies of the notice to some 500 college history departments requesting circulation to AHA members. The notice indicated that the comments would have to be received no later than 10 November, and explained that with the press of business at the Annual Business Meeting, the Council felt that the membership deserved time to consider any important critiques in advance. The Council then adopted Mr. Snell's motion to instruct the Executive Secretary to distribute the critique of the amendments in hand, and other such critiques received by 10 November, as he in consultation with the Executive Committee should determine appropriate.

In considering the critique in hand, the Council voted to concur with the essence of its proposed constitutional amendment on membership qualifications, as agreeing with standing AHA practice. It thereupon adopted Mr. Snell's motion approving as proposed wording for the first sentence of Article III, that "membership in the Association shall be open to any person interested in the promotion of historical studies," and instructing the Executive Secretary to publish this proposed amendment to the membership no later than 7 December.

Mr. Rumbarger informed the Council that Arthur Waskow, a fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, intended to submit to the Council for publication a comprehensive set of recommendations for constitutional amendments. The Council asked Mr. Rumbarger to communicate to Mr. Waskow that under the present Constitution only draft amendments approved by the Council or by the Business Meeting have the status of proposed amendments with the requirement of circulation to the membership, and that before circulation to the membership, he should bring his recommendations before the Business Meeting under New Business for its approval.

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The Council then moved on to review a request by Mr. Francis Loewenheim that the *AHA Newsletter* publish the text of two letters published in the *Book Review* section of the *New York Times*, which he felt had a broad import for the historical profession, one signed by 20 historians and recommending a full investigation of presidential libraries; and the other an answer to it written by the Archivist of the United States. The Council, however, agreed that the membership is represented in the issue by the *ad hoc* committee appointed jointly with the OAH to investigate Mr. Loewenheim's allegations against the Archives, and that proper presentation of the facts to the membership in the affair should at least initially rest upon that committee's report. The Council, therefore, voted not to publish these letters.

The Council then received a petition on women's rights signed by 18 members. Believing that the status of women in the historical profession warranted official investigation, the Council voted to appoint an *ad hoc* committee as requested, directing it as follows:

a. To commission studies and collect statistics and other information on the numbers, positions, and treatment of women in the historical profession at all levels (student admissions, grants, degrees awarded, faculty employment, salary, promotion, etc.);

b. To arrange sessions and hold hearings during the 1970 annual convention of the Association, and subsequent conventions as necessary, so as to make public its own and other studies and provide opportunity for other members of the profession to present independent testimony or comment on the studies so presented;

c. To publish and circulate widely the results of its studies and others presented at conventions;

d. To make recommendations for action by the American Historical Association in 1970 and subsequent years on matters affecting the status of women in the profession;

e. To receive and solicit information relating to specific instances of discrimination.

The Council referred the remaining points in the petition to the committee for its evaluation and recommendations.

Mr. Ward presented next a request to the Council on behalf of the 1970 Annual Program Chairman, Raymond Grew, to place all proposed joint sessions with other organizations at the Annual Business Meeting under his jurisdiction. The Council approved the following resolution proposed by Mr. Potter:

Resolved, that the Council encourages the continuation of a policy of joint programs with other associations at the Annual Meeting of

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the AHA, but the Program Committee is under no obligation to accept proposed joint programs which it does not regard as compatible with the overall program.

In the last item of business for the day, Mr. Ward reported pressures upon the doctoral dissertation service to adjudicate the right to Ph.D. thesis topics in cases where these overlap. The Council chose to reaffirm by resolution that the purposes of the AHA's listing of doctoral dissertation titles is confined to registering proposed titles in history and to informing the parties involved in cases of duplication or near duplication.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

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

Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

27 December 1969

The Council met in the Marshall Room of the Sheraton-Park hotel, at 9:40 p.m., 27 December 1969. In attendance were officers C. Vann Woodward, President; Robert R. Palmer, Vice President; Elmer L. Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert Webb, Managing Editor; John K. Fairbank, former president of the Association; regularly elected members Thomas Cochran, Peter Gay, Felix Gilbert, David Potter, John Snell, Lynn White, jr., and William Willcox; and John Rumbarger, Assistant Executive Secretary, by invitation. Philip Curtin was prevented from attending by illness.

The Council without delay approved the minutes of its October meeting and confirmed Executive Committee action to re-appoint Norman Graebner to the Archives Advisory Council and to appoint Louis Morton to a three-year vacancy on the Committee on Teaching.

On the subject of the forthcoming Annual Business Meeting, Mr. Woodward expressed doubts as to the need for the proposed set of twelve rules of procedure, to be presented for adoption at the outset of the Business Meeting. Mr. Fairbank argued that such rules could be stated by the chair when need arose, avoiding a legalistic approach which might offend members. With various considerations weighed, the Council decided against publishing and distributing the proposed rules and against proposing at the outset any adjournment time.

The Council next weighed, as it had less formally at its October meeting, the advisability of making sure that non-members did not vote at the Business Meeting. Mr. Ward noted that an up-to-date list of members was ready and would be on the spot for ready consultation, and that ballots had been prepared. Mr. Palmer suggested that any adequate procedure not only would be cumbersome but might appear an unduly defensive measure by the Council, and inhibit a hopefully open and forthright atmosphere for debate. He added that in light of the extraordinary interest aroused by the meeting, the number of illegal votes in the end

would probably be dwarfed by the strong attendance of regular members. The Council decided to proceed on this basis.

Mr. Kayser thought it wise to confirm by action of the Council the status of Mr. George Demeter, the parliamentarian. The Council then passed a resolution proposed by Mr. Willcox that:

Resolved, that in view of the extraordinary size and nature of the Business Meeting, the Council has procured the services of a professional parliamentarian, Mr. George Demeter, to assist both the chair and members with parliamentary law and advice.

The petitions supporting the candidacy of Staughton Lynd were found by Mr. Ward to be 20 names short of the 200 required signatures of members. Mr. Ward argued that inaccurate publication of the AHA Constitution in *Annual Reports* for four years, as to number of signatures and deadline for a petition, had handicapped the petitioners for Staughton Lynd, and urged the Council to recommend to the Business Meeting that the petitions should be allowed. Mr. Palmer noted that doubt existed as to whether an amendment not properly promulgated is the effective law of the organization. Mr. Snell suggested that the case could best be presented by the chair as one of waiving a technicality, and the meeting would be free to vote or not to overrule. The Council then voted to support this waiving of objections to the Lynd candidacy.

In discussing the procedures for nomination and election of the President, the Council agreed that if the legitimacy of the election were challenged or need arose to verify AHA membership, a signed ballot would be proper and not inconsistent with the usual secrecy of such votes, since only tellers would be allowed to examine the ballots. On the matter of possible nominating speeches, Mr. Snell pointed out that in a contested election, the reasons for the contest ought to be allowed to come forth, although a reasonable time limit could be set.

Since the reports of the officers of the AHA had never in recent years been published prior to the Business Meeting, Mr. Woodward asked advice as to how he should proceed with them at the meeting. The Council concluded that the chair would best say they were being received and filed, with opportunity for questions.

As to presentation of the amendments, the Council confirmed its earlier preference that Council members should present and defend the amendments in five separate sections. Mr. Snell suggested that limitation on debate vary with each section depending on its complexity.

The Council then moved to accept the interim report of the joint *ad hoc* committee investigating the charges against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park brought by Mr. Francis Loewenheim, and approved the report's immediate release.

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Mr. Ward next presented for the Council's inspection the detailed budget for 1969-70 and 1970-71. In another matter of finance, Mr. Ward asked and received instruction from the Council to sign and seal a receipt for a \$500 bequest from Max J. Kohler, to be added to the Association's endowment.

The Council received the report of the Executive Secretary and moved to accept it with thanks.

To avoid late arrival of annual meeting programs as this year, Mr. Webb suggested that deadlines be moved up. Mr. Kayser suggested that to reduce costs of mailing, the small program might be made the regular program with all advertising included.

The Council next welcomed Mr. Gerald White to deliver the report of the Pacific Coast Branch on behalf of President Earl Pomeroy. Mr. White noted the continued growth of the PCB to 2,300 with a good attendance at its Annual Meeting in San Diego. The PCB now, however, faces the new burden of financing its scholarly journal, which formerly was generously supported by the University of California Press. Mr. Ward and Mr. Kayser proposed an increase in the AHA's annual subvention to the Pacific Coast Branch. The Council accordingly voted to increase this to \$1000, and Mr. Ward for the record noted that at present this amounts to 3 percent of dues from AHA members in the area.

The Council next approved the Committee on Committee's report nominating 24 persons to the Association's committees as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Committees.—Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, chairman (ex officio); Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University, (ex officio); R. K. Webb, Editor, *American Historical Review*, (ex officio); C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio); R. R. Palmer, Yale University, (ex officio); John A. Schutz, University of Southern California; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; Charles O. Hucker, University of Michigan; Elizabeth Eisenstein, American University.*

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship.—T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University, chairman; C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio); Donald E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University; R. R. Palmer, Yale University (ex officio);* Fletcher M. Green, University of North Carolina.*

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

*New member this year.

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University of Minnesota (reappointed); W. Stull Holt, Bellevue, Washington.*

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

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund.—Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University; chairman; Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota; Gerald Gunther, Stanford University; Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Leonard Levy, Brandeis University; Lawrence A. Harper, Berkeley, California.*

Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History.—E. David Cronon, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Theodore Von Laue, Washington University; Robert D. Cross, Swarthmore College; J. Russell Major, Emory University; David A. Shannon, University of Virginia; Howard Lamar, Yale University; Charles Campbell, Claremont Graduate School;* W. D. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati.*

Committee on the Professional Register.—John J. Rumbarger, American Historical Association, chairman (ex officio); Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio); Benjamin A. Quarles, Morgan State College; Roger Shugg, University of New Mexico; Henry Hill, University of Wisconsin; George H. Knoles, Stanford University;* Raymond O'Connor, University of Miami, Florida.*

Committee on the Program (standing committee component).—Raymond Grew, University of Michigan, chairman; Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (ex officio); David M. Potter, Stanford University (ex officio); Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio); John W. Ward, Amherst College; Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University; Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University; Sidney A. Burrell, Boston University, Local Arrangements Chairman for 1970 (ex officio); (2 further members to be appointed).

Committee on Teaching in the Schools.—Thomas Pressly, University of Washington, chairman; R. K. Webb, Editor, *American Historical Review* (ex officio); Nelda Davis, Prince George's County Schools; Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy; Henry Drewry, Princeton University; Louis Harlan, University of Maryland; Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon; Edwin T. Fenton, Carnegie-Mellon University; Joyce Fulton, Woodside High

*New member this year.

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School; Louis Morton, Dartmouth College; Merle Borrowman, University of Wisconsin; John Teall, Mt. Holyoke College.

Committee on Undergraduate Teaching.—Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois, chairman; Richard M. Douglas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; David Trask, State University of New York at Stony Brook; J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University; Louis G. Geiger, Colorado College; Betty M. Unterberger, Texas A & M University; * Joseph C. d'Oronzio, State University College at New Paltz, New York. *

PRIZE COMMITTEES

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

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize.—J. Harvey Young, Emory University, chairman; Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University; Ramon E. Ruiz, University of California, San Diego; George Billias, Clark University; * Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara. *

Committee on the John K. Fairbank Prize.—C. Martin Wilbur, Columbia University, chairman; Kwang-ching Liu, University of California, Davis; John Hall, Yale University. *

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

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

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

AD HOC COMMITTEES

Committee on American-East Asian Relations.—Ernest May, Harvard University, chairman; Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia; John K. Fairbank, Harvard University; Alexander DeConde, University of Cali-

*New member this year.

fornia, Santa Barbara; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; Dorothy Borg, Columbia University;* Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York;* James W. Morley, Columbia University.*

Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.—Lester Cappon, Newberry Library, chairman; John R. Alden, Duke University; Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society; Lyman H. Butterfield, Massachusetts Historical Society; Hugh F. Rankin, Tulane University; Oliver W. Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission; Otis Singletary, University of Kentucky; William J. Van Schreeven, Archivist of Virginia; Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University.

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

Advisory Committee on the History Education Project.—Thomas J. Pressly, University of Washington, chairman; Robert R. Palmer, Princeton University; Charles G. Sellers, University of California, Berkeley; Leo F. Solt, Indiana University; William R. Taylor, State University of New York at Stony Brook; Theodore Von Laue, Washington University; Phillip H. Woodruff, Westport Public Schools; John A. Guthrie, University of Pittsburgh.

*Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession.***—Willie Lee Rose, University of Virginia, chairman; Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago; Carl Schorske, Princeton University; Page Smith, University of California, Santa Cruz; Patricia A. Graham, Barnard College.

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

JOINT COMMITTEES

Joint Committee (with OAH) for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment.—AHA members: Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (ex

*New member this year.

**New committee this year.

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officio); Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio); Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University.

Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association.—United States members: Alice Stewart, University of Maine, chairman; Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University; Willson Coates, University of Rochester.*

*Coordinating Committee (with OAH) of Historians on Federal Government Relations.***—AHA members: Charles Barker, Johns Hopkins University; Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, chairman; Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan, Paul L. Ward (ex officio).

*Joint AHA-OAH ad hoc Committee (on issues raised by Mr. Loewenheim).***—Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; chairman, Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., Vanderbilt University; Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., Johns Hopkins University.

Norman Graebner, University of Virginia, was reappointed delegate to the Archives Advisory Council. Charles Wiltse, Dartmouth College, was appointed to the National Historical Publications Commission. John M. Thompson, Indiana University, was named to a term on the Social Science Research Council beginning January 1971.

The Council then acted upon several recommendations made by the Committee on Committees. The name of the Committee on Teaching was altered by adding "in the Schools," to make clear the relation to other committees. Three additional members were added as requested by the Committee on American-East Asian Relations to its number. The Council also voted to discontinue the Committee on Honorary Members, pending new light on how its operations may be made more meaningful. It discharged the present Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government in favor of the new AHA-OAH Coordinating Committee on the same subject, and instructed Mr. Ward to work out the necessary details with the OAH authorities.

The Council nominated Cecil F. Gordon for reelection, by the Business Meeting, to the AHA's Board of Trustees in New York City.

Mr. Webb reported to the Council that Gordon Wright, Albert Feuerwerker, and George Tindall had been appointed to the Board of Editors.

Mr. Ward then related a number of developments for the Council's information and advice. The OAH was being considered for membership in the ACLS, Mr. Ward informed the Council, and he felt that the more qualified organizations within its membership, the more effective the ACLS would be. The Council concurred with his suggestion that the AHA's delegate be instructed to favor the OAH's admission. Secondly, Xerox Corporation, he related, was considering printing the booklets and under-

*New member this year.

**New committee this year.

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taking the distribution of materials for the Feature Film Project. Lastly, Mr. Ward expressed his sense of the desirability of good working relations with the Committee on the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration over the next few years.

As its final act before adjourning, the Council appointed Mr. Philip Curtin to the Executive Committee for 1970.

Adjournment was at 4:30 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Business Meeting of the American Historical Association

28 and 29 December 1969

The Annual Business Meeting of the Association was called to order by President C. Vann Woodward at 8:40 p.m. on 28 December 1969, in the Sheraton Hall of the Sheraton-Park hotel in Washington, D. C. Some 1,800 persons were in attendance. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Woodward expressed the hope that there would be full debate within reasonable limits, and announced the presence of Mr. George Demeter as parliamentarian.

The minutes of the 1968 Business Meeting were first approved by voice vote. The previously published reports of the Treasurer, Managing Editor, and Executive Secretary were next received and filed, no question concerning them being raised from the floor.

Howard Zinn then requested suspension of the rules for the sake of voting upon a resolution. Request for permission to read the resolution in question was met by objections from the floor, and the motion for suspension of the rules being put to a vote was defeated by 320 in favor to 620 opposed.

As chairman of the Nominating Committee, Charles Delzell then reported the election by mail ballot to the Council of John Hope Franklin and Donald W. Treadgold to regular terms, and Dewey W. Grantham to a 2-year term to replace David Potter because of the latter's unopposed nomination to the vice presidency. He further announced the election to the Nominating Committee of Brison D. Gooch and Willie Lee Rose to regular terms, and James T. C. Liu and Geoffrey T. Blodgett for terms to expire in 1970. On behalf of his committee he next nominated David M. Potter as vice president, and Elmer Louis Kayser as treasurer, and both were elected by voice vote. Finally, he placed in nomination for the office of President both Robert R. Palmer, and, in consequence of receipt by 7 December of petitions supported by 207 signatures, Staughton C. Lynd.

The chair then briefly outlined two difficulties: one, that the requirement of 200 signatures by 7 December (adopted in December 1964 but not properly announced thereafter) had not been made known to the petitioners until only about a month remained; and two, the total of members

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among the signatures supporting Mr. Lynd's nomination proved to fall 20 short of the required 200. The chair, acting on prior advice of the Council, ruled that this deficiency of signatures should be waived in view of the unusual combination of circumstances. Mr. Palmer spoke briefly from the floor in support of this ruling, and no dissent was heard. The chair then allowed, for this contested election, 10 minutes for supporting statements on behalf of each of the two candidates. Mr. Lynd accordingly spoke, outlining a resolution against the Vietnam war and domestic repression which would later be presented, urging a negative vote on the announced constitutional amendments as lacking essential elements of needed reform, and proposing the creation of a special fund amounting to not less than one-third of AHA income to support various urgent projects seeking to alter professional and social structures.

In brief further discussion, John Fairbank spoke against such measures as threatening the independence of the Association as a professional body, in the pluralistic arrangements that characterize our society and that provide a basis for academic freedom. Mr. Palmer rose to assure the assembly that he took Mr. Lynd's arguments seriously. Eugene Genovese then pointed out that the claim of Mr. Lynd's supporters to represent the entire Left had never been tested, and presented the argument that the adoption by the AHA of a political resolution would be an invitation to all who disagreed to resign their membership in a political purge.

The chair then announced that to save time, and with the permission of both candidates, a standing vote would be called in place of a written ballot. Robert Zangrando, from the floor, protested that the latter would better preserve the integrity of the voting, but by voice vote the ruling of the chair was upheld. By standing vote Mr. Palmer thereupon was elected 1040 to 396.

Discussion of the announced constitutional amendments opened with consideration of the desirability of limiting debate. Mr. Fairbank's motion that each speaker be limited to three minutes was adopted by voice vote. Prior to this actual vote Arthur Waskow urged that in the interests of saving time the amendments all be voted upon in a single vote; voice vote proving inconclusive, vote by show of hands adopted this motion 722 to 194. Arthur Link then moved that debate be limited to 15 minutes on either side, which was amended on the initiative of Mr. Palmer to 20 minutes, and adopted thereupon by voice vote. A motion to table the proposed constitutional amendments until next year was defeated by voice vote.

Urging the amendment removing the requirement of Council approval for membership in the Association, Peter Gay pointed out the fact that in recent years there has never been any such screening, and the desirability of removing any hint of authoritarian control or political test from this part of the constitution. Norman Cantor from the floor asked whether the Council's power to fix types of membership would exclude non-professional but interested persons, and the chair assured him it did not. Mr. Cantor

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further argued briefly that the Association should not be open to being flooded with new members for political purposes.

As second speaker for the Council, Thomas Cochran spoke in favor of the amendment limiting the voting power of a past president to the single year following his term of office, as a change that would restore within the Council a majority vote to the elected part of its membership.

Mr. Palmer then spoke in favor of the changes embodied in the proposed new Article VI. These would remove finality from actions by the Business Meeting in opposition to the Council, which, he argued have proved not a satisfactory way to do business. Mr. Lynd rose to insist that this change was the one most earnestly opposed by his group of historians, and recited a passage of Mr. Palmer's own writing praising the activities of certain French revolutionary militants. Mr. Waskow then claimed time unused in discussion of other amendments and recited the difficulties he felt he had experienced in securing publication of a critique against these proposed amendments. He urged again the need for a more democratically organized Council. Finally, in response to a point of information, Mr. Ward said that over 2700 members had voted in the mail ballot reported by the Nominating Committee, as against about 2200 in the similar mail ballot a year earlier.

John Snell at this point made the formal motion for adoption of the whole group of announced constitutional amendments.* He then argued for the amendments set forth in the new Article VII, as providing interested members more time to nominate by petition, and as also more liberal in requiring only 100 signatures. At this point Ralph Fisher, wishing to propose an amendment to Mr. Snell's formal motion, was asked by the chair to wait until the presentations by Council members were concluded.

Arguing for the new Article IX, David Potter explained that it would provide fuller opportunity for members to participate in the amending process, since 100 or more members would be able to initiate action outside of the Business Meeting and apart from the Council.

Members now spoke up for and against Mr. Fisher's earlier announced intention to amend by striking out the proposed amendment to the first sentence of Article III. Howard Adelson urged the importance of limiting membership to those who have a professional interest in history, as contrasted with political purposes, and urged that the Council's failure to screen applicants hitherto was no reason to alter the Constitution. Mr. Waskow here objected that amendment of the proposed amendments point by point would defeat the purpose of the decision to vote for them *en bloc*, but the parliamentarian explained that the right to amend objectionable parts could not be abridged simply by the agreement to vote finally in a single vote.

The assembly now voted to close debate. The chair announced its ruling

*The texts of these amendments, which were in members' hands in printed form during their discussion and later adoption, are given in full below as an attachment to these minutes.

that the amendments if passed would take effect as of midnight 31 December, on the analogy of the traditional AHA practice with respect to the succession of elected officers. Mr. Potter asked the parliamentarian whether if the amendments were adopted, the possibility of later reconsidering them might be precluded by an immediate motion to reconsider followed by defeat of this motion. The parliamentarian answered that a duly proposed constitutional amendment, once passed, could not be reconsidered. After further unsatisfactory discussion of these points of parliamentary law, there were calls for the question, and voting began on the constitutional amendments *en bloc*. Objection was raised that Mr. Fisher had not had a chance to put his amendment to the amendments, and the chair expressed a wish to allow this. But members from the floor insisted that debate was out of order during the voting. The vote was accordingly completed, and the constitutional amendments were adopted by a vote of 486 in the affirmative against 205 in the negative.

Mr. Fairbank now moved that the assembly adjourn in 10 minutes. After brief discussion this motion was replaced by Mr. Zinn's motion to recess until the following evening at 9:30. A motion to adjourn immediately was thereupon put to voice vote and defeated. Stull Holt moved to change the time to following the end of the presidential address, and this amendment was adopted by voice vote. A vote by show of hands then adopted Mr. Zinn's motion 547 in favor to 190 in the negative. The meeting accordingly recessed at 12:20 a.m.

Mr. Woodward re-convened the Business Meeting again at 10:00 p.m. on 29 December in the same hall, again with an attendance of about 1700. Mr. Potter moved that the assembly set a time limit of 45 minutes for old business and 45 minutes for new business. Mr. Snell moved an amendment to allow the remainder of the first 45 minutes, if any, to increase the time allotted to new business. This amendment was adopted on voice vote, and Mr. Potter's motion as amended was adopted by show of hands.

The chair announced receipt of an interim report from the *ad hoc* committee to inquire into the issues raised by Francis Loewenheim in connection with the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, saying that copies of this report had been distributed at the opening of the Business Meeting.

Mr. Loewenheim came forward to move the following resolution:

Because the charges made against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library involve serious questions of public law and ethics, because a considerable amount of evidence has been collected by the Perkins and Leopold committees, and because a preliminary investigation of these charges is now under consideration by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association make available to that committee copies of all the evidence it has collected or will later be collected by the Leopold committee.

In response to a request for clarification by Bradford Perkins, Mr. Loewenheim explained that the Subcommittee on Investigations of the House committee referred to has been involved in an extensive review of the matter, as witness various articles in the newspapers. Donald McCoy now spoke against the motion, expressing reluctance to see one of the AHA's official committees become a tool for the gathering of information for a Congressional subcommittee. He urged that the *ad hoc* committee be allowed to continue its work pending an explicit request from the subcommittee, which has the power of subpoena. Robert Zangrando pointed to the possibility that some of the information received was privileged information. Richard Leopold, as chairman of the *ad hoc* committee answered that his committee had not solicited privileged information, but granted that on an issue of such importance to the profession many persons writing in response to the committee's request probably had written for the benefit of the committee things they might not wish to have go further. Since the House subcommittee could always subpoena the information it might want, and since the *ad hoc* committee was a joint committee responsible to the OAH as well as to the AHA, he suggested that the resolution be voted down. Bell Wiley urged against the motion that the matter was primarily a professional one and as approached thus far needed to be treated differently from a public inquiry.

In reply Mr. Loewenheim agreed with earlier remarks that the charges extended far beyond his individual case, and urged that the matter be considered not a narrowly professional one but one of public law and ethics, since the officials and the documents and the publication in question all were public in character. For the profession to withhold evidence from a proper government investigation would border on arrogance.

David Cronon, speaking as one of the co-signers with Mr. Loewenheim of the letter of 7 September to the *New York Times*, expressed his interest in seeing the charges investigated. He also expressed his confidence in the integrity of the Leopold committee. He underlined his concern that no action directing release of the information be taken without concurrence of the OAH and that letters solicited and written by persons who did not have a Congressional investigation in mind not be forwarded except in response to subpoena. Mr. Perkins added that defeat of the resolution would not amount to withholding information, whereas passing the resolution would in fact be promoting a Congressional investigation by implying that the situation clearly needed such investigation. The question being called, the motion was voted down by voice vote.

As second item of old business Mr. Ward called attention to the mimeographed sheets summarizing actions by the Council on 27 December, and invited any questions. Mrs. Bernice Carroll asked that the Council's charge to the new Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession be read, since this would be useful background information for resolutions which the Women's Caucus hoped to present later to the assembly. On word from

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Mr. Ward that the text desired was not at hand, since it represented action by the Council in October, Mrs. Carroll with the chair's permission read the text from her own copy.

Under new business, Howard Zinn now moved the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that as citizens and historians, we recognize and find intolerable the present direction of the American government. In order to extend the modern American Empire by waging war against the people of Vietnam, the government has increasingly moved to repress political opposition at home. Moreover, the physical and cultural destruction of the Vietnamese people reflects a much older and deeper policy of physical and cultural destruction of the Black community at home, and is now being carried into new versions of racism by the Administration in its betrayal of civil rights and its aid to counterinsurgent police forces in the great cities. The political assassination of the Black Panther Party is the most blatant example. The Justice Department is acting as the domestic Pentagon in this repression.

These murderous policies and the repression which enforces them are increasingly restricting our freedom as historians, have turned even our classrooms and gradebooks into channels of conscription and death, have affected the life of our campuses, and have deeply disturbed relations between teachers and students of history. Even more important than the damage they have done to our profession, they are undermining the possibility of self determination and democracy in the American and world society whose history we study.

We cannot stand by in silence. To do so is to condone the abuses to which history has been subjected in the service of power, to condone a kind of intellectual pacification program. To say nothing at this point in our own history is to express our indifference to what is happening around us. The business of this convention is history. We must renew our commitment to one of the great historic tasks of independent historians in time of crisis: We must expose to critical analysis and public attack the disastrous direction in which our government is taking us.

We therefore demand the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam, the immediate end of all harassment of the Black Panther Party, and the release of all political prisoners such as the Chicago 8.

Stull Holt made the point of order that this motion stood in contradiction of a resolution adopted at the 1968 Annual Meeting to the effect that the Association, while recognizing the right and obligation of individual members to take public stands on current issues, ought not commit the historical profession to any position on such issues except as directly connected with

the promotion of historical scholarship or necessary to preserve professional integrity. The chair responded by ruling that this earlier motion would have to be rescinded before Mr. Zinn's resolution could be put to any vote. After debate from the floor as to the propriety of one business meeting's binding a subsequent meeting, and argument by Mr. Waskow that advance notice should have been given of this need to rescind and that the motion explicitly bore upon preserving the integrity of the profession, a number of members discussed the difficulty of the parliamentary requirement of two-thirds majority for rescinding. Mr. Snell ended this discussion by pointing out that only a majority vote was needed to overrule the ruling of the chair. A vote by show of hands being taken, the ruling of the chair was reversed.

Arguing now for his motion, Mr. Zinn pointed out that historians rarely gathered together with any opportunity to act collectively. At a time like this, for the Association to be silent would be generally understood as a political affirmation in the negative. Being human beings more importantly than historians, those present should want to declare their strong feelings; as historians they should well know what had happened in societies which remained quiet in times of similar threats.

Speaking next for the Conference on Peace Research in History, William Neumann offered the following substitute resolution, emphasizing that it was worded as an action of individuals present at the meeting and not as a resolution committing the Association to any position:

We, historians and citizens in this meeting of the American Historical Association, deplore and condemn the war in Vietnam as ill-advised and immoral; we urge immediate withdrawal from all military involvement; and we further pledge ourselves to a fundamental reevaluation of the assumptions of American foreign policy.

Eugene Genovese spoke in reply urging that, despite the wording referred to, the resolution like Mr. Zinn's would politicize the Association. Mr. Lynd urged the propriety of resolutions of this type by professional associations, citing resolutions adopted by the American Political Science Association, by the American Sociological Association, and on the day before the American Philosophical Association—and even by the Senate at Harvard. Though he preferred Mr. Zinn's resolution as acknowledging the character of the Vietnam war's place in American policy, he himself would vote for Mr. Neumann's resolution as more in keeping with the sense of the meeting.

Joseph Hellinger spoke in favor of Mr. Zinn's motion on grounds that the mention of the Panthers was needed as recognition that repression abroad is no more important than repression at home. A woman member spoke on behalf of members who felt uncertain and reluctant to be forced either to resign or be polarized. Another member argued that both resolutions called for adoption of an official history dictating to the minds of mem-

bers. Stuart Hughes then expressed distress that those who opposed the resolution were being put in the position of seeming to be in favor of the war, and argued that to adopt the resolutions would be to violate the ethics of historians and do what individuals should properly do instead as citizens. Joseph Huthmacher argued against the AHA's taking a political position, as it never had before, and moved the previous question. In answer to objection, the parliamentarian ruled that this motion was proper. The vote closing the debate by show of hands was questioned and on standing vote the motion failed of a two-thirds majority, 713 for and 528 against.

The chairman, however, announced expiration of the time for debate as previously fixed, and so called for a vote. Mr. Waskow thereupon asked for a chance to move a change into Committee of the Whole for 30 minutes whereupon the vote on the resolution would be taken. With the advice of the parliamentarian, the chair suggested instead a motion to reconsider the previously set time limit and advance it another 30 minutes. Mr. Waskow moved this and the assembly adopted it by show of hands.

Resuming debate, a member urged that the Association had its own politics and that Charles Beard had proved that historians are subjective and influenced by politics in their judgments. Everett Mendelsohn, in support of the Neumann resolution, explained the issues posed by the Harvard Senate as a conflict of fundamental values, between those who felt that a university ought not take a moral stand and others who felt that the issues were of overriding magnitude and character. Edward Fox noted that historians in the past have often shown themselves ineffective politicians, and contended that the purpose of history is to contribute to the functioning of democracy by helping citizens understand better their past so as to choose better for their future. He argued that present difficulties of our country are due in part to the failure of historians to educate the citizenry in this sense.

Richard Wade then urged that since the debate showed such a deep division within the profession, a better course would be to instruct the Council to send the two resolutions to the membership by mail, following the precedent of the Moscow question, with arguments by two advocates for either side. Responding to an objection, the chair pointed out that Mr. Wade's proposal was in order as a motion, since its intent was to refer the present question to a higher body. Against Mr. Wade's motion, Mr. Waskow argued that in adopting it the assembly would be ducking its responsibility, much as happened in Germany three decades earlier. Richard Kagan mentioned the passing of a resolution against the Vietnam war by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars and contended that democracy works best in a business meeting where there can be an active exchange of opinions. Hans Trefousse now urged, as someone who was in Germany in 1933, that passage of the resolutions would be a triumph of the way of repression, just as in those days. Charles Shively contended that to refrain from acting as human beings at this point would be to alienate youth and proclaim the

AHA's moral bankruptcy. Another member urged that adoption of the resolution would not be sufficient cause for the resignation of members.

Mr. Wade's motion was now put to a show of hands, and was defeated by 511 to 705. Mr. Neumann's motion was next put to similar vote and defeated by 611 to 647. Finally, Mr. Zinn's motion was put similarly and failed by a vote of 493 to 822.

Adjournment was then moved and adopted by voice vote at 1:00 a.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Amendments Proposed by the Council

The first of the six amendments to the Constitution referred to above was to amend the first sentence of Article III to read:

Membership in the Association shall be open to any person interested in the promotion of historical studies.

A second amendment was, in Article v, Section 1 (c), to replace the words "for the three years" with the words "only in the year," and to delete the final three words "and no longer."

The third amendment was to add a new Article VI of the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE VI, SECTION 1. The Council shall call an Annual Business Meeting, open to all members of the Association.

SECTION 2. Although the action of the Council shall be final in matters vested in it by Article IV, Section 5, and in exercise of appointive functions under Article V, Sections 2 and 3, in all other matters any action by the Council shall be final unless the next Annual Business Meeting votes not to concur. Any action voted by the Business Meeting shall be final unless the next meeting of the Council votes not to concur. In such cases of nonconcurrence, final action shall be determined by a mail ballot to be distributed to the membership of the Association within sixty days after such act of nonconcurrence. The decision of the membership shall be final and shall be published by the Council.

SECTION 3. The Business Meeting, by a majority vote, or one hundred or more members by petition, may initiate proposals to the Council of

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any kind concerning the affairs of the Association. All proposals shall be considered by the Council. If any such proposal is not accepted by the Council, it shall be referred to the decision of the membership by means of a mail ballot as indicated in the preceding section.

The fourth amendment was to renumber Article vi as Article vii and to replace Section 2 with new Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 as follows:

SECTION 2. The Nominating Committee shall nominate, by annual mail ballot, candidates for the offices of President, Vice President, and Treasurer, the elected members of the Council, and the members of the Nominating Committee. The Committee shall invite and give due regard to suggestions from members of the Association of candidates for each of the vacancies to appear on the ballot. It shall announce the nominations to the membership not less than seven months before each Annual Meeting.

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

SECTION 4. On the annual ballot, the Nominating Committee shall present at least one name for each of the offices of President, Vice President, and Treasurer, and two or more names for each vacant membership on the Council and on the Nominating Committee, as well as the names of any persons nominated by petition as above specified.

SECTION 5. The annual ballot shall be mailed to the full membership of the Association at least six weeks before the Annual Meeting. No vote received after the due date specified on the ballot shall be valid. Election shall be by majority or plurality of the votes cast for each vacancy. The votes shall be counted and checked in such manner as the Nominating Committee shall prescribe and shall then be sealed in a box and deposited in the Washington office of the Association where they shall be kept for at least one year. The results of the election shall be announced at the Annual Business Meeting and in the publications of the Association. In the case of a tie vote, the choice among the tied candidates shall be made by the Annual Business Meeting.

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The fifth amendment was to replace the present Article VIII with the following Article IX:

ARTICLE IX. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by the Council, by the Annual Business Meeting, or by petition to the Council of one hundred or more members. Amendments thus proposed shall be made known to the membership through one of the Association publications, or by other means, at least six weeks before the next Annual Business Meeting; and shall be placed on the agenda at that meeting for discussion and possible revision. Acceptance or rejection of the amendment shall thereupon be determined by mail ballot of the membership.

The sixth amendment was to make the corresponding adjustments in other parts of the Constitution, as follows:

Reduce Article IV, Section 4, to the single sentence: "The President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected as provided in Article VII."

In Article V, Section 1 (b), remove the specification of "Section 2."

In Article V, Section 2, preface the present text with "The first obligation of the Council shall be to promote historical scholarship. To this end," and replace the last two sentences with the single sentence: "The Council shall report to the membership on its activities, through the publications of the Association and at the Annual Business Meeting."

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, 1969

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1969 Annual Meeting

Report of the Program Chairman for 1969

The job of the Program Committee is to serve the intellectual purposes of the historical profession. How well it did in 1969 is surely not for me, as chairman of the committee, to say. The program itself follows, and one who cares to may count and categorize and come to one's own judgment of its worth. Whoever chooses to do so will quickly recognize that the simple declarative sentence about the job of the committee is not very helpful; judgment finally derives from one's assumptions about the "purposes" of the profession. Since these assumptions were themselves a matter of some debate and discussion at the Annual Meeting, the odds are high that there will not be general, let alone unanimous, agreement about the shape and content of the program, so it may be useful to reflect on its creation.

A cautionary note: these reflections are my own. They do not represent the thoughts of the members of the Program Committee to whom I owe so much, nor the officers of the Association. Further, they are "reflections," thoughts after the fact, which is to say that a year's work forced me to raise to consciousness certain inarticulate assumptions about the nature of the job I had taken on. To act as chairman of the Program Committee is to learn things about the historical profession that, in one's fainter moments, one would prefer to remain innocent about, but there is a certain reward in being forced to think.

The program is only one part of the Annual Meeting. It provides the rationale for coming together but surely is not a sufficient reason for thousands to crowd together in a hotel for three days. An objective observer, say, a Trobriand Islander trained in the techniques of cultural anthropology, might well place the intellectual function of the meeting rather low on a list of probable motives. Social, political, and economic aspects of the affair might rank higher, and even the intellectual content of all the sessions and all the talk might seem less important than the ritualistic elements of role playing and affirmation of one's identity. Yet, one who has to act as if the program were important may not proceed on the basis of such pleasant (because protective) skepticism.

To plan the program is to recognize that the purposes of the profession are plural, not singular. First, in the obvious sense that there are many fields and areas of knowledge that require a place on the program for the presentation of current work; second, there are many scholars with special interests whose only means of collective identification comes from a yearly meeting in conjunction with the American Historical Association. Those two categories actually provide most of the sessions on the program, more than two-thirds of the 94 sessions in 1969. It seems proper that the program should reflect the current definition of the various fields of historical research and the interests of different scholarly groups in the profession, but it does mean that the program largely tends to become a microcosm of what the profession at a particular moment happens to conceive itself to be. Further, it places a considerable burden of work and, more importantly, responsibility on the various members of the Program Committee. They must say no to some suggestions which come to them, as hard as that is to do, and they must often, given their lack of omniscience, call upon other members of the profession for counsel and advice.

It came as something of a shock to discover that many members of the profession are simply unaware that the Program Committee will not only receive but give serious attention to any suggestion which comes to it from any person. Professor Raymond Grew, chairman of the committee for 1970, is doing far better than I did last year, in part because he is better organized, but in part because I did not realize how weak communication was within the profession itself. Far more of a shock was the discovery that some members of the profession believe that the Program Committee serves the interests of a self-selected few within the profession. I would like to dispel the notion. If one does not know the worth of a suggestion or the person who makes it, one inevitably turns to someone he knows personally, or whose work and professional reputation he knows, for advice. There is the obvious danger that the work of the Program Committee will become an extension of the acquaintance and knowledge of its members, but it is hard to see how else to proceed, and the same danger will present itself however the members of the Program Committee may be selected.

There is, however, a more serious objection to the fact that the program reflects the present and prevailing intellectual interests of the profession. As in any large organization, there is considerable inertia in the American Historical Association. To accept what is given at any single moment only increases that inertia. Further, to read a written paper is probably one of the poorest forms of communication ever devised by man, and sessions, at least as generally constituted at the 1969 meeting, seem one of the least effective ways to advance knowledge, let alone raise critical questions about what issues and problems should most engage the energies of people in any particular field or area. It may be that the Annual Meeting has simply become too huge to serve its ostensible intellectual purpose, that it should serve the social and economic needs more directly, and that the profession

should encourage its constituent parts to hold their special separate meetings (as is now the case, to take only two examples, in Asian Studies and United States History). Such a course would free the Annual Meeting to address itself solely to those general questions which affect the profession, internally and externally, without regard to particular specialties and fields of knowledge.

The Program Committee for 1969 did consciously try to organize sessions around such general questions. Its ambitions were slender. With six mornings and afternoons, we hoped to have anywhere from six to twelve sessions which were designed to reach problems which might be of interest to all historians. They fell into the two divisions I have named: internal issues, such as the use of graduate students as teachers, the audience for written history, the relations between the foundations and the historical profession; external issues—external only in the sense that they do not arise from within the nature of the profession itself—such as racism, violence, student unrest. A word about the latter. It was not the intention of the Program Committee to “politicize” the historical profession; it was its intention to recognize that historians have an obligation to address themselves to the historical dimensions of those problems which impinge upon the present. There is an honorable sense in which the historical imagination is deeply and inevitably political, and the program in 1969 was in small part an attempt to symbolize that fact.

One final word. I am not sure I would urge a friend to take on the chairmanship of the Program Committee, and I am not yet clear in my own mind why I did. But there was one unforeseen by-blow which perhaps made it worth the effort. I discovered how selfless and cheerfully helpful people are. Not only those who did the most, the members of the committee itself, and the staff in the national office in Washington, but the many who allowed me to drop down on them by telephone and letter and, without a flicker of hesitation, did all they could. Like all learned societies, the American Historical Association faces considerable problems, but I came away from the year with the feeling that things can not be too bad with the profession with such people in it.

John William Ward, *Amherst College*

Program of Eighty-Fourth Annual Meeting

Headquarters: Sheraton-Park Hotel

Washington, D.C.

28-30 December 1969

Saturday, 27 December

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Sunday, 28 December

MORNING SESSIONS

THE HISTORIAN'S AUDIENCE

Chairman: R. K. Webb, *American Historical Review*

Panel

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., Princeton University Press

Eliot Fremont-Smith, Little, Brown and Company

André Schiffrin, Pantheon Books

PERSPECTIVES ON BLACK STUDIES

Chairman: Roy Jones, *Howard University*

Panel

John W. Blassingame, University of Maryland

Charles V. Hamilton, Columbia University

Otey M. Scruggs, Syracuse University

Andress Taylor, Federal City College

NATIONAL CHARACTER AND THE EUROPEAN LABOR MOVEMENT

Chairman: *Val R. Lorwin, University of Oregon*

The Opium of the Classes: The Appearance of Organized Sports in France, 1880-1900

Eugen J. Weber, University of California, Los Angeles

National Character and Comparative European Labor History

Peter N. Stearns, Rutgers University

Comment: *Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles*

THE TREATY FIFTY YEARS LATER: LODGE RECONSIDERED

Chairman: *Arthur S. Link, Princeton University*

Henry Cabot Lodge and the League of Nations

James E. Hewes, Jr., Office, Chief of Military History, Department of the Army

Comment: *N. Gordon Levin, Jr., Amherst College*

Ralph A. Stone, Miami University, Ohio

JAPANESE MILITARY OCCUPATIONS IN ASIA: TRAGEDY OR OPPORTUNITY?

Chairman: *Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas*

China

John H. Boyle, Chico State College

Indonesia

H. E. Ambassador Soedjatmoko, Washington, D. C.

Vietnam

David G. Marr, University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *Robert J. C. Butow, University of Washington*

David J. Steinberg, University of Michigan

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

Chairman: *Bryce Wood, Social Science Research Council*

Recognition as a Weapon of Diplomacy

C. Neale Ronning, New School for Social Science

The Honorable James Loeb, Saranac Lake, New York

Comment: *Martin C. Needler, University of New Mexico*

Robert N. Burr, University of California, Los Angeles

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Joint Session with
The American Society of Church History and the American Society
for Reformation Research

THE REFORMATION, WOMEN AND THE FAMILY

Chairman: *Lawrence Stone, Princeton University*

The Appeal of Calvinism to French Noblewomen
Nancy L. Roelker, Tufts University

Women and the Movement for Reform in Strasbourg
Miriam Usher Chrisman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Comment: *Roland H. Bainton, Yale University*

ETHNOCENTRISM: THE RESPONSE OF MEXICO AND
CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: *David Pletcher, Indiana University*

Mexican Opinion, American Racism, and the War of 1846
Gene M. Brack, New Mexico State University

British American and *Canadien* Attitudes Toward the U. S.
in the Early Nineteenth Century
Michel Brunet, Université de Montréal

Comment: *Richard A. Preston, Duke University*
Robert J. Knowlton, Wisconsin State University

CITY ARISTOCRACIES IN THE RENAISSANCE

Chairman: *Gene A. Brucker, University of California, Berkeley*

The Venetian Patriciate in the Fourteenth Century
Stanley J. Chojnacki, Michigan State University

The Sienese Patriciate in the Fifteenth Century
David L. Hicks, New York University

The Florentine Patriciate in the Transition from Republic to Principato:
1530-1610

Samuel Berner, University of Virginia

Comment: *Richard A. Goldthwaite, The Johns Hopkins University*

LOYALISTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Chairman: *Robert A. East, City University of New York*

The View at Two Hundred Years

Wallace Brown, University of New Brunswick

The Prospects for Historical Redress: The Loyalist Papers

James E. Mooney, American Antiquarian Society

Comment: *Clifford K. Shipton, Massachusetts Historical Society*

Esmond Wright, M. P., University of London

Joint Session with

The History of Science Society

RENAISSANCE LEGACY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *Richard S. Westfall, Indiana University*

The Medical World of the Paracelsians

Allen G. Debus, University of Chicago

Some Aspects of Newton's Alchemical Studies

P. M. Rattansi, King's College, Cambridge University

Comment: *Henry Guerlac, Cornell University*

Owen Hannaway, The Johns Hopkins University

Joint Session with

The Society for the History of Discoveries

DISCOVERING THE DISCOVERERS

Chairman: *J. H. Parry, Harvard University*

Pre-Columbian Contacts with the New World:

Old World Records and New World Sites

Vincent H. Cassidy, University of Akron

European Access to North America in the Sixteenth Century

David B. Quinn, University of Liverpool

After Columbus: Castile in the Caribbean

Bruce B. Solnick, State University of New York, Albany

Comment: *Lee F. Huddleston, North Texas State University*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

LAOS AND VIETNAM: THE CONTINUING CRISIS

Chairman: *F. Hilary Conroy, University of Pennsylvania*

Views of a Former Control Commissioner

Marek Thee, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo

Comment: *Jonathan Mirsky, Dartmouth College*

Alexander Woodside, Harvard University

Martin Goldstein, Pennsylvania Military College

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

PHI ALPHA THETA

Chairman: *Abraham P. Nasatir, San Diego State College*

A Variation on the Theme of Nationalism

Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: *Richard M. Morse, Yale University*

The Comparative Focus in Latin American History

Eugene D. Genovese, University of Rochester

CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

Chairman: *Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin*

The Role of the University in the Quest for Peace

Quincy Wright, Charlottesville, Virginia

THE LABOR HISTORIANS

Chairman: *Edward T. James, Dictionary of American Biography*

Race and Labor: Some Comments on Anti-Orientalism in the Far West

Alexander P. Saxton, University of California, Los Angeles

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Chairman: *Richard Hofstadter, Columbia University*

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

The Uses of Violence in American History

Michael Wallace, Columbia University

Comment: *Hugh Davis Graham, The Johns Hopkins University*

John William Ward, Amherst College

WHAT IS RADICAL HISTORY?

Panel

Ann Gordon, University of Wisconsin

Jesse Lemisch, Roosevelt University

Staughton C. Lynd, Chicago Resistance

Leo Ribuffo, Yale University

Arthur I. Waskow, Institute for Policy Studies

Howard Zinn, Boston University

SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS IN PRE-WAR JAPAN

Chairman: *Albert Craig, Harvard University*

Government Control of the Socialist Movement

Henry Smith, Princeton University

Communism in a Developed Nation—Japan

Gail Bernstein, University of Arizona, Tucson

The Egalitarian Left in the 1930's

William Wray, Harvard University

Comment: *Fred G. Neteher, University of California, Los Angeles*

BLACK VALUES IN AMERICAN NEGRO SONGS

Chairman: *Nathan I. Huggins, University of Massachusetts, Boston*

Black Songs and Black Consciousness: An Exploration in Neglected Sources

Lawrence W. Levine, University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *Mike Thelwell, University of Massachusetts, Amherst*

J. Saunders Redding, George Washington University

HISTORY AS SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chairman: *Bruce Mazlish, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Report of the National Academy of Sciences—Social

Science Research Council's Survey Committee on the

Behavioral and Social Sciences

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey: An Overview

Henry W. Riecken, Social Science Research Council

The Report of the History Panel

David S. Landes, Harvard University

Comment: *Joseph Gusfield, University of California, San Diego*

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Joint Session with

The Conference on Peace Research in History

SANCTIONS AND PEACE

Chairman: *Quincy Wright, Charlottesville, Virginia*

The Uses of Non-Recognition as a Sanction by the United States

Raymond G. O'Connor, University of Miami

Comment: *Armin H. Rappaport, University of California, San Diego*

Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara

ZAPATA AND THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Chairman: *John F. Johnson, Stanford University*

Critique of John Womack, Jr., *Zapata and the Mexican Revolution*

Discussants: *Mark I. Mancall, Stanford University*

Michael Maccoby, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D. C.

Response: *John Womack, Jr., Harvard University*

THE 1850's: THE FAILURE OF POLITICS

Chairman: *David M. Potter, Stanford University*

The Futile Search for a Conservative Strategy:

Pre-Civil War Unionism in the North

Kenneth B. Shover, University of Texas, El Paso

The Abolitionists and Confrontation Politics

Jane H. and William H. Pease, University of Maine

Comment: *Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois*

Eric L. McKittrick, Columbia University

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

Joint Session with
The Conference Group for Central European History

THE CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC ROLE OF THE JEWS
IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Chairman: *R. John Rath, Rice University*

The Jews in the Habsburg Empire, 1879-1914
William A. Jenks, Washington and Lee University

The Jews in the Weimar Republic
Donald L. Niewyk, Ithaca College

Comment: *Andrew G. Whiteside, Queens College*
Wolfgang W. Sauer, University of California, Berkeley

URBAN PLANNING IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chairman: *John W. Reps, Cornell University*

Patrick Geddes and the City
Park Dixon Goist, Case Western Reserve University

Social Goals in American Planning: The work of John Nolen
John L. Hancock, University of Washington

Comment: *Hans Blumenfeld, University of Toronto*

LATIN INSTITUTIONS IN THIRTEENTH-CENTURY
BYZANTIUM

Chairman: *Peter Charanis, Rutgers University*

Feudalism in Medieval Greece:
The Impact of the West on Byzantine Society
David Jacoby, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Comment: *Charles M. Brand, Bryn Mawr College*
Bryce D. Lyon, Brown University

SPAIN IN THE GOLDEN AGE

Chairman: *De Lamar Jensen, Brigham Young University*

The Aristocracy: Honor and Faith
John E. Longhurst, University of Kansas

The Towns
Ruth Pike, Hunter College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Universities

Richard L. Kagan, University of Indiana

Comment: *Albert J. Loomie, Fordham University*

Paul J. Hauben, University of the Pacific

DINNER

MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

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

Henry of Huntingdon and William of Malmesbury

Robert Brentano, University of California, Berkeley

ASSOCIATION MEETING

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

Presiding: *C. Vann Woodward, Yale University*

Reports of the Officers (previously distributed)

Report of the Nominating Committee

Charles F. Delzell, Vanderbilt University

Constitutional Amendments

Other Business

Monday, December 29

MORNING SESSIONS

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

Chairman: *William Langer, Harvard University*

The Premises of American and Russian Foreign Policy: An Historical
Inquiry

Richard Pipes, Harvard University

Comment: *Louis Fischer, Princeton, New Jersey*

George F. Kennan, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

THE CHINA WHITE PAPER REVISITED

Chairman: *John K. Fairbank, Harvard University*

The Making of a White Paper

John F. Melby, University of Guelph, Ontario

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

Inside the China White Paper—From the Outside
O. Edmund Clubb, United States Foreign Service Officer (Retired)

The China White Paper from the Perspective of 1970
James Peck, Harvard University

Comment: *Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia*

RACISM AND THE MIND OF THE SOUTH

Chairman: *Benjamin Quarles, Morgan State College*

The Crisis of the Radical Pro-Slavery Mind of the Old South
Ronald T. Takaki, University of California, Los Angeles

Tom Watson and Populism Reconsidered
Charles Crowe, University of Georgia

Comment: *James M. McPherson, Princeton University*

Joint Session with

The Conference on Latin American History

THE USES OF HISTORY BY THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Chairman: *Lyle N. McAlister, University of Florida*

Toward an Operational Definition of *caudillismo*: An Historical Approach
to Latin American Social Structure and Leadership

Anthony P. Maingot, Yale University

Brickbats or Bedfellows? History and Sociology as Related Endeavors
Gilbert W. Merkx, University of New Mexico

Comment: *Amitai Etzioni, Columbia University*

Joint Session with

The History of Education Society

THE PROFESSOR AND SOCIETY

Chairman: *David B. Tyack, Stanford University*

The American Professor: A Study in Long-Term Social Deviance
Laurence R. Veysey, University of California, Santa Cruz

Comment: *John S. Brubacher, University of Washington*
Frederick Rudolph, Williams College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE AGE OF SUSPICION REVISITED

Chairman: *Daniel Aaron, Smith College*

The Alger Hiss Case: An Assessment
Allen Weinstein, Smith College

The American Left and the Dilemmas of Cold War, 1945-1952
Joseph R. Starobin, Glendon College, York University

Comment: *Richard H. Rovere, The New Yorker*
Carey McWilliams, The Nation

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

Chairman: *William K. Medlin, University of Michigan*

The Reform of Higher Education in Russia, 1825-1855
Steven H. Allister, Princeton University

Education for Political Management in Central Asia
Francis McKenna, Pennsylvania State University

Higher Educational Policy under War Communism
James C. McClelland, Stanford University

Comment: *Patrick L. Alston, Coe College*

RELIGION AND REGIME: A NEW INTERPRETATION OF
THE REFORMATION

Chairman: *Lewis W. Spitz, Stanford University*

Panel

H. G. Koenigsberger, Cornell University
Natalie Zemon Davis, University of Toronto
Theodor Brodek, Emory University

Comment: *Guy E. Swanson, University of Michigan*

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND SOCIETY

Chairman: *Peter Gay, Yale University*

Toward a Social Interpretation of the French Enlightenment
Robert Darnton, Princeton University

Politics and Social Science in Eighteenth-Century France: The Société de
1789
Keith M. Baker, University of Chicago

Comment: *Isser Woloch, University of California, Los Angeles*
Alan C. Kors, University of Pennsylvania

PURITAN STUDIES: PROBLEMS AND DIRECTIONS

Chairman: *Michael McGiffert, University of Denver*

Puritanism and New England Society
David H. Flaherty, University of Virginia

Coherence and Precision in the Recent Study of American Puritanism
Richard M. Reinitz, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Comment: *Sydney E. Ahlstrom, Yale University*
John M. Bumsted, Simon Fraser University

THE MERCHANT AND SOCIETY IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND

Chairman: *Theodore K. Rabb, Princeton University*

Merchants and Bureaucrats in Elizabethan London
Frank F. Foster, University of Illinois, Urbana

The Jacobean Merchant: Social Background and Social Aspirations
Robert G. Lang, University of Oregon

The Merchant in the Civil War
Robert P. Brenner, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: *James E. Farnell, New York University*

CAROLINGIAN POLITICS AND THEOLOGY

Chairman: *Schafer Williams, London, England*

Predestination and Politics in the mid-Ninth Century
Peter R. McKeon, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Comment: *Walter A. Goffart, University of Toronto*

THE EMERGENCE OF PARTY IN WESTERN POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Chairman: *Robert R. Palmer, Yale University*

A Model of "Party" for Comparative Analysis
Donald E. Ginter, Duke University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Anti-Parties and Parties *Manqués* in Italian Communal Politics

Lauro Martines, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: *William N. Chambers, Washington University*

Wallace K. Ferguson, University of Western Ontario

THE FOUNDATIONS: CONTRIBUTIONS AND CRITICISMS

Chairman: *Arthur D. Trottenberg, Vice President, The Ford Foundation*

Tax-Exempt Foundations and their Critics

Thomas C. Reeves, University of Colorado

The Foundations and American Intellectual Life

David F. Freeman, Director, The Council on Foundations

Comment: *Robert H. Bremner, Ohio State University*

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

Chairman: *H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University*

Money, Morals and the Pillars of Bismarck's Society,

Fritz Stern, Columbia University

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN
RELATIONS

Chairman: *Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University*

Presidential Address: What's Wrong with American Diplomatic History?

Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

Chairman: *John S. Curtiss, Duke University*

A Beneficent Imperialism

Ralph T. Fisher, Jr., University of Illinois

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN STUDIES

Chairman: *Stanley A. Wolpert, University of California, Los Angeles*

Southern Asia and European Diplomacy, 1600-1800

Holden Furber, University of Pennsylvania

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

Chairman: *Edward T. Gargan, University of Wisconsin*

John Henry Newman: A Bridge for Men of Good Will
John Tracy Ellis, University of San Francisco

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

THE UNITED STATES AND EAST ASIA

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

Sino-American Images

John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

The American Liberal Tradition and Asia

Akira Iriye, University of Chicago

Comment: *Theodore H. White, New York City*

Walt W. Rostow, University of Texas

RACISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: *Kenneth B. Clark, New York University*

Critique of Winthrop D. Jordan, *White Over Black*

Discussants: *Lerone Bennett, Jr., Institute of the Black World*
Martin Luther King Memorial Center

Price M. Cobbs, M.D., San Francisco

Charles A. Pinderhughes, M.D., Veteran's Administration
Hospital, Boston

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

VICHY FRANCE IN HITLER'S NEW ORDER: PROBLEMS
AND REINTERPRETATIONS

Chairman: *Gordon Wright, Stanford University*

France and the New Order: *Weltanschauung* and Warfare in NSDAP
Attitudes towards France

Robert Edwin Herzstein, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Vichy's Main Actors: Social and Psychological Dimensions

Stanley Hoffmann, Harvard University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Comment: *Norman Rich, Brown University*
Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University
Henri Michel, Comité d'histoire de la 2e guerre mondiale, Paris (Henri Michel's comments will be read by the session chairman, Gordon Wright.)

THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REVOLUTIONS

Chairman: *J. H. Hexter, Yale University*

Theories of Revolution

Isaac Kramnick, Yale University

Left versus Right in the Extremist Phase of Revolutions

Robert V. Daniels, University of Vermont

Learned Societies, Education, and Revolutionary Ideology

Emmet Kennedy, Université de Toulouse

Comment: *Carl Leiden, University of Texas*

Lawrence Kaplan, City College, City University of New York

MUCKRAKING AND SOCIAL CRISIS

Chairman: *Louis Filler, Antioch College*

Lincoln Steffens: The Science and Art of Muckraking

Herbert Shapiro, University of Cincinnati

Ray Stannard Baker's *Following the Color Line*: Jim Crow and the White Progressive

Robert C. Bannister, Swarthmore College

Comment: *I. F. Stone, Washington, D. C.*

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY ENGLAND

Chairman: *Richard W. Lyman, Stanford University*

The Triumph of Lloyd George: December 1916 Reconsidered

Cameron Hazlehurst, Nuffield College, Oxford University

The Failure of the Liberal Party during World War I

Marvin Swartz, Yale University

Liberal Politics and the Crisis of 1931

Barbara C. Malament, Yale University

Comment: *Philip P. Poirier, Ohio State University*

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

Joint Session with
The Conference on British Studies

THE INTELLECTUAL IN POLITICS

Chairman: *Stephen R. Graubard, Brown University*

Locke, Newton, and the Establishment
Frank E. Manuel, New York University

The Stephen Family: The Duty of Politics
Standish Meacham, University of Texas

The Case of the Webbs
Gertrude Himmelfarb, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Joint Session with
The Society for Italian Historical Studies

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF MACHIAVELLI INTERPRETATIONS:
IN HONOR OF THE QUINCENTENARY OF THE BIRTH
OF NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI (1469-1969)

Chairman: *Vincent Ilardi, University of Massachusetts, Amherst*

Machiavelli, The Advocate of Tyranny
Donald R. Kelley, State University of New York, Binghamton

Machiavelli, The Republican
J. G. A. Pocock, Washington University

Machiavelli, The Politician
De Lamar Jensen, Brigham Young University

Comment: *Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton*

Joint Session with
The American Society for Reformation Research

STRASSBURG IN THE AGE OF REFORM

Chairman: *Abraham Friesen, University of California, Santa Barbara*

Social Class and Legal Status in Strassburg in the Age of Reform
Thomas A. Brady, Jr., University of Oregon

Wolfgang Capito and the Reformation in Strassburg
James M. Kittelson, University of Iowa

Comment: *Harold J. Grimm, Ohio State University*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE 1840's IN THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: *William Goetzman, University of Texas*

The Social and Psychological Dynamics of Change: From the Bank to
Slavery

Frank Otto Gatell, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: *Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University*

Lynn Marshall, University of California, Santa Barbara

POLITICS AND MORALITY IN MEDIEVAL SOCIETY

Chairman: *Gaines Post, Princeton University*

Morality and Taxation in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries

Elizabeth A. R. Brown, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Morality and War in Thirteenth-Century England

William J. Brandt, University of California, Berkeley

Comment: *John W. Baldwin, The Johns Hopkins University*

Joint Session with

The Society for the History of Technology

ENGINEERS AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

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

Urban Reform

Bruce Sinclair, University of Toronto

Conservation

Carroll Pursell, University of California, Santa Barbara

Comment: *Samuel Haber, University of California, Berkeley*

James L. Penick, Loyola University

STUDIES IN WITCHCRAFT

Chairman: *George H. Williams, Harvard University*

Medieval Witchcraft and Medieval Heresy

Jeffrey B. Russell, University of California, Riverside

Witchcraft and Religion in Sixteenth-Century Germany

H. C. Erik Midelfort, Stanford University

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

From Folklore to Demonology: The Evolution of Witch Trials in the Jura

E. William Monter, Northwestern University

Comment: *John P. Demos, Brandeis University*

CURRENT WORK IN HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY

Chairman: *Herbert Moller, Boston University*

Problems, Perspectives, and Present Research in French Historical
Demography

Pierre Goubert, VIe Section, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris

Comment: *J. T. Krause, State University of New York, Buffalo*

Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

Kenneth A. Lockridge, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

ASSOCIATION MEETING

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

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

Award of Prizes

Presidential Address: The Future of the Past

C. Vann Woodward, Yale University

Tuesday, December 30

MORNING SESSIONS

STUDENT ACTIVISM: AN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE
VIEW

Chairman: *Fritz Stern, Columbia University*

Russian Student Movements, 1855-1917

Thomas J. Hegarty, Boston University

Chinese Student Movements, 1945-1948

Jessie G. Lutz, Rutgers University

Students, Professors, and Rebellion in Chile

Myron Glazer, Smith College

Penina Migdal Glazer, Rutgers University

Comment: *Martin E. Malia, University of California, Berkeley*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THE PAN-AFRICAN IMPULSE AMONG BLACK AMERICANS
BEFORE MARCUS GARVEY

Chairman: *Clarence G. Contee, Morgan State College*

The Pan-African Impulse Before 1861

Hollis R. Lynch, Columbia University

The Meaning of Africa to Afro-Americans, 1890-1914

Edwin S. Redkey, University of Tennessee

Comment: *August Meier, Kent State University*

John Bracey, Northern Illinois University

THE INTELLECTUALS AND WORLD WAR I

Chairman: *H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University*

European Intellectuals and the Coming of the War

Roland N. Stromberg, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

American Intellectuals and World War I

Paul F. Bourke, The Flinders University of South Australia

Comment: *Peter Stansky, Stanford University*

Charles Forcey, State University of New York, Binghamton

THE IDEOLOGY OF ELITISM IN THE SS

Chairman: *Edward L. Homze, University of Nebraska*

The SS Race and Settlement Main Office: Toward an *Orden* of Blood and
Soil

James J. Weingartner, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

Sicherheitsdienst des Reichführers SS: An Elite Within Elites

George C. Browder, State University of New York, Fredonia

SS Elitism, Captured and Created: Lebensborn and the Eugenics Policy
of the Reichsführer SS

Larry V. Thompson, United States Naval Academy

Comment: *Robert Wolfe, National Archives and Records Service*

Joint Session With
The Social Welfare History Group

RECENT WELFARE HISTORY

Chairman: *Walter I. Trattner, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee*

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

Observations on the History of Welfare During the 1960's
*Wilbur J. Cohen, University of Michigan, former Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare*

Comment: *Roy Lubove, University of Pittsburgh*
Edward Newman, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

URBAN GROWTH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *Bayrd Still, New York University*

Spatial Organization and Social Change, 1830-1900
Stanley Buder, Illinois Institute of Technology

The Suburban Trend in Pre-Civil War America
Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University

Comment: *Charles N. Glaab, University of Toledo*
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., University of Michigan

Joint Session with

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

DECISION-MAKING IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY DIPLOMACY

Chairman: *S. Everett Gleason, Department of State*

Senator Vandenberg and State Department Decision-Making
Milton O. Gustafson, National Archives and Records Service

Comment: *State Department and Treasury Department, 1941-1945*
Alfred E. Eckes, Ohio State University
John Foster Dulles
Louis L. Gerson, University of Connecticut

Joint Session with

The Labor Historians

RADICAL INTELLECTUALS AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF
POWER

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

William English Walling and the American Federation of Labor
Jack Stuart, California State College, Long Beach

The Origins of State Department Socialism
Ronald Radosh, Queensborough Community College

Comment: *Hyman Berman, University of Minnesota*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Joint Session with
The Conference on Slavic and East European History

THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE

Chairman: *Paul P. Bernard, University of Illinois*

The Czech Lands

Joseph F. Zacek, State University of New York, Albany

Hungary

George Barany, University of Denver

Romania

Stephen A. Fischer-Galati, University of Colorado

Comment: *J. Robert Vignery, University of Arizona*

Joint Session with
The American Catholic Historical Association

CRISES OF AUTHORITY IN THE THIRTEENTH-CENTURY
CHURCH

Chairman: *Bonaventure Miner, Windsor University*

Frederick II and the Church in Council

Richard Kay, University of Kansas

The Renunciation of Celestine V

Edward Murray Peters, University of Pennsylvania

Comment: *James Muldoon, St. Michael's College*

Joint Session with
The American Committee for Irish Studies

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND

Chairman: *Joseph M. Hernon, University of Massachusetts, Amherst*

National Education and the Realities of Irish Life, 1831-1900

Donald H. Akenson, Yale University

Educational Reform and the Realities of Irish Politics, 1900-1919

David W. Miller, Carnegie-Mellon University

Comment: *Emmet Larkin, University of Chicago*

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

Joint Session with
The Agricultural History Society

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN THE TWENTIETH
CENTURY

Chairman: *Wayne Rasmussen, United States Department of Agriculture*

Farm Liberals in the Black Spotlight

Don F. Hadwiger, Iowa State University

Eisenhower and Ezra Taft Benson: Farm Policy in the 1950's

Edward L. Schapsmeier, Illinois State University

Frederick H. Schapsmeier, Wisconsin State University

Comment: *John Schnittker, Kansas State University*

URBANIZATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY INDIA

Chairman: *Ainslie T. Embree, Duke University*

The District Town as an Arena of Change in India: 1840-1890

Frank F. Conlon, University of Washington

Local Politics in a Traditional Religious Center: Rajahmundry

John G. Leonard, University of California, San Diego

Social Change in Two Indian Cities: Lahore and Amritsar, 1849-1881

Ian Kerr, University of Manitoba

Comment: *Stephan A. Thernstrom, Brandeis University*

Joint Session with
The American Jewish Historical Society

ETHNIC INFLUENCES ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Chairman: *Milton Plesur, State University of New York, Buffalo*

Ethnic Influences on Austro-American Relations, 1885

Joseph P. O'Grady, LaSalle College

German-Americans and the Peace, 1918-1920

John B. Duff, Seton Hall University

Comment: *Jules Davids, Georgetown University*

Victor R. Greene, Kansas State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

LUNCHEON CONFERENCES

AMERICAN MILITARY INSTITUTE

Chairman: *Howard McGaw Smyth, Department of State*

Allied Strategy in the Mediterranean During World War II: Differing
Interpretations

Trumbull Higgins, City University of New York

Richard M. Leighton, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION RESEARCH

Chairman: *Carl S. Meyer, Concordia Seminary*

The Development of an Historical Image of Germany on the Eve of the
Reformation

Gerald Strauss, Indiana University

Annual Business Meeting

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Chairman: *Herman Kahn, Yale University*

Address

L. Quincy Mumford, The Librarian of Congress

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

THE GRADUATE STUDENT AS TEACHER

Chairman: *Walter P. Metzger, Columbia University*

Panel

David Allmendinger, Smith College

Kenneth E. Clark, University of Rochester

David Griffith, Yale University

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

ANARCHISM

Chairman: *Richard Drinnon, Bucknell University*

The Legacy of Bakunin

Paul H. Avrich, Queens College, City University of New York

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

The Living Experience of the Spanish Civil War Collectives
Gabriel Jackson, University of California, San Diego

Comment: *Paul Goodman, New York City*

RECENT AMERICAN HISTORICAL WRITING

Chairman: *John Higham, University of Michigan*

Present-Mindedness Revisited: Anti-Radicalism as a Goal of American
Historical Writing Since World War II
Jesse Lemisch, Roosevelt University

Comment: *Martin Duberman, Princeton University*
Jerold S. Auerbach, Brandeis University

Joint Session with
The National Council for the Social Studies

NEW DIMENSIONS FOR HISTORY TEACHING IN THE
SCHOOLS

Chairman: *Daniel Roselle, Editor, Social Education*

Speaker:

John A. Scott, Rutgers University

Comment: *Eugene L. Asher, AHA History Education Project*
Larry Cuban, District of Columbia Public Schools
*Melvin E. Levison, EPDA Institute in History, Brooklyn College, City
University of New York*

Joint Session with
The American Studies Association

THE SEARCH FOR AMERICAN CULTURE: SOME PIONEER
CULTURAL HISTORIANS

Chairman: *Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University*

Van Wyck Brooks: American Literature as American Culture
Claire Sprague, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Constance Rourke: The Search for an American Folk Tradition
Henry D. Shapiro, University of Cincinnati

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Caroline Ware: *The City and the Cultural Approach to History*

Zane L. Miller, University of Cincinnati

Comment: *Marvin Levich, Reed College*

Lawrence W. Chisolm, State University of New York, Buffalo

THE DIPLOMACY OF 1848: REVISIONIST INTERPRETATIONS

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

The French Kleindeutsch Policy

James G. Chastain, Ohio University

Belgium and the German Revolutions

Pierre H. Laurent, Tulane University

Comment: *Paul W. Schroeder, University of Illinois, Champaign*

THE VISION OF THE PAST AND CONTEMPORARY NEEDS

Chairman: *Frederick Artz, Oberlin College*

Greek Humanism in the Twentieth Century

Stanley J. Idzerda, College of St. Benedict

American Catholics and the Vision of the Middle Ages

J. Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame

Comment: *Franklin L. Baumer, Yale University*

Joint Session with

The Canadian Historical Association

PROGRESSIVISM IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: *George A. Rawlyk, Queen's University*

The Origins of Manitoba Progressivism

Brian McCutcheon, McMaster University

The Origins of Wisconsin Progressivism

David Thelen, University of Missouri

Comment: *W. L. Morton, Trent University*

THE WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University*

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

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Brian McCutcheon, McMaster University

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David Thelen, University of Missouri

Comment: *W. L. Morton, Trent University*

THE WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE NINETEENTH
CENTURY

Chairman: *Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University*

ANNUAL MEETING 1969

American Views of Sex in the Gilded Age

Clifford H. Scott, Indiana University

The Concept of the American Woman: Horace Bushnell, a Case Study in
Masculine Ambivalence

Ronald W. Hogeland, Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point

Comment: *Barbara Solomon, Radcliffe College*

Joint Session with
The Immigration History Group

MORMONS AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Chairman: *Leonard J. Arrington, Utah State University*

Mormons from Europe

Carlton C. Qualey, Carleton College

Nineteenth-Century European Images of Mormonism

Klaus J. Hansen, Queen's University, Ontario

Comment: *Richard D. Poll, Brigham Young University*

Davis Bitton, University of Utah

THE HISTORY OF EARLY MEDICINE

Chairman: *Lynn White, jr., University of California, Los Angeles*

Sources and Interpretation in Roman Medicine

John S. Scarborough, University of Kentucky

Some General Aspects of Medieval Medicine

John M. Riddle, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

The Origins and Development of Arabic Medicine

Sami K. Hamarneh, The Smithsonian Institution

Comment: *Jerry Stannard, University of Kansas*

George N. Atiyeh, The Library of Congress

PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI AS STATESMAN AND
PHILOSOPHER

Chairman: *Peter Brock, University of Toronto*

Czartoryski as a Russian Statesman

Patrick K. Grimsted, Russian Institute, Columbia University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Czartoryski as a Polish Statesman
Charles Morley, Ohio State University

Czartoryski as Political Writer and Philosopher
M. K. Dziewanowski, Boston University

Comment: *William L. Blackwell, New York University*

WHO SPOKE FOR THE URBAN MINORITIES?: BOSTON,
A CASE STUDY, 1830-1865

Chairman: *Kenneth W. Wheeler, Rutgers University*

William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator* and Boston's Blacks
Donald M. Jacobs, Northeastern University

The Irish Immigrant and the Boston Pilot
Francis R. Walsh, Lowell Technological Institute

Comment: *Louis Ruchames, University of Massachusetts, Boston*

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF COLONIALISM IN SOUTHEAST
ASIA DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: *John F. Cady, Ohio University*

American Imperialism in Southeast Asia before 1898
James W. Gould, Claremont Graduate School

Empire and Trade in the Malay Peninsula, 1874-1914
D. R. SarDesai, University of California, Los Angeles

American Imperialism in the Philippines: Imperium or Consortium?
Charles O. Houston, Western Michigan University

Comment: *I. Milton Sacks, Brandeis University*

Committees and Delegates

Committees and Delegates

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

In parentheses following the title of the committee is the year of its establishment, together with the year of its termination by the Council in those few cases where the report appearing here is the committee's final report. The indented first paragraph describes the committee. Next follows the committee's report for 1969. Finally, the members for 1970 are listed. The two figures in parentheses following the names of the 1970 members indicate when their terms expire, e.g., (70) for a member whose term on the committee will expire 31 December 1970. The Executive Secretary is a member ex officio of all but the nominating and prize committees, but is listed in this section only when he is chairman.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Nominating Committee of the American Historical Association for 1969 consisted of Professors C. Warren Hollister of the University of California at Santa Barbara, Thomas F. McGann of the University of Texas at Austin, David A. Shannon of the University of Virginia, Frederick B. Tolles of Swarthmore College, and Charles F. Delzell (Chairman) of Vanderbilt University.

The committee held its annual meeting on 31 May 1969, at the headquarters of the American Historical Association in Washington, D.C. At this time it made the nominations for officers and committees that appear on the ballot and the notice of the Annual Business Meeting mailed in November 1969 to all members of the Association.

Two members of the Council to be replaced this year are Professors Thomas C. Cochran of the University of Pennsylvania and John L. Snell of the University of North Carolina. Their successors will serve for the regular four-year term expiring in 1973. In the expectation that Professor David M. Potter of Stanford University, who presently holds a seat on the Council until 1971, will be elected Vice President of the Association, his seat on the Council will be filled by a successor whose term will expire in 1971.

Two members of the present Nominating Committee will be replaced at the end of 1969: Professors Charles F. Delzell of Vanderbilt University and Frederick B. Tolles of Swarthmore College. Their successors will serve the regular term of three years, expiring in 1972. In addition, two other people will be elected to the Nominating Committee for short terms expiring in 1970 in order to bring the membership of the Nominating Committee to seven members, as prescribed by the amendment to the AHA Constitution adopted at the 1968 Annual Business Meeting.

In accordance with the amendment to Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution adopted at the 1968 Annual Business Meeting, the deadline for ballots to reach the chairman of the Nominating Committee was advanced from December 20 at 6 p.m. to December 15 at 6 p.m.

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

1 December 1969

Charles F. Delzell, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Geoffrey T. Blodgett, Oberlin College (70)

Brison D. Gooch, University of Connecticut (72)

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

James T. C. Liu, Princeton University (70)

Thomas McGann, University of Texas (71)

Willie Lee Rose, University of Virginia (72)

David A. Shannon, University of Virginia, Chairman (71)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

The Committee on Committees is responsible for drawing up recommendations to the Council for individuals to fill vacant positions on all regular Association committees appointed by the Council, to recommend changes in the scope of existing committees when necessary, and to recommend the establishment of new committees when necessary. The list of members for 1970 succeeding each committee report represents the report of the Committee on Committees.

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Elizabeth Eisenstein, American University (72)
Charles O. Hucker, University of Michigan (71)
Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)
Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University (71)
Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (ex officio)
John A. Schutz, University of Southern California (70)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)
Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)
C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (ex officio)

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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

(See Annual Meeting, 1969, Report of the Program Chairman.)

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Sidney A. Burrell, Boston University, Local Arrangements Chairman (ex officio)
Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University (71)
Raymond Grew, University of Michigan, Chairman (71)
Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (ex officio)
David M. Potter, Stanford University (ex officio)
Richard Schlatter, Rutgers University (70)
John William Ward, Amherst College (70)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRIZES AND HONORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERS (1885-1969)

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

(See Council minutes for 27 December 1969.)

MEMBERS, 1969 (5-year terms)

Frederic C. Lane, Westminster, Massachusetts, Chairman (70)
Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania (71)
John K. Fairbank, Harvard University (73)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

HONORARY MEMBERS

Leopold von Ranke	1885-1886
William Stubbs	1899-1901
Samuel Ráwson Gardiner	1899-1902
Theodor Mommsen	1900-1903
James Bryce	1906-1922
Benedetto Croce	1943-1952
Rafael Altamira	1944-1951
Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1944-1946
Pierre Caron	1944-1952
Aage Friis	1944-1949
Hu Shih	1944-1962
Johan Huizinga	1944-1945
Albert Frederick Pollard	1944-1948
Affonso de Escragnolle Taunay	1944-1958
George M. Trevelyan	1944-1962
George M. Wrong	1944-1948
Gaetano De Sanctis	1945-1957
Sir George Peabody Gooch	1945
Halvdan Koht	1945-1965
Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1945-1963
Vicente Lecuna	1947-1954
Friedrich Meinecke	1947-1954
Pierre Renouvin	1947
Alfons Dopsch	1949-1953
Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1949-1961
Jadunath Sarkar	1952-1958
Franz Schnabel	1952
Constantine K. Zurayk	1952
Georges Lefebvre	1953-1959
Frederico Chabod	1955-1960
Pieter Geyl	1957
Fuad Kopulu	1958
Sir Lewis Namier	1958-1960
Siliko Zavala	1958
Gerhard Ritter	1959
Francois L. Ganshof	1960
Sir Keith Hancock	1960
Saukichi Tsuda	1960-1961
Edouard Perroy	1961
Sei Wada	1961-1963
Mario Toscano	1961
Delio Cantimori	1963-1966
Sir Winston Churchill	1963-1965

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Arnaldo Momigliano	1963
Roland Mousnier	1963
Sir Ronald Syme	1963
Mikhail N. Tikhomirov	1963-1965
Pyong-do Yi	1963
Sir George N. Clark	1964
Jacques L. Godechot	1965
Yasaka Takagi	1965
Fernand Braudel	1966
Sir Denis Brogan	1966
Claude Cahen	1966
Richard W. Southern	1966
Sir Herbert Butterfield	1967
J. B. Duroselle	1967
Sir John Neale	1967
P. H. Zaionchkovskii	1967

COMMITTEE ON THE HARMSWORTH PROFESSORSHIP (1954-)

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

The committee reports the appointment of Professor Charles G. Sellers, University of California at Berkeley, as Harmsworth Professor for the term 1970-71, and Professor William E. Leuchtenburg, Columbia University, for the term 1971-72.

January 1970

Bell I. Wiley, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970

Donald E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University (71)
 Fletcher M. Green, University of North Carolina, Chairman (72)
 Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (71)
 T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University (70)
 C. Vann Woodward, Yale University (70)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

PRIZES AND AWARDS FOR 1970

The American Historical Association sponsors the ten prizes and awards listed below, six of which are due to be given in 1970. All awards are announced at the Association's annual meeting, which will take place this year at the Sheraton-Boston hotel in Boston, Massachusetts. Further details regarding rules for the various awards may be obtained by addressing the committee chairmen directly.

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

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

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE. The Beer Prize is awarded annually for the best work by a young scholar (first or second book) in the field of European international history since 1895, and carries a cash award of \$300.

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

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. The Corey Prize was awarded for the first time in 1967. It is awarded in the odd-numbered years for the best book on the history of Canadian-United States relations, or on the history of both countries, and is awarded jointly by the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association.

JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE. The Dunning Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for a book on any subject relating to American history, and carries a cash award of \$300.

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

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

preceding five years. The Prize will next be awarded in 1971 and carries a cash award of \$500.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE. The Schuyler Prize is awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of Modern British, British Imperial, and British Commonwealth history by an American citizen, and carries a cash award of \$100. It will next be awarded in 1971.

WATUMULL PRIZE. The Watumull Prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best work on the history of India originally published in the United States, and carries a cash award of \$500.

COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE (1903-)

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

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Donald Emerson, University of Washington (72)

Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago (70)

John Spielman, Haverford College (70)

Peter Stansky, Stanford University (71)

Peter Stearns, Rutgers University (71)

Henry A. Turner, Yale University, Chairman (70)

COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE (1920-)

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

The George Louis Beer Prize for 1969 was awarded to Richard Ullman of Princeton University for his book *Britain and the Russian Civil War, November 1918–February 1920* (Princeton University Press, 1968).

20 October 1969

Arno J. Mayer, Chairman

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Donald Emerson, University of Washington (72)
Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago (70)
John Spielman, Haverford College (70)
Peter Stansky, Stanford University (71)
Peter Stearns, Rutgers University (71)
Henry A. Turner, Yale University, Chairman (70)

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

The Albert J. Beveridge Fund of \$100,000 was established as a memorial to Senator Beveridge (d. 1927) by his wife Catherine, and a large group of his friends in Indiana. Senator Beveridge devoted his later life to historical research and writing. The income from this fund affords an annual award of \$5000. The Beveridge Prize is awarded for the best book in English on the history of the United States, Latin America, or Canada from 1492 to the present.

1. During the past year the Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award was concerned largely with establishing workable procedures for dealing with the large number of books submitted for the Award and reading and evaluating them.

2. Ultimately, the committee decided that of several very worthy volumes submitted, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *The Private City: Philadelphia in Three Periods of its Growth* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968) was most deserving of the Award. As an intensive analysis of the structure and functioning of Philadelphia during three separate periods (1770-1780, 1830-1860, and 1920-1930), as a work which develops and utilizes a new conceptual schema for the study of modern urban history, and as a work which makes a major contribution to our understanding of the whole process of urban development in America, *The Private City* most fully realized the criteria established by the Beveridge Award in 1968.

3. Last year, the committee decided that in the event the Award was given to a work in U.S. history, it would thenceforth indicate what in its judgment was the best book published in both Latin American and Canadian history. For this special commendation in 1969, the committee had designated A. J. R. Russell-Wood, *Fidalges and Philanthropists: The Santa Casa da Misericordia of Bahia, 1550-1765* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1968) in Latin American history and Andrew Hill Clark, *Acadia: The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1760* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1968) in Canadian history. The committee further recommends not only that these designations should be published in the Annual Report but also that the Executive Secretary of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

the American Historical Association should duly inform the authors and publishers of the works designated.

28 November 1969

Jack P. Greene, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

George Billias, Clark University (72)

Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara (72)

Ramon E. Ruiz, University of California, San Diego (70)

Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University (70)

J. Harvey Young, Emory University, Chairman (71)

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

The Councils of the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association approved the establishment of the prize in December 1963, to be awarded biennially by the Joint Committee of the two associations. The prize is a memorial to Albert B. Corey (1898-1963), one-time chairman of the American Section of the Joint Committee, who first proposed such an award to encourage study of Canadian-American relations. The Corey Prize is awarded for the best published book or book-length manuscript submitted which deals with the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries. The prize was first awarded in 1967. The amount of the prize was fixed by the Joint Committee at \$1,000. (See the report of the Joint Committee of the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association.)

The Albert B. Corey Prize for 1969 was awarded to Kenneth Bourne of the London School of Economics and Political Science for his book *Britain and the Balance of Power in North America, 1815-1908* (University of California Press, 1967).

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

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

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

George Billias, Clark University (72)

Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara (72)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Ramon E. Ruiz, University of California, San Diego (70)
Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University (70)
J. Harvey Young, Emory University, Chairman (71)

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

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

The committee to select the newly established biennial John K. Fairbank Prize for the outstanding book in East Asian History, considered some scores of books on the history of East Asia since 1800 that had been published between 1 June 1967 and 1 June 1969.

After one meeting and considerable correspondence two works emerged in a tie position and the committee recommended that the prize be awarded to both authors and the cash be divided between them. The prize winning authors were:

Tetsuo Najita, of the University of Chicago, for
Hara Kei in the Politics of Compromise, 1905-1915,
Harvard University Press, 1967.

Harold Z. Schiffin of the Hebrew University, Israel for
Sun Yat-sen and the Origins of the Chinese Revolution,
University of California Press, 1968.

1 December 1969

C. Martin Wilbur, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

John Hall, Yale University (73)
Kwang-ching Liu, University of California, Davis (71)
C. Martin Wilbur, Columbia University, Chairman (71)

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

At its meeting in December 1963, the Council of the Association established the Clarence H. Haring Prize with funds raised by a voluntary committee of friends of Professor Clarence H. Haring. It is awarded every five years to that Latin American who, in the opinion of the committee, has published the most outstanding book in

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Latin American history during the preceding five years. The prize carries a cash award of \$500, and will next be awarded in 1971.

MEMBERS, 1970 (5-year terms)

Robert Burr, University of California, Los Angeles (71)

Richard Morse, Yale University (71)

J. H. Parry, Harvard University, Chairman (71)

COMMITTEE ON THE LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND (1927-)

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

The composition of the committee during 1969 was as follows: Joseph H. Smith, Columbia University School of Law, New York, N.Y., Chairman (1969); Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, (1970); Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1971); Gerald Gunther, Stanford University School of Law, Stanford, California (1972); Michael G. Kammen, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (1973); Leonard Levy, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts (1974). The dates inserted in parentheses above indicate expiration of terms of the individual members, as of 31 December, of the respective years.

Professor Neal W. Allen, the project director, continued research and classification of material relating to the theme of individual freedom under law in certain American colonies during the period 1720-1765. The tentative target date for publication of the volume is late 1970 or early 1971.

No further records in the American Legal Records series were published in 1969. The committee decided not to publish a further volume of the records of Accomack-Northampton (Va.) County Court covering the period 1640-1645. Professor Susie M. Ames was informed of the committee's decision shortly before her death. The chairman recommended publication of certain records of the Connecticut Court of Assistants for the latter half of the 17th century, and the early years of the 18th century, offering to assume the editorship if necessary. No response was received from any committee member on this proposal.

The committee was informed of the status of various other projects which had been under consideration by the committee in recent years. The chairman's conclusion is that practically all of these projects either require new editors or should be abandoned completely.

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

26 November 1969

Joseph H. Smith, *Chairman*

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

MEMBERS, 1970 (6-year terms)

Gerald Gunther, Stanford University (72)
 Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley (75)
 Michael Kammen, Cornell University (73)
 Alfred Kelly, Wayne State University, Chairman (70)
 Leonard Levy, Brandeis University (74)
 Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota Law School (71)

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as of 30 June 1969

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Cash balance as of 1 July 1968.....	\$16,494.19	
Interest—Savings Account.....	552.18	
Royalties.....	80.50	
Investment Income.....	1,935.53	
Investment.....	35,000.00	
Balance 30 June 1969.....		0
Total.....	\$54,002.40	\$54,002.40

COMMITTEE ON THE ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE (1950—)

The Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize was established by the Taraknath Das Foundation to be awarded every five years for the best work in the field of Modern British, British Imperial, and British Commonwealth history by an American citizen, and carries a cash award of \$100. Professor Schuyler, of Columbia University, served as AHA President in 1951. The next Schuyler Prize will be awarded in 1971.

MEMBERS, 1970 (5-year terms)

Willson H. Coates, University of Rochester, Chairman (71)
 Philip Curtin, University of Wisconsin (71)
 Philip P. Poirier, Ohio State University (71)
 David Spring, Johns Hopkins University (71)
 Sylvia Thrupp, University of Michigan (71)

COMMITTEE ON THE WATUMULL PRIZE (1944—)

The Watumull Prize was established in 1944 by the Watumull Foundation, whose purpose is to promote better understanding between the United States and India. This

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

\$500 prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best book originally published in the United States on any phase of the history of India.

MEMBERS, 1970 (4-year terms)

Ainslie T. Embree, Duke University (70)

Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin (72)

Stanley Wolpert, University of California, Los Angeles, Chairman (70)

TEACHING AND THE CURRICULUM

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

At present the Association has three standing committees concerned with ways to improve the quality of history teaching, one for the pre-college level and one for the university level. The Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History has worked out standards for evaluating graduate programs in history.

The Service Center for Teachers of History prepares and publishes a series of pamphlets (now 74 in number) and sponsors some two dozen conferences each year. It operates under the aegis of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools.

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

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY EDUCATION PROJECT (1969-)

The American Historical Association's History Education Project, jointly sponsored by Indiana University and funded through a grant from the United States Office of Education, has moved into quarters in the Department of History and the Social Studies Development Center at Indiana University, Bloomington. It is under the direction of Eugene L. Asher, visiting professor of history at Indiana University and professor of history at California State College, Long Beach.

The History Education Project has the broad objective of promoting more, and more effective, cooperation among professional historians and school personnel for improving the teaching of history in the schools. Its immediate goals are:

- 1. To bring into being an informal network of groups concerned with such co-operation. This will be undertaken through the concerted activities of six regionally distributed teams during the academic year 1969-1970. Each team will consist of one*

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

professional historian in a college or university department of history, one specialist in social studies education from a college or school of education, and one supervisor or master teacher of history in a school system within the same locality. For purposes of professional and practical support for their activities thereafter, the regional teams will seek, whenever possible, affiliation with other organizations of professional historians. Members of the six teams will investigate current projects and opportunities, and work out their plans, in a six-week institute during the summer of 1969.

2. To produce an AHA report to the profession that will clarify the problems and possibilities of history education in the colleges and universities and in the schools.

3. To make use of the leadership thus provided to initiate concrete and self-sustaining changes in institutional aspects of the historical profession, to the extent that such changes will help meet the needs of history education in colleges and universities and in the schools.

To assist in achieving these highly ambitious goals, and in particular to prepare the AHA report, an Advisory Committee to the Project has been established. The committee will assist in planning the activities of the project and also take part in these activities in ways that promise to contribute to the quality of its final report to the profession.

The summer institute, held in Bloomington during the six weeks from 23 June through 1 August 1969, will prepare the six regional teams for the operational phase of the program during the following academic year. The staff of the summer institute consisted of historians and other scholars who have made important contributions to some phase of history education. Among those enlisted were Richard H. Brown (Amherst Project and the Newberry Library), Edwin Fenton (Carnegie-Mellon University), Melvin Levison (Brooklyn College, City University of New York), Howard Mehlinger (Social Studies Development Center and Department of History, Indiana University), Irving Morrisett (Social Science Education Consortium, Boulder, Colorado), Paul L. Ward (AHA), Charles Sellers, Jr., and Leo Solt. The project director and the Advisory Committee will subsequently arrange a series of "mini-institutes" to examine problems in and approaches to history education in America today. In these institutes, during the academic year 1969-1970, the committee and the six regional teams will work with specialists to replicate the program of the summer institute within the regions covered by the teams.

The project is seeking as participants scholars of demonstrated interest and abilities, who can also bring from their institutions a commitment of strong support for the kind of cooperative efforts that will be required to foster high quality in the training of history teachers for both colleges and precollege institutions. The project seeks to involve historians in both dialogue and work with their counterparts in schools of education and in school systems. Hopefully, this will lead to greater involvement in and awareness of the problems of history education by historians in general.

The Advisory Committee on the History Education Project was organized and held its first meeting in February 1969. Its task was to serve as the supervisory and policy-making body for an experimental program, the

History Education Project, sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association and Indiana University, with funds provided by the United States Office of Education under an EPDA grant. The aim of the Project was, and is, the improvement of instruction in history at all levels, from the kindergarten through the Ph.D. program, and that aim became the guiding purpose of the committee.

Since the scope of the History Education Project was so broad, the membership of the committee was constituted to represent other AHA committees which were concerned with some aspect of teaching history: the Committee on College and University Teaching (William Taylor), the Committee on Teaching in the Schools (Thomas J. Pressly), and the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History (Theodore Von Laue). Five more members of the committee were drawn from the Association: the Executive Committee (Robert R. Palmer), the Office of the Executive Secretary (Paul L. Ward and Robert Zangrando—John Rumbarger), and the membership at large (Charles G. Sellers and Leo Solt). The final two members of the committee were drawn from outside the ranks of professional historians: John Guthrie, Counseling and Guidance, University of Pittsburgh, and Phillip Woodruff, Supervisor of Social Studies, Westport Public Schools, Westport, Connecticut. Early in 1970, the committee invited Mr. Donn McCafferty, representing the Council of State Specialists for the Social Studies, to sit with it and serve as liaison between the two groups.

At the committee's first two meetings, in February and in May, the members met the Director of the History Education Project, Eugene Asher, Professor of History at California State College, Long Beach (and presently Visiting Professor of History at Indiana University). The committee, with the assistance and advice of the Director, decided to try to improve the teaching of history primarily by sponsoring and encouraging dialogue and cooperation between professional historians, curriculum and learning psychology specialists, administrators and classroom teachers in the schools, and students at all levels of instruction. To initiate the hoped-for dialogue and cooperation, the committee authorized the Director to recruit six "teams," each team to be composed of three individuals—a professional historian, a specialist in curriculum or educational psychology from the same college or university as the historian, and a school administrator or classroom teacher from the general community in which the college or university was located. Plans were made to bring the six teams together for a six-week training institute at Indiana University during the summer, at which the team members could discuss among themselves and with specialists brought to the institute ways of trying to improve the teaching of history. The team members could examine new substantive trends in the study of history and of the behavioral and social sciences, and could become familiar with new approaches, techniques, and materials for teaching history. During the institute, the teams could plan their activities for the coming year. In making plans for the training institute, members of the

committee spent one day at their second meeting in observing the teaching of history at the 5th, 8th, and 11th grade levels in classrooms in the Denver area, and in discussing several experiments in teaching and in evaluating the effectiveness of teaching.

The summer training institute was held, and during its last two days, the members of the committee met with the six teams and heard their evaluation of the institute and their plans for the 1969-1970 academic year. In the autumn of 1969, some members of the committee visited, by invitation, the teams at the University of Delaware and at Southern Methodist University, and assisted the teams in launching their programs for the year. Some members of the committee organized and attended a meeting of the chairmen (or their representatives) of the departments of history of the University of California, Berkeley, the University of California, Irvine, the University of Washington, the University of Wisconsin, Washington University, Emory University, Duke University, Columbia University, Yale University, and Dartmouth College. The meeting discussed the History Education Project, and at the close of its discussion the group voted to recommend that the Project be extended for a second year.

That recommendation seemed worthwhile to the members of the committee when they held their third meeting in October and reviewed the activities of the Project up to that time. The Director was thus requested to prepare a proposal for a second year of operation of the Project for submission to the Office of Education, and, assuming approval of the proposal, to recruit an additional six or seven teams for the academic year 1970-1971. It was decided that these new teams would not meet for six weeks of training in the summer of 1970, but would instead gather for several two-day planning and training sessions in the winter and spring, with a final nine-day summary session in June 1970.

Throughout the committee's busy first year, its members consistently defined their task as the promotion of dialogue and cooperation, rather than advocating any one particular philosophy of teaching history, or any one particular method of instruction, or any particular set of instructional materials. What seems to have been a promising beginning at dialogue and cooperation through the selected teams was made during the first year. At the end of the second year of the History Education Project, it should be possible to estimate the degree to which that definition of goal is valid, and the degree to which the use of selected teams is a promising approach toward that goal.

The chairman would like to express on behalf of the committee deep appreciation to Eugene Asher, Director of the Project, to Phillip L. Mow, Associate Director, and to Paul L. Ward and John Rumbarger of the Association, for their valuable assistance in every stage of the work of the committee.

Thomas J. Pressly, *Chairman*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS, 1970 (ad hoc)

John A. Guthrie, University of Pittsburgh

Robert R. Palmer, Yale University

Thomas J. Pressly, University of Washington, Chairman

Charles G. Sellers, University of California, Berkeley

Leo F. Solt, Indiana University

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

Theodore Von Laue, Washington University

Phillip H. Woodruff, Westport Public Schools, Westport, Connecticut

COMMITTEE ON THE FEATURE FILMS PROJECT (1967-)

In the interest of stimulating the use of varied media in college history teaching, the AHA launched the Feature Films Project in the fall of 1967. The project will be directed by an ad hoc committee which will work in conjunction with Teaching Film Custodians (a non-profit corporation located in New York City) to produce a series of high-quality 8 mm. film cartridges for use as assignments in college-level history instruction. Each cartridge will be accompanied by a booklet of readings designed to suggest alternative or contrasting interpretations of the problems or issues presented in the feature film cartridge.

Progress in carrying out the Feature Films Project during 1969 was slower than originally anticipated, as the complexities of the undertaking became more apparent. Nonetheless, very important advances were made, substantiating our confidence in both the feasibility and efficacy of the experiment. The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded the Association a grant of \$63,000 to help finance the technical work connected with preparing and producing the first group of film cartridges. Teaching Film Custodians, Inc. of New York, which is carrying out this technical work for the Association, expects that the master prints for four film cartridges will be finished by the end of this year, and will be ready for mass production soon thereafter. The films involved in this first group, and their historian "authors," are *Juárez* (Lewis Hanke), *Martin Luther* (Richard A. Oehling), *Birth of a Nation* (Ronald Schaffer), and *Becket* (Lester K. Little). The manuscripts for the readings books to accompany these four film cartridges, prepared by the respective historian "authors," also have been submitted to the committee. In the meantime, Teaching Film Custodians, Inc. has continued its negotiations with the owners of the eight other films involved in the project, to secure rights for our use of those films.

On behalf of the committee, Dr. Ward has had extensive discussions with librarians and with various producers of audio-visual equipment concerning the best "hardware" system to use in connection with our film cartridges. He also has negotiated with a number of publishers regarding publication and distribution of the readings books to be used with the film cartridges.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

It appears that the questions involved in these matters will be resolved soon, and it is hoped that the resultant arrangements will make it possible to have the first group of film cartridges and readings books ready for distribution in the spring, for use in the fall semester of 1970.

Rapid technological advances in the audio-visual field, and increasing awareness among historians of the pedagogical significance and usefulness of such advances, combine to give the Association's Feature Films Project a timeliness and urgency that more than justify the effort invested in it, and offer participants in the project an exceptional opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the updating and improvement of the profession's teaching methods.

23 November 1969

J. Joseph Huthmacher, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (ad hoc)

J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University, Chairman

William H. McNeill, University of Chicago

Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin

Donald H. Shively, Harvard University

Leo Solt, Indiana University

Bayrd Still, New York University

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

In 1966 the Council of the AHA agreed to establish a Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History, in recognition of the need for standards for graduate programs in history. The committee was charged with preparing a statement of directions in which Ph.D. programs might usefully move from here on, and possibly compiling a list of consultants. The Council agreed that the committee should include younger faculty and those knowledgeable about new developments in graduate training.

During the past year the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History met four times and took several actions intended to provide information about and improve the quality of Ph.D. programs in history. The following members served on the committee during 1969: Robert D. Cross, Howard R. Lamar, J. Russell Major, David A. Shannon, Lacey B. Smith, John L. Snell, Theodore H. Von Laue, Paul L. Ward, ex officio, and E. David Cronon, chairman.

At the 1968 Annual Business Meeting of the Association members of the committee obtained approval for publication in the *Newsletter* of a list of graduate history departments whose Ph.D. programs had been evaluated by the committee in the summer and fall of 1968 and which the committee judged as meeting the desirable standards previously developed by the committee and published in the October 1967 issue of the *Newsletter*. Subsequently the Association received a number of objections to the publication

of such a list, and the Executive Committee, with the concurrence of the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History, decided to delay publication until the two committees could meet and discuss the matter. At their meeting on 1 March 1969, the two committees decided in the light of legal and other complications not to publish a list identifying individual institutions. Instead, the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History published a general summary of its evaluation of Ph.D. programs in the June 1969 *Newsletter*. The committee concluded that it could henceforth most usefully strengthen Ph.D. work by collecting and making available information about graduate programs in history, by advising individual institutions that might seek its advice, and by working with the accrediting associations on ways they might help the historical profession.

On 2 May the committee met with the Joint Committee on Accrediting, representing the Council of Graduate Schools, the Federation of Regional Accrediting Commissions, and the National Commission on Accrediting. The two groups discussed current procedures of the accrediting agencies in evaluating graduate programs and agreed that a more thorough review of graduate programs in history was both feasible and desirable. The AHA Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History subsequently asked Paul Ward to explore with other executive secretaries in the ACLS the common interests of other academic disciplines in firming up and extending accreditation procedures and standards for graduate education. The committee also asked Mr. Ward to recommend several procedures to the Council of Graduate Schools: (1) that there be no fewer than two historian-consultants on any team evaluating a graduate program; (2) that no institution should select its own consultants; (3) that consultants should ordinarily come from a different region; (4) that consultants should have opportunities for talks with individual faculty members and students, as well as a chance to review the library facilities and holdings.

The committee met again on 1 November to plan its work for the coming year. In order to learn more about the nature of present Ph.D. programs with respect to the question of breadth versus specialization, the committee decided to send questionnaires to departmental chairmen and to a random sample of the membership of the AHA and OAH inquiring into present practices and attitudes on this matter. The committee also decided to request a planning grant so that a committee composed of one member from the Ph.D. Committee, one from the Committee on Teaching in the Schools, and three members at large could develop a plan for a summer institute on teacher-training as an aspect of graduate programs in history. The committee concluded that it would not at this time undertake to produce a guide to graduate programs in history but that it would solicit information about library holdings in history from institutions offering Ph.D. work and encourage the publication of such information by these institutions in any descriptive materials about their programs.

10 December 1969

E. David Cronon, *Chairman*

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

W. D. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati (72)

Charles Campbell, Claremont Graduate School (72)

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

Robert D. Cross, Swarthmore College (70)

Howard Lamar, Yale University (71)

J. Russell Major, Emory University (71)

David A. Shannon, University of Virginia (72)

Theodore Von Laue, Washington University (70)

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL REGISTER (1960-)

The year 1969 was a "time of troubles" for the fledgling historian: jobs were in short supply. The shortage, whatever its ultimate causes, revealed a genuine weakness in the Professional Register's operations. For the most part this weakness reflected on the problem of communications within the profession, a problem which was complicated by some aspects of the Register's organization and procedures.

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Council the Committee on the Professional Register held its annual meeting in Washington on 17 July, and thoroughly revised the Register system in order to expedite the flow of information between prospective employers and candidates. To do this it examined separately each of the Register's three operations: (1) the vita system; (2) publication of vacancy notices; (3) the Register's function at the annual meeting.

The committee directed that the vita system be discontinued altogether. A survey of department chairmen had revealed that few relied on it and, of those who did, most found the information incomplete, obsolete, or otherwise inadequate. On the other hand, candidates found it confusing or for other reasons failed to keep their files current. Frequently those entering the system for the first time made mistakes completing the forms which cost them time and money. The vita system, besides these inherent limitations, merely duplicated information readily available elsewhere and proved itself to be a hindrance more often than a help to those interested in employment.

The time lag between the development of a vacancy and its announcement in the *Newsletter* was considered by the committee to be so important a factor that it directed the Register's staff to publish vacancy notices separately and mail them, nine or ten times a year, to registrants. (Volume 1, number 1, of the new *Bulletin* has already been mailed to all candidates. In addition, all department chairmen have received a complementary issue and instructions on how to subscribe.)

The publication of a separate *Bulletin* will allow the Register, for the first time, to accept the notices of individuals seeking employment. This "situa-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

tions wanted" service will permit persons with unusual qualifications or scholarly interests to inform history departments throughout the country of their availability.

These revisions and innovations in the Register's service have been introduced on an experimental basis. The Committee on the Professional Register looks to the profession at large for criticisms and suggestions. It equally recognizes that placement is a vexatious problem complicated by a variety of factors over which it has no control. These limitations will not, however, deter the committee's search for an adequate placement service.

13 September 1969

John J. Rumbarger, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Henry Hill, University of Wisconsin (71)

Elmer L. Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)

George H. Knoles, Stanford University (72)

Raymond O'Connor, University of Miami, Coral Gables (72)

Benjamin A. Quarles, Morgan State College (70)

John J. Rumbarger, American Historical Association, Chairman (ex officio)

Roger Shugg, University of New Mexico Press (71)

COMMITTEE ON TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS (1954-)

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

The Committee on Teaching in the Schools, held two meetings during the year, on 24 May and 6 December.

At these meetings, the committee brought nearer to fruition its project to sponsor new types of publications to supplement the existing pamphlets published under the auspices of the Service Center for Teachers. The new types of publications would be designed to provide teachers at pre-college levels with substantive historical materials which they could introduce directly into their classes. During the year, Professor Harlan of the committee and Messrs. Zangrando and Rumbarger of the Association supervised the preparation of brief biographical accounts of two slaves, grouped together as

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a "broadside" bearing the title, "The Stories of the Prince and the Priest." Members of the committee took responsibility for circulating copies of this broadside to approximately 30 secondary school teachers in various sections of the country for evaluation. Once the evaluation of the stories of the prince and the priest has been completed, the committee hopes to publish the broadside and distribute it widely to schools as the first of a series of broadsides each of which might be from five to fifteen pages in length and sell for twenty-five cents or less.

Members of the committee also expressed interest in two other projects which might be useful to teachers of history at the pre-college level: (1) the volume, *As Others See Us*, published in 1969 under the joint sponsorship of this and two other associations (committee members recommended that the volume be called to the attention of secondary and college teachers in any relevant publications of the Service Center or the Association); (2) the Feature Film Project (the Executive Secretary informed the members of the committee that the first four films in the project would probably be available by February of 1970).

The committee has followed the progress of the Association's History Education Project through reports from the Executive Secretary and from two members of the committee who have participated directly in the work of the project, Professors Pressly and Fenton. Professor Pressly served as chairman of the Association's Committee on the History Education Project, while Professor Fenton served as lecturer and adviser (as did the Executive Secretary) at the Institute conducted at Bloomington in the summer of 1969 by the History Education Project to assist the six 1969-70 regional teams. Members of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools have offered various suggestions to the Association's Committee on the History Education Project, and they view the History Education Project as perhaps pointing the way in which the Committee on Teaching in the Schools should direct its efforts in the future.

Members of the committee at the 6 December meeting noted with dismay the cancellation of the Basic Studies Program by the Office of Education and seconded the efforts of the Executive Secretary to secure the restoration of funds to that program.

In closing this report the chairman wishes to express his gratitude to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ward, and to the Assistant Executive Secretary, Mr. Rumbarger (and his predecessor Mr. Zangrando) for their splendid cooperation and assistance in furthering the work of the committee.

December 1969

Thomas J. Pressly, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (5-year terms)

Merle Borrowman, University of California, Riverside (73)

Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy (71)

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

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Henry Drewry, Princeton University (71)
Edwin T. Fenton, Carnegie-Mellon University (72)
Joyce Fulton, Woodside High School, San Mateo, California (72)
Louis Harlan, University of Maryland (71)
Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon (71)
Louis Morton, Dartmouth College (72)
Thomas Pressly, University of Washington, Chairman (70)
John Teall, Mount Holyoke College (73)
Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)

COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING (1965-)

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

The Committee on Undergraduate Teaching met on 17 May 1969. The committee strongly reaffirmed its support of the Feature Films Project and advanced suggestions for overcoming various financial and technological problems facing the project. As an adjunct of its discussion of the Feature Films Project, the committee also explored various possibilities for the use of tape recordings in the teaching of history. Before considering concrete measures aimed at utilizing this medium, the Executive Secretary of the Association was asked to make representative tapes available for audition by the committee at its next meeting. As a follow-up to the two-day meeting on the teaching of history in junior and community colleges held in Washington, D.C. in December 1968, the committee again emphasized the importance of the Association's interest in this matter and the desirability of improving communication between the Association and history faculties in these institutions. It further recommended to the Executive Secretary to lay before the Committee on Committees the advisability of adding a member to the Committee on Undergraduate Teaching from junior and community college circles.

22 December 1969

Ralph E. Morrow, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Richard M. Douglas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chairman (70)
Louis G. Geiger, Colorado College (71)
J. Joseph Huthmacher, Rutgers University (71)
Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois (70)

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Joseph C. d'Oronzio, State University College, New Paltz (72)

David Trask, State University of New York, Stony Brook (71)

Betty M. Unterberger, Texas A & M University (72)

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

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

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

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

At the 1966 Annual Meeting the Council provided for appointment of a joint committee with the Society of American Archivists and the Organization of American Historians to study and make recommendations on the status of the National Archives. The committee's report has been published and is available from the AHA offices.

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN-EAST ASIAN RELATIONS (1967-)

This committee was established by the Council in December 1967, on a suggestion proceeding from the Joint ACLS-SSRC Committee on Contemporary China. The committee was charged with considering ways of strengthening work in this neglected field of study, especially to bring together the skills of east Asian area specialists with the skills of specialists in American history and diplomatic history.

The American Historical Association Committee on American-East Asian Relations, organized in 1967 to encourage development of a difficult dual field, received Ford Foundation funding during the summer of 1969 for the next three years.

As stated in the original report of this committee, * "the field of American-East Asian relations should concern all contact between people of the

*The full statement of the AEAR program appears in the October issue of the AHA Newsletter; the November issue of the SHAFR Newsletter; and the December issue of the Newsletter of the Association for Asian Studies.

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United States and Canada on one hand, and of China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and adjacent areas on the other. Its subjects include not only diplomacy and power politics but also Christian missions, cultural influences, institutional developments, industry, trade and investment, education, technology, the press, public opinion, literature and thought." At present, the committee sees as one of its most important goals the recruitment of talent. This is to be accomplished by offering scholarships for language study, support for research, small grants-in-aid, and a limited number of research conferences.

The first research conference took place recently in Cuernavaca, Mexico, on 2-4 January 1970. Seventeen papers were presented, reviewing the state of research and writing on American-East Asian relations, period by period, from the early 19th century to the present. In addition to the paper writers, there were eight commentators present, each of whom dealt specifically with a certain period and focussed on the topic or topics handled by the paper writer of that period. The papers are to be reworked by the authors during the spring, and it is hoped that they will be published.

A summer program for language training in Chinese or Japanese has been set up by the committee. Selected students of history, at the undergraduate or graduate level, will receive awards of \$1150 to study at Columbia University's East Asian Institute for the summer of 1970. In conjunction with the language training, there will be an introductory non-credit seminar for recipients of the grants. It will not be part of the formal curriculum but will consist of informal gatherings for the purpose of discussing the field as a whole. Winners will be announced in April.

The funds of the committee will permit the award of a modest number of two-year graduate fellowships and a very modest number of research grants for mature scholars. Applications or inquiries should be sent to Mrs. Sheila Driscoll, Secretary, AHA Committee on American-East Asian Relations, c/o Department of History, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

A newsletter for the American-East Asian Relations program will appear approximately four times this academic year. Any projects undertaken by the committee will be announced in the newsletter. Anyone desiring to receive this newsletter should write Mrs. Driscoll at the address given above.

February 1970

Ernest R. May, *Chairman*

Members, 1970 (ad hoc)

Dorothy Borg, Columbia University

Alexander DeConde, University of California, Santa Barbara

John K. Fairbank, Harvard University

Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

Ernest R. May, Harvard University, *Chairman*

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

James W. Morley, Columbia University
Arthur Schlesinger, jr., City University of New York

COMMITTEE ON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL (1963-)

The AHA Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial was established in 1963, prior to congressional legislation establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in 1966. On 1 May 1964, the Committee proffered recommendations as to the proper means of commemorating the American Revolution, with specific suggestions for a publications program.

The activities of the Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial hinge to a large degree upon the policies and programs of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission as the national agency giving direction and emphasis to the celebration and hopefully providing funds, directly or indirectly, for financing projects which it approves. With the change of political administration in Washington the Commission appointed by former President Johnson resigned and the newly constituted body came into being only within the past few months.

Under the circumstances, the committee of the AHA has been inactive during the current year. It should, I believe, prepare recommendations as to the role of the AHA in the commemoration—whether it should sponsor certain scholarly projects of its own or should merely give official approval to projects carried on by other agencies and institutions, and how it should use its good offices in relations with the federal Commission.

I feel sure that certain projects will request at least the blessing of the AHA in their quests for funds, e.g., the tentative project for a *Dictionary of Biography of the American Revolution*, which has been carrying on an exploratory survey with aid from the American Philosophical Society; and the *Atlas of Early American History*, a joint project of the Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Newberry Library, with which I am associated.

21 November 1969

Lester J. Cappon, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (ad hoc)

John R. Alden, Duke University
Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society
Lyman H. Butterfield, Massachusetts Historical Society
Lester Cappon, The Newberry Library, *Chairman*
Oliver W. Holmes, National Historical Publications Commission
Hugh F. Rankin, Tulane University

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Otis Singletary, University of Kentucky
William J. Van Schreeven, Archivist of Virginia
Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University

COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORIAN AND THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT (1949-1969)

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

(See Council minutes for 27 December 1969.)

Although other matters were discussed at the committee's one meeting this year, most of that meeting, in Washington on 5 April 1969, and most of its correspondence, which is voluminous, were devoted to charges made by Professor Francis Loewenheim against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. In sum, Professor Loewenheim charges that the Library staff willfully withheld materials pertinent to his research (specifically, OF 523, correspondence between President Roosevelt and William E. Dodd); he alleges that the Library staff willfully concealed the fact that one of its members had prepared for publication three volumes of Roosevelt's correspondence on foreign affairs; and he maintains that these actions were designed to assure exclusive publication of some Roosevelt-Dodd correspondence in those volumes, which the Roosevelt Library, he charges, illegally arranged to have published by the Harvard University Press rather than the Government Printing Office.

This matter was first brought to the attention of the chairman in February 1969, by the Executive Secretary, who had already requested a response to Professor Loewenheim's charges from the National Archives. At its meeting on 5 April 1969, the committee considered at length a long memorandum by Professor Loewenheim, a detailed reply with attached documents provided by the National Archives, and further information gathered by correspondence and telephone. The committee subsequently sought and received, from Professor Loewenheim, comments upon the Library reply, and, from the Library, answers to questions posed by the committee.

The committee was charged to attempt to mediate disputes and also to suggest changes in government services which would benefit the profession;

it was not directed to act as a tribunal, judging guilt and innocence, although the nature of its recommendations necessarily might reflect conclusions which partook of that character. In the present case, mediation proved impossible. After its meeting on 5 April the Committee recommended changes in procedure at the presidential libraries, changes which it hoped will eliminate the chances that charges similar to those of Professor Loewenheim, whether justified or not, will be made in the future. The National Archivist approved these changes, and they are described in the *AHA Newsletter* of October 1969.

A joint committee of the Association and the Organization of American Historians is currently reviewing this case and its implications.

November 1969 Bradford Perkins, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1969

Henry David, National Research Council
 Sidney Fine, University of Michigan
 William M. Franklin, Department of State
 Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas
 David Landes, Harvard University
 Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council
 Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan, *Chairman*
 Donald Swain, University of California, Davis

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION SERVICES (1967-)

This committee, formerly called the Committee on Bibliographical Services to History, was instituted as a standing committee of the Association in 1967, to study and act upon the matter of bibliographical services and to implement recommendations made at the Belmont Conference of the now defunct Joint Committee on Bibliographical Services to History.

The Committee on Information Services did not meet in 1969.

MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania (70)
 Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, *Chairman* (70)
 W. Stull Holt, Bellevue, Washington (72)
 R. Stuart Hoyt, University of Minnesota (72)
 Martin Ridge, Editor, *Journal of American History* (71)
 Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)
 Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University (71)

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COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES (1952-)

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

The year 1969 passed without an occasion for a meeting of the committee. By instructions of the Annual Business Meeting in December 1968, the question of the committee's participation in the Moscow Congress of 1970 was laid before the membership in a mail ballot sent out with the April *AHA Newsletter*. The ballot was accompanied by brief arguments pro and con prepared, in consultation, by the chosen spokesmen of the leading speakers in the debate at the Business Meeting. The upshot, as reported in the next *Newsletter*, was 1031 to 574 in favor of the proposition that "The Association's Committee ought not to withdraw from the Congress of Historians to be held in Moscow in 1970."

The relevant concerns of the AHA office in the following months of 1969 centered on arranging group travel plans for the Moscow gathering, and assembling for transmission the papers which will be presented there by scholars whom the committee had previously nominated.

18 February 1970

Paul L. Ward, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1970 (5-year terms)

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

COMMITTEE ON QUANTITATIVE DATA IN HISTORY (1964-)

The committee was appointed by the Council in January 1964 to collect, process, and make available without cost the quantitative data required for systematic research in American political history, in cooperation with the Inter-University Consortium

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

for Political Research. In December 1966 the Council broadened the scope of the committee to include social, economic and demographic data by dropping the word "political" in the original name of the committee.

The Committee on Quantitative Data in History did not meet in 1969.

MEMBERS, 1970 (ad hoc)

William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa
Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman
Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin
Thomas Condon, American Council of Learned Societies
David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin
Val Lorwin, University of Oregon
William P. McGreevey, University of California, Berkeley
Warren Miller, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research
Rowland Mitchell, Social Science Research Council
Jacob Price, University of Michigan
Theodore Rabb, Princeton University
Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University
John J. Rumbarger, American Historical Association (ex officio)
Leonard Thompson, University of California, Los Angeles

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

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

The following members met at breakfast in the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington on the morning of Sunday, 28 December 1969: from the U.S. Section—John Hall Stewart, Chairman, and Russel B. Nye; from the Canadian Section—George Rawlyk. Also, Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary of the AHA was present. (It has been customary to invite an officer of the association in whose country the meeting is held.)

1. Mr. Ward stated that as yet, a new AHA appointment had not been made but that he was sure one would be shortly. (The following day, Mr. Ward advised Mr. Stewart that Willson H. Coates, Professor of History

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Emeritus of the University of Rochester had agreed to serve. Mr. Coates is a former Canadian.)

2. Mr. Rawlyk reported that, despite difficulties with postal service, he had finally provided the certificate of award for the Corey Prize as well as the necessary check, including premium on U.S. funds. (The Prize, awarded the following evening, to Kenneth Bourne, presently in London, England, was for his book *Britain and the Balance of Power in North America, 1815-1908*. The Corey Prize will next be awarded in Canada in 1972).

3. Sessions sponsored by the committee:

(a) At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, New York, 30 December 1968. *Topic*: CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. *Chairman*: R. Craig Brown, University of Toronto. *Papers*: Roderick Nash, University of California at Santa Barbara, "The American Invention of National Parks;" Paul Pross, Dalhousie University, "The Conservation Movement and the Development of Ontario Parks Policy." *Commentator*: Peter Pearse, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

(b) At the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, York University, Toronto, 18 June 1969. *Topic*: WAR AND SOCIETY. One paper by Robert Cuff, University of Rochester. *Chairman*: Kenneth McNaught, University of Toronto. Professor Stewart opened the meeting with a brief statement of the work of the committee.

(c) At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 30 December 1969. *Topic*: PROGRESSIVISM IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. *Chairman*: George Rawlyk, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. *Papers*: Brian McCutcheon, McMaster University, "The Origins of Manitoba Progressivism;" David Thelan, University of Missouri, "The Origins of Wisconsin Progressivism." *Commentator*: W. L. Morton, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. The session went very well, despite the small attendance characteristic of sessions on the final day.

(d) Since the program planned last June for the CHA meeting in 1970 (a program on Loyalists) seemed inappropriate because the 1970 meeting will be held in Winnipeg, Mr. Rawlyk agreed to consult with the new U.S. Chairman, Miss Stewart, concerning an alternative.

December 1969

John Hall Stewart, *Chairman, American Section*
MEMBERS, 1970 (3-year terms)

Willson Coates, University of Rochester (72)

Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University (71)

Alice Stewart, University of Maine, *Chairman, American Section* (70)

Margaret Ormsby, University of British Columbia, *Chairman, Canadian Section* (70)

George Rawlyk, Queen's University (71)

Alan Wilson, Trent University (72)

JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF HISTORIANS ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS (1969-)

The Joint Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government Relations (with the Organization of American Historians) was approved by the Council at its September 1969 meeting. The committee was charged with surveying the types of problems in relations between historians and the government, and recommending additions to or changes of duties of the relevant committees of the two organizations, for more effectiveness and better coordination.

The Coordinating Committee on Historians and the Federal Government held its first meeting in Washington on Friday, 12 December 1969, at the Capital Hill Hotel. Present were: for the AHA, Charles Barker, Louis Morton, and Bradford Perkins; for the OAH, Norman Graebner and Louis Harlan. David Shannon was absent. Meeting with the committee were Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary, AHA, and John Rumbarger, Assistant Executive Secretary. Mr. Morton was elected chairman of the committee.

This first meeting of the Coordinating Committee was concerned first, with the duties of the committee, since it had received no charge from either the AHA or the OAH when it was established; and, second, with the procedural and organizational problems arising from the fact that the committee was responsible to two separate bodies and that there already existed an AHA Committee on The Historian and the Federal Government. After full discussion of these matters, it was agreed that the Coordinating Committee might serve the historical profession more effectively than the present AHA committee, but that the continued existence of the latter would result in so much duplication and create so many procedural problems that it should be abolished. The committee voted unanimously, therefore, to recommend to the Council of the AHA that,

The AHA Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government be disbanded.

The committee voted further to recommend to the Council of the AHA and the Executive Board of the OAH that,

1. The Coordinating Committee be designated a standing committee of the two associations.
2. Its membership be increased from six to eight, four to be designated by the AHA and four by the OAH, each to serve for a 4-year term on a rotating basis.
3. The cost of meetings and staff support for the committee be shared equally by both associations.
4. The duties of the committee be the same as those presently assigned to the AHA Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, with the additional provision that "the committee will concern itself with such Government policies and procedures as may affect historical research and scholarship."

17 December 1969

Louis Morton, *Chairman*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS, 1970

AHA members:

Charles Barker, Johns Hopkins University
Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, Chairman
Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)

OAH members:

Norman Graebner, University of Virginia
Louis Harlan, University of Maryland
David Shannon, University of Virginia
Thomas D. Clark, Organization of American Historians (ex officio)

JOINT OAH-AHA AD HOC COMMITTEE (1969-)

The charges made by Professor Francis L. Loewenheim of Rice University—that documents and other information indispensable to his research were systematically and intentionally withheld from him during his research at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in 1966–1967—are so serious that they require the most careful and exhaustive investigation, all the more so since they seem to have elicited comparable allegations from other scholars. The ad hoc committee has not had sufficient time to conduct that kind of an investigation.

This interim progress report will not, therefore, attempt to render a judgment on these charges. Nor will it express an opinion on Mr. Loewenheim's contention, supported by nineteen other historians, that the publication in 1969 by the Harvard University Press of *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs*—a three-volume compilation of papers from the Roosevelt Library covering the period 1933 to 1937 and edited by Edgar B. Nixon, a member of the staff—raises serious questions of legality and propriety. Finally, it will not try to determine whether, as has been alleged, the officers of the American Historical Association in particular but also the officers of the Organization of American Historians failed to handle Mr. Loewenheim's complaints with the concern and speed that they merited. The written record available to the committee thus far does not permit the members to reach any final conclusions. At a later date, after talking to the principals and probing more deeply, the committee will speak out on all three points so that future charges of this nature can be disposed of expeditiously and equitably.

This interim report will be confined to an account of how the ad hoc committee came into being, a review of the steps it has taken to date, a statement of its views on what questions should be dealt with first, and a summary of suggestions made to it with respect to future action. The report contains an appendix designed to give wider circulation to a few of the key docu-

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

ments in the controversy. These consist of (1) the letter of the twenty historians and the reply of the Archivist of the United States, as printed in the *New York Times Book Review* on 7 September 1969; (2) a subsequent letter by two of the twenty, dated 11 November 1969, which the *Times*, for various reasons, declined to print; (3) the latest statement on the case, known to the committee, by Mr. Loewenheim—extracts of a letter of 11 November 1969, as printed in the *Congressional Record* of 25 November 1969; (4) the latest statement on the case, known to the committee, by the National Archives and Records Service—a reply of 2 December 1969, to the Loewenheim letter, as printed in the *Congressional Record* of 11 December 1969; (5) a statement on the publication program of the Roosevelt Library by Herman Kahn, former Director and former Assistant Archivist in Charge of Presidential Libraries, dated 15 December 1969, taken from two letters to Richard W. Leopold of 27 October and 11 November 1969.

It must be emphasized that, in printing these materials for the information of the profession, the ad hoc committee does not thereby endorse any allegation, explanation, or justification.

By 3 September 1969, Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association had obtained by telephone the consent of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., of The Johns Hopkins University, Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., of Vanderbilt University, and Richard W. Leopold of Northwestern University to serve as an ad hoc committee, representing jointly the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, to investigate certain charges by Mr. Loewenheim, first made fully and formally in a twenty-eight page memorandum of December 1968. The exact sequence of events from the time Mr. Loewenheim first raised the matter until September 1969 is still being examined by the ad hoc committee, but it is possible at this time to offer the following tentative, preliminary account.

On 27 December 1968, the Council voted that in cases where the American Historical Association is requested to take action with respect to an alleged breach of ethics within the profession, "the Executive Secretary will limit his response to ascertaining the facts and mediating informally, to the extent that he judges may be useful and welcomed. His special interest will be to promote clarity on any blurred points of professional ethics, while seeing that other authorities (as appropriate) handle any adversary proceedings or any decision on penalty. The *AHA Newsletter*, at the discretion of its editor, will welcome any statement or brief article from any interested party if it contributes to such clarification and avoids being appreciably equivalent to hostilities or a penalty."

During the ensuing months, before and after Mr. Loewenheim's charges became a matter of public knowledge in March 1969, it appears that Mr. Ward attempted to play a mediatory role, especially in his unsuccessful

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efforts to arrange a meeting in the office of the Association, with a stenographer present, between Mr. Loewenheim and the Archivist of the United States, James B. Rhoads, who had sent to Mr. Ward on 28 February 1969, a detailed reply to the Loewenheim memorandum of December 1968. This mediatory role was presumably continued when, on 5 April 1969, Mr. Loewenheim's charges were formally considered by the American Historical Association's Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government with Professor Bradford Perkins of the University of Michigan as chairman. The committee, it appears, concentrated its attention on the charge of discriminatory treatment at Hyde Park and, seemingly, did not take up the quality of the editing of or the contractual publishing arrangements for *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs*. Apparently determined not to act as judges in the dispute, the Perkins committee succeeded in effecting two important changes in the operating procedures of all presidential libraries—changes which, if they had been instituted before 1966, would have minimized the likelihood of this controversy arising. These new regulations are printed in the *AHA Newsletter*, VIII (October 1969), 74.

The Perkins committee submitted no report. There was not time to do so before the Council met on 12 April 1969; after that date the committee's mission seemed to be fulfilled when the National Archives and Records Service agreed to the procedural changes just mentioned. These changes and the reasons for them, it was hoped, would receive sufficient publicity in the next issue of the *AHA Newsletter*. Actually, the text of the new regulations appeared in the October, not the June, issue.

Mr. Loewenheim's charges were discussed by the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians in Philadelphia on 16 April 1969. Presumably, the Board had before it Mr. Loewenheim's preliminary reply of 6 April to the Rhoads memorandum of 28 February, as well as a statement of 14 April, prepared especially for the Board. At Philadelphia it was agreed to establish a new six-man joint AHA-OAH Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government Relations, a step that had been under consideration since at least January 1968. On 3 June 1969, the Executive Committee of the AHA Council approved this new committee but decided that an investigation of Mr. Loewenheim's charges should be conducted by a smaller joint ad hoc committee of three. The staffing of the ad hoc committee was delayed during the summer months by changing addresses and at least one refusal to serve. Membership of the committee was finally agreed upon on 3 September 1969; two days later Mr. Ward mailed to the present members an initial batch of the many documents bearing on the case. On 13 September, at its first meeting since 12 April, the AHA Council approved these measures. According to the minutes, it "recognized that efforts by the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government had been limited to mediation and that matters had now developed to the point where special committee action seemed necessary."

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Meanwhile, Mr. Loewenheim had prepared a new statement of grievances, dated 29 August 1969, dealing primarily with questions of publication and copyright. The *Washington Post* carried a summary on 2 September, along with the information that nineteen prominent historians supported Mr. Loewenheim's charges. The text of a letter signed by the nineteen and by Mr. Loewenheim appeared in the *New York Times Book Review* of 7 September 1969, together with a reply by Mr. Rhoads.

As the ad hoc committee began to study the documentary record, the integrity of its members was questioned and the freedom of its operations was challenged. On 8 September 1969, Mr. Loewenheim's attorney, William D. Zabel, wrote to Mr. Ward to verify the membership of not only the ad hoc committee but also the newly created Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government-Relations. He said that he and his client had "objections with respect to several of the aforementioned men serving on a committee to investigate this matter for conflict of interest reasons and perhaps other reasons." Mr. Zabel assured Mr. Ward that he would make those objections promptly and confidentially as soon as the relationship between the two joint AHA-OAH committees was clarified. In letters on 19 and 24 September, Mr. Zabel again implied a conflict of interest among one or more members of these two committees, but neither then nor later did he—to the ad hoc committee's knowledge—identify individuals or submit evidence.

Mr. Zabel also attempted to limit the activity of the ad hoc committee. On 15 September 1969, he telegraphed Mr. Ward urging the AHA Council to defer the ad hoc committee's inquiry and to support what he called the "demand of leading historians for a congressional investigation." At that time and consistently thereafter, both attorney and client interpreted the letter printed in the *New York Times* on 7 September 1969, as a call for a congressional investigation of Mr. Loewenheim's charges, although the text speaks only of "a complete investigation." Since the AHA Council had met two days earlier and would not convene again until 30 October, Mr. Ward replied on 23 September in behalf of the Council's Executive Committee. Its members, he wrote, were unwilling to defer the ad hoc committee's inquiry which would, however, "show due regard for the efforts of Mr. Loewenheim and others to secure a congressional investigation." They were likewise unwilling to support a demand for a congressional investigation "pending further clarity on the facts in the case."

During the next month, the ad hoc committee largely marked time, studying the documents submitted to it and awaiting specific facts regarding the alleged conflict of interest. It did not recommend, on the basis of the evidence before it, that the AHA Council support the request for a congressional investigation. Such a recommendation, it felt, if made at all, should be the last step in its labors, not the first. The committee believed that a legislative inquest should be a final resort, to be taken only if an inquiry within the profession failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

During the month, moreover, its existence and functions continued to be challenged. On 27 October 1969, in a letter to the President of the American Historical Association, Mr. Loewenheim requested that the Council, among other things, "reconsider the appointment of the Chandler-Grantham-Leopold ad hoc committee, or at least limit its jurisdiction completely to non-public aspects of this case." I ask this, he wrote, "without in the slightest impugning the integrity of any of its members, but since we were not consulted on the appointment of the committee, have raised strong objections to the professional and personal connections of at least one member of the committee, we believe that it would be strongly preferable to appoint a committee entirely agreeable to *all* sides in this matter, and to limit its jurisdiction to issues outside the realm of public law and ethics, which should be investigated by a congressional committee."

At its meeting on 30 October 1969, the AHA Council rejected this and other requests. As reported to Mr. Loewenheim by Mr. Ward on 10 November, "the Council felt that its appointment, jointly with the OAH, of the ad hoc three-man committee, to investigate the questions you raised, should stand and that it should not give more publicity to the matter or ask for a fuller investigation until its chosen committee has had a chance to make a report of findings." Alluding to the conflict of interest charge, Mr. Ward wrote: "I myself am not aware that you have raised strong objections in any specific fashion to the professional and personal connection of any one member of the committee. If I had known of such, I should have of course reported it to the Council for its information. On the other hand, the Council was not inclined to assume that the choice of members for such an investigating committee should in principle defer to the objections of someone concerned."

Also on 30 October 1969, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians discussed the Loewenheim charges for the first time since 16 April. It then moved that "the ad hoc committee appointed by the OAH-AHA to investigate the allegations of the irregular archival procedures be urged to report to their respective organizations with the greatest expedition, and, if at all possible, before 20 December 1969." This resolution, together with the action of the AHA Council on the same day, freed the ad hoc committee to intensify its operations, which it soon did, in steps to be described in the next section of this report.

One issue has been a constant irritant from September 1969 to the present. That has been Mr. Loewenheim's repeated requests, directly or through Mr. Zabel, that the exchange of letters, first printed in the *New York Times Book Review* on 7 September 1969, be reprinted in the *AHA Newsletter*. This request has been consistently refused by the editor under guidelines set down by the Council. The ad hoc committee has avoided taking a stand on the question so that, at a later date, it can speak without prejudice on this decision and others made by the officers of the American Historical Association and of the Organization of American Historians.

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To be sure, the ad hoc committee was twice asked by the editor to describe its activities for the *AHA Newsletter*. For the October issue, it recommended only the addition of one sentence, to an announcement already prepared, requesting all members of the profession to communicate directly and as soon as possible "any evidence thought relevant to the issues." For the December issue, it simply suggested that the committee's current operations be described in terms that would leave it free to present the type of interim report that could be completed in the time available without prejudice to any principals in the case.

The ad hoc committee has taken the following steps since 1 November 1969.

1. It defined for itself the basic questions it must eventually answer. These questions, revised in the light of letters being received from the profession, are set forth in the next section of this report. It should be noted that the mandate given the committee by its parent organizations was very general. The AHA Council on 13 September 1969, directed the committee "to investigate the charges and allegations of Francis Loewenheim against the Archives." The OAH Executive Board on 30 October 1969, directed the committee "to investigate the allegations of the irregular archival procedures."

2. It established a master file of documents, correspondence, and newspaper clippings bearing on the problem and provided each member of the widely separated committee with a copy of every item. Most of these materials were provided by the Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association and the chairman of the AHA Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. Other contributors, in response to the committee's invitation or unsolicited, were the Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians, several signers of the letter in the *New York Times* of 7 September 1969, the Archivist of the United States, a former Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and other concerned individuals. The committee is deeply grateful for this aid in building its files.

3. It sent virtually identical letters on 17 November 1969, to Mr. Zabel (with a copy and a covering note to Mr. Loewenheim) and to Mr. Rhoads listing what seemed to be the seven most important documents in the committee's possession. These were the original Loewenheim memorandum of December 1968; the Rhoads reply of 28 February 1969; a preliminary reply by Mr. Loewenheim of 6 April 1969; a Loewenheim memorandum of 14 April 1969, prepared especially for the Organization of American Historians; an undated report of the General Services Administration, transmitted by the Administrator, Robert L. Kunzig, and received by Mr. Ward on 5 May 1969; the Loewenheim memorandum of 29 August 1969, on publication and copyright issues; and a National Archives and

Records Service statement of 8 September 1969, amplifying the reply of Mr. Rhoads in the *New York Times Book Review* of 7 September 1969. The committee did not know at that time of Mr. Loewenheim's letter of 11 November 1969, to Representative George Bush, which was to appear in the *Congressional Record* on 25 November 1969, or, of course, of the reply of the National Archives and Records Service of 2 December 1969, which would appear in the *Congressional Record* on 11 December 1969.

In the letters to Mr. Zabel and to Mr. Rhoads, the committee asked whether there were other documents, besides those listed, that it should consider and, if so, how copies might be procured. In addition, the committee invited the recipients, including Mr. Loewenheim, "to discuss in writing any aspect of the case that may not be properly covered in the above list of documents so that the historical profession can be effectively informed regarding the issues involved." The letter also informed Mr. Zabel, Mr. Loewenheim, and Mr. Rhoads that a similar invitation was being extended to the nineteen other historians who had signed the letter in the *New York Times Book Review* of 7 September 1969.

Mr. Rhoads replied on 1 December 1969, enclosing an assortment of documents and clippings, some of which the committee had not yet seen. When no reply was received from Mr. Zabel by 8 December 1969, the committee wrote again asking whether a reply would be forthcoming and requesting that, if no answer were to be made, the committee be notified to that effect "so as not to delay longer the proceedings of the committee." In an apparent response of 11 December 1969, Mr. Zabel accused the committee of bad faith and declared that he would not permit his client to cooperate with the committee until satisfactory explanations had been received. In an attempt to clear the air at the earliest possible moment, the chairman of the ad hoc committee, speaking only for himself, answered those accusations in a letter of 14 December 1969.

4. It sent identical letters on 17 November 1969, to the nineteen men who, in addition to Mr. Loewenheim, had signed the letter that appeared in the *New York Times Book Review* on 7 September 1969. The committee's letter invited those nineteen to aid "in our difficult assignment." It went on to say: "We would be grateful for any suggestions you wish to make. We desire most your thoughts on how we should proceed and on the kind of report that will best inform the profession of the issues involved. Obviously, we would be aided in our task if we knew about your experience in pursuing research at the National Archives, at Hyde Park, or at other presidential libraries. We would also benefit from knowing—but this is asking a great deal—the facts you had at hand when signing the letter to the *Times*, your reaction to the reply of the Archivist, and your present views based upon subsequent developments and any additional information that has come to your attention." The letter concluded: "If you prefer not to say anything more at this time, we will be sorry but we will understand." The recipients were requested to note if they did not wish to reply so that the committee would not delay expecting an answer.

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The response was most encouraging. As of 17 December 1969, the committee had heard from fifteen of the nineteen signatories, with statements promised by two more. One of the fifteen wrote three letters; six wrote two. The comments and suggestions received have been enormously helpful in shaping the thought and action of the committee. Its members are deeply grateful to those who answered for not only their cooperation and candor but also their expressions of confidence in the fair-mindedness of the members of the ad hoc committee.

5. It sent, beginning on 25 November 1969, identical letters to sixty-one other scholars who were thought to have used the Roosevelt Library in recent years and who, in a few cases, were rumored to have grievances. The committee solicited "any suggestions you wish to make. We desire most," the letter continued, "your thoughts on how we should proceed and on the kind of report that will best inform the professions of the issues involved. Obviously, we would be aided in our task if we know about your own experience in pursuing research at the National Archives, at Hyde Park, or at other presidential libraries. We would also benefit from knowing—but this is asking a great deal—your reaction to the correspondence printed in the *New York Times* on 7 September 1969 (the statement of Mr. Loewenheim and nineteen prominent historians along with the reply of the Archivist of the United States) and your present views based upon subsequent developments and additional information that has come to your attention." The letter concluded by saying: "The committee cannot know all scholars who have recently used the Roosevelt Library, and this letter goes primarily to specialists in foreign policy. If you have colleagues or friends who could help the committee but who have not received this letter, please urge them to write to us."

The response to this letter was also heartening. As of 17 December 1969, thirty-one replies have been received. All have been helpful in some way. The committee is deeply grateful to those who have taken the time to answer its inquiries.

6. It sent a letter on 9 December 1969, to the Director of the Roosevelt Library asking whether it would be possible to obtain a list of all persons who have consulted diplomatic materials in the last five or six years. This move was suggested by one of the nineteen signatories. He questioned, quite properly, whether the committee's list of recent users of the Roosevelt Library contained many names of graduate students or of those who had just received their doctorates. These younger persons, he thought, might not have received the same assistance at Hyde Park that a senior scholar enjoyed. Without assuming that such differences in treatment did, in fact, exist, the committee felt it desirable to pursue that line of inquiry.

At this time, the ad hoc committee sees as its immediate concern four groups of questions.

1. The first has to do with the treatment Mr. Loewenheim received at the Roosevelt Library during visits from September 1966 to February 1967.

(a) Was there a deliberate and systematic attempt by the staff during that period to withhold documents from Mr. Loewenheim and to conceal from him the existence of the documentary work being edited by Edgar B. Nixon? (b) Was the staff negligent during that period in not providing Mr. Loewenheim with all of the Library's letters between Roosevelt and William E. Dodd and in not informing him directly of the existence of the Nixon compilation?

2. The second concerns the treatment of other scholars doing research at the Roosevelt Library and the quality of that institution's service to its users. (a) Has the staff improperly denied other persons access to documents in the Library? (b) Have the Library's procedures operated to promote full and impartial access to all its holdings? (c) Has the Library made sufficiently clear the grounds for withholding documents classified by the government or under seal by direction of the donor? (d) Has the Library made sufficient efforts to speed the process of declassifying government records in its possession or of opening private papers given under seal? (e) What more should the Library do to inform users, past and present, that materials once closed are now open?

3. The third relates to the preparation and publication of *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs, 1933-1937*. (a) Was this project a proper undertaking by the Roosevelt Library? (b) Was the work organized and executed in accordance with the highest scholarly standards? (c) Did its completion interfere with servicing the needs of those who had come to do research at Hyde Park? (d) Did the National Archives and Records Service act in an unprecedented, improper, or illegal manner in not having the work published by the Government Printing Office? (e) Should the National Archives and Records Service have proceeded in a different manner once it was decided to use a private publisher? (f) Who should publish, and under what conditions, future volumes in the series? (g) Can the materials in these volumes be copyrighted?

4. The fourth deal with the handling of Mr. Loewenheim's charges by the officers of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, particularly the former. (a) Should a committee—be it standing, ad hoc, or joint—have been directed to investigate the matter sooner and have been required to submit a public report? (b) Should the profession have been more fully informed of the controversy at an earlier date, either through the *AHA Newsletter* or the *Journal of American History*? (c) Is existing machinery, including the new AHA-OAH joint Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government Relations, adequate to deal expeditiously and equitably with similar cases in the future?

The future activity of the ad hoc committee cannot be fully predicted at this time. Depending upon the reply from the Director of the Roosevelt Library, it may send additional letters to current and recent graduate

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students. It intends to talk with Mr. Loewenheim and all others who feel they have suffered from discriminatory treatment at the Roosevelt Library. It will confer with Mr. Rhoads and his assistants. The committee has been urged by some correspondents to undertake a comprehensive study of all presidential libraries; to exert its influence to obtain for scholars access to materials still classified by government agencies or still closed at the behest of private citizens; and to recommend changes in the process of declassification and in the method of publicizing declassification when it occurs. These and other fruitful suggestions merit careful consideration. Whether they can be attempted by this ad hoc committee or whether they should be entrusted to another group is a subject that will be discussed in the final report.

The committee recognizes that, as phrased, some of the questions asked on pages 127 and 128 involve legal issues on which it must seek professional counsel or defer to a more appropriate body.

17 December 1969

Alfred D. Chandler, Jr.
Dewey W. Grantham, Jr.
Richard W. Leopold, *Chairman*

The following documentary appendix is enumerated in the third paragraph of the main body of the report of the ad hoc committee.

APPENDIX NO. 1

The New York Times Book Review, 7 September 1969

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To the Editor:

The recent publication of "Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs 1933-1937" by the Harvard University Press (reviewed by you on July 6) raises certain important issues which we believe deserve the serious consideration of interested scholars, general readers, and public officials.

First of all, it has been known for some time that these three volumes had been substantially completed in the early 1960's, but that their existence had been systematically and without any justification concealed from several scholars who have worked at Hyde Park over many years, and would have had occasion to consult and to use them. We deplore this as a serious abuse of archival power.

Secondly, although the three volumes consist almost entirely of official United States Government documents, or documents willed to the Ameri-

can people by President Roosevelt (and should therefore have been published by the Government Printing Office), they were instead offered to three private university presses—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, the last of which declined to bid on them. Since these volumes are in fact official publications of the United States Government, we believe that their publication—whether by a university press or a commercial publisher—raises serious questions of legality and propriety.

Thirdly, though Section 8 of the U.S. Copyright Law makes it clear that such volumes or documents may not be copyrighted, the Harvard University Press was permitted by the General Services Administration (which controls the Roosevelt Library) to publish these volumes with a Harvard University copyright, which has twice now, however, been refused registration (that is, rejected) by the Copyright Division of the Library of Congress.

Finally, several scholars have, over the past 10 years, had various documents at Hyde Park denied or withheld from them, seriously affecting their work and, in at least one instance, preventing its completion and publication altogether.

For these reasons, we believe that a complete investigation of the history of these three volumes, as well as the operations of the Presidential libraries, is urgently called for. The material preserved in the Presidential libraries is among our most precious national assets. Their operations and publications must be completely above suspicion—which, in the case of the Roosevelt Library, is unfortunately not true at the moment.

Leonard Bates

University of Illinois.

Barton J. Bernstein

Stanford University.

Ray Allen Billington

Huntington Library.

Robert E. Burke

University of Washington.

Norman F. Cantor

Brandeis University.

Gordon A. Craig

Stanford University.

E. David Cronon

University of Wisconsin.

Carl N. Degler

Stanford University.

Manfred Jonas

Union College.

Lawrence S. Kaplan

Kent State University.

Harold D. Langley

Catholic University.

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Francis L. Loewenheim

Rice University.

Arno J. Mayer

Princeton University.

William H. Nelson

University of Toronto.

Jacob M. Price

University of Michigan.

Armin Rappaport

University of California, La Jolla.

Richard P. Traina

Wabash College.

Gerhard L. Weinberg

University of Michigan.

Bernard A. Weisberger

New York University.

Henry R. Winkler

Rutgers University.

A Reply:

On behalf of the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, and its Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, I should like to express our appreciation to the Book Review for its courtesy in permitting us to present the following comments on the above letter.

1. The volumes, compiled between 1957 and 1961, were set aside until 1967, when a change in State Department restrictions permitted their completion and publication. At no time was their existence concealed, as stated in the letter. On the contrary, the volumes were mentioned to many searchers at the Library, and the Library Director also mentioned them in a paper read before the April 1965 meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, published in the *Midwest Quarterly* VII (Autumn 1965), 53-65.

2. The volumes were published without cost to the Federal Government, which makes their private publication both legal and proper. The method followed not only saved money but is also achieving wide dissemination of the volumes through the publisher's distribution machinery.

3. At the time the contract for publication was made, it was not known what copyrightable elements might be contributed to the volumes by the publisher to supplement Government-furnished documents and materials, which are in the public domain. The contract for publication provided therefore that a copyright *may* be procured *except as to such materials as are in the public domain*. As required by the contract, the copyright notice in the volumes states that "the copyright does not cover any documents that are in the public domain."

4. Documents open for research—and this is the vast bulk of the documents in the Roosevelt Library—have been and are made available impartially to all searchers. The contention that any of these documents have been denied or withheld has no basis in fact. Access to documents bearing a national security classification (or on which restrictions have been imposed by the donors) is, of course, restricted.

With one exception, none of the signers of the letter has ever asked the Library for the facts in the case. Full details will be supplied to them, and to others interested, on request to the Library or the National Archives and Records Service.

James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
Washington.

APPENDIX NO. 2

The Editor
New York Times Book Review

We, the undersigned were two of the signatories to the group letter of 7 September questioning some practices of the United States Archives which had been brought to public attention by the publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In a subsequent letter of 19 October 1969, the reviewer, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., accused us of conduct unworthy of "Professional historians" in signing the "letter without bothering to get the Archives' side of the story and, . . . without subjecting the letter to . . . elementary critical scrutiny. . . ." We are not aware that Professor Schlesinger, before making his own accusation, had himself made any effort to ascertain what we knew of this matter, but should like to assure you, sir, that, before signing that letter to you, we not only examined it most carefully, but had also familiarized ourselves with details of the case over many months and had, in particular, read the official reply of the Archivist of the United States to Professor Loewenheim's complaints and other documents from that same agency.

Leaving personalities aside, the distressing thing about Mr. Schlesinger's letter is his inability to perceive the more general policy issues involved in this question. He fails in particular to see that this publication of the F. D. Roosevelt papers is not directly comparable to the well known publications of the papers of Adams, Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson, or Theodore Roosevelt. (1) The latter distinguished projects were supported, edited and controlled by private persons or institutions while the volumes questioned were compiled by a federal civil servant as part of his official duties. (2) All the latter projects were widely publicized from their first inception, while the F. D. Roosevelt project was kept secret from great numbers of those professionally interested.

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The secrecy issue is perhaps the question of greatest interest to the historical profession. Professor Schlesinger may as an "insider" have been told of the project ten years before its publication; that does not prove that the profession generally was so informed. The second signatory to this letter is a specialist in the diplomatic history of the 1930's who has the greatest professional interest in the material in the Roosevelt publication. He spent several weeks doing research at Hyde Park, where he found the staff extremely courteous and very helpful—but he was never told of the plans to publish FDR's diplomatic correspondence. (We can furnish the names of many other interested scholars similarly left in the dark.) While the Jefferson, Adams and other projects mentioned by Mr. Schlesinger, as well as the documentary publication projects of the State Department, all utilize the professional advice of historians through boards of editorial advisers, the secrecy policy followed at Hyde Park meant that no such board of editors was appointed. Had such a board been used, it might conceivably have suggested to the editor (who is not himself a trained diplomatic historian) that some of the letters chosen for publication were of no historical significance while others abridged or omitted were of considerable importance. The practice of secrecy inevitably raises the further question of whether a conflict of interest may not be created between an archivist's responsibilities to the public and his interest in his own publications.

Finally, assuming that it is legal, we have no objection to the Harvard University Press, or any other university press, publishing material owned by the people of the United States, providing that such work can be done by them as expeditiously, cheaply and efficiently as by the Government Printing Office, and provided further that such publication does not in any way impinge on the complete accessibility and copyright-free status of public documents. We have been disturbed by reports that the publication contract between the Archives and the Harvard Press obliged the former to permit no one else to publish the material contained in the Roosevelt volumes; we hope that this story is unfounded and wish that the Archives administration would clear up this matter once and for all. We are also disturbed by the copyright imprint on the Roosevelt volumes which continues to appear without a correction slip even after copyright was rejected by the United States Copyright Office.

We do not claim to be experts in the niceties of copyright law; nor do we believe that such matters are likely to be settled through exchange of correspondence in the press. It does appear to us, however, that this is a matter deserving of careful investigation by a committee of Congress or some other authoritative and disinterested body.

Yours very truly,

17 November 1969

Jacob M. Price, and Gerhard L. Weinberg,
University of Michigan

APPENDIX NO. 3

Congressional Record—House, 25 November 1969, pp. 11387–88

FRANCIS L. LOEWENHEIM CHARGES THAT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY WITHHELD OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND LATER GAVE THEM TO A PRIVATE COMPANY

The SPEAKER, pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BUSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUSH, Mr. Speaker, Francis L. Loewenheim, associate professor of history at Rice University, has charged that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, an instrument of the Federal Government, withheld official, unclassified documents from him and later gave them away to a private company which tried to copyright them. Professor Loewenheim recently wrote me detailing the facts behind his charges and I would like, at this time, to insert excerpts from his letter in the RECORD:

HISTORY DEPARTMENT, RICE UNIVERSITY,
Houston, Tex., November 11, 1969.

HON. GEORGE BUSH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BUSH: * * *

The story of this case is briefly as follows. In the fall of 1966–1967 I was on sabbatical leave from Rice University, where I have been on the faculty since 1959 (I received my Ph.D. at Columbia in 1952, was at Princeton from 1951 to 1957, and served in the Department of State in Washington in 1958–1959). I went to the Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., and wanted to put together in book form the correspondence of President Roosevelt and Professor William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, the famous American historian who served with such distinction as U.S. ambassador to Nazi Germany 1933–1937.

* * * * *

Despite numerous visits and the most careful search (according to government records I was at Hyde Park more than twenty times), I was unable however to find all the letters that passed between the President and Professor Dodd; in particular, I was unable to locate the first letters dating from 1933–1934. This was especially frustrating since, after considerable effort, I had finally found all the remaining correspondence, down to the end of 1937, when Professor Dodd left for home. I repeatedly asked for all the missing letters—so that I could finish my book—but I was always told that I had been given everything there was, and there was nothing more to be found in the Hyde Park files.

Still I did not give up. In the fall and winter of 1967-1968, when I was back at Rice, I made a number of trips up to the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress, where the Dodd Papers are deposited (there are about 20,000 items), but despite weeks of searching there, I never found the missing letters. Thus while I had transcribed and edited all the correspondence 1934-1937 and had it ready to go to press, the fact that I did not have the 1933-1934 letters made it impossible for me to publish my book, in which several leading publishers had expressed an interest. In the spring of 1968, therefore, I laid the whole manuscript aside.

In late June 1968 I discovered that the Harvard University Press was planning to publish in the fall a three-volume compilation entitled "Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs 1933-1937", edited by Edgar B. Nixon, the Assistant Director of the Roosevelt Library (which by the way is operated by the National Archives, a part of the General Services Administration), and when I immediately telephoned Mr. Nixon at Hyde Park to ask what Dodd-Roosevelt letters he had in his own collection, I received from him, a few days later, a listing that showed that all the missing letters that I needed for my book were in his volumes.

But the worst was still to come. Before long, I learned that the Nixon volumes had in fact been prepared years before, had been sitting in a vault at the Roosevelt Library, and had been simply concealed from me and, as it turned out, many other scholars. But what I did not know in July 1968, and did not find out until November 1968, when Dr. James B. Rhoads, the Archivist of the United States, told me personally in his office, was that the Nixon volumes were in fact an official United States Government publication, which Mr. Nixon, a government employee, had put together as part of his official duties on government time.

Then followed weeks and months of trying to get the rest of the story and get some sort of remedial action. In December 1968 I learned that the Harvard galley proofs carried a Harvard copyright notice, and early in 1969 I got in touch with the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress, which twice turned down the application of the Harvard University Press to copyright these volumes. In February I approached Congressman Eckhardt, and in mid-march * * *.

I shall not trouble you with a detailed chronology of what has happened since then. The main developments may be summed up as follows:

1. It has become known that the Nixon compilation, substantially completed in 1961, had been systematically concealed from countless scholars working at the Roosevelt Library over many years, including such leading Roosevelt biographers as Professor James MacGregor Burns of Williams College, such top authorities on recent American history as Professor E. David Cronon, Chairman of the History Department at the University of Wisconsin, and such leading diplomatic historians as Professor Gerhard L. Weinberg of the University of Michigan. Indeed, Dr. Rhoads has not

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

been able to furnish my attorney the name of a single scholar who was shown and used the Nixon edition—which, of course, was an absolutely indispensable guide or finding aid to the thousands of Roosevelt foreign policy documents at Hyde Park.

2. It is now known that I was by no means the only person from whom documents were withheld at Hyde Park. For example, the same thing—only much worse—happened to Professor Richard P. Traina, Dean of the Faculty of Wabash College, who was working at the Roosevelt Library on a book on American diplomacy and the Spanish Civil War. Dean Traina had three times as many documents withheld as I did. The withholding in his case went on for over five years. And the withholding was done by Mr. Nixon personally.

3. My attorney, Mr. William D. Zabel, of Baer & McGoldrick, 345 Park Avenue, New York City, has established that there is a fifty-year old Act of Congress, which clearly and specifically prohibits the publication of such official government volumes by anyone save the Government Printing Office, unless permission for private publication had been granted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing. Such permission was neither sought nor granted.

* * * * *

4. On September 7, 1969 twenty historians—including numerous internationally known scholars in the field—signed a statement in The New York Times Sunday Book Review arraigning the government for what had happened, and asking for a congressional investigation. Since that statement appeared, other scholars have come forth to report that they have had the same or similar experiences at the Roosevelt Library, including withholding of documents, concealment of the Nixon compilation, gross favoritism to certain scholars.

* * * * *

5. After I submitted to the National Archives in late December 1968 a 23-page memorandum of complaint (which was never acknowledged), the National Archives in January-February 1969 made an investigation of its own, and found that the Hyde Park records of which I had seen and copied agreed completely with my story. In other words, they knew from their own investigation that I was telling the truth when I said that I had not seen or copied these crucially important letters.

* * * * *

Now, Congressman Bush, I am a reputable and reasonably well-known historian, and scholars such as myself cannot make false charges and survive professionally. If it were discovered that I had lied, I would doubtless lose my position at Rice and would be completely destroyed pro-

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professionally. But what happens if I have told the truth? How do I get a hearing? What I am asking, therefore, is an opportunity to tell my story before a congressional committee under oath, and that Dr. Rhoads and all the other people involved in this case can be similarly called.

* * * * *

Most respectfully yours,

FRANCIS L. LOEWENHEIM,

Associate Professor.

Through his able Congressman, the Honorable BOB ECKHARDT, Professor Loewenheim has been working to obtain a congressional investigation of the concealment of these papers. I, too, would like to see such an investigation and have written the Honorable JACK BROOKS, chairman, Government Activities Subcommittee, Government Operations Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman ECKHARDT has done a masterful job in bringing the facts of Professor Loewenheim's case to public attention and I hope we will see a fair, open, and extensive investigation in the near future.

APPENDIX NO. 4

Congressional Record—Extensions of Remarks, 11 December 1969, pp. 10556-8

PROF. FRANCIS L. LOEWENHEIM AND THE GSA—THE GSA SIDE OF THE ARGUMENT

HON. GEORGE BUSH
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 10, 1969

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, on November 25, I placed a letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from Prof. Francis L. Loewenheim of Rice University in which he charges that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park withheld information from him. Since then the General Services Administration wrote me their side of the argument. In the interest of fairness, I submit their letter for inclusion in the RECORD at this point:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, D.C., December 2, 1969

HON. GEORGE BUSH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BUSH: I have read with interest your remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for November 25, 1969, regarding charges made

against the General Services Administration's Franklin D. Roosevelt Library by Dr. Francis L. Loewenheim in his letter to you of November 11, 1969.

The charges printed in this letter are repetitions or restatements of allegations made by Dr. Loewenheim on numerous occasions during the past year. All of these allegations are without foundation. To answer every charge in the portions of the letter printed in the RECORD would require many pages, but in the attached statement I have replied to a few of the most significant charges and misstatements to demonstrate their lack of substance.

I hope this will answer any questions you had with respect to this matter. If I may provide you with any further information in connection with these charges, please let me know.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. KUNZIG, *Administrator*

STATEMENT ON CHARGES AGAINST THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY CONTAINED IN A LETTER FROM DR. FRANCIS L. LOEWENHEIM TO REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE BUSH DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1969

The charges in this letter are repetitions or restatements of allegations made by Dr. Loewenheim on numerous occasions during the past year, all of which are without foundation. In the following paragraphs the facts are set forth to a few of the most significant errors and misstatements to demonstrate their total lack of substance.

Topic of Research. In the very first paragraph of his letter Dr. Loewenheim states that he went to the Roosevelt Library "to put together in book form the correspondence of President Roosevelt and Professor William E. Dodd." On the contrary, Dr. Loewenheim's application to study at the Library stated his topic as "Munich—A Documentary History" and added "The documents and related materials are to illustrate the role and attitude of the United States during the Munich crisis, showing also what information about the growing German-Czech crisis, 1933-1938, was available to the United States—and, in particular, to President Roosevelt—during this period." Most of the records used by and copied for Dr. Loewenheim during the 75 hours he spent at the Library between September 1966 and February 1967 are related to his originally announced topic—Munich. Most of the Dodd items ordered by Dr. Loewenheim were not requested until February, at the very end of his visit.

Alleged withholding of Dodd documents at the Roosevelt Library. Dr. Loewenheim says that after "most careful search" at the Library he was unable to locate early correspondence between President Roosevelt and Professor Dodd—six letters in a single folder.

In this case, the question narrows down to whether one specific file folder in President Roosevelt's "Official File" (OF 523), containing correspondence with William E. Dodd, Ambassador to Germany, was or was not withheld from Dr. Loewenheim.

When a folder or box is requested and is charged out to a searcher, the Library records the item that is charged out. Records in the Library do not show that this particular folder on Dodd was charged out to Dr. Loewenheim.

We do not know why Dr. Loewenheim did not request this folder. He had available to him (as were available to all searchers who requested them) a numerical list of folders and an alphabetical index to the folders in the "Official File," both of which clearly indicate that OF 523 contains Dodd material. This particular folder on Dodd is also referred to on five separate cross reference sheets in another folder on Dodd in the "President's Personal File" (PPF 1043). The latter folder on Dodd was charged out to Dr. Loewenheim three times during his visits to the Library.

Two additional sources which would have been known by a scholar doing research on Dodd in 1966-67 also pointed to the folder not used by Dr. Loewenheim. One, an article by Franklin L. Ford, "Three Observers in Berlin: Rumbold, Dodd, and Francois-Poncet," in Gordan A. Craig and Felix Gilbert, eds., *The Diplomats, 1919-1939* (Princeton University Press, 1953), cites the folder OF 523 five times. The other, Robert Dallek's Ph.D. dissertation, "Roosevelt's Ambassador: The Public Career of William E. Dodd" (Columbia University, 1965), also cites folder OF 523. A copy of Dr. Dallek's dissertation is in the Roosevelt Library and is listed in the Library's card catalog under "Dodd." Dr. Loewenheim did not have Dr. Dallek's dissertation charged out to him.

When Dr. Loewenheim failed, at least ten other scholars, using the same indexes available to Dr. Loewenheim, requested and used this same folder, including two scholars who were at the Library during the same months as Dr. Loewenheim. Dr. Loewenheim did not ask Library staff members for the missing Dodd letters even once, and certainly not repeatedly, and Dr. Loewenheim gave no indication to the Library staff that he was in fact concentrating on Professor Dodd rather than on his announced topic of Munich.

Dodd Papers at the Library of Congress. Dr. Loewenheim does not hold the General Services Administration responsible for his inability to find, in the collection of Dodd papers in the Library of Congress, copies of the six letters he says he sought at the Roosevelt Library. Nevertheless, copies of four of the six letters are actually in the Dodd papers at the Library of Congress. It is a curious coincidence that Dr. Loewenheim was apparently no more successful in locating them than he was in locating the letters at the Roosevelt Library and that other scholars were able to find and use the four Dodd letters at the Library of Congress.

Alleged concealment of manuscript of publication. Dr. Loewenheim states that the manuscript compiled by Dr. Nixon "had been systematically concealed from countless scholars working at the Roosevelt Library over many years." The real facts are diametrically opposite.

1. Dr. Nixon's manuscript consisted of reproductions or transcripts of documents in the Library. The documents themselves were always in the files, except for the few hours they were being copied or checked (this was completed long before Dr. Loewenheim came to the Library), were always available for research, and were in fact used by hundreds of scholars.

2. The preparation of the manuscript for publication was announced (a) in the annual reports of the Administrator of General Services to Congress for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958; (b) by the Director of the Library in a paper read before the April 1965 annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, one of the two major professional historical organizations in the United States; and (c) in the *Midwest Quarterly*, VII (Autumn 1965), 53-65, which published the Director's paper. This obviously does not constitute systematic concealment.

3. The compilation was mentioned to many searchers at the Library, because the Library staff tries to bring the material in the Library's custody to the attention of a maximum number of users. No list was kept of those so informed, but among searchers who knew of the compilation before its publication were such scholars as Professor John M. Blum, of Yale University; Professor Frank Freidel, Jr., of Harvard University; and Dr. Fred L. Israel and Professor Arthur Schlesinger, jr., of the City University of New York. Dr. Loewenheim is incorrect in stating that his attorney has requested information about such individuals from the General Services Administration: had he done so it would have been supplied promptly.

4. Dr. Loewenheim is also incorrect in characterizing the manuscript as "an absolutely indispensable guide or finding aid to the thousands of Roosevelt foreign policy documents at Hyde Park." The Roosevelt Library contains over 20 million pages of documents on hundreds of subjects, including foreign affairs, and provides many lists and indexes as finding aids to these documents. The Nixon compilation is in no sense a finding aid; it is a reproduction of the texts of 1400 selected documents on foreign affairs during the first 4 years of the Roosevelt Administration.

Use of documents by Dr. Richard P. Traina. The allegations regarding Dr. Traina's experiences grow out of an entirely different set of circumstances than those involving Dr. Loewenheim.

Dr. Traina wanted to see a number of documents relating to the Spanish Civil War which, among others, had been placed in files closed to research by a Committee of Three appointed in 1943 by President Roosevelt, which consisted of Samuel I. Rosenman, Harry L. Hopkins, and Grace G. Tully. Documents were placed in closed files if they fell in any one of eight categories, including investigative reports; applications and recommenda-

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tions for positions; documents containing derogatory remarks about the character, loyalty, integrity, or ability of individuals; documents containing information that could be used to harass living persons or relatives of recently deceased persons; documents containing information the release of which would be prejudicial to national security; documents containing information the release of which would be prejudicial to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign nations; and communications addressed in confidence. The Library has no choice under the conditions prescribed by President Roosevelt but to withhold documents of the categories specified.

Provisions for periodic review and release were set forth by President Roosevelt's committee under which documents in the closed files have been gradually opened. Some of the documents in which Dr. Traina was interested during his research in 1962 and 1964 were still being withheld in accordance with committee instructions but were opened after a periodic review late in 1966. Dr. Traina was sent copies of these and was given the dates of those still classified. Other documents of interest to Dr. Traina were opened after another periodic review in 1967.

Dr. Traina apparently disagrees with the judgment of the President's Committee in putting at least some of the documents in the closed files and with the pace of Library archivists in removing documents from the closed files. He does not contend that other scholars were given access to documents he did not see. The Library has no authority to release documents except in accordance with rules laid down by the Committee. In these matters, the responsibility for carrying out the wishes of the President and his committee rests with Library archivists, and their views must prevail over those of Dr. Traina, who has no such legal responsibility.

Dr. Loewenheim is again in error in stating that withholding of material in the closed files was done by Dr. Nixon personally. At no time did Dr. Nixon serve as one of the Library archivists engaged in reviewing closed files nor did he direct the work of these archivists.

Private publication of Foreign Affairs volumes. The official connection between the Roosevelt Library and the volumes of *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs, 1933-1937* has never been a secret as Dr. Loewenheim implies. The origin of the documents in the volumes, and the official connection of the volumes with the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, as part of the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, are stated plainly by the title page, the foreword by the Library Director and the Archivist of the United States, and the editor's preface by Edgar B. Nixon.

Following inquiries addressed by GSA to three university presses—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—the Harvard University Press offered to publish the volumes without cost to the Federal Government. A contract for publication of the volumes on this basis was signed on December 18, 1967, between the Archivist of the United States and the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the Harvard University Press. In addition to saving

money, the contract is also advantageous to the Government because it provides for active promotion through the publisher's distribution machinery in order to achieve wide dissemination of the volumes. No factual basis has been advanced for the contention that publication of the volumes by a private publisher "raises serious questions of legality and propriety."

The printing of such volumes by a private publisher rather than by the Government Printing Office is entirely legal and proper. The Comptroller General of the United States, in a decision dated May 5, 1953 (32 Comp. Gen. 487), held that the law relating to printing in the Government Printing Office does not apply "where the *entire* cost of printing is not borne by the United States or the printing is not *exclusively* for the Government." The principle stated obviously covers the present case since none of the cost of printing is borne by the United States.

Dr. Loewenheim's attorney knew of the existence of the Comptroller General's decision as early as September 3, 1969, and at his request was provided with a copy on October 22, 1969, in both cases long before the charges in Dr. Loewenheim's letter of November 11, 1969.

Changes in letter to New York Times Book Review. A letter signed by Dr. Loewenheim and 19 other historians and printed in the *New York Times Book Review* for September 7, 1969, has been reprinted in the *Congressional Record* for November 25, 1969 (pages H11439-H11440), together with a reply by the Archivist of the United States. Our reply was necessarily brief because of space limitations, so we offered in our reply, and we repeat our offer now, to supply full details on request.

It must be emphasized that the historians signing the letter do not charge, as Dr. Loewenheim implies, that they personally have had experiences during the past 10 years at the Roosevelt Library "including withholding of documents, concealment of the Nixon compilation, gross favoritism to certain scholars." Indeed, 12 of the 20 signers could not truthfully do so, because they have never used the Library facilities, and 4 more have not used them for the past 10 years. Only 4 signers, including Dr. Loewenheim, have actually done research at Hyde Park during the last decade.

Dr. Loewenheim's Memorandum of Complaint. The General Services Administration first learned informally of Dr. Loewenheim's 23-page memorandum of complaint in late January 1969 and received a copy officially with a letter from Representative Bob Eckhardt dated February 25, 1969. This letter was acknowledged March 3, 1969. If Dr. Loewenheim sent a copy of his memorandum to the National Archives and Records Service in December 1968 as he says, it was not received and of course could not have been acknowledged.

Investigation of Charges. Dr. Loewenheim's charges were investigated promptly between November 1968 and February 1969 as they came to the attention of GSA's National Archives and Records Service, which administers the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The charges were found to be without merit. Independently, GSA's Office of Audits and Compliance, at

the direction of the Administrator of General Services, also investigated the charges thoroughly between February and April 1969. Its report of findings in April 1969 found no evidence of improprieties by GSA employees, and the Administrator so reported to Representative Eckhardt on April 29, 1969. A third independent investigation of Dr. Loewenheim's charges was undertaken in February 1969 by the American Historical Association's Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, which has not yet published a report. Currently, another investigation of the matter is being conducted by an *ad hoc* committee appointed jointly by the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, the two major professional historical organizations in the United States. The *ad hoc* committee consists of three eminent historians, Dr. Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern University), Dr. Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. (Johns Hopkins University), and Dr. Dewey W. Grantham, Jr. (Vanderbilt University), who have been urged to report on the charges to their respective organizations "with the greatest expedition and not later than December 20, 1969."

APPENDIX NO. 5

STATEMENT BY HERMAN KAHN

The story of the publication in 1957 of the two volumes on *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Conservation, 1911-1945*, edited by Edgar B. Nixon is complex. The preparation, editing, indexing, etc. of those two volumes was, like the later volumes on foreign affairs, paid for entirely from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Trust Fund. The cost of printing also had to be paid for from the Trust Fund. I am sure that you understand that any government agency which has its publications issued by the Government Printing Office must pay the printing costs to the G.P.O. (in advance!). The G.P.O. then sells the publications and deposits the receipts in the miscellaneous funds of the Treasury Department. In other words, the agency which prepared the publication pays the G.P.O. for publishing it, but gets back no part of the revenues derived from its sales. It seemed to me in 1957 that prudent management of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Trust Fund required that I explore every possibility of recovering for the fund at least a part of the receipts from the sales of these volumes. This could be done only if the Library itself sold the publication. If the Library were to be the publisher and sell the volumes directly, the receipts could be deposited in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Trust Fund. If that could be done, the printing costs would not represent a total loss to the fund. After considerable investigation and negotiation, I persuaded the G.P.O. to act as the printer of these volumes, but not as the publisher. In other words, the G.P.O. printed the volumes according to our specifications, and we paid the G.P.O. the printing bill from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Trust Fund. But when

the printing had been completed, the entire stock was delivered to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. We then undertook the business of sending out the review copies, distributing leaflets and fliers, and advertising the book modestly in certain publications. In order to keep the unit cost down we asked for a printing of 2000 sets. Of the 2000 sets printed by the G.P.O. in 1957, about 1000 sets have been sold to date. The receipts from those sales have been deposited in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Trust Fund. Thus the cost of printing the volumes has been at least partially paid for from the receipts from the sales. The remaining 1000 sets are still at the Library at Hyde Park. They now have a small but steady sale.

When the three volumes of diplomatic correspondence for the first Roosevelt administration were ready for publication, consideration was given to following the same procedure as had been used for the conservation volumes. It was felt, however, that the comparatively small sale of those volumes was owing at least in part to the fact that the Library did not have the ability to promote the sale of these volumes in the way that an established university press can. Furthermore, the work of packing, mailing, billing, and all the bookkeeping and paperwork involved in direct selling of the volumes had proven to be a larger task than we had anticipated. It was therefore decided that we would this time use a university press as the publisher rather than the Library itself.

As for the matter of the choice of the Harvard University Press as a publisher, I will tell you what I know of this, but I should emphasize that I have not consulted with the National Archives or the Roosevelt Library. I am speaking entirely as a private person in this matter, and what I say is taken from my memory only. I was in charge of the Presidential Libraries, however, at the time this contract was given to Harvard, and I believe I have a clear recollection of what occurred. A point that is central to an understanding of this business is the fact that although this work was carried on inside the walls of a government agency, it was not done with Congressionally appropriated money. During his entire career at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Ed Nixon was never paid from Congressional appropriations. His salary, clerical help, etc., came from trust funds that had been deposited in the Treasury of the United States. There is a Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Trust Fund as there is a trust fund for each of the other Presidential libraries. Both the General Services Administration General Counsel and the Comptroller General of the United States have held at various times that publications not paid for from appropriated funds do not have to be printed or published by the Government Printing Office. This is what made it perfectly legal to have a private university press publish these volumes. The reasons that government agencies prefer to have university presses publish works of this kind, if possible, are set forth in my original statement.

The awarding of the contract to the Harvard University Press was handled as any government procurement contract is handled. Government

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procurement regulations recognize that it is not always feasible to invite bids for a job from every contractor in the country. As a matter of fact, in this case, inviting every university press in the country to bid on the publication of these documents would have involved sending a great many of them a copy of the manuscript, which would have been an undertaking of very considerable magnitude. Further, government regulations recognize that it may not always be desirable to accept the lowest bid submitted, as the lowest bidder may not have the experience or capacity to produce the quality that is desired on a particular job. Also, the government recognizes that in many cases it is desirable to have the job done by a contractor who is in reasonably close proximity to the agency that wants the work done. That was the case in this instance because of the necessity of consultations with the publisher about typeface, format, proof-reading, etc. In such circumstances the government permits the agency to invite bids from three reputable contractors in one's own vicinity. That is what was done in this case. Harvard, Princeton and Yale were invited to bid on the job. Princeton said it was not interested because it already had two presidential papers projects going (Jefferson and Wilson). Yale wanted the job but would have required a very substantial subvention. Harvard, on the other hand, had a great natural interest in the project because of the fact that FDR was a Harvard graduate. Harvard therefore submitted a bid that was of such unexampled generosity for a publication of this kind that it was felt that it was highly unlikely that any other institution could duplicate its offer. Harvard requested no financial subvention whatever and offered a generous royalty arrangement (the royalties will go into the above-mentioned trust fund). For these reasons the contract was given to Harvard, and the government felt itself to be fortunate with the contract.

15 December 1969

DELEGATES' REPORTS

American Council of Learned Societies (4-year term)

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

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

At the Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, 22-24 January 1970, the Organization of American Historians was elected to membership in the Council. It being ascertained that less than half (forty-five per cent) of the individual members of the OAH belong to the AHA,

and only twenty-two per cent of the individual members of the AHA to the OAH, there seemed no unreasonable duplication of memberships. By instruction of the Council of the AHA, your delegate voted for the admission, which was so widely supported that the usual year tabling and consideration was waived.

At a later stage in the meeting Paul Ward, Executive Secretary of the AHA, made a brief report for the Conference of Secretaries of the constituent societies, since he had been reelected chairman of the Conference for a second year.

All three sessions sponsored by the ACLS were of interest to historians and to scholars generally. One dealt with the needs and resources of post-doctoral research in the humanities, with Gustave O. Arlt for the Council of Graduate Schools, Albert C. Baugh for the American Philosophical Society, Barnaby C. Keeney for the National Endowment for the Humanities, John L. Landgraf for the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, and Gordon B. Turner for the ACLS, each describing on behalf of his society the opportunities and the problems of post-doctoral study today.

In the opening session Benjamin H. Read, Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, announced its location in the Smithsonian, its intention to create an information center with appropriate bibliographical equipment, and its recent decision to emphasize support for fellowships or projects dealing with two major concerns: the law of the oceans, and our deteriorating environment. The apparent intention to invite fifty percent of the participants in such programs from the academic world of scholars and fifty percent from outside, together with the evident focus on the practical usefulness of problem-solving in these two topical areas, aroused considerable concern among those attending. Mr. C. Vann Woodward spoke against the transformation of the original AHA proposal of a center for scholars. Your delegate deplored the diversion of one more national effort of support from scholarship to applied scholarship, and quoted from Shakespeare's lines in the *Tempest*: "Full fathom five our project lies and of its bones are coral made . . ." No one present supported the speaker on behalf of pragmatic problem-oriented research.

In the afternoon Mr. Philip Handler, President of the National Science Foundation, presented a most interesting paper on the organization of fundamental research within the government. In this he gently suggested that the humanities and indeed society might develop their true interests more effectually if the sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities could be combined in one national research center, with Federal support. He anticipated that the mission-oriented departments of government would continue to foster their own scientific staffs and supportive projects. So his vision contemplated competitive governmental agencies as well as a small monolithic research center. In comment, Mr. Henry W. Riecken of the Social Science Research Council alluded to the dangers in concentration

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and the advantages of pluralistic decision-making, while Frederick Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, suggested that out attention should go not to institutional structures so much as to persuading the public that knowledge is valuable.

29 January 1970

George W. Pierson

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

Delegate: Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University

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

1. Professor H. Hale Bellot died on 18 February 1969. To date volumes I, II and III have been published. The remaining volumes are scheduled to appear shortly.

2. The volume on the *Bibliography of Stuart History*, edited by Dean Mary Frear Keeler, was nearing completion in November 1969 and scheduled for publication by the end of the year. Dean Keeler reported that her project would require no more funds and that there was a slight balance in the account.

3. Professor Edgar B. Graves' project, a revision of Charles Gross, *Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to About 1485*, will eventually appear in three volumes, including an index. Volume I is ready for printing. About sixty percent of Volume II is completed.

4. All phases of Professor Ian Christie's preparatory work are well under way and proceeding smoothly.

5. Professor H. J. Hanham expects his volume on the period 1851-1914 to be ready for the Clarendon Press by 31 January 1970.

Altogether the volumes seem to be in fairly decent order, although the work goes slowly. Several of them are coming to fruition and within a relatively short time there should be a number of the volumes to go along with the newly issued volumes of writings on British history.

December 1969

Henry R. Winkler

Central Atlantic Regional Educational Laboratory (CAREL)

Delegate: John J. Rumbarger, Service Center for Teachers of History

In 1966 the AHA Service Center for Teachers of History formally requested and received a voting membership in CAREL. CAREL is one of several regional labora-

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

tories established with federal funds under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. It serves the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The director of the Service Center is the voting delegate to CAREL.

At a Special Membership Assembly of the Central Atlantic Regional Educational Laboratory held 6 March 1969, it was brought to the attention of those present that funding through the Office of Education will be discontinued after 31 May 1969 due to the lack of funds allocated by Congress. However, the Board of Directors voted to maintain the institution in the event of increased funding in the future, and encouraged the staff to seek projects relevant to the principal program of the Laboratory—the development of a curriculum in the arts and humanities for young children.

February 1970

John J. Rumbarger

Comité International des Sciences Historiques (5-year terms)

Delegate: Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (70)

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

(See the Committee on International Historical Activities report.)

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

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

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (1 July 1971)

In the spring of 1966, the United States Office of Education funded the activities of a newly established organization known as CONPASS (The Consortium of Professional Associations for the Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs). Initially, CONPASS was composed of representatives from each of five professional groups, the Association of American Geographers, the Department of Audiovisual Instruction (DAVI) of the National Education Association, the International Reading Association, the Modern Language Association of America, and the American Historical Association; since that time, the American Economic Association, the American Industrial Arts Association, and the American Political Science Association have

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joined. Each of the eight organizations is represented by two members on the CONPASS Board of Directors, and there are six other Board members who serve either as individual, technical consultants or as spokesmen for other elements in the academic community (the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and the National Council of Teachers of English). There are, in addition, two ex officio Board members.

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

As the representative of the Association on both the Board and the Executive Committee of the Consortium of Professional Associations, it is a pleasure to report progress. The Consortium represents an effort on the part of the Office of Education to encourage subject-matter disciplines to participate in programs of teacher preparation. Evaluation studies of summer institutes for teachers, the Experienced Teacher Program, and other federal programs have been sponsored by the Consortium.

During the past year, the Consortium, better known as CONPASS, shifted from its focus on evaluation to more direct efforts to improve the quality of teaching in the public schools. In the hope of enlisting the cooperation of leaders in the several professional associations, CONPASS, in June, sponsored a five-day conference at Ashville, North Carolina. The representatives of the AHA met in a series of seminar sessions where they analyzed the existing situation. It was agreed that departments of history did have the responsibility for a considerable portion of the training of prospective history teachers. It is no longer adequate, all agreed, to concentrate all attention on the mastery of subject-matter. Important as subject-matter is, the prospective teacher should also be encouraged to give careful thought to the question of aims in teaching history at the high school level, should be assisted and encouraged to acquire some knowledge of current learning theory, and the prospective teachers should acquire a familiarity with a variety of approaches to the teaching of history. Special attention should be given to having the future teachers become familiar with methods designed to build concepts which will be meaningful to secondary school students as they face the complexities of contemporary society.

25 November 1969

Paul A. Varg

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) (3-year term)

Delegate: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College (70)

This body is concerned with accreditation of college and university programs in teacher education, and its constituent organizations are AACTE, CCGSO, NASDTEC, NDTEPS, and NSBA. Its membership consists of representatives from these chosen by the NCATE coordinating board, and three representatives from learned societies, of this the AHA is currently one.

Professor Louis Morton of Dartmouth College continued to represent the American Historical Association on the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the Council. The AHA is one of three learned societies represented on the Council and selected on a rotating basis. This is the final year of Mr. Morton's appointment, and since the AHA has been represented on the Council twice in succession, it is not certain that it will be invited to appoint a representative for the third time.

The Council met three times during the calendar year: St. Louis in January, Chicago in May, and Washington, D.C. in October. During these meetings the Council devoted most of its time to consideration of the reports of the regional chairmen of visiting committees and to the accreditation of teacher colleges and teaching programs. At each of these meetings, the Council also considered the various drafts of a revised set of standards and criteria for accreditation that has been in preparation for several years by a Committee of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. With the support of HEW, these standards were tested during the past year at about half a dozen schools and a final draft was distributed by the NEA in November. These standards, once formally adopted by the Council, will be used by visiting teams, and will constitute the criteria for accreditation. The criteria, it should be noted, deal almost exclusively with education; they make no provision for evaluating offerings in any of the disciplines. Presumably these are evaluated by regional or other professional accrediting agencies. The process of accrediting, i.e., the work of the visiting teams, the various reviews of the teams' reports, the final evaluation, the appeal, etc., was also considered by the Council at its meetings and discussed fully. A committee report on this matter is to be considered at the next meeting of the Council in January 1970.

17 November 1969 Louis Morton

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

Delegates: Jim B. Pearson, University of Texas (72)

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (72)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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

The Executive Board of *Social Education* met during the National Council of Social Studies' conference in Houston on 27 November 1969.

Eugene L. Asher, substituting for Paul Ward at this meeting, suggested that a scholarly body review textbooks currently used by the secondary schools. The Board adopted a motion that the Executive Board recommend such a study and that the Textbook and Publications Committees be given the responsibility for determining how it might be implemented.

The Board discussed *Social Education* Editor Daniel Roselle's "Proposed Table of Organization" for the NCSS Publications Board. The members finally approved a motion supporting the reorganization, with the reservation that the Publications Board be a policy-making body only and not be involved in editing or reviewing manuscripts. It was agreed that the position of Editor is one calling for special competence and autonomy in publication matters. The motion stated that Mr. Roselle and his staff should be given the assistance of qualified reviewers. Both Mr. Roselle and William Cartwright, retiring member of the Board, were commended for their services to NCSS and *Social Education*.

Several members of the Board recalled that at a previous meeting they had recommended to the Board of Directors that representation by the American Historical Association be discontinued. This will be voted upon by the Board at its 25-28 April 1970 meeting. Paul Ward will continue to be a member and will serve as one of the new officers.

Jim B. Pearson

National Historical Publications Commission (4-year terms)

Delegates: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University (72)
Charles Wiltse, Dartmouth College (73)

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

The National Historical Publications Commission has the responsibility to encourage, advise, and support publication in letterpress and microfilm of historical documents illustrative of the nation's past. This it continues to do, on a modest budget, with remarkable success. From funds appropriated

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by the Congress and granted to it by the Ford Foundation, the Commission gives financial aid to the Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, Clay, Calhoun, and other editorial projects, most of which published one or more volumes in 1969. In addition, the Commission has assisted a number of institutions to arrange and film papers of other persons, such as Thomas Penn, the Stevens family of New Jersey, George Ellery Hale, Winthrop Sargent, and Ignatius Donnelly. For the letterpress editions, published by university presses, there is a modest but basic demand; many of the film publications, however, have sold poorly. The reason for this is partly lack of advertising and promotion; and partly, it seems likely, the indifference of scholars and libraries.

Mindful of its obligations to encourage editorial enterprise in fresh areas of American history, the Commission in 1969 made a preliminary inquiry into desirable and feasible projects in the history of Negro Americans. The response was less than had been expected; but several persons gave endorsement to an edition of writings of Booker T. Washington, now under way, which the Commission at present has no funds to support.

So many historical editorial projects are now in progress that historical editing may be considered a significant part of professional work in America. In too few cases, however, are projects part of the program of graduate instruction in history, or do their staffs enjoy the same professional status in the universities as members of the teaching and research faculty. Notions prevail that editing is not really first-class scholarship, that editors are not qualified for tenure and promotion on equal terms with "regular" department members. It is therefore gratifying to note that the Franklin Papers will henceforth be more closely linked to the work of the history department at Yale, and that similar developments have taken place at the University of Virginia and, earlier, at Princeton University.

28 November 1969

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr. and
Arthur S. Link

Social Science Research Council (3-year terms)

Delegates: William O. Aydelotte, University of Iowa (70)

Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh (71)

Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin (72)

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

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

The Social Science Research Council has continued its programs of faculty research grants and other special aids to research. Its principal efforts have been directed, through these and a variety of other means, towards its central concern: the advancement of basic knowledge. Historical studies have played a large part in the Council's work for some time, and their role appears to be becoming larger with the increasing behavioral orientation of history and the increasing historical orientation of the other social sciences. The work of the Council is too extensive to be summarized in a few paragraphs. Detailed accounts of many aspects of its activities can be found in its quarterly publication, *Items*, and in its annual reports. Members of the American Historical Association may particularly want to know about the historical work of the Committee on Comparative Politics, the economic history project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, and the area and language programs review undertaken by Richard Lambert. These will all be described in the forthcoming annual report.

One feature of the Council's recent work that might be singled out for special mention here, as being of exceptional interest, is the report of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey Committee. This committee, which was appointed jointly by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council and the SSRC in 1966, has now virtually completed its work. Its findings are appearing in ten separate but connected reports, a general one entitled "The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Outlook and Needs," and nine others dealing with individual disciplines. One of these is concerned with history as a social science. The general report and two of the panel reports on individual disciplines have now appeared. The significance of this enterprise is that it represents the first large-scale attempt of the various behavioral and social sciences, as a whole, to assess the current state of affairs, to formulate recommendations that will encourage further development, and to consider effective means for the application of the resources of these different fields to the most urgent problems in modern society.

The general report discusses relations among the disciplines and problems of the social utilization of their resources, and also makes certain specific recommendations for both public and university policy. To attempt any brief summary of it would risk distortion. These problems are complex and the proposals of the committee should be studied, carefully, in the language in which they were originally drafted. Some indication can be given here, however, of the scope of the general report. It treats, among other matters: recent developments in research methods; the meaning and objectives of basic research; problems of applying research findings to public needs; possibilities for large-scale joint investigations; present programs of training in the various disciplines considered; and arrangements for the support of research.

William O. Aydelotte

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association were made in 1970: W. Harold Dalglish of the University of Utah at the inauguration of Glen Laird Taggart as president of Utah State University on 7 March; Robert M. Sutton of the University of Illinois at the inauguration of Robert S. Eckley as president of Illinois Wesleyan University on 22 March; Lewis W. Wetzler of the University of Alabama at the inauguration of Kermit Alonzo Johnson as president of Alabama College on 25 March; John O. P. Hall of the University of North Carolina at the inauguration of Martin L. Shotzberger as president of Catawba College on 28 March; Ned A. Holsten of Augusta College at the inauguration of John Olin Eidson as president of Georgia Southern College on 3 April; George M. Waller of Butler University at the inauguration of John J. Pruis as president of Ball State University on 11 April; Abraham P. Nasatir of San Diego State College at the inauguration of William James McGill as president of the University of California, San Diego on 11 April; Elwyn B. Robinson of the University of North Dakota at the inauguration of Laurel D. Loftsgard as president of North Dakota State University on 11 April; Francis P. Weisenburger of Ohio State University at the inauguration of William Goff Caples as president of Kenyon College on 15 April; William Hanna of the University of Oregon at the inauguration of Victor G. Rosenblum as president of Reed College and Gregory B. Wolfe as president of Portland State College on 16 April; William E. Hammond of Southwest Missouri State College at the inauguration of Alfred Orville Canon as president of Drury College on 17 April; Harold S. Snellgrove of Mississippi State University at the inauguration of Porter L. Fortune, Jr. as Chancellor of the University of Mississippi on 18 April; Walter B. Posey of Agnes Scott College at the inauguration of Vivian Wilson Henderson as president of Clark College on 18-19 April; Mary F. Keeler of Hood College at the inauguration of James A. Butcher as president of Shepherd College on 19 April; Anna T. Sheedy of the College of New Rochelle at the dedication of the Elizabeth Seton Library at the College of Mount Saint Vincent on 19 April; Dexter Perkins, Professor Emeritus (Cornell University), at the inauguration of Lawrence R. Schoenhals as president of Roberts Wesleyan College on 19 April; Albert R. Sellen of Morningside College at the inauguration of Laurence C. Smith as president of Westmar College on 24 April; Morris Slavin of Youngstown State University at the inauguration of Ronald G. Weber as president of Mount Union College on 25 April; George B. Manhart of DePauw University at the inauguration of Dominic J. Guzzetta as president of Marian College on 25 April; John O. Anders of Aberdeen, South Dakota at the inauguration of Norbert K. Baumgart as president of Northern State College on 25 April; Joseph F. Steelman of East Carolina University at the inauguration of Marion Dennis Thorpe as president of Elizabeth City State College on 27 April; Robert M. Sutton

of the University of Illinois at the inauguration of John Torben Bernhard as president of Western Illinois University on 3 May; Alvin R. Calman of Upsala College at the inauguration of James K. Olsen as president of Paterson State College on 6 May; Thurman E. Philoon of Franklin and Marshall College at the inauguration of William H. Duncan as president of Millersville State College on 10 May; Chester M. Destler of West Hartford, Connecticut at the inauguration of Regina Maurice Duffy as president of Northwestern Connecticut Community College on 18 May; Kenneth W. Porter of the University of Oregon at the inauguration of Gordon Carl Bjork as president of Linfield College on 20 May; Allan J. McCurry of Southern Illinois University at the inauguration of Eric N. Rackham as president of McKendree College on 7 June; Erling M. Hunt of the State University of New York, Oneonta, at the inauguration of Thomas A. Bartlett as president of Colgate University on 25 September; Blake McKelvey, City Historian of the City of Rochester, New York, at the ceremonies commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Canisius College on 27 September; Stanley N. Murray of the University of North Dakota at the inauguration of Roy Joe Stuckey as president of Jamestown College on 3 October; Ernst C. Helmreich of Bowdoin College at the inauguration of Roger Howell, Jr. as president of Bowdoin College on 3 October; Sister M. Evangeline Thomas of Marymount College at the inauguration of John Wilbert Gustad as president of Fort Hays Kansas State College on 5 October; Elmer Louis Kayser of George Washington University at the inauguration of Robert John Henle as president of Georgetown University on 7 October; J. Cutler Andrews of Chatham College at the inauguration of William W. Hassler as president of Indiana University of Pennsylvania on 10 October; Francis P. Weisenburger of Ohio State University at the inauguration of Joel Pritchard Smith as president of Denison University on 10 October; Robert H. Wienefeld of the University of South Carolina at the inauguration of Gus Turbeville as president of Coker College on 16 October; Edgar B. Graves of Hamilton College at the inauguration of W. Stewart Tosh as president of Mohawk Valley Community College on 17 October; Paul L. Ward of the American Historical Association at the inauguration of David B. Truman as president of Mount Holyoke College on 18 October; Albert A. Rogers of the Virginia Commonwealth University at the Sesquicentennial Convocation of the University of Virginia on 20-21 October; Mildred C. Stoler of the District of Columbia Teachers College at the inauguration of Edward Clifton Merrill, Jr. as president of Gallaudet College on 23 October; Jesse D. Clarkson of Brooklyn College of the City University of New York at the inauguration of Charles Vevier as president of Adelphi University on 25 October; John J. Murray of Coe College at the inauguration of Robert J. Giroux as president of Clarke College on 25 October; Donald R. Campbell of the University of San Francisco at the inauguration of Philip Randolph Lee as Chancellor of the University of California, San Francisco on 1 November; Edward S.

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Phinney of Missouri Southern College at the inauguration of Jon Olaf Hondrum as president of Cottey College on 7 November; Homer L. Knight of Oklahoma State University at the inauguration of J. Paschal Twyman as president of the University of Tulsa on 7 November; John U. Nef of the John and Evelyn Nef Foundation at the inauguration of Clarence Cyril Walton as president of the Catholic University of America on 9 November; S. Justus McKinley, President Emeritus (Emerson College) at the inauguration of Sister Marie Barry as president of Emmanuel College on 22 November; Lawrence A. Harper of the University of California, Berkeley, and John Tracy Ellis of the University of San Francisco at the Thirteenth National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO on 23-26 November; Vincent P. De Santis of the University of Notre Dame at the ceremonies concluding the 125th Anniversary Year of St. Mary's College on 6-7 December; Joseph E. Wisan, Professor Emeritus (City College of New York) at the inauguration of Reverend Brother Donald Sullivan as president of St. Francis College on 8 December.

*1969 Annual Report
of the
Pacific Coast Branch
of the
American Historical Association*

Pacific Coast Branch Officers for 1970

PRESIDENT

Earl Pomeroy *University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon*

VICE PRESIDENT

Gordon Craig *Stanford University, Stanford, California*

SECRETARY-TREASURER

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

MANAGING EDITOR

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

Council ex officio

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

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Gerald T. White *University of California, Irvine, California*

ELECTED MEMBERS

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

Gene Gressley *University of Wyoming, Laramie Wyoming*
(term expires 1972)

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

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

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

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

C. Bickford O'Brien *University of California, Davis, California*
(term expires 1972)

Charles G. Sellers *University of California, Berkeley, California*
(term expires 1972)

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

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

Annual Report for 1969

The Sixty-Second Annual Convention of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, was held at San Diego State College on 26-28 August 1969. Local arrangements were under the direction of Abraham P. Nasatir and a committee consisting of Ray Brandes, Rafael Soto Gil, Young Hum Kim, and Armin Rappaport, who hosted the meeting as part of San Diego's celebrations commemorating the two-hundred year anniversary of California's settlement. To mark the historical importance of the occasion, Father Maynard Geiger of Mission Santa Barbara gave an address entitled "Junipero Serra: His Titles to Enduring Fame." Registrants for the convention numbered 575, while approximately 75 other participants missed paying the \$2 honor of being officially present.

An impressive program of thirty-nine sessions was arranged by Carroll Pursell and Alexander DeConde of the University of California, Santa Barbara, and their committee of thirteen collaborators. For the two general sessions they invited Edward N. Saveth who spoke on "The American Patrician: The Man of Family in American Politics" and Robert Singleton who discussed some of the problems of the Negro on campus. In his presidential address Gerald T. White spoke on "California's Other Mineral." To complete the general sessions, joint meetings were arranged with the Service Center for Teachers of History and the Conference on British Studies, which provided papers on the problems of teaching and interpreting Latin American history and on government and politics in Tudor and Stuart England. These sessions drew room-packing crowds.

The annual business meeting was held immediately following the Thursday luncheon session. President White first reported on the Council proceedings which, he noted, "were forward-looking and important to the Branch." He announced that a special committee would consider revising the 1948 Constitution so as to bring it into harmony with current procedures. Since membership was now approaching 2300 there was need to formalize some activities so that more members could be drawn into the

affairs of the Branch. He announced also that a drive for wider financial support of the *Pacific Historical Review* would be conducted during the coming year. He hoped that sufficient university and individual support would be found to defray the expenses of publishing the *Review* and of enlarging its services to the profession.

Reports by Secretary-Treasurer John A. Schutz emphasized the need for continued cooperation in keeping Branch activities at their present level. The current operating surplus was primarily the result of donations of secretarial help by Western Air Lines which processed the Program for mailing, a favorable printer's rate by the Bickley Printing Company, and gifts of labor and services by committeemen from host universities and by the officers of the Association. The Secretary noted that the impressive Program of sixty pages was produced and circulated at a loss of \$450 and that help in securing additional advertisements was absolutely necessary. The current circulation of the Program was 3500, with approximately 3000 copies being mailed to the membership; high school teachers, patrons of the host college, and a select number of eastern and middle-western historians. Besides the gifts of time and services, the financial stability of the Branch depended upon the receipts from the conventions. The profits from the San Diego convention were \$681, a decline of nearly sixty percent from those of the Santa Clara convention.

The Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*, Norris Hundley, presented a report on the activities of the *Review*. He noted that twenty-two articles will be published in 1969 out of the 122 submitted and that another sixteen were accepted for 1970 publication subject to revisions. The only serious problem of the year, besides the lack of space for book reviews, was the breakdown of mail service by the University of California Press, which promises, however, to have all issues mailed by year's end.

The chairman of the Nominating Committee, Solomon Katz, presented the report of his committee (George Garbone, Donald Emerson, Samuel Haber, Peter Harnetty, James Jordan, John J. McGloin, S.J., John Niven, A. J. Slavin, E. Berkeley Thompkins, and Theodore E. Treutlein). The committee nominated Earl Pomeroy for President, Gordon Craig for Vice-President, and John A. Schutz for Secretary-Treasurer. Nominated for three-year terms on the Council were Gene Gressley, C. Bickford O'Brien, and Charles G. Sellers. William A. Bultmann was nominated for the chairmanship of the Awards Committee and Grady McWhiney for a three-year term; Eugene Anderson continues as a member of the committee. On the recommendation of the Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review* and with the approval of the Nominating Committee, the following members were nominated to the Board of Editors: Oakah Jones, Jr., T. A. Larson, and Manuel Servin. All nominees were unanimously elected by the assembled members.

T. A. Larson and Theodore E. Treutlein offered for the Branch the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association thanks the Local Arrangements Committee headed by Professor A. P. Nasatir and also San Diego State College for their outstanding hospitality, careful preparations, and the successful carrying out of the program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Branch praises the members of the Program Committee chaired by Carroll Pursell and Alexander DeConde for the varied and stimulating program now being concluded.

FINALLY, we of the Branch take note with regret the passing of two of our members, namely, James J. Hannah of the University of Santa Clara and Colin Lovell of the University of Southern California.

An additional resolution was offered by Arnold Fletcher of Los Angeles Valley College. It was discussed, amended slightly, and then passed unanimously:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the selection and use of classroom material is the prerogative of the instructor and the department under the mandate of academic freedom and that all attempts to restrict or censor such material by elected officials should be strongly resisted by the entire academic community.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Awards Committee (Ray Billington, chairman, William A. Bultmann, and Eugene Anderson) had selected Grady McWhiney's *Braxton Bragg and the Confederate Defeat, Volume I: Field Command* (Columbia University Press, 1969) for the Pacific Coast Branch Award. The Louis Knott Koontz award went to M. Paul Holsinger for his "The Oregon School Bill Controversy, 1922-1925," which appeared in the August 1968 issue of the *Pacific Historical Review*.

Earl Pomeroy announced that the 1970 convention will be held at the Portland Hilton Hotel on 3-5 September and that Basil Dmytryshyn of Portland State University would be the Program chairman for that meeting. Professor Jesse Gilmore accepted the responsibility of Local Arrangements Chairman.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1969

Balance, 1 January 1969	\$4,245.17
Income:	
American Historical Association Subvention	500.00
Advertising in 1969 Annual Program	1,475.10
Santa Clara Convention returns	1,840.00
San Diego Convention (incomplete)	681.00
Total, 14 December 1969	\$8,871.27

Expenditures:

Producing 1969 Annual Program	\$2,254.55
Mailing 1969 Annual Program (estimated)	200.00
Misc. costs for 1969 Annual Program	232.00
Insurance of Branch funds	5.00
Pacific Coast Branch Award's Program	200.00
Misc. secretarial expenditures	60.00
<i>Pacific Historical Review</i> expenditures	50.00
Expenditures for Santa Clara convention	50.50
Transportation	90.00
Program Committee, 1969	205.00
Misc. paper, stamps, envelopes, etc.	111.00
Expenditures for San Diego convention	121.00
Producing 1970 Annual Program	26.00

Total, 14 December 1969

\$5,206.22

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, 1 January 1969	\$2,984.83
Income:	
Interest from all Branch Funds	249.00
Total, 14 December 1969	\$3,234.43
Expenditures:	
Annual Award	\$100.00
Total, 14 December 1969	\$3,134.43

PUBLICATION FUND, *PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW*

Fees for publishing <i>Pacific Historical Review</i> articles	\$ 50.00
Patron memberships	50.00
Total, 14 December 1969	\$ 100.00

Branch funds are deposited at the United California Bank, Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles and at the Lincoln Savings and Loan Assn., 630 West 6th Street, Los Angeles. The Koontz Fund has \$3,124.85 invested in Ohio Edison Co. 1st MIG 09 01 99 bonds @ 8½ interest.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*