

*Annual Report of the American
Historical Association*

FOR THE YEAR 1970



Volume 1 • Proceedings

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS, City of Washington

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Letter of Submittal

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C.

15 June 1971

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 1970.

Respectfully,

S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Secretary*

Letter of Transmittal

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Washington, D.C.

15 June 1971

To the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

As provided by law, I submit to you herewith the report of the American Historical Association, comprising the proceedings of the association and the report of its Pacific Coast Branch for 1970.

This volume constitutes 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 18,800.

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. Effective 1 July 1971, annual membership, including subscription to the *American Historical Review*, is \$20 for regular members, \$10 for student members (faculty signature required), \$10 for persons having formal academic retirement status for age or disability, and \$10 for spouses of AHA members (who would have all the privileges of membership except receiving the *Review*). Life membership is \$400.

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 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.

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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.

* In March 1971, the number of elected Council members was expanded from eight to twelve, each to serve a term of four years, three to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

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.

1971 Officers, Council, Nominating Committee and Board of Trustees

OFFICERS

President: David M. Potter, *Stanford University* (deceased February 18, 1971)

Vice President: Joseph R. Strayer, *Princeton University* (President,
effective February 18, 1971)

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*

Samuel Flagg Bemis, *Yale University*

Carl Bridenbaugh, *Brown University*

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

Frederic C. Lane, *Johns Hopkins University*

Roy F. Nichols, *University of Pennsylvania*

John K. Fairbank, *Harvard University*

C. Vann Woodward, *Yale University*

Voting Former President: R. R. Palmer

Elected Members:

John Hope Franklin, *University of Chicago* (73)

Peter Gay, *Yale University* (72)

Felix Gilbert, *Institute for Advanced Study* (72)

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Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., *Vanderbilt University* (71)

John Higham, *University of Michigan* (74)

Helen A. B. Rivlin, *State University of New York, Binghamton* (74)

Donald W. Treadgold, *University of Washington* (73)

Lynn White, jr., *University of California* (71)

Executive Committee:

Felix Gilbert, *Institute for Advanced Study*

Elmer Louis Kayser, *The George Washington University*

Joseph R. Strayer, *Princeton University*

Paul L. Ward, *American Historical Association*

Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review*

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

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

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

Thomas McGann, *University of Texas* (71)

Brison D. Gooch, *University of Connecticut* (72)

Willie Lee Rose, *University of Virginia* (72)

Benjamin W. Labaree, *Williams College* (73)

Leonard M. Thompson, *Yale University* (73)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

W. A. W. Stewart, Jr., Chairman (73)

Percy Ebbott, *Chase National Bank of New York* (71)

Cecil Fitzhugh Gordon, *Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day of New York* (74)

Stanton Griffis, *Hemphill, Noyes & Company of New York* (75)

Julian Roosevelt, *Dick and Merle-Smith of New York* (75)

1970 Officers' Reports

Report of the Executive Secretary for the Year 1970

For a second year I am writing this report early, so that it may reach members with the program, and serve as background material for their questions and initiatives at the Annual Business Meeting. The constitutional amendments of December 1969 were intended by the Council not to reduce the significance of such discussions hereafter at the meeting, but to eliminate fears of hasty action and so clear the way for better decisions. Whether chiefly by considering the proposed new amendment to enlarge the Council, or by focusing on other specific matters as well, the business meeting this December must be expected to look critically at the Association's business.

Members now curious to know what the Association actually does can hardly do better than re-examine the special report on "The Functions of the American Historical Association" which was published at the beginning of the Association's *Annual Report* for 1968 (copies still available on request). The intervening year 1969, with its politicizing pressures and constitutional planning, has interrupted our efforts at more specific cooperation with the specialized historical societies. It also brought a decision by the Council for the time being not to continue the Committee on Research Needs and Opportunities, partly because new directions for research are properly determined for the most part by the individual scholar, and indeed often best in the context of his specialized historical society. On other points the "Functions of the AHA" is still substantially up to date.

The big change since 1968 is external to the AHA: an end of the recent boom, for history and higher education. A number of our members recognized that the output of Ph.D.'s in history would soon outstrip the demand. But the harshness of the market for young job-seekers, last December and since, was still a painful surprise. As of June 1, over 800 aspirants (147 with the Ph.D.) had not found the positions in history they had been seeking, according to the reports from the graduate departments summed up in our September *Newsletter*. The AHA's Professional Register operation does what it can to facilitate the matching of applicant and employer, but it cannot create jobs.

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The change in the academic market has seemed harsher because of the simultaneous change in the social climate for American intellectuals, and accompanying this within our profession is a new quickness to voice criticisms. The unprecedentedly large and difficult AHA business meeting of last December 28 and 29, after adopting the constitutional amendments, did what it could to give dissident members a hearing. The *AHA Newsletter*, this year, has similarly both clarified its editorial rules and welcomed controversial statements on professional matters, on the grounds that a climate of impatience can also mean salutary frankness. The Association's new Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession has since February been energetically gathering information in response to one specific demand by critics; this year's Program Committee under Raymond Grew has made a special effort—as will next year's under Vartan Gregorian also—to be responsive to new interests and issues in scheduling Annual Meeting sessions.

The changed climate in our nation has naturally encouraged co-operation among established academic groups, easing in a few directions the Association's burden of representing the interests of history. On the other hand, the expiration on June 30 of Barnaby Keeney's term as head of the National Endowment for the Humanities leaves us, at this writing, both appreciative of what he has done to keep respect for history alive in the public at large, and uncertain as to the next developments for this increasingly important source of grants to historians. The report in mid-1970 of the National Commission on the American Revolution Bicentennial has further shown that its concern for public effectiveness is not likely to throw any spotlight on historical inquiries or their scholarly results; the AHA's role in this coming celebration is accordingly still to be defined. At the same time relations within the circle of ACLS societies are particularly cordial; and the renewed problems between Academe and society are being faced in common in a set of papers on the position of the professional association today, delivered at a meeting of the societies' secretaries in June 1969 and to be published shortly by the New York University Press.

Since some of our nation-wide irritability this year has focussed on shortcomings in teaching, the Association can feel gratified that past initiatives for improving history education are at last taking effective shape. Chief among them is the History Education Project which, thanks to Eugene Asher's unremitting efforts as Director, now has some ten excellent team projects under way, ranging geographically from the University of Washington to Duke, and from Yale to Irvine, and each conducting a different experiment with the problems that history faces in the schools. Despite regretted delays, the Feature Film Project is moving

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ahead and our partner, Teaching Film Custodians, has the necessary technical work on the selected films nearly completed. Thirdly, our guest at 400 A Street, the Consortium of Professional Associations (COMPASS), on the basis of a remarkably good year 1969-70 of eliciting new projects by professional associations, has formulated a proposal to make possible taking even more vigorous leadership, among the disciplines generally, for better teaching. At the same time, the Association's regular committees on teaching have not been inactive, the Committee on Ph.D. Programs, for example, polling graduate departments and a sample of members on the issue of breadth in doctoral training.

Efforts have continued to assist the research activities of members. The new Committee on American-East Asian Relations began the year 1970 with a successful working conference and in the summer conducted its first program of intensive language training for dual competence. A report edited by Jacob Price, of the conferences held in 1967 by the Committee on Quantitative Data, is now in press; and Neal Allen has nearly ready for press his volume of colonial court cases on freedom under law, for the Littleton-Griswold Committee. It is especially good news, moreover, that the Committee on Information Services, under the able chairmanship of Howard Cline, has prospects at last of funds for the next steps toward providing the profession with the bibliographical and related aids which it deserves.

A larger question for us all is how much leadership an organization like the AHA can and should provide for the profession of history. Happily, any problems of relations with the federal government are now being shared with the Organization of American Historians, through our new joint Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. The combined resources of AHA and OAH have this year been put to a test in the matter of investigating the charges pressed by Francis Loewenheim against the National Archives; and only the unusual generosity and patience of Richard Leopold, with his two colleagues Chandler and Grant-ham, have made possible bringing a measure of clarity and breadth of view to the serious issues raised. From this case the Association is learning afresh both the cost of representing the profession in these troubled times, and the inescapability of such burdens. The Executive Secretary is sobered as he reflects on the future burden of running in 1975 an International Congress like that so earnestly conducted at Moscow this summer; it was the Americans' turn then to offer to be next hosts, and rather to your Secretary's surprise the acceptance by the International Committee's Assembly on August 15 was unanimous.

The AHA is an association of private individuals, not of institutions, and its ability to represent our profession, both internationally and

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whenever a member's rights seem endangered, rests upon the strength of its membership. This year we saw more plainly that in 1969 an end had come to the great increase in membership since 1954, an increase which had been strengthening so materially both the AHA's voice and its financial position. It will be interesting to discover, as statistics come in, whether or how far this change reflects today's specific doubts about history's value, doubts which were so thoughtfully discussed by Vann Woodward in his presidential address last December. History as a discipline is, of course, not without fellows in such reflections. I must note that as of present writing the AHA membership does continue to increase slightly; yet now that the Council has lifted the requirement of membership for access to our Professional Register, the remarkably stable percentage of student members (as of September 1970 21½% of total members or 3,740) may fall somewhat and reduce the total.

The functioning of the Association's office itself, I think I can safely say, has improved during this year 1970 in spite of our various difficulties and urgencies. The Managing Editor's report testifies to this in his department. Two new staff members replacing less experienced workers, Eileen Gaylard in charge of my secretarial office, and Perry Long in charge of the membership rolls, have contributed notably to a sense of good order on the other two floors of our building. In the readjustments of duties and also in facing the weekly problems, I have particularly appreciated the dependability and forthrightness of John Rumbarger as Assistant Executive Secretary.

All the same, given the leveling off of income from dues, the pressures of inflation, and the usually unexpected but humanly inexorable demands upon our attention these days, the Association needs to be candid about the limits on what it can do. If members feel the importance of history's being firmly represented in the various areas detailed in the 1968 report on the AHA's functions, they will do well to urge membership on colleagues in history who have been taking the Association for granted. The Council will moreover have to consider raising annual dues, now or soon. The function of history in our society is too important, I believe we agree, for our step to falter now.

PAUL L. WARD, Executive Secretary

Report of the Managing Editor for the Year 1970

Beginning with volume 76, in February 1971, the *American Historical Review* will be published in annual volumes based on the calendar, not the academic, year. While some inconvenience is imposed on those who must bind the seven numbers of the extended volume 75, we believe that the change will be one for which readers of future volumes will be grateful; as years lose their hyphens, so it becomes easier to reduce a rough recollection of the year in which a review or article appeared to an exact reference. But every reform has unintended consequences; in this case, one that occurred (it is safe to say) to no one until I sat down to write this report is that the managing editor's yearly accounting for himself must take a radically different form from that of the past. When a volume ended with the June issue, he could, without straining to meet the printer's deadline, look back over the just completed volume and comfortably recite the pages printed, the numbers of articles published and books reviewed, and the fields in which they fell. Such figures will now be available only at the very end of December, too late to be included with the program of the Annual Meeting, but it is likely that such misplaced concreteness will be little missed. My reports hereafter will deal rather with problems that transcend the calendar; with developments during the preceding year that have affected or will affect the *AHR*; or with reflections growing out of the experience of the past year, or of several years, that may have some interest or applicability to the state of the profession. I hope that this last possibility will not be construed as a guaranteed annual pontification but rather as promising occasional observations that may be useful or revealing because of the special and probably unique vantage point of the editors of the *AHR*.

My second report, a year ago, dealt with the principal concern at the *AHR* office during 1968-69, the decision to sever our connection with the Macmillan Company and to publish the *AHR* ourselves. The past year has, I believe, completely vindicated that decision, from both the financial and operational standpoint. It should be said, too, that we could scarcely have come through our first year of publication so well without the imagination, experience, and tough-minded wisdom of Mrs. Louise Douglas,

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who, after handling our affairs at the Macmillan Company since the early part of 1968, agreed to join our staff in Washington. From foreign entanglements last year, we turned to domestic matters this year. A number of office procedures have been altered in the interest of greater economy and efficiency: to choose examples that recent reviewers will have noticed, request and instruction forms, acknowledgments, and reminders have been revised to provide greater clarity and to reduce paperwork; and reviewers are now sent edited copy instead of galley proofs, thus assuring greater faithfulness to reviewers' intentions and sharply reduced printers' charges for authors' alterations.

To some readers of the *AHR*, however, this claim to increased efficiency must seem a travesty in view of the lateness—from six weeks to two months—of the February, April, and June issues. One element in these delays was the sudden and lamented death of Mr. James Orrock, the technical representative for the *AHR* at the William Byrd Press, the man who planned and guided the journal on its extremely complicated course through the press. At the same time that Mr. Orrock's successors were learning the many details of procedures at the printing plant, we were faced at the *AHR* office with an almost complete turnover in staff. Miss Patricia M. Fox and Miss M. Rita Howe resigned and have since joined the Harvard University Press. Their tasks as assistant and then associate editors had long been too heavy for two people to handle in anything other than an atmosphere of perpetual crisis, and we have been able (thanks to our altered publishing arrangements) both to expand the staff and to devolve a number of functions, formerly in the province of the associate editors alone, to others. The result has been an organization with far more flexibility and amplitude. The new staff and the managing editor are benefiting greatly from the impressive experience of its senior members—Miss Nancy Lane, associate editor, was formerly associate editor of the *Political Science Quarterly*, and Miss Ann Hofstra, assistant editor, has been managing editor of *Victorian Studies*—and we have branched out in a new direction with the appointment of Mr. Edward C. Papenfuse, Jr., as assistant editor and bibliographer, with a mandate to devise more effective means of bibliographical control and intelligence than have been available to us in the past. But experience, enthusiasm, good teamwork, and flexibility cannot immediately conquer problems arising from a serious backlog of editorial work, the impossibility of any but the smallest overlap between old and new staff, and editorial policy in flux, and the implementation of a complex of canons and procedures that might have daunted even Lord Eldon, who lovingly presided over the intricacies of the early nineteenth-century Court of Chancery. We have all had to learn and to try to modify as we have learned, and it has raised

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hob with schedules. To be sure, academic publishing is notoriously casual about schedules, but we believe that the *AHR* has a special obligation to its very large and multifarious constituency, and we intend to assure appearance of the *AHR* in the nominal month of publication. Reaching this goal will also be expedited by the revision of procedures now in train in the membership and subscription department under the guidance of the new membership secretary of the Association, Mr. Perry Long. A former chief warrant officer of the U.S. Army, Mr. Long's experience should contribute greatly to more sophisticated service to the membership.

As if the staff situation were not enough to cope with, we have also had to confront the immediate challenge, long in prospect, of technological innovation. Since June the *AHR* has been printed by offset, a method that, to the knowing eye, robs us of the "bite" on the page of the traditional letterpress, but we stand to gain greatly in flexibility and, ultimately, in economy. The new press that has made this change possible produces the entire *AHR* in about twenty-four hours, but that means far more careful planning, in Richmond and in Washington, than was necessary when we could print piecemeal on the old presses: hence we are having to rework our schedules entirely and to learn in the most basic way what is possible in both technical and human terms. Beginning in February, the *AHR* will appear with a slight increase in page size (as the present page size was reduced in 1942 owing to another technological shift) but not, mercifully, in thickness. We shall also begin to set the annual index by computer to make possible the quick, easy, and cheap production of cumulative indexes, which will henceforward be issued at five-year intervals. In the future lies photocomposition, along with other radical changes dictated by quickly changing technology in the printing industry and by the need to cope with steadily rising costs.

Still, with all this enforced attention to editorial and technical trees, we have tried to keep the scholarly forest in sight. Review articles have been inaugurated as a regular feature of the *AHR*, and we have worked toward implementing statements of policy as to articles and reviewing—the results of much thought, discussion, and criticism—published in the issues for October and December 1970. The editors hope that these statements will clarify the special mission of the *AHR*, as they conceive it, in today's scholarly world, enriched—or beset—as it is by the multiplication of specialized periodicals. We believe that the contents of the *AHR* over the past year testify to the viability of that mission, and we intend to support scholarly accomplishment with the best we can muster in editorial and esthetic responsibility.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

This report must make brief mention of the pamphlets published by the Association, formerly issued by the Service Center for Teachers of History, but now to be known simply as AHA Pamphlets and for which I have assumed editorial responsibility. In the past year and a half we have carefully assessed the scholarly, educational, and business aspects of the pamphlet operation; inevitably production has not been maintained at the former level. We have changed printers, and we expect in the coming year to begin work on a general revision and expansion of the present series; a statement of policy will be printed in the *AHA Newsletter* during the coming year.

R. K. WEBB, Managing Editor

Report of the Treasurer

for the Year Ending June 30, 1970

At the close of the fiscal year 1969-70, the total assets of the American Historical Association amounted to \$1,206,127.27 (1968-69: \$1,172,463.99). This amount is made up of three major funds:

- a) *General Fund*—cash and permanent investments forming the endowment of the Association \$443,002.28
- b) *Special Funds and Grants*—permanent investments, restricted as to the use of income, and grants \$571,063.07
- c) *Plant Fund*—property and equipment \$192,061.07

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. Market value has changed sharply from day to day. On June 30, 1970 it was approximately \$158,000 lower than it was on June 30, 1969. The amount of investment income has shown a slight increase each year.

The 1969-70 budget was a deficit budget with an anticipated deficit of \$7,950. We fell short of our expected revenue and our expenses exceeded our estimates with the result that our expenses exceeded our revenue for the year by \$17,331.62. While this loss on the year's operations, amounting to less than 3% of the total budget, is not too serious, it does make clear that until income and expenses can be brought into a healthier relationship, new forms of expenditure must be avoided.

The pages which follow give the basic financial statements as presented by the auditors. All financial accounts have been audited by Main Lafrentz and Company, certified public accountants, whose report is on file at the headquarters of the Association where it is available for inspection by interested members. Filed at headquarters and also available for inspection is the report of the Fiduciary Trust Company, approved by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on the securities held in its custody.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Main Lafrentz & Co.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

OFFICES OR ASSOCIATED FIRMS
U.S.A., CANADA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA
GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST
AUSTRALIA, AFRICA

THE PRUDENTIAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20005
783-8632

The Executive Council
American Historical
Association

We have examined the balance sheet of the American Historical Association as of June 30, 1970, and the related statements of revenue and expenses and fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

It has been the practice of the American Historical Association to maintain its records on a general basis of cash receipts and disbursements except for the recognition of depreciation on the Plant Fund's depreciable assets. However, in order to more fairly present the operating results of the Association, recognition was given to a receivable in the amount of \$62,559.73 as of June 30, 1969, representing revenue for the *American Historical Review* for the period then ended. Similar revenue has been actually received and recorded as revenue prior to the end of the current year.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of the American Historical Association at June 30, 1970 (arising from cash transactions, except as noted in the preceding paragraph), and the related revenue collected, expenditures made, and fund balance changes during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period, except as noted above.

Main Lafrentz & Co.

Washington, D. C.
August 18, 1970

OFFICERS' REPORTS

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BALANCE SHEET (ON A CASH BASIS) JUNE 30, 1970 AND 1969

ASSETS

	1970	1969
General Fund		
Cash	\$ 23,189.14	\$ 300.00
Due from Macmillan Company		62,559.73
Deposits	925.00	425.00
Temporary investments, at cost (market value—\$6,687.20)	6,623.04	
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$427,074.43 and \$557,030.49)	412,265.10	416,323.92
Total General Fund	443,002.28	479,608.65
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash	233,090.76	144,024.35
Due from General Fund		14,902.16
Temporary investments, at cost (market value—\$53,894.05 and \$58,781.25)	53,376.96	59,970.00
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$189,366.35 and \$244,581.41)	182,799.89	182,799.89
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value—\$108,311.64 and \$126,257.41)	101,796.31	98,794.73
Total Special Funds and Grants	571,063.92	500,491.13
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	243,158.14	235,760.19
Less: Accumulated depreciation	51,097.07	43,395.98
Total Plant Fund	192,061.07	192,364.21
Totals	\$1,206,127.27	\$1,172,463.99

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 16.
The accompanying note is an integral part of these financial statements.

LIABILITIES

	1970	1969
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	\$ 836.05	\$ 1,259.80
Special escrow funds	600.00	600.00
Due to Special Funds and Grants		14,902.16
	1,436.05	16,761.96
Fund balance	441,566.23	462,846.69
Total General Fund	443,002.28	479,608.65
Special Funds and Grants Fund balances	571,063.92	500,491.13
Total Special Funds and Grants	571,063.92	500,491.13
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	192,061.07	192,364.21
Total Plant Fund	192,061.07	192,364.21
Totals	\$1,206,127.27	\$1,172,463.99

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND (ON A CASH BASIS) YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1970 AND 1969

	1970	1969
Revenue		
Dues	\$199,541.05	\$203,394.49
American Historical Review	165,229.41	65,900.38
Publication sales	37,333.22	42,439.34
Annual meeting	81,719.22	85,068.66
Professional Register	7,821.40	4,591.22
Service fees from contracts	24,999.33	21,497.25
Royalties	12,450.72	10,956.06
Investment income	27,346.17	25,873.34
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(944.82)	27,903.21
Miscellaneous	10,920.05	11,520.68
Total revenue	<u>566,415.75</u>	<u>499,144.63</u>
Expenses		
Salaries	115,550.74	107,287.80
Employee benefits	22,770.04	18,000.81
Travel	3,676.17	4,726.87
General insurance	1,064.78	471.00
Office expense	32,647.32	15,767.06
House operating expenses	8,840.89	10,070.60
Office furniture and equipment	7,397.95	2,226.47
Pamphlets and publications	43,605.58	50,168.04
American Historical Review		
Salaries	71,811.33	47,734.93
Notes and articles	5,751.56	3,330.50
Publication, printing and distribution	135,276.74	97,271.11
Office expense	9,001.31	14,825.34
Newsletter	25,324.06	20,547.61
Annual meeting	50,531.55	51,446.26
Council and committees	17,798.01	14,632.65
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch	1,000.00	500.00
Data processing expenses	11,872.60	14,782.52
Dues	2,020.00	2,126.50
Auditing and legal fees	13,266.69	15,706.41
Investment management fee	3,084.00	3,366.00
Miscellaneous	1,456.05	201.37
Total expenses	<u>583,747.37</u>	<u>495,189.85</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses (expenses over revenue)	<u><u>\$(17,331.62)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,954.78</u></u>

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of revenue noted on page 16.
The accompanying note is an integral part of these financial statements.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND COMPARED WITH BUDGET (ON A CASH BASIS) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1970

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Dues	\$199,541.05	\$210,000.00	\$(10,458.95)
American Historical Review	165,229.41	175,000.00	(9,770.59)
Publication sales	37,333.22	42,000.00	(4,666.78)
Annual meeting	81,719.22	85,000.00	(3,280.78)
Professional Register	7,821.40	5,500.00	2,321.40
Service fees from contracts	24,999.33	15,000.00	9,999.33
Royalties	12,450.72	11,000.00	1,450.72
Investment income	27,346.17	28,000.00	(653.83)
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(944.82)		(944.82)
Miscellaneous	10,920.05	10,000.00	920.05
Total revenue	566,415.75	581,500.00	(15,084.25)
Expenses			
Salaries	115,550.74	109,200.00	6,350.74
Employee benefits	22,770.04	19,000.00	3,770.04
Travel	3,676.17	3,000.00	676.17
General insurance	1,064.78	1,000.00	64.78
Office expense	32,647.32	50,000.00	(17,352.68)
House operating expenses	8,840.89	16,000.00	(7,159.11)
Office furniture and equipment	7,397.95	2,500.00	4,897.95
Pamphlets and publications	43,605.58	65,400.00	(21,794.42)
American Historical Review			
Salaries	71,811.33	74,200.00	(2,388.67)
Notes and articles	5,751.56	8,500.00	(2,748.44)
Publication, printing and distribution	135,276.74	105,000.00	30,276.74
Office expense	9,001.31	4,500.00	4,501.31
Newsletter	25,324.06	25,000.00	324.06
Annual meeting	50,531.55	51,500.00	(968.45)
Council and committees	17,798.01	13,000.00	4,798.01
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Data processing expenses	11,872.60	13,500.00	(1,627.40)
Dues	2,020.00	2,150.00	(130.00)
Auditing and legal fees	13,266.69	16,350.00	(3,083.31)
Investment management fee	3,084.00	3,650.00	(566.00)
Miscellaneous	1,456.05	5,000.00	(3,543.95)
Total expenses	583,747.37	589,450.00	(5,702.63)
Excess of expenses over revenue	\$ 17,331.62	\$ 7,950.00	\$ 9,381.62

Prepared on a cash basis, except for accrual of income noted on page 16.
The accompanying note is an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND
GRANTS (ON A CASH BASIS) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1970

Fund, Grant or Contract	Balances, July 1, 1969	Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1970
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$ 5,058.45	\$	\$ 234.62	\$	\$	\$ 5,293.07
Asia Foundation Grant for Travel Expenses and Membership Dues for Asian Historians	272.01	300.00			600.00	27.99 #
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	9,891.53		470.50		300.00	10,062.03
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	138,899.67		15,298.83	3,948.84(1)	10,957.71	147,189.63
Consortium of Professional Associa- tions for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs	36,867.77	311,682.57			320,966.79	27,583.55
COMPASS Planning Grant					3,017.47	3,017.47 #
Albert Corey Prize Fund	13,413.56		148.44		600.00	12,962.00
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,394.09		117.61			9,511.70
Endowment Fund	61,829.61	1,084.00	2,998.08			65,911.69
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	8,118.48	100.00	453.35		500.00	8,171.83
Feature Film Project - AHA	7,413.87 #			7,413.87		-0-
Ford Foundation Grants						
American-East Asian Relations Program		47,332.00			27,968.81	19,363.19
Bibliographies of British History	4,623.12				2,710.00	1,913.12
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	3,404.49		143.00			3,547.49
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	7,477.21		247.58			7,724.79
Joint Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment	1,908.98					1,908.98
Littleton-Griswold Fund	54,062.40		2,555.33			56,617.73
David M. Matteson Fund	145,242.97		11,816.95		1,471.93	155,587.99
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Grants						
Comparative Historical Statistics	3,536.25				463.57	3,072.68
Publication of American Colonial Society Court Records	2,724.70 #	4,476.65			1,000.00	751.95
Support of the Feature Films Project		63,000.00		7,413.87 #	25,422.79	30,163.34
Reserve for Extraneous Repairs and Renovations	3,324.16					3,324.16
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,362.16		76.30			1,438.46
Andrew D. White Fund	1,942.79		67.21			2,010.00
Totals	<u>\$500,491.13</u>	<u>\$427,975.22</u>	<u>\$34,627.80</u>	<u>\$3,948.84</u>	<u>\$395,979.07</u>	<u>\$571,063.92</u>

Debit balance

(1) Prior years' income transferred from General Fund

The accompanying note is an integral part of these financial statements.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (ON A CASH BASIS) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1970

	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, July 1, 1969	\$462,846.69	\$500,491.13	\$192,364.21
Additions			
Contributions, grants and contracts		427,975.22	
Income		34,627.80	
Transfer from General Fund of prior year's Beveridge Fund income credited to general operations		3,948.84	
Purchase of furniture and equipment (net) (from General Fund operations)			7,397.95
Total balances and additions	462,846.69	967,042.99	199,762.16
Deductions			
Excess of expenses over revenue	17,331.62		
Expenditures		395,979.07	
Transfer to Special Funds and grants of prior year's Beveridge Fund income credited to general operations	3,948.84		
Depreciation			
Buildings			4,817.30
Furniture and equipment			2,883.79
Total deductions	21,280.46	395,979.07	7,701.09
Balances, June 30, 1970	\$441,566.23	\$571,063.92	\$192,061.07

The accompanying note is an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT PLAN

Eligible employees are covered by a contributory retirement plan which is funded through the purchase of individual annuity contracts from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The Association follows the practice of recording as its expense the total premiums paid on such contracts in each fiscal year. The total charges against revenue on account of retirement insurance premiums for the year ended June 30, 1970, amounted to \$7,534.89. Credits for cancellation of annuity contracts upon termination of employment may, with the consent of the Association, be paid to the individual if the annuity has not been in force for more than five years, and if the individual is not moving to another institution having the same plan. Ownership of the annuity contracts vests in the individual after it has been in force for five years. To date, the Association has received no refunds as a result of employment terminations.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

23 December 1970

I. GENERAL

	15 December	
	1969	1970
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:		
Honorary	21	20
Life	415	420
Annual	16,734	17,983
Trustees	5	5
Fifty-year members	<u>27</u>	<u>33</u>
	<u>17,202</u>	<u>18,461</u>
Total paid membership, including life members	17,149	18,403
Delinquent members	1,529	1,727
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	<u>18,731</u>	<u>20,188</u>
GAINS:		
Life members	11	7
Annual members	<u>3,182</u>	<u>3,115</u>
LOSSES:		
Deaths—honorary members	0	0
Life members	4	2
Fifty-year members	4	0
Annual members	<u>56</u>	<u>34</u>
	64	36
Resignations	55	62
Drops	<u>1,814</u>	<u>1,569</u>
	1,933	1,665
Net gain	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,457</u>
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	<u>18,731</u>	<u>20,188</u>

OFFICERS' REPORTS

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

15 December

	1969	1970
Alabama	110	132
Alaska	17	14
Arizona	89	96
Arkansas	47	55
California	1,550	1,732
Colorado	200	198
Connecticut	500	531
Delaware	62	65
District of Columbia	426	447
Florida	227	255
Georgia	203	211
Guam	3	3
Hawaii	47	52
Idaho	26	38
Illinois	991	1,098
Indiana	428	419
Iowa	201	208
Kansas	170	176
Kentucky	182	196
Louisiana	132	142
Maine	99	113
Maryland	490	614
Massachusetts	1,029	1,130
Michigan	658	688
Minnesota	242	260
Mississippi	47	54
Missouri	327	338
Montana	41	43
Nebraska	107	115
Nevada	24	32
New Hampshire	92	104
New Jersey	692	751
New Mexico	65	62
New York	2,644	2,901
North Carolina	422	452
North Dakota	25	26
Ohio	761	802
Oklahoma	109	98
Oregon	149	157
Pennsylvania	1,159	1,294
Puerto Rico	15	18
Rhode Island	145	157
South Carolina	115	145
South Dakota	34	35
Tennessee	187	226
Texas	513	538
Utah	54	65

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

II. MEMBERSHIP BY STATES--Continued

15 December

	1969	1970
Vermont	70	76
Virgin Islands	2	2
Virginia	638	654
Washington	205	249
West Virginia	85	80
Wisconsin	456	436
Wyoming	6	23
Canada	514	651
Other Countries	520	461
	<u>18,352</u>	<u>19,918</u>
Address unknown	379	270
	<u>18,731</u>	<u>20,188</u>

III. MEMBERSHIP BY REGIONS

15 December

	1969	1970
New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1,935	2,111
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	5,473	6,072
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,605	1,717
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	3,294	3,443
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	611	688
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,907	1,991
Pacific Coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,473	2,761
Territories and Dependencies: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam . . .	20	23
Canada	514	651
Other Countries	520	461
Address Unknown	379	270
TOTAL	<u>18,731</u>	<u>20,188</u>

OFFICERS' REPORTS

IV. DEATHS REPORTED SINCE 15 DECEMBER 1969

Life Members:

- A. Griswold, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- R. Hofstadter, New York, New York

Annual Members:

- C. C. Adler, Jr., Clinton, New York
- S. L. Bernath, Beverly Hills, California
- W. C. Binkley, New Orleans, Louisiana
- P. Birdsall, St. Croix, Virgin Islands
- W. M. Brewer, Elberton, Georgia
- W. H. Calcott, Houston, Texas
- R. R. Coon, Denver, Colorado
- O. Crenshaw, Lexington, Virginia
- H. H. Cunningham, Athens, Georgia
- H. M. Dudley, Bethesda, Maryland
- W. F. Dunbar, Kalamazoo, Michigan
- W. F. Edgerton, Chicago, Illinois
- J. L. Eighmy, Shawnee, Oklahoma
- J. G. Greene, Orlando, Florida
- W. C. Grover, Silver Spring, Maryland
- M. E. James, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- E. N. Johnson, Amherst, Massachusetts
- A. W. Lever, Granville, Ohio
- E. Lewis, Oberlin, Ohio
- J. W. Long, Jr., Denton, Texas
- C. W. MacKaver, Chicago, Illinois
- K. A. MacKirdy, Waterloo, Ontario
- J. C. McGraw, Abilene, Texas
- T. P. O'Neill, St. Louis, Missouri
- W. H. Peifer, Springfield, Virginia
- R. D. Ricks, Mobile, Alabama
- E. C. Rodgers, Orlando, Florida
- C. Rossiter, Ithaca, New York
- P. L. Schmunk, Whitewater, Wisconsin
- H. F. Schwarz, Wellesley, Massachusetts
- W. E. Smith, Los Altos, California
- E. H. Svensson, Evergreen, Colorado
- H. R. Weisz, Rosedale, New York
- O. O. Winter, Bloomington, Indiana

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

HONORARY MEMBERS

Leopold von Ranke	1885-1886
William Stubbs	1899-1901
Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1899-1902
Theodor Mommsen	1900-1903
James Bryce	1906-1922
Benedetto Croce	1943-1952
Rafael Altamira	1944-1951
Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1944-1946
Pierre Caron	1944-1952
Aage Friis	1944-1949
Hu Shih	1944-1962
Johan Huizinga	1944-1945
Albert Frederick Pollard	1944-1948
Affonso de Escragnoille Taunay	1944-1958
George M. Trevelyan	1944-1962
George M. Wrong	1944-1948
Gaetano De Sanctis	1945-1957
Sir George Peabody Gooch	1945-1968
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	1952-1967
Constantine K. Zurayk	1952
Georges Lefebvre	1953-1959
Frederico Chabod	1955-1960
Pieter Geyl	1957-1966
Fuad Koprulu	1958
Sir Lewis Namier	1958-1960
Siliko Zavala	1958
Gerhard Ritter	1959-1968
Francois L. Ganshof	1960
Sir Keith Hancock	1960
Saukichi Tsuda	1960-1961
Edouard Perroy	1961
Sei Wada	1961-1963
Mario Toscano	1961-1968
Delio Cantimori	1963-1966
Sir Winston Churchill	1963-1965

OFFICERS REPORTS

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. A. Zaionchkovskii	1967

Minutes of the Council Meeting

AHA Offices, April 4, 1970

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:30 a.m. on April 4, 1970 at the AHA offices in Washington. In attendance were officers Robert R. Palmer, President; David M. Potter, Vice President; Elmer L. Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert K. Webb, Managing Editor; C. Vann Woodward, former president of the Association; regularly elected members Philip Curtin, Peter Gay, Felix Gilbert, Donald W. Treadgold, Lynn White, jr., William B. Willcox and John J. Rumbarger, Assistant Executive Secretary, by standing invitation. Dewey W. Grantham, by his own request, was not present and would not be in attendance until the *ad hoc* committee of which he is a member, investigating the charges raised against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, completed its work. John H. Franklin was also absent because he was out of the country.

After welcoming Mr. Treadgold, the Council accepted the minutes of its December 27 meeting without change. Approval of the following interim decisions by the Executive Committee was next voted: authorization for giving notice to the tenant at 404 A Street that the lease will not be renewed after July 15, 1970 (notice given March 1), appointment of Willie Lee Rose as chairman of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, appointment of Patricia A. Graham as member of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession to replace Mary Wright, appointment of J. Harvey Young as chairman of the Committee on the Beveridge and Dunning Prizes in place of Robert Wiebe, appointment of Henry A. Turner as chairman of the Committee on the Adams and Beer Prizes to replace Hanna Gray, and the appointment of Robert Johannsen as chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Teaching in place of Richard M. Douglas. The Council further nominated Elizabeth Brown of Brooklyn College to fill the vacancy left by Hanna Gray on the Committee on the Adams and Beer Prizes.

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Mr. Webb next reported on the status of the *Review*. He announced that, after a virtually complete turnover in staff, an able new staff was now well assembled. Miss Nancy Lane, formerly of the *Political Science Quarterly*, has assumed the duties of associate editor, with Miss Ann Hofstra, former editor of *Victorian Studies*, coming in June to fill the post of assistant editor. Mr. Webb will shortly add to his staff a professional bibliographer in order to exercise firmer control over the growing influx of books for listing and review, and to extend coverage of book publication into parts of the world where *Review* coverage has been spotty or non-existent.

Mr. Webb noted that the last two issues of the *Review* had fallen behind the expected publishing dates, partly because of technical difficulties at the printers and partly because of the changeover in staff; but he was confident that by summer the *Review* would again appear approximately on schedule. The volume year for the *Review* will be shifted to coincide with the calendar year, thus necessitating seven issues in the present Volume 75.

Mr. Webb explained that the pamphlet operation, which has now been moved from the Service Center to the *Review* office, will be oriented in the future toward the critical essay rather than the bibliographical form of the present series. Active work on the series is expected to begin in June with the arrival of Miss Hofstra.

Mr. Webb ended his report with an expression of concern about the shortage of good articles submitted to the *Review* in Latin American, African and some aspects of American history. While reaffirming his intention of keeping the *Review* free from the esoteric dialogues of specialists, he urged members of the Council to promote the *Review's* interest in encouraging the submission of articles in these underrepresented areas which would be methodologically or interpretatively interesting to the whole profession.

The Assistant Executive Secretary then reported for the *Newsletter* and Professional Register. Feeling that members need a better understanding of the *Newsletter's* functions, he proposed to print a statement of editorial policy in the June issue. The Council concurred in the advisability of this procedure. Mr. Woodward asked about replies to Mr. Waskow's statement in the "Professional Comment" section of the *Newsletter*. Mr. Rumbarger replied that two publishable replies had been received and would appear in June. Mr. Rumbarger also informed the Council of his intention of altering the present schedule of the *Newsletter*. Issues of the *Newsletter* will, henceforth, appear in September, November, January, March, and May.

The question of whether or not to require membership for participation in the Professional Register was next considered. Mr. Woodward noted that many of those joining the Professional Register, with the job market so

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critical, suffer a disappointment of false expectations. Mr. Potter thought the Association could provide this service to the profession, rather than making students feel coerced into joining the Association to get into the Professional Register. Mr. Rumbarger expressed concern that if its operation were to open up into an employment agency, the AHA machinery would be incapable of handling it. Mr. Kayser added that for the Association to run a public employment service might be inconsistent with its non-profit-making status. He suggested that regular student membership include Professional Register service. Mr. Ward noted the Register is now running a total of expenditures equal to twice its fees. Mr. Potter suggested separating the operation from Association membership and charging a sufficient fee to cover costs. Mr. Woodward then moved that the Executive Secretary be asked to investigate the feasibility of separating the Professional Register from membership, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to act on his findings. The motion was passed.

The Executive Secretary introduced for consideration a proposed prize under the will of a member, to take effect at least 20 years after the member's death, so as to allow funds to accrue sufficiently. This would be a substantial prize, to be given yearly for the best historical work in this country or elsewhere. Mr. White moved that the AHA accept the proposal, and Mr. Willcox amended to add the understanding that any departure from the practice of annual awards would be only under conditions of extraordinary necessity. It was so voted.

Mr. Ward brought to the attention of the Council that Kraus Reprint Co. ascertaining that the 1948-1957 volumes of *Writings on American History* were out of print from the Government Printing Office, had announced it would make reprints available next fall, for a necessarily large price. The AHA, however, finds it has a large stock of these volumes, which it is properly obliged to make available to libraries as well as members. An announcement of their availability will be made to members in the forthcoming *Newsletter*. Noting that Kraus has better facilities for reaching libraries, Mr. Ward moved that, in view of the good faith undertaking by Kraus to meet the need for these out-of-print volumes, the Association should inquire whether Kraus wishes to draw upon the Association's newly discovered stock of back copies of the *Writings* for the years 1949-57, on the understanding that it supply applicants with copies on a non-profit basis and say explicitly that this is by special arrangement with the American Historical Association in view of its discovery of a back stock.

The Council next took up the request by the CONPASS Board that the AHA continue to serve as the contracting officer and fiscal steward of CON-

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PASS affairs for the next two years. The Council approved this request and the proposed move of the housing of CONPASS from the basement of 400 A Street to the adjacent building upstairs of 404 A Street necessitated by the pressure for room by the enlarged AHA staff.

To provide all members next fall with the current addresses of their fellow AHA members, Mr. Ward asked the Council's approval for publishing the membership directory inexpensively as an edition of the *Newsletter*. He reminded the Council that past membership directories have been printed in the *Annual Report* by the Government Printing Office and that the last one, given its size, was two years late. Mr. White moved that the Council authorize the *Newsletter* membership directory as proposed, on a one-time basis. The motion was adopted.

Two matters arose concerning the International Congress of Historical Sciences meeting in Moscow. First, the Council authorized expenditures for any reception that the AHA's President should choose to arrange on that occasion. Second, the Council approved travel grants up to \$1,475.00 to help finance three AHA participants in the Moscow Congress, over and above the ACLS allocation of funds.

Matters bearing on the forthcoming Annual Business Meeting were then taken up. Mr. Palmer suggested securing the services of a parliamentarian for the Business Meeting again this year. The Council concurred and after a brief discussion of choice, left the selection of the parliamentarian to Mr. Palmer.

The Council next proceeded to discuss how it could best ensure the legitimacy of the votes at the Business Meeting. Mr. Palmer suggested reserving the front of the hall at the Business Meeting for members only, and Mr. Ward proposed that they be identified by a badge given at registration. Anyone not registering for the Annual Meeting could be informed, by a *Newsletter* announcement that proper identification could also be secured by members at a designated place at the time of the meeting. Costs, he noted, would be relatively low for such an arrangement.

Mr. Webb suggested that the Council might someday consider developing a structure for handling resolutions similar to the AAUP Resolutions Committee. Mr. Potter felt it essential to continue to allow resolutions from the floor at the Business Meeting.

Mr. Palmer then introduced two letters concerning the constitutional structure and activities of the AHA. In one Mr. Gilbert, while urging structural change to broaden representation in the Council, argued that the AHA should be primarily concerned with the professional status of the historian

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and restrict its activities in the scholarly field to a few issues of really urgent concern; the Association should not try to direct the development of historical studies in this country. The other (anonymous) urged the AHA be an innovator and initiative taker. Mr. White expressed his own belief that the AHA's responsibility is not merely the status of the profession but even more the state of the discipline. He listed a number of new areas which in his views needed historical attention and support, and then moved that "the AHA set up a committee to procure funding from the foundations for in-depth research in neglected historical areas which exhibit promise for insight into present concerns." Some objections were raised as to whether present organizations were not already exploring new areas, or whether such a concentrated thrust into new areas might not produce distortion and imbalance in history departments, or whether, in fact, most of the new topics he had mentioned as examples were not essentially interdisciplinary rather than simply historians' concerns. The matter was tabled until the next Council meeting, on the understanding that Mr. White would develop the matter further by letter.

The Council next considered an earlier request by the Committee on Quantitative Data, for the AHA to employ an additional professional to help with the collection of material and with representation before various bodies. Given the limits on AHA funds, the Council concluded that at present it could not provide added assistance of this sort to AHA committees.

The Council next gave attention to an inquiry from the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, which wished to know what support it could expect for the mandate specifically given it to gather statistics on its subject. Mr. Woodward noted that APSA is concluding a similar study at an estimated cost of \$10,000. Reminding the Council of its commitment, Mr. Potter urged all necessary support of the committee's mandate. Mr. Willcox suggested, however, that support should be based upon submission of an annotated budget. Mr. Curtin then moved that \$1,000 be granted for the continuation of the committee's work and for the planning of an annotated budget, upon the submission of which the Council can seek out special funding. The motion was adopted.

A request that the AHA establish a committee on academic freedom was next discussed. Mr. Webb pointed out some difficulties, such as the necessity of a large staff and the fact that a complex body of "common law" has grown up out of 30 years of AAUP experience. After Mr. White reported on an experimental collaboration between the American Mathematical Society and the AAUP, the Council asked the Executive Secretary to raise the matter,

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with other executive secretaries at the ACLS meeting in June and to report at the September meeting.

The Council responded favorably to a request to investigate the state of history in undergraduate study. In view of the large funding needed for such an undertaking, the Council authorized Mr. Ward to approach one or more foundations to get a better sense of the possibilities of a grant.

The Council received a proposal from the joint AHA-OAH *ad hoc* committee investigating the charges brought against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The committee's proposal was that the Council and the OAH Executive Board request the joint AHA-OAH Coordinating Committee of Historians on Federal Government Relations to devise at once machinery for prompt investigation of complaints, received by either organization against public or private repositories, involving the discriminatory treatment of researchers or the unwarranted denial of access to documents. The Council so voted, adding its strong hope that the *ad hoc* committee would in fact complete work by June (as its proposal indicated might be possible).

The Council then tabled a suggestion for establishing an AHA documentary and newsreel project until its September meeting, given the lack of time for adequate discussion.

Mr. Ward reported that having consulted with Mr. Daniel Boorstin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, he felt the AHA's own committee would do best to proceed independently for the time being, since the Commission is still in the early stages of development, and its plans are incomplete. Mr. Ward was instructed to communicate in this sense with the AHA committee and ask if it has any suggestions for activities beyond those already formulated.

The Council decided that its next meeting in September would extend over two working days.

The Council next considered and adopted the following resolution arising from the Committee on Ph.D. Programs:

Whereas, the federal government's efforts over recent years to encourage new Ph.D. programs in new universities is having results very uneven in quality, and

whereas, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has developed with some care a preliminary accreditation program which involves specific attention to each new Ph.D. program for a field like history, and

whereas, any regularized practice of enforcing reasonable minimum standards for such new programs is likely to influence helpfully current efforts toward more responsible discussion and decision-making generally,

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the American Historical Association wishes to urge other regional accrediting agencies to adopt at the earliest possible date similar programs for the field-by-field accreditation of new Ph.D. programs, and

suggests in particular that the North Central Association's program and others to the same effect consider strengthening the on-site examination (e.g., by a visiting historian for a proposed new Ph.D. program in history) by first sending the institution's papers of application to at least two other specialists (e.g., historians on the agency's panel), preferably persons from different types of institutions and differing subspecialties from his, asking them to formulate questions for the visitor to investigate.

The Council then considered a request for AHA support of a proposal submitted by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. The proposal envisions establishing a State Department intern program, under which a few selected young scholars would work in the Historical Office of the Department. The Council found a few sections of the proposal vague and instructed the Executive Committee to ask for clarification, with power to act on the understanding that this action would not be to the disadvantage of other AHA proposals for funding.

The Council then endorsed a project by the Society of American Archivists for investigating the durability of paper, although the AHA's financial situation ruled out any monetary contribution.

Mr. Ward called attention to a request from the American Council on Education for a contribution in support of the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, formed recently in view of the Nixon administration budget cuts in the educational areas. Mr. Ward pointed out to the Council that the AHA has been somewhat successful in its recent efforts with other associations to keep in force certain government programs and clarify others. He felt that the AHA can probably best serve historians' interests by continuing to bring its weight to bear on specific issues, where it has some standing as an expert body. The Council instructed the Executive Secretary to respond that in view of its limited financial resources and its character as a specialized academic organization, the AHA does not feel able to contribute at this time.

Mr. White made inquiries of the Executive Secretary as to what action the AHA was contemplating in view of the threatened ending of the NDEA language and area programs. Mr. White was concerned that this loss would reduce the strength of newly emerging historical studies. Mr. Ward said the AHA has not as yet seen reason to act in this matter, but that he was closely in touch with the situation through membership on a new Committee on National Priorities for International Education.

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The Council closed the meeting by designating September 25 and 26 for its next meeting.

PAUL L. WARD
Executive Secretary

Minutes of the Council Meeting

AHA Offices, September 25 and 26, 1970

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:30 a.m., September 25, 1970 at the AHA offices in Washington. In attendance were officers Robert R. Palmer, President; David M. Potter, Vice President; Elmer L. Kayser, Treasurer; Paul L. Ward, Executive Secretary; Robert K. Webb, Managing Editor; C. Vann Woodward, former president of the association; regularly elected members Philip Curtin, Felix Gilbert, Donald W. Treadgold, William B. Willcox, John Hope Franklin; and John J. Rumbarger, Assistant Executive Secretary, by standing invitation. Martin Ridge, Managing Editor of the *Journal of American History*, representing the OAH, and Thomas J. Hughes of Keller and Heckman, counsel for the AHA, attended by invitation for the morning's discussion. Dewey W. Grantham, by his own request, was not present and would not be in attendance until the *ad hoc* Committee of which he is a member, investigating the charges raised against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, completed its work. Peter Gay and Lynn White, Jr. were also absent because they were out of the country.

After welcoming Mr. Franklin, the Council accepted the minutes of its April 4 meeting without change. The Council next received the report of the joint AHA-OAH *ad hoc* Committee to investigate the charge against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and related matters.

Mr. Palmer informed the Council of the resignation on July 14, 1970 from the *ad hoc* Committee of Alfred D. Chandler who had left the country that day to do research in Europe. Two letters dealing with the FDR Library case were next laid before the Council. One, from Norman Cantor, Distinguished Professor of History, SUNY, Binghamton, asked that the AHA "withdraw from consideration of the case in favor of the two Congressional committees that . . . are now investigating the matter." The second communication, signed by Paul W. Gates, Walter LaFeber, Joel

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Silbey, Richard Polenberg, and Michael Kammen of Cornell University and addressed to the Council stated their deep concern about the controversy and urged "that the facts of the case . . . be made immediately available both to the profession and to interested governmental agencies."

Mr. Palmer then informed the Council that, to date, the association's handling of the *ad hoc* Committee's report had been subject to the advice of the counsel, Keller and Heckman, in the person of Mr. Hughes. On the latter's advice the report had not been made available to Council members. Mr. Hughes, in turn, explained that the caution he advised was due to a strong possibility that some form of legal restraint would be sought by one of the involved parties, postponing indefinitely the publication of the report. In order to preclude this possibility, Hughes advised that the principal interested parties be given reasonable opportunity to read and reply to the report before the Council made any decision regarding publication, with the further understanding that should the Council then decide to publish the *ad hoc* Committee's report, it would make equally available any such replies received.

Mr. Kayser moved that the Council adopt the recommendations of Mr. Hughes, and offer those who would then receive the unpublished report sixty days in which to reply. In the course of the ensuing discussion the status of the relevant parties involved in the FDR Library case was examined. Mr. Treadgold then offered a substitute motion to Mr. Kayser's, stipulating 1) that the members of the governing bodies of the AHA and OAH receive copies of the unpublished report in strictest confidence; 2) that the archivist of the United States, the director of the Harvard University Press, the president of the Society of American Archivists, and Professor Francis L. Loewenheim also receive the unpublished report in strictest confidence; 3) that these latter named individuals be invited to reply to it within thirty days of its receipt by them, and that the Council not reach a decision on publication of the report itself before then; 4) that the files of the *ad hoc* Committee be made available to those invited to reply, under the rules proposed by the *ad hoc* Committee; 5) that the three Congressmen who had written the AHA to express their interest in the Roosevelt Library case, be informed that they could, upon written request, receive copies of the unpublished report in strictest confidence; 6) and that the OAH Executive Board be immediately informed of the Council's actions, and invited to concur in them. Mr. Woodward called the question. The Treadgold substitute amendment passed unanimously.

The Council empowered Mr. Hughes to contact the parties designated in part two of the Treadgold motion and arrange the details of submitting

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and receiving their replies. The Council also adopted Mr. Hughes' earlier suggestion that all replies received within the agreed time limit would be distributed with the report, should the Council, at a later date, decide to publish it. Mr. Hughes was instructed to so inform those whom he contacted. The meeting recessed at 12:30 p.m. for lunch.

The meeting resumed at 1:45 p.m. with all present except Mr. Ridge. The Council approved the following statement for release to the public concerning the status of the *ad hoc* Committee's report on the FDR Library. "The Council has received the report of the AHA-OAH *ad hoc* Committee on the Roosevelt Library. The opportunity to reply is being given to certain interested parties, and no decision on publication will be made by the AHA Council until these parties have indicated whether or not they will reply."

Mr. Ward next brought to the Council's attention the report of its *ad hoc* Committee to investigate the case of Elizabeth Melton Racine who alleged plagiarism of her Master's thesis. After considering the report, the Council approved forwarding it to the AAUP's Committee on Professional Ethics as an expression of scholarly opinion on the matter. Mr. Hughes at this point left the meeting.

Mr. Woodward brought Professor Herbert Aptheker's request that the AHA consider investigating what could be new and irregular restrictions placed upon access to Justice Department records in the National Archives. The request was referred to the AHA-OAH Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government.

The Council next approved the following Executive Committee actions taken since its last meeting, April 4, 1970:

Date	Action Considered	Result
5/25/70	Appointment of K. C. Liu to Committee on American-East Asian Relations	Approved
6/1/70	Appointment of Vartan Gregorian as Program Chairman for Annual Meeting, 1971	Approved
6/1/70	Travel Money for 1970 Boston Meeting, c. \$2,000 for scholars from abroad	Approved
6/1/70	Professional Register <i>Bulletin</i> available to Non-Members for \$4.00 per year	Approved
6/23/70	Opening Separate CONPASS Checking Account	Approved

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7/8/70 Request for AHA Support of a Proposal Sub- Approved
 mitted by the Society for Historians of
 American Foreign Relations

Mr. Kayser next submitted the Annual Report of the Treasurer. Upon motion it was approved.

Mr. Ward then submitted the Annual Report of the Executive Secretary, which was approved on motion.

Mr. Webb submitted the Annual Report of the Managing Editor, which was also approved.

Messrs Webb, Ward, and Rumbarger then absented themselves. On motion by Mr. Kayser, Messrs Ward and Webb were re-appointed for terms of three years, 1971-74. The Council also determined the relevant salaries.

The Council moved on to discuss and approve a number of arrangements for the Business Meeting to be held on December 29 in Boston. Mr. Alfred H. Kelly was named parliamentarian and the use of voting cards by the members was approved. On motion, the Council approved the preparation of a printed agenda for the meeting and other pertinent information, including the revised Constitution, to be mailed to the membership with the program of the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Webb asked the Council to approve the use of monies drawn from the Matteson Fund to help finance the publication of a regular five-year index to the *AHR*, which has been publishing ten or twenty-year indices. Approval was given. Mr. Ward brought before the Council the request of the Pacific Coast Branch, submitted through Mr. Gerald T. White, that the terms of the AHA's annual subvention be modified. Upon Mr. Ward's recommendation, the Council approved an increase in the subvention from \$1000 to \$1500 per annum.

The Council next considered the proposal of Mr. Benjamin B. Wolman of New York City that the association cooperate with him in the publication of international annual surveys of history. Mr. Ward informed the Council that Wolman's proposal had been considered by the AHA's Committee on Information Services, and that its Chairman Howard Cline had written Wolman stating in detail why it was not a feasible undertaking for the association. The Council agreed to concur in this action.

Mr. Rumbarger brought to the Council's attention a letter, dated September 15, 1970 and received September 17, from Mrs. Sandi E. Cooper informing him that Professor Berenice Carroll of the University of Illinois had contacted Sidney Burrell, Local Arrangements Chairman for the Annual Meeting, to make arrangements for a child care center at the meeting. Mrs.

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Cooper was writing to support that request on behalf of the Women's Caucus and further explained that the Caucus's request included the provision of supervisory personnel. In the ensuing discussion, the Council noted the financial and legal complications that could arise from such an activity and the difficulties entailed in meeting the request on such short notice. Mr. Rumbarger was asked to contact the Local Arrangements Committee and to determine the feasibility of a day care center. The Executive Committee of the Council was authorized to decide whether or not a child day care center would be established, and, if it were, what restrictions and limitations would be placed upon its operation.

On motion, Mr. Palmer adjourned the meeting at 5:45 p.m. until 9:00 a.m. Saturday, September 26, 1970.

When the Council resumed its meeting Saturday morning at 9:00 a.m., it was joined by John K. Fairbank as non-voting member. Its first item of business was a recommendation from Sidney Burrell, Local Arrangements Chairman for the 1970 Boston Meeting, that the association consider computerizing the procedures for registration and locator file, to provide quicker and less cumbersome locator service, as proposed by Pitronim, Inc. of Brookline, Massachusetts. Mr. Ward also laid before the Council a memorandum on the matter from Thomas Helde, 1969 Local Arrangements Chairman, who with Joseph Schiebel (sub-Committee Chairman for the 1969 locator file) had taken part in a discussion with the Pitronim representatives at the AHA offices in mid-September; Helde expressed himself as favorably impressed by the possibilities of the proposed system despite recognizing serious questions of a practical nature. In view of the large expense involved, and since the proposed procedure had yet to receive its first trial, the Council after discussion decided it could not be introduced this year but asked the Executive Secretary to bring it to the attention of the 1971 Local Arrangements Chairman upon the latter's appointment, for a possible proposal to the Council next spring.

The next item on the agenda was a petition to amend the association's Constitution so that the composition of the Council would reflect occupational categories and varying levels of professional rank. Potter's motion that the sense of the Council was for increasing the number of seats passed without objection.

Mr. Curtin moved to increase the number of regularly elected members from eight to twelve by constitutional amendment. During discussion Mr. Woodward introduced a substitute amendment to increase the number of elected Council seats to sixteen. Mr. Webb's amendment to reduce the number of *ex officio* Council members was rejected. After some discussion

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the question was called, and Mr. Woodward's substitute proposal was defeated. Mr. Curtin's original motion to amend Article V Section 1b of the Constitution passed. It reads: "Elected members, *twelve* in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI. These members shall be elected for a term of four years; *three* to be elected each year, except in the case of election to complete unexpired terms."

The Council then voted to implement the new provisions, provided they are accepted by the membership, by obtaining nominations for six vacancies at the next annual election, three for four year terms and three for terms of one, two, and three years each.

Further discussion of the recent petition to amend the Constitution found the Council agreed that the quotas and occupational categories proposed were discriminatory, unrepresentative, and administratively unworkable. Mr. Treadgold, on motion seconded by Mr. Curtin, proposed that the Council ask the Business Meeting to instruct the Nominating Committee to give due consideration to factors other than publication, which are pertinent to the promotion and advancement of historical scholarship. After some discussion, Mr. Treadgold's resolution was passed. It states: "*Resolved*, the Nominating Committee be instructed in selecting nominees to attempt to draw upon the capacities of the full range of membership to make contributions to the advancement of historical studies in America, taking into account age, sex, ethnic background and employing institution."

Mr. Palmer introduced the proposals of Messrs Banner and Starr of Princeton University for the reform of the association (cf. *AHA Newsletter*, September [Vol. VII, No. 6], 1970). After discussion of the questions raised and problems cited, the Council passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that a Board of Review be created to investigate and recommend changes in the organization and functions of the American Historical Association. The Board shall be named by the President of the association and shall report directly to the membership at large. The Board shall consider, among others, such matters as the governance and committee structure of the association, the Annual Meeting, and the possibility of decentralization of some aspects of the association's activities. The Board shall be empowered to name a staff associate to assist its inquiry."

Mr. Fairbank opened a discussion of the nature of the association's leadership role both within the profession and in society at large. Mr. Ward was asked to solicit and receive statements bearing on the social function of historical knowledge. Mr. Woodward warned that any association statement prepared might have a dogmatic quality, which should be avoided at all costs. Mr. Webb felt that the topic could be assigned to someone as part of

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the new pamphlet series he is editing. It was the sense of the meeting that the pamphlet format would be the most appropriate way of bringing an individual historian's ideas to the public without appearing to place an AHA doctrinal seal on them. It was agreed that Ward would assemble relevant statements on the subject for the Council's consideration.

The Council recessed for lunch at 12:30 p.m. At 1:15 the meeting resumed.

The eleventh item on the agenda was a group of projects for which outside funding would have to be sought. For the Council's information, Mr. Ward discussed two projects which had a high degree of priority and for which funding seemed, at this date, quite likely. One, sponsored by the AHA Committee on Information Services, was an application to the National Science Foundation for a grant to study the bibliographic needs of the profession and to suggest a technological apparatus that would best service them. The second was a project to arrange colloquia of USSR and USA historians prior to the meeting of the International Congress of Historians in 1975.

Of the proposals listed on the agenda, Mr. Curtin suggested that the one dealing with the preservation, ordering, and use of documentary and television materials for historical research deserved a high priority. He moved the establishment of a committee, which could seek funding while, at the same time, it explored the scope of the problem and ways to cooperate with agencies already concerned. After some discussion, the motion passed without objection.

Mr. Ward then spoke for the project to establish a new journal on the problems of teaching history. Long the goal of several association committees, it now appeared that SUNY, Stony Brook would offer to house and help finance the journal, but initially some outside money would be needed. When asked what its relation would be to the AHA, Ward stated that the association would be its official sponsor and that the Council should nominate and approve its editor. Mr. Willcox's motion for Council endorsement of this project passed without objection.

Mr. Palmer brought up Council-member Lynn White's proposal that the association seek funds to encourage historical research in neglected areas that have promise of insight into present concerns. Mr. Fairbank pointed out that this activity might conflict with other research grant activities in which the association was represented. Mr. Palmer stated that for the association to decide what was "innovative" would be for it to come too close to saying what was "official" history. Mr. Webb stated that what White was proposing seemed better suited to scholarly conferences than to selecting

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individual researchers. There was general agreement on this point and, on motion, Mr. Ward was asked to approach the ACLS with the idea of co-sponsoring a series of conferences to develop new approaches to historical research in areas of social concern.

The Council turned to a request for a major survey of undergraduate education. Mr. Ward stated that the idea had the strong support of former Executive Secretary, Boyd Shafer, who wanted a study done which would be similar to the Perkins-Snell study of graduate education. Mr. Potter objected that the association should concentrate on the problems of graduate education, particularly in the light of a tightening job market. There was general agreement on this point and Mr. Ward was asked to refer the matter to the Committee on Ph. D. Programs.

The Council next approved the expenditures of the Committee on the Status of Women, but voted not to print and mail its report to the membership; instead the report would be advertised in the *Newsletter* and made available to members who wrote and requested it.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 3:15 p.m.

Minutes of the Council Meeting

Boston, Massachusetts, December 27, 1970

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:30 a.m. on December 27, 1970 in the Jefferson Room of the Sheraton Boston Hotel. Robert R. Palmer, president, presided, and those in attendance were Elmer L. Kayser, treasurer; Paul L. Ward, executive secretary; Robert K. Webb, managing editor; John K. Fairbank (non-voting) and C. Vann Woodward, former president; elected members Philip D. Curtin, John H. Franklin, Peter Gay, Felix Gilbert, Dewey W. Grantham, Donald W. Treadgold, and William B. Willcox; Joseph R. Strayer, vice-president elect, by the Council's invitation; and John J. Rumbarger, assistant executive secretary, by standing invitation. Absent were Lynn White, jr., because of an unavoidable engagement elsewhere, and David Potter, vice-president, because of illness. On motion of Mr. Kayser the Council voted to extend to Mr. Potter its sympathies and to wish him a speedy recovery from his illness.

Mr. Palmer reported that the Council would be joined after lunch by Gordon A. Craig of Stanford University and John A. Schutz of the University of Southern California, as officers of the Pacific Coast Branch, and by Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University for discussion of procedures at the Business Meeting. On motion of Mr. Kayser the Council voted authorization for payment of Mr. Kelly's expenses and a hundred dollar honorarium as parliamentarian.

The Council first approved the minutes of its September 25 meeting after a brief discussion and a few minor changes. It next voted to approve the following actions of the Executive Committee taken since that meeting:

- 1) Approval of the amendments voted by the Pacific Coast Branch to its constitution on September 5, 1970; but reserving for further discussion between the PCB and the AHA the wording of Section I, Article III.
- 2) Appointment of William L. Neumann of Goucher College to the Joint Com-

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mittee on the Historian and the Federal Government, replacing Charles A. Barker, who is in India for the year.

3) Authorization to drop *Birth of a Nation* from the Feature Film Project on the advice of scholars who concluded that the film could be abused and distort the purpose of the project.

4) Extension of the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee on the History Education Project through to the end of the academic year 1971-72.

5) Publication and circulation of the draft report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession to all members of the AHA.

6) Appointment of Ari Hoogenboom of Brooklyn College as local arrangements chairman for the 1971 Annual Meeting, and of Pierre Henri Laurent of Tufts University as program chairman for the 1972 Annual Meeting. (In view of the importance of such appointments, Mr. Ward suggested that the Council review the long-standing procedures for securing chairmen for these two annual meeting committees, and the Council voted to do so at its forthcoming September meeting.)

In response to a question from Mr. Woodward, Mr. Ward reported that the line for the members' signature on the ballot distributed for the recent election of officers, had been included by clerical decision only. It was agreed that ballots hereafter would not invite members' signatures. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Palmer reported that the current Nominating Committee had considered all unsigned ballots as valid.

The treasurer, Mr. Kayser, next asked the Council to approve a proposed budget for the fiscal year 1971-72 and the revised budget for 1970-71. He pointed out that the budget for 1971-72 presupposed that the Council would approve an increase in the dues of regular members from \$15 to \$20. Mr. Gay suggested that the Council explore some way of raising membership dues proportionate to the rank and/or status of the membership. In the ensuing discussion, several methods of implementing this idea were discussed, but none seemed feasible given the general characteristics of the association's membership. Mr. Curtin noted that the percentage of the proposed increase in the dues was approximately equal to the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar since the time the dues were last fixed. It was agreed to defer approval of the dues increase itself until after conclusion of all other business that might affect the picture of need. Upon motion of Mr. Woodward, the Council accordingly voted to approve the proposed budget for the fiscal year 1971-72.

The next item on the agenda was acceptance of recommendations by the association's various committees. The first of these were the recommendations submitted by the Committee on Teaching in the Schools. These called for continuation of the Service Center as an active agency of the association, through such activities as issuing at least six broadsides per year in lieu of the pamphlets no longer under Service Center aegis, con-

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tinuing or increasing the number of Service Center conferences, and responding actively to requests for assistance at all levels of teaching. The committee noted that these steps would require additional personnel and funds in the Washington office. Further recommendations were that the committee be more fully involved in the History Education Project and similar activities, and that any journal devoted to the teaching of history be primarily focussed on pre-college instruction, with strong representation of the committee on the body directing the journal.

In response to a general question by Mr. Franklin, Mr. Ward reminded the Council that it had approved in September the project to establish such a journal at Stony Brook on the basis that the choice of an editor would be subject to Council approval. Members of an editorial board should be, he felt, named by the editor subject to the same approval. The association would presumably collect the subscriptions for the journal but all editorial operations would be located at Stony Brook. Mr. Ward further noted, however, that a freeze in the hiring policy at Stony Brook would delay the appointment of an editor for at least the coming academic year.

In response to a question from Mr. Woodward, Mr. Ward pointed out that the plan was to seek outside foundation funds to supplement local university support for the initial phase, until the journal could become self-sustaining. Mr. Willcox pointed out that the committee's recommendation requested the Council to place more money and staff in the activities of the Service Center for Teachers. Was the Council prepared to do this, he inquired. Mr. Ward replied that he saw no way at the moment to increase the Service Center's present budget allocation of \$10,000. Hence, it would not seem possible to increase the Washington personnel connected with the center or go beyond its present scale of operation.

Mr. Palmer asked for an explanation of the broadside project which the committee was endorsing. Mr. Rumbarger explained that the broadsides were an attempt to encourage utilization of historical materials and narratives in classrooms. They were designed to be low cost and easily reproduced so that they might be placed directly in the hands of students for discussion and study purposes. Mr. Gay wondered if such a project were feasible given the vast amounts of educational materials that are available to school teachers. Could and should, he wondered, the association attempt to compete in the market with the producers of these goods? Mr. Ward replied that he understood the committee's recommendation of six broadsides per year to be an expression of their commitment to the project in general. It was not within the scope of the resources in the executive secretary's office to get involved in a publishing venture of that magnitude,

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and the Service Center would properly confine itself to publishing experimental broadsides rather than undertaking a major publishing venture.

Mr. Palmer concluded that it was impossible for the Council to approve the Committee on Teaching in Schools' recommendations without specifying a limit on the amount of funds and staff personnel at the disposal of the committee. Upon motion the Council approved the recommendations of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools, to the extent possible within the existing limits of the current budget.

The next committee recommendation was that of the Joint Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. The committee sought council approval of its plan to establish an *ad hoc* committee, with other concerned disciplines, to seek establishment of a twenty year rule for automatic declassification of all possible government documents not previously declassified. The committee would not seek to have this rule applied, for example, to census documents. Mr. Palmer pointed out that the committee's recommendation did allow for participation by archivists if the latter so desired. Upon motion the Council voted to approve the recommendations of the joint committee (for full text see minutes of the Business Meeting December 29).

The next business before the Council was the report of the Joint AHA-OAH *ad hoc* Committee to Investigate Charges against the FDR Library. Mr. Ward first recapitulated the developments since the Council's last meeting. The committee report, Mr. Ward stated, was eventually released to the public on December 20, 1970.

The Council then took up the problem of distributing the Leopold Committee report. After considerable discussion of the need to make the report fully available for reference, motion was made and carried to print it in the association's Annual Report subject to advice of the association's counsel. Mr. Kayser then moved that the Leopold Committee be discharged with the very great thanks of the Council for the service that it had performed for the profession. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Gilbert then suggested that the Council accept the *ad hoc* committee's recommendations numbered seven to twelve and refer them to the Joint Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government with the instructions to devise ways to implement them, such implementing recommendations to be subject to Council's approval in April. Mr. Grantham observed that these recommendations of the joint *ad hoc* committee did not ask either association to do more than this. The Council postponed for the moment further discussion of the report's recommendations.

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The next business of the Council was a consideration of the recommendations expected from the Committee on the Status of Women. Mr. Ward read a letter from committee chairman Rose addressed to President Palmer which emphasized the committee's hope that its recommendation for a paid executive secretary to deal with the problem of women in the profession would be implemented. Mrs. Rose explained that the committee had measures that would not place the association in a posture of opposition to departmental chairmen and deans. Such opposition, the committee believed, would only tend to polarize the profession and so prevent formulation and development of new attitudes as to promotion and employment of women. The committee believed that a person concentrating on the problems of hiring and promotion of women within the profession was essential to its approach to the problem.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Kayser explained that the association's existing office facilities were already cramped to a point which would make it most difficult to add another staff person. Mr. Curtin raised the possibility of finding a competent woman in one of the local universities who could be persuaded to take the job and whose university might prove willing to provide the requisite office space. The Council was agreed that anyone accepted for the position of the executive secretary under discussion must be based in the Washington area, if not in the association's offices. But Messrs. Strayer and Kayser urged that the association move cautiously in the area of establishing an executive secretary whose sole duty would be to concern herself with the needs of a particular group within the association, at least until completion of the Review Board's re-examination of the association's functions and actions. Messrs. Woodward, Gay, and Fairbank urged that the association make a strong and positive commitment to the policies and principles advocated by the Committee on the Status of Women. Mr. Gilbert reminded the Council that it had agreed in September on the importance also of collecting statistical data as to the state of the profession. Mr. Webb mentioned the possibility that the association add another full-time member to the staff, competent to undertake any number of specific tasks dealing with professional problems in general, among which those of women would receive priority. After noting that it was not now appropriate to act on the committee's report because it had not yet been submitted formally, the Council passed the following resolution:

The Council of the American Historical Association expresses its agreement in principle with the positions and policies on the status of women which were submitted to the membership by the association's Committee on the Status of Women in their draft report of November 9, 1970.

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The Council recessed for lunch.

After lunch the Council welcomed Mr. Craig, president of the Pacific Coast Branch and the branch's secretary, Mr. Schutz. Mr. Craig proceeded with a report to the Council, outlining the PCB's operations, and adding his belief that the organization was in sound health. The main business of the PCB's Council for the past eighteen months, Mr. Craig informed the Council, had been the re-drafting of the PCB constitution. The constitutional amendments had been accepted by the PCB Council and membership, but had also needed approval from the AHA's Council. Such approval had more recently been supplied by AHA Executive Committee action, with only Article III, Section I, remaining unsettled for the moment. Mr. Ward observed that it would be the part of wisdom on both the AHA and the PCB to refer the matter of the larger relationship of the two bodies to each other to the Review Board which would begin its operations in the coming year. Mr. Craig and Mr. Schutz both agreed that the increase voted by the Council in the annual subvention from the association was generous, and that the PCB could operate constitutionally in the absence of approval of the new wording of Article III, Section I.

The next item of business before the Council was approval of the prize committee awards. The recommendations of the prize committees on this subject were duly accepted by the Council, which voted that the first award of the Troyer Steele Anderson Prize should be in the amount of \$500.

The Council then returned to the recommendations of the Joint *ad hoc* Committee to Investigate the Charges against the FDR Library, copies of its report having been brought in. After a general discussion, Mr. Treadgold moved formally to "approve the twelve recommendations of the Joint *ad hoc* Committee to Investigate the Charges against the FDR Library and Related Matters, contained in its final report, and request the Joint Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government to recommend to the Councils of the OAH and the AHA—to the latter, if possible, at its April 1971 meeting—the adoption of any measures the joint committee deems advisable to implement recommendations seven through twelve." The motion was passed without opposition, Mr. Grantham abstaining.

The Council next considered special recommendations from two prize committees. The Committee on the Adams and Beer Prizes had suggested that the two prizes might best be awarded by two separate committees; the Council preferred to ask the committee to give a more deliberate trial to the possibility of operating two separate sub-committees in determining winners, while as one committee handling from year to year the difficult problem of the overlap of the two awards. As to the committee's wish that

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the Adams Prize be given every year, the Council wished further information on the terms proposed. Secondly, the Committee on the Beveridge Award wished the Council to again consider the question of the value of continuing such prizes; the Council felt that this question would better be handled by the Review Board which is about to be appointed.

The Council next considered the following nominations from the Committee on Committees to the association's committees:

Standing Committees:

Committee on Committees—Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, chairman (ex officio); Elmer Louis Kayser, The George Washington University (ex officio); R. K. Webb, editor, *American Historical Review* (ex officio); David M. Potter, Stanford University (ex officio); Charles O. Hucker, University of Michigan; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; Elizabeth Eisenstein, American University; Hollis Lynch, Columbia University;* Bickford O'Brien, University of California at Davis.*

Committee on the Harmsworth Professorship—Don E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University, chairman; Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (ex officio); Fletcher M. Green, University of North Carolina; David M. Potter, Stanford University (ex officio); David B. Davis, Yale University.*

Committee on Information Services—Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, chairman; Martin Ridge, editor, *Journal of American History*; Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University; R. Stuart Hoyt, University of Minnesota; W. Stull Holt, University of Washington; R. K. Webb, editor, *American Historical Review* (ex officio); Mary Dunn, Bryn Mawr.*

Committee on International Historical Activities—Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, chairman (ex officio); 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; Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College (reappointed); S. Frederick Starr, Princeton University;* Lloyd Gardner, Rutgers University.*

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund—Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota, chairman; Gerald Gunther, Stanford University; Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Leonard Levy, Claremont Graduate School; Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley; Hiller B. Zobel, Boston College.*

* New member this year

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Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History—Howard R. Lamar, Yale University, chairman; J. Russell Major, Emory University; David A. Shannon, University of Virginia; Charles S. Campbell, Claremont Graduate School; W. D. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati; Avery Andrews, The George Washington University;* Barton Bernstein, Institute of Advanced Study, Urbana;* John Mundy, Columbia University.*

Committee on the Professional Register—John J. Rumbarger, American Historical Association, chairman (ex officio); Elmer Louis Kayser, The George Washington University (ex officio); Roger Shugg, University of New Mexico; Henry Hill, University of Wisconsin; George H. Knoles, Stanford University; Raymond O'Connor, University of Miami, Coral Gables; Lawrence Stone, Princeton University.*

Committee on the Program (standing committee component)—Vartan Gregorian, University of Texas at Austin, chairman;* Pierre Henri Laurent, Tufts University;* Raymond Grew, University of Michigan; Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University; David M. Potter, Stanford University (ex officio); Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (ex officio); Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio); Ari Hoogenboom, Brooklyn College.*

Committee on Teaching in the Schools—Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy, chairman; 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 School, Woodside, California; Louis Morton, Dartmouth College; Merle Borrowman, University of California, Riverside; John Teall, Mt. Holyoke College.

Prize Committees:

Committee on the Adams Prize and the Beer Prize—Peter Stearns, Rutgers University, chairman; Peter Stansky, Stanford University; Donald Emerson, University of Washington; Robert E. Burns, University of Notre Dame;* Patricia Grimsted, American University;* Steven Ross, University of Texas at Austin;* Christopher M. Kimmich, Columbia University.*

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize—Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University, chairman; George Billias, Clark University; Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara; Harry Scheiber, Dartmouth College;* Walter LaFeber, Cornell University.*

*New member this year

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- Committee on the John K. Fairbanks 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—Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin, chairman; David Kopf, University of Minnesota;* Mark Naidis, Los Angeles Valley College.*

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 California, Santa Barbara; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; Dorothy Borg, Columbia University; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York; James W. Morley, Columbia University; Kwang-ching Liu, University of California, Davis.
- Advisory Committee on the History Education Project—Thomas J. Pressly, University of Washington, chairman; Robert R. Palmer, Yale 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—Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania; John J. Rumbarger, American Historical Association (ex officio); William O. Aydelotte, State University of Iowa; Thomas Noble, American Council of Learned Societies; David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin; Val

* New member this year

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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; Richard Hofferbert, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research,* Jacob Price, University of Michigan; Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University; Leonard Thompson, Yale University; Theodore Rabb, Princeton University.

Joint Committees:

Joint Committee (with OAH) for the Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment—AHA members: David M. Potter, Stanford University (ex 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: Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University, chairman; Willson Coates, University of Rochester; Frances Childs, Brooklyn College.*

Joint Committee (with OAH) on the Historian and the Federal Government—AHA members: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, chairman; Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan; William M. Neumann, Goucher College;* Arthur Marder, University of California, Irvine.*

Mr. Gilbert noted that since the Committee on International Historical Activities has responsibilities for the International Congress of 1975, it was unfortunate that this committee included no representatives for the middle ages, early modern, renaissance, or ancient history. The Council agreed that these areas could be covered in nominations for the succeeding year. On motion, the Council approved all the recommendations of the Committee on Committees.

The next item of business was re-nomination of Messrs. Griffis and Roosevelt to the association's Board of Trustees. Mr. Ward noted that he had had a long cordial luncheon in October with the members of the Board of Trustees, which was an opportunity to answer their questions about the association's situation. The two members in question had indicated willingness to stand for re-election. On motion the Council voted to nominate Messrs. Griffis and Roosevelt to the Business Meeting.

The Council then began deliberations on preparations for the Business Meeting to be held two days hence in consultation with the parliamentarian,

* New member this year

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Mr. Kelly. Following extended discussion, the Council approved an order of business as advised by Mr. Kelly.

The Council, after thanking Mr. Kelly for his assistance, returned to the question of increasing membership dues. In view of the fact that inflation had offset the economies sought through reduction of the Washington staff and curtailment of office expenses, and produced a deficit for both the preceding and current fiscal years, and because the Council hoped to increase the association's activities in major areas of concern to the profession, the Council voted to increase the dues of regular members to twenty dollars and those of students to ten dollars, effective July 1, 1971. The Council also decided that, similarly, life memberships would be increased to \$400 and that emeritus and spouse memberships would be each ten dollars. The Council took note of the intention of the officers to raise the *AHR* subscription rates to twenty-five dollars for Class I and to thirty dollars for Class II.

The Council appointed Felix Gilbert to serve on the Executive Committee together with Messrs. Potter, Strayer, Kayser, Ward and Webb, *ex officio*.

At Mr. Ward's suggestion, the Council voted to refer a request of the archivist of the US to establish a joint AHA-OAH-SAA liaison committee to the Joint Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government for its recommendations.

The last item of business was taken up by Mr. Palmer who informed the Council of Alfred F. Young's hope to present a resolution on academic freedom to the Business Meeting. Following a general discussion of the difficult problem of defining the scope of a professional association's activity in this area, the Council agreed that, in the absence of the text of Young's proposal, it would defer any decision in this matter until the Business Meeting had expressed its sentiments.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

Paul L. Ward
Executive Secretary

* New member this year

1970 Annual Meeting

*Minutes of the
Eighty-Fifth Business Meeting
of the American Historical Association*

29 December 1970

Robert R. Palmer, president of the association, called the Business Meeting to order in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Boston Hotel at approximately 4:45 p.m. on December 29, 1970. He informed the house that the vice-president, David M. Potter, was unable to attend and introduced Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University as parliamentarian. Mr. Palmer then proceeded to explain the conduct of the meeting, and to propose a 6:00 p.m. recess with resumption at 8:30 p.m., and adjournment no later than 12:00 midnight subject to extension by two-thirds vote. He explained that all proposals and resolutions should pertain to the business and purposes of the American Historical Association if they were to be in order. The minutes from the last Business Meeting, upon motion, were approved without objection.

The first officer of the association to report to the house was Paul L. Ward, the executive secretary. Mr. Ward noted that his written report, prepared three months prior to the meeting and printed in the annual program, needed little substantial addition. He took note of one pleasant surprise, an increase in the membership to 18,500, which he felt was related to the improved management in the membership department now under the direction of Perry Long. In the same connection, Mr. Ward directed attention to the new Membership Directory, which had recently been issued at such low cost that the association could expect to publish it annually. Faced with inflation, the association had effected economies by reduction of staff and office expenses, but the press of special association business had all but offset these. Mr. Ward noted particularly the cost involved in the operations both of the Committee on the Status of Women under the chairmanship of Willie Lee Rose and of the *ad hoc* committee that had investigated charges brought against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Mr. Ward noted that the association had no large reserve of funds but that it was happy

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to have been able to meet these expenses for the sake of the well-being of the profession. Mr. Palmer then called for questions or comments on Mr. Ward's report from the floor.

There being none Mr. Palmer then introduced Robert K. Webb, managing editor of the *American Historical Review*. Mr. Webb also noted that he had but few qualifications to add to his written report. He reminded the membership that the new volume of the *AHR*, the first issue of which would appear in February, would be completely redesigned. Mr. Webb expressed his belief that the new *AHR* would be highly readable and attractive. He stated his hope that the *AHR* would continue to be the foremost scholarly historical journal in the world. Moreover, he said he believed that the redesigned *AHR* would be more attractive to subscribing institutions. Changes in the *AHR* are an illustration of the association's policy of increasing services. The *AHR* is improving its bibliographical and indexing systems. At the same time, however, the *AHR*'s management has sought to cope with rising costs by pursuing an aggressive advertising policy and by rationalizing the business end of its operation. The break with Macmillan in 1969, he pointed out, had achieved considerable economies, allowing for an increase in the staff to cope more effectively with the greater size of the operation. But savings growing out of technological changes in production, rationalized business procedures, and increased efficiency on the part of his staff had barely permitted the *AHR* to keep abreast of rising costs.

Mr. Palmer then called for questions and comments on Mr. Webb's report from the floor. There being none he introduced the treasurer of the association, Elmer Louis Kayser. Mr. Kayser observed that he could only reiterate the reports of the two preceding officers, Mr. Ward and Mr. Webb, on the impact of inflation on the association's operations. This was an age for austerity, he said. Expenses in 1969-70 nevertheless had already exceeded receipts by \$17,000. This gap must be closed, and reasonable provision must be made for future development if the association were to prosper. He pointed out that the Council had considered this problem and had made a recommendation that would be offered to the association's membership later. Mr. Palmer asked the house if they had any questions or comments for Mr. Kayser.

There being none, Mr. Palmer called for the report of the Nominating Committee. David A. Shannon, chairman of the Nominating Committee, informed the members of the results of the preceding November's balloting for officers: president, David M. Potter; vice-president, Joseph R. Strayer; treasurer, Elmer Louis Kayser. For council seats John Higham of the University of Michigan, and Helen Anne B. Rivlin of the State University

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of New York, Binghamton, had been elected, defeating Christopher Lasch and F. Hilary Conroy. For the Nominating Committee Leonard M. Thompson of Yale University and Benjamin W. Labaree of Williams College had been elected. There were no questions or comments on Mr. Shannon's report.

Mr. Ward returned to the floor in order to report on council actions taken in the preceding year. He noted that there had been three meetings of the Council and that, of these, two had been reported through the printing of the minutes in the *Newsletter*. Hence, Mr. Ward felt he could limit himself to a digest of what had taken place at the last meeting held on December 27, 1970, although questions to him or comments on any council actions that had been reported in the *Newsletter* would be wholly in order. Of the Council's actions taken on December 27 Mr. Ward noted, by title only, the approval of the awards of the prize committees, the approval of the recommendations of the Committee on Committees, and the approval of the budget submitted by Dean Kayser and himself. Mr. Ward informed the house that the Council had acted favorably on the following recommendation of the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government:

That the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians in cooperation with such other organizations as may be interested and concerned, seek to establish as national policy, either through congressional or presidential action, the transfer to the control of the archivist of the United States all federal, departmental and agency records after no more than twenty years, with provision that, with certain clearly defined exceptions, all such records be automatically declassified and made available for scholarly research.

Further that if the above recommendation is adopted it be implemented by the appointment by the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians and such other organizations as may be concerned, of an *ad hoc* committee charged with responsibility for preparing the necessary legislation or executive orders, for mobilizing the resources of the concerned groups to secure favorable action, and for taking such other actions as may be required to achieve the above objective.

Mr. Ward noted that the report of the *ad hoc* Committee to Investigate the Charges against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library had been received and had been made available to the press on December 20, 1970. Mr. Ward further noted that copies of the report and of replies to it were available to the membership at the Boston meeting; they would continue to be available at cost until the initial supply of approximately 1000 copies were exhausted, and thereafter, only in microfilm copy. In connection with earlier remarks, Mr. Ward noted that the committee's expenses in cash had been borne by the OAH and AHA equally, to the amount of approximately \$7,000 each.

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To the three committee members, the association's Council expressed its heartfelt appreciation for their work. The Council also considered the preliminary report of the Committee on the Status of Women dated November 9, 1970, and voted agreement in principle with the positions and policies recommended at the beginning of the report, deferring further action until the report's final submission. Mr. Ward announced that the Review Board, to look into the operations and structures of the American Historical Association, which the Council authorized at its September meeting, would be appointed in 1971 by the new president of the association, David M. Potter. Mr. Ward pointed out that the board, which is to have a staff assistant, will be a major expense and that this expense will have to be paid out of regular funds as no outside money for such a task is available to the association. Mr. Ward announced finally that the Council had voted on December 27 to raise the dues of regular members from fifteen to twenty dollars, in order to meet operating costs and the continuing erosion of inflation. These dues will go into effect next July 1971. Similar increases for other categories of the membership were also authorized by the Council. The Council nominated to the Business Meeting Stanton Griffis and Julian K. Roosevelt for reelection to the association's Board of Trustees. Mr. Palmer then called for other nominations. Receiving none, he called the question and Messrs. Griffis and Roosevelt were reelected unanimously.

Mr. Palmer then announced that the chair would entertain questions and comments on the Council's actions from the floor. Robert L. Zangrando in response moved the following resolution:

Whereas the American Historical Association will profit from in-depth and extensive self-examination of its organization, governance, committee structure, publications policies, the nature and conduct of its annual meeting, and its various functions and activities; and

Whereas this self-assessment will benefit the entire historical profession and undoubtedly influence its course and nature for years to come once the Review Board has made its findings and recommendations available to the membership; and

Whereas the Council proposes to have the Review Board named by the president of the AHA; and

Whereas the association currently finds itself in the unusual position of having before it for formal consideration and action by the members not one but two proposed constitutional amendments to restructure the AHA Council; then

Be it resolved that members of the proposed Review Board be selected in such a fashion that the board's composition will itself reflect the full range of activities, capabilities, interests, backgrounds, and affiliations already indicated in each of the two aforementioned existing plans for enlarging and reorganizing the AHA Council: namely, that among those chosen to serve on this Review Board there

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shall be at least two tenured professors of history from universities offering the Ph.D. program in history, two tenured professors of history from colleges not offering a Ph.D. program in history, two non-tenured college or university teachers of history, two graduate or undergraduate students of history, one elementary or secondary-school teacher of history or the social studies, and one member of the AHA who does not fall into the previously mentioned categories, and that in selecting the members of the Review Board the president of the AHA shall take into account such factors as age, sex, ethnic background, employing institution, and geographical distribution.

The motion was seconded. The chair recognized Chester Destler of West Hartford who, against the proposed amendment, argued that the great purpose of the American Historical Association is to promote and foster the highest professional standards both in training of future historians and actual conduct of scholarly research and writing. The proposal now before the house would give responsibility to those who are much less concerned with these things. He proposed to lay the motion upon the table. His motion was seconded but the chair ruled that it was defective. Mr. Destler moved instead to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Zangrando resumed the floor to speak in defense of his own motion. He stressed that as constructed now his proposal would permit the president sufficient freedom to make sure that the Review Board would be dominated by scholars of the first rank. He also argued that his resolution reflected the sentiments of the Council's own constitutional proposal and was not therefore necessarily in conflict with high ideals of scholarship. The chair recognized Joseph R. Strayer of Princeton University. Mr. Strayer favored postponement. He argued that the Zangrando resolution distorted the intention of the original proposers of the Review Board. Their idea, he insisted, had been that a small number of persons could deliberate in depth and at leisure, whereas a large committee as foreseen by the Zangrando resolution would not permit this. The chair recognized Charles Hendricks, graduate student at Cornell University, who opposed the motion to postpone, while expressing his dissatisfaction with the original motion as drawn. He inquired of the chair if it were in order to amend the original motion at this point. The chair ruled that it was not. Mr. Palmer, speaking for the chair, commented that he understood that the Review Board was to be broadly representative and report not to the Council but to the members of the association at the next Business Meeting. The Council's intent was to urge members to make their suggestions to the president regarding membership on the Review Board and the questions to which the Review Board should address itself.

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The chair recognized W. Stull Holt of the University of Washington who favored postponement. He argued against the Zangrando resolution because it seemed to him somewhat analogous to a quota system of the sort that was used to exclude Jews from major universities and colleges in the 1920's and '30's. The chair recognized Irwin Mack of Paterson State College who favored the Zangrando resolution and spoke against postponement. He denied the analogy cited by Mr. Holt, and pointed out that the purpose of the Zangrando resolution was to include groups not represented in association activities. He argued that a Review Board in particular ought to have the sort of composition that would bring unrepresented groups and fresh points of view. The chair recognized C. Vann Woodward of Yale University who inquired whether or not the Zangrando resolution was in order. Was it not instead new business? The chair ruled that the motion was now in order. The chair recognized James B. Chapin of Yale University who spoke in favor of the Zangrando resolution and against the previous argument of Mr. Strayer. Mr. Chapin quoted from the November *AHA Newsletter* article by the proposers of the Review Board (p. 13, second sentence) to reinforce his point that the resolution sought to guarantee the sort of Review Board envisioned by the gentlemen in question. There being no further questions or debate the chair called the question on the motion to postpone. The motion was defeated with 126 in favor and 144 opposed.

Discussion on the main motion continued. The chair recognized Frances W. Gregory, of Westhampton College, who opposed the motion, arguing that it was inappropriate to ask the members to vote on such an important item of business when they did not have before them a written copy of the resolution. Mr. Zangrando replied that were the chair to insist upon such a rule as proposed by Miss Gregory an undue burden would be placed on the members. The chair took no note of Miss Gregory's objection. The chair recognized Mr. Hendricks who had spoken previously and who now proposed to amend the Zangrando resolution by striking the words "at least," "two" and "one" wherever they appeared in the motion, the basic purpose being to eliminate any numbers or quotas, so as to agree with the ideal of broad representation which according to the chair had been the Council's intention. Mr. Zangrando accepted this amendment. Mr. Hendricks then read the amended portion of the Zangrando motion, as follows:

Be it resolved that members of the proposed Review Board be selected in such a fashion that the board's composition will itself reflect the full range of activities, capabilities, interests, backgrounds, and affiliations already indicated in each of

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the two aforementioned existing plans for enlarging and reorganizing the AHA Council: namely, that among those chosen to serve on this Review Board there shall be tenured professor(s) of history from universities offering the Ph.D. program in history, tenured professor(s) of history from colleges not offering the Ph.D. program in history, non-tenured college or university teacher(s) of history, graduate or undergraduate student(s) of history, elementary or secondary-school teacher(s) of history or the social studies, and member(s) of the AHA who do not fall into the previously mentioned categories, and that in selecting the members of the Review Board the president of the AHA shall take into account such factors as age, sex, ethnic background, employing institution, and geographical distribution.

The chair recognized W. M. Simon of the University of Keele, who spoke against the motion because, he argued, it anticipated that both constitutional amendments motions would pass. This was doing things the wrong way round, he insisted. The chair called the question on the amendment and by voice vote the amendment carried. The chair next called the question on the motion as amended. By voice vote the motion passed. With no further questions to be put before the chair, Mr. Palmer called a recess until 8:30 p.m.

The Business Meeting resumed at 8:30 p.m. December 29, 1970. Mr. Palmer announced an order of business for the evening session, in keeping with his earlier announcements. On the agenda were first, the proposed constitutional amendments; second, a report of the Committee on the Status of Women; third, a resolution dealing with child care centers; fourth, a resolution dealing with academic freedom; and fifth, at least two resolutions on Vietnam and foreign policy. Mr. Palmer reminded the house that the time fixed to adjourn was 12:00 midnight and that this time was subject to revision by a vote of two-thirds of the house.

As preliminary to the first item of business Mr. Palmer explained that proposed constitutional amendments may be discussed at a Business Meeting, but whatever the outcome of such discussion they must go to a mail ballot of the membership for final action. Mr. Palmer further pointed out that the meeting could not make any significant revision of the amendments before the house. If a substitute were proposed to the constitutional amendments it would have to wait until next year's Business Meeting to be discussed before being submitted to the mail ballot of the membership. The chair recognized Donald W. Treadgold of the University of Washington who moved that discussion on each of the proposed constitutional amendments be limited to thirty minutes, to consist of an opening statement of ten minutes or less followed by discussions of no more than two minutes each from alternating sides. The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote.

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The chair recognized Mr. Chapin who spoke for the petitioners and read their proposed constitutional amendment. The petitioners' proposed amendment of Article V, Section I(b) read as follows:

Elected members, twenty in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI. These members shall be elected for a term of four years, five to be elected each year (except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms). These twenty members shall be divided into the following categories, one of each category to be elected each year: (1) four tenured professors of history from universities offering a Ph.D. program in history; (2) four tenured professors of history from colleges not offering a Ph.D. program in history; (3) four non-tenured college or university teachers of history; (4) four graduate or undergraduate students of history; (5) two elementary or secondary school teachers of history, to be elected on odd-numbered years only; and two members of the public at large to be elected in the even-numbered years only.

Speaking in favor of the amendment, Mr. Chapin noted that it was the first one to be proposed by members rather than by the Council in more than fifty years. It arose, he stated, from the assumption that the AHA and the profession it purports to represent are in a state of crisis. He insisted that this assumption is widely shared. He noted that the amendment will not resolve the crisis but does point up the fact that the Council has often been unresponsive to the needs of the profession. Unresponsiveness reflects unrepresentativeness, he argued. The Council has been chosen as an honorary body rather than a governing one, he insisted. The Council has as much as admitted this, Mr. Chapin argued, by responding to the petitioners' amendment with one of its own. The principal difference between the two amendments, Chapin continued, is that the petitioners' proposes categorical representation, while the Council's does not. Mr. Chapin insisted that the petitioners' categories, unlike those expressed in the Council's resolutions to the Nominating Committee, are matters of professional standing and concern. The Council's proposal, he followed, is likely to be taken by the Nominating Committee in such a way as to result in the Council remaining a group of elderly scholars from major universities. The entire purpose of the petitioners' amendment, Mr. Chapin concluded, was to give each group within the profession its own voice on the Council. The motion was seconded.

A member of the association from the University of New Hampshire spoke against the amendment. He did not wish to see the high standards of scholarship that the profession had maintained diluted by this amendment. He also saw it as an attempt by certain circles to politicize the association. Irving Mark of Monmouth College raised a point of information. He inquired of the chair how the categories proposed by the constitutional

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amendment proposal are actually apportioned among the present membership. The chair replied that the AHA has no such statistics nor means for quickly gathering them. Mr. Mark replied that if such is the case, then it is not possible to vote intelligently on the proposal, and he asked that it be ruled out of order. The chair observed that Mr. Mark could not make such a motion from a point of information. The chair recognized Gary B. Ostrower of Alfred University. He spoke in favor of the amendment. He insisted that the best way to meet the present crisis besetting the association and the profession was to broaden representation of the profession's leadership.

A member of the association from Adelphi University added two clarifying amendments to the petitioners' proposed amendment. The first one of these was to insert the words "or universities" after the word "colleges" in item 2 of the amendment. The second was to add the words "at the time of election" after the word "non-tenured" in item 3 and after the word "students" in item 4. The chair asked Mr. Chapin if he would accept these amendments as clarifications. Mr. Chapin said that he would be glad to. Fred Greenbaum of Queensbury Community College of the City University of New York added another clarifying amendment to items 2 and 3. He proposed to insert the words "at least one from a community college" after the word "history" in each section. Mr. Chapin accepted this clarification for item 2 only. As amended, the petitioners' amendment proposal now read in part:

(2) Four tenured professors of history from colleges or universities not offering a Ph.D. program in history, at least one from a community college; (3) four non-tenured (at the time of election) college or university teachers of history; (4) four graduate or undergraduate students (at the time of election) of history.

Edward Pessen could not see how the categories could achieve democratic representation on the Council. Alfred F. Young of Northern Illinois University spoke in favor of the petitioners' amendment. He argued that the Council agrees on the need to enlarge the Council. He referred to the president's address to support his argument that there are two broad areas the association must face in the future: one, conditions of employment, the other the problem of teaching. These, plus the profession's other concerns, point up the need for new blood in the leadership of the association. Mr. Young insisted that the nominating process had demonstrably failed. A motion from the floor to delete the number of persons in each category was ruled out of order as constituting a substantive change in the amendment. The chair recognized Mr. Destler who spoke in opposition to the amendment, arguing that it was a move to proletarianize the AHA and

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control it through those who constitute a minority of the membership. Mr. Destler declared that he would not himself accept a position on a Council composed in such a fashion. In summary, Mr. Chapin argued that the intention of the petitioners was not to politicize the association nor to dilute its professional standards but only to democratize the leadership of the association. The chair announced the motion before the house was to endorse and send to the membership with its recommendation the petitioners' proposed constitutional amendment. By a vote of 402 in favor to 296 opposed, the petitioners' amendment was so endorsed and sent.

The chair next recognized Philip D. Curtin of the University of Wisconsin who spoke in favor of the Council's proposed constitutional amendment, as follows:

Elected members, *twelve* in number, to be chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI. These members shall be elected for a term of four years; *three* to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete unexpired terms.

Mr. Curtin argued that it would not be contradictory for the membership at the Business Meeting to endorse and recommend to the membership both amendments before it. The considerations that concerned the Council in framing this amendment were many, whereas the petitioners' amendment established rigid categories that allowed little or no flexibility in the composition of nominees for the members' consideration. The greatest failing of the petitioners' proposal was that it left no way to judge other than on political criteria, which must be arbitrary, the qualifications of candidates for the Council. The need to make such a decision would perforce politicize the American Historical Association. Mr. Curtin's motion was seconded.

On a point of information a member inquired what procedure would be used for deciding which amendment was actually accepted. He envisioned the possibility that both could be approved with differing votes or that both could fail. The chair replied that the ballot must be so constructed that the members are required to vote in the end for only one of these two proposed amendments. If neither is adopted, it ruled, we will remain where we are. Rising to a point of order, a member of the association argued that all three of the Council's resolutions were out of order because of the favorable vote on the petitioners' motion and amendment. The member asked for a ruling from the parliamentarian. The parliamentarian ruled that the house at this stage of its deliberations was governed by constitutional law of the association rather than by parliamentary procedure, and that, contrary to the member's point of order, the Council's proposal did constitute a substantially different question from that

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proposed by the petitioners' amendment.

Donald R. McCoy, of the University of Kansas, spoke against the Council's proposed constitutional amendment, arguing that it would not provide for geographical representation nor was this a traditional concern of the Nominating Committee, as Mr. Curtin had implied earlier. Mr. McCoy failed to see that this Business Meeting could instruct the Nominating Committee in a binding fashion for succeeding years. He therefore envisioned an even more narrowly distributed Council membership than now obtained, were the Council's constitutional amendment proposal to be passed. Mr. Greenbaum, speaking against the Council's proposal, argued that there was nothing in the amendment just endorsed that precluded the consideration by the Nominating Committee of geographical, sexual, ethnic or age considerations. Mr. Mark, who had spoken earlier, complained that the Business Meeting was confronted with what amounted to a Hobson's choice by the two proposals. The amendment before the house, he argued, lacked definition of representation. The one just endorsed had made an *a priori* decision about the nature of the membership without benefit of any knowledge of what the membership was in fact. What is needed, he urged, is a judgment by somebody in whom we have confidence which will translate the principle of representation into some meaningful formula. The Council's amendment, he insisted, was the least bad choice.

Another member spoke against the Council proposal, saying that it was drafted as a response to the threat of the amendment that the house had just endorsed. The AHA Council, he said, has had several decades in which to reform itself and it is remarkable, he observed, that they chose to reform themselves when they saw their oligarchic privilege being threatened from below. George W. Pierson of Yale University spoke in favor of the Council's resolution. The amendment just endorsed proposed a council of twenty-six members. The one before the house proposed one of eighteen members. The smaller group could do its work better, Mr. Pierson said, and the present resolution also had the merit of permitting the Nominating Committee and the association to use some judgment in the future. He suggested that the permissive instructions of the previously announced resolution on spread of nominees (see November 1970 *Newsletter* p. 1) might better achieve the goals of the petitioners than the cast-iron categories they had proposed in their own resolution. Mr. Chapin spoke in rebuttal, saying that the Council was arguing, in effect, that "we have done a bad job but we will do better the next time." It could have done better much earlier on, Mr. Chapin said, but it will not do so in the future without definitive change. Mr. Chapin repeated his belief that people should be elected to

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the Council of the association on the basis of what they think the association should be doing, not merely because they have a reputation for scholarship. After an indecisive vote on the Curtin motion, a division of the house was requested by a member. The chair asked a member who rose to a point of information to defer his question until the division had been completed. The division saw the house opposed to endorsing the Council's amendment, by a vote of 307 in favor to 372 opposed.

Mr. Hendrick moved that the two amendments just passed upon by the house be presented to the membership consecutively in the order in which they were proposed so that they might be voted up or voted down in turn, rather than forcing a vote between them. Mr. Hendrick's motion was seconded. In discussion of the proposal, Joseph R. Strayer argued that it would be unfair to submit one constitutional recommendation without notice that another one would follow. Mr. Chapin moved to amend the motion before the house to read

The AHA ballot is to be constructed in a preferential form of three choices and voters be instructed to number their choices in the order of their preference, one, two, and three.

A proposed alternative to the motion before the floor was ruled out of order. John L. Snell of the University of North Carolina spoke against the amended motion, arguing that the ballot must be arranged to allow the membership to express its will, and that the amended motion, by giving the membership a choice of one out of three possibilities, might possibly not yield a majority vote on any of the three. Mr. Snell thought the Council in its discretion should submit in one package the two quite separate motions to be voted on, each with a separate "yes" or "no" ballot. Mr. Snell feared that a mere plurality of the association's membership might, should this amended motion be passed, have the power to change the association's fundamental law. Rising to a point of information, Mr. Chapin observed that the preferential ballot required an absolute majority, not a plurality. On a point of order, Mr. Curtin observed that the present constitution does not provide for its own amendment by a preferential vote. Another member of the association argued that we have before us two amendments which are mutually exclusive. They could be presented to the members with instructions to vote for one *or* the other; it should be reported that one was endorsed, the other not endorsed, by the Business Meeting, and stipulated that should neither get a majority, the status quo would be retained. The chair called the question and, upon division of the house, the amended motion carried by a vote of 322 in favor to 225 opposed.

The next item of business before the house was the report of the Com-

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mittee on the Status of Women in the Profession. The chair recognized Willie Lee Rose. Mrs. Rose observed that the report was being made available at this time because of a delay necessitated by the schedule of the Council and the committee's prior instructions to consult with the membership before reporting to the Council. Mrs. Rose explained that the committee's report consisted of three parts, the first being a set of recommendations she hoped the association would pass as resolutions. She noted that some changes had been made in Section III of the set of recommendations as submitted in the preliminary report of November 9, and referred members to a mimeographed sheet containing these changes that had been made available prior to the evening's meeting. These changes reinstated eighteen words omitted by clerical error in sub-Section 4d at the top of page 5 ("the total time allowed for completion of the degree. For faculty women, pregnancy should not be counted against") and added a new sub-Section 1e:

To use its good offices to support implementation of the Executive Order prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, age, or sex in institutions receiving federal funds; and revised the ending of sub-Section 4f to read:

Carry full academic status, equal consideration for promotion, proportionate compensation and benefits at all levels, including the tenured ranks.

Mrs. Rose explained that the committee's basic assumption was that creative labor is a basic right and for anyone to be restricted from that opportunity is fundamentally wrong. The committee believed that women are now restricted in access to the historical profession, beginning from graduate school through the various levels of professional employment. The committee believed that the American Historical Association should not permit the profession to suffer the loss of talent resulting from sex discrimination. Mrs. Rose then moved that the association adopt the resolutions set forth in the first part of the report as amended in the circular. The motion was seconded.

Rising to a point of order, Berenice Carroll of the University of Illinois inquired of the chair if amendments were in order. The chair replied that they were and recognized Barbee-Sue M. Rodman of Claremont Men's College. Mrs. Rodman noted that she was speaking for the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession which, she said, endorsed wholeheartedly the resolution before the house. Mrs. Rodman then moved to amend the first sentence in Section III, 4b by adding "for men and women who desire it" and further moved to amend the entire section by the addition of a sentence which read "a faculty member, whether a man or a woman, should be granted a reduced workload with reduced pay

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at his or her request in order to care for infants." Mrs. Rodman noted that her group had obtained over 600 signatures in support of the Rose report. The motion was seconded. The chair ruled out of order a point of information inquiring what the enforcement procedures accompanying the Rose report would be. The vote on the Rodman amendment to the Rose committee report was carried by voice vote unanimously.

The chair then recognized Gerda Lerner of Sarah Lawrence College, who introduced an amendment to delete the entire sub-Section 4d of the report's Section III, and to substitute in its place a new three-part sub-Section 4d. In the ensuing discussion, Mrs. Lerner accepted three minor changes of wording. By voice vote the Lerner amendment to the Rose motion was carried. Discussion resumed on Mrs. Rose's main motion, which now, as amended, was that the association adopt the following resolutions:

I Positions

- 1) The American Historical Association expresses its formal disapproval of discrimination against women in graduate school admissions, grants, awarding of degrees; and in faculty recruitment, salary, promotions and conditions of employment.
- 2) The American Historical Association pledges itself to work actively toward enlarging the numbers of women in the profession by enhancing the opportunities available to them, acting both through its own resources as an organization and through the cooperation which departments of history may be expected to give it.

II Policies

The American Historical Association commits itself to the following policies in four areas which it regards as crucial to significant progress in the foreseeable future:

- 1) Continuing surveillance of institutional policy and practice in the training, recruitment, and academic promotion of qualified women.
- 2) Assistance to individual women in the development of their scholarly and teaching careers.
- 3) Involvement of greater numbers of women in the formal activities of the association.
- 4) Development of means for rectifying grievances resulting from discriminating practices.

III Institutional measures

Recognizing that responsibility for activity in each of the above areas must be shared by historians organized in departments and acting as individuals, the association will provide initiative and assistance through the following practical measures:

- 1) The American Historical Association will establish a standing Committee on Women Historians to develop the sustained attention and pressure indispensable to an advance in the status of women. This committee should

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consist of eight members representing as broad a range of institutions as possible. It should be composed of historians at different stages of their professional development, including graduate students. The committee will have a paid executive secretary responsible for coordinating and administering on a day-to-day basis the functions with which the committee is charged. The duties of the committee will include the following:

- a) To maintain and make public no less than once a year information on the numbers and progress of women students in graduate school, the proportions and rank of those employed, and a current picture of the standing of women in the historical profession.
 - b) To publish information on departments or institutions whose methods of enlarging the role of women in the profession may serve as models for other institutions.
 - c) To develop and maintain a file of women historians that will provide information on available personnel to interested departments and to the AHA.
 - d) To gather and make available the fullest information concerning the recourses open to women who face problems of discrimination or other difficulties in employment and to provide individual consultation and advice on such matters.
 - e) To use its good offices to support implementation of the Executive Order prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, religion, age, or sex in institutions receiving federal funds.
- 2) The American Historical Association will act together with committees on the status of women and on academic freedom that exist in other professional organizations to develop effective mechanisms for dealing with individual cases of alleged discrimination against women. The association will also support actively any positive steps in this direction undertaken by the AAUP's recently reactivated committee established for this purpose.
 - 3) The American Historical Association will secure greater representation of women on the programs of its meetings, on its standing committees, and on the Executive Council.
 - 4) The American Historical Association will seek to enlist the active collaboration of departments of history in:
 - a) Working for the elimination of nepotism rules, written or unwritten.
 - b) Developing a greater flexibility with regard to part-time employment for men and women who deserve it. The association urges that part-time positions carry full academic status, equal consideration for promotion, proportionate compensation and benefits at all levels, including the tenured ranks. A faculty member, whether a man or a woman, should be granted a reduced workload with reduced pay at his or her request in order to care for infants.
 - c) Encouraging a greater flexibility in the administration of graduate degree requirements by adapting these to the needs and capacities of individual students. The association encourages graduate departments to work for greater flexibility in permitting the transfer of graduate course work from one institution to another.

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- d) Women should not be penalized for pregnancy and maternity. Therefore:
 - 1) Pregnancy should not be grounds for dismissal, downgrading, holding up promotion, or withholding of the granting of tenure. For graduate students, maternity leave should not be counted against the maximum number of years allowed for completion of the degree.
 - 2) No woman should be forced to take a leave due to pregnancy, but all women should be entitled to short-term confinement leave. Such leave should be treated with regard to pay in the same manner as temporary absence for medical reasons.
 - 3) After childbirth, a woman should be entitled to additional leave up to a year, at her request. Such additional leave should be treated in regard to pay, promotion, and the granting of tenure in the same manner as leaves for military service for male academics.

After some additional discussion, motion was carried by voice vote.

The next item of business before the house was the resolution on child care centers sponsored by the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession. The chair recognized Professor Berenice Carroll of the University of Illinois who read the text of the resolution to the membership:

Whereas: the status of women in academic life is a function of the roles assigned to them in the larger society. Women have the biological function of bearing children, but society assigns to them the sole or principal responsibility for child-rearing. As long as such role-definitions persist, the status of women will not appreciably change. *Therefore:* be it resolved that the AHA encourage the development of college and university child care centers for children of faculty, students and staff, and that the AHA's Committee on the Status of Women be charged with developing recommendations to implement this resolution.

In the discussion that followed, Robert F. Byrnes of Indiana University inquired why the Rose committee did not take up the issue of child care centers in its own report. Replying for the committee, Carl Schorske stated that the committee had concerned itself solely with questions that seemed absolutely necessary to insure equality for women in their professional careers. Child care centers, he pointed out, were only one of many possible social services that might improve the status of women. He acknowledged that it was a borderline matter. Chester Destler spoke in favor of the child care resolution while W. Stull Holt opposed it because he did not see how the association could implement the resolution. The Carroll resolution was passed by a voice vote.

The house next took up a resolution on academic freedom introduced by Alfred F. Young of Northern Illinois University, Christopher Lasch of Rochester University, Barton J. Bernstein of Stanford University and Staughton Lynd of Chicago:

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The American Historical Association recognizes that violations of the constitutional rights and academic freedom of teachers and students of history have increased and are likely to increase further as the atmosphere of political repression intensifies in the country as a whole.

We recognize the need for the association to assume additional responsibilities for the protection of these rights and freedoms.

We, therefore, instruct the Council of the association to appoint a Committee on the Rights of Historians whose first responsibility shall be to draw up recommendations as to specific policies and practices the association can consider for adoption. The committee shall report to the association no later than the Business Meeting of December 1971.

For the preparation of its report and recommendations, the committee shall be authorized to:

- a. receive and solicit reports of individual instances or allegations of the violation of the rights of teachers and students of history;
- b. receive and solicit information as to general practices and recommendations as to policy;
- c. examine the practices of such organizations as the American Association of University Professors and the American Civil Liberties Union, and the plans recently adopted by other professional associations for the protection of academic freedom;
- d. consider, among other things, the means by which the association could take effective action in regard to specific instances of violations of rights.

The committee is authorized to publish and circulate a report with its findings and recommendations and to arrange for a discussion of the issues in the association *Newsletter* and at the annual meetings.

The committee, while authorized to inquire into specific instances or allegations of the violation of rights, is not authorized to take any action or to commit the association to any course of action in regard to any specific case. Nor is it authorized to publicize by name any specific instance, unless the information is clearly a matter of public record. However, nothing in this resolution shall preclude the Council or officers of the association from taking such action as they deem appropriate in regard to a specific case.

The Council shall select a committee so as to include representation of tenured and non-tenured faculty members, graduate or undergraduate students, and elementary or secondary school teachers. The Council shall include individuals with a variety of experience in regard to matters of academic freedom and from various types of institutions and geographic sections of the country.

Mr. Young took the floor to emphasize that the proposed resolution would have the association for the moment assume positive responsibility simply to the extent of looking into the situation. Robert K. Webb, speaking as first vice-president of the American Association of University Professors, briefly expressed his own support of the resolution. In the course of extended debate, the resolution was amended several times. A member of the associa-

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tion from Rutgers University moved to amend the first paragraph to read more briefly as follows:

The AHA recognizes that violations of the constitutional rights and academic rights of teachers and students of history constitute a continuing problem.

The amendment was seconded and carried by a vote of 266 in favor to 156 opposed. Staughton Lynd next proposed, as an amendment on behalf of the Radical Caucus, the following item to be inserted after item "d":

During the interim before the association determines the permanent structure of the body which will deal with political repression in the profession the Council is to take the following steps:

I) A member of the association be appointed by the Council to act as temporary ombudsman for the protection of people engaged in the teaching and study of history. This ombudsman is to receive complaints, to use the offices of the AHA to institute emergency investigations of the complaints, and to report to the association in each issue of the *AHA Newsletter*.

II) The study committee recommend ways of subsidizing an Emergency Defense Fund to support victims of political oppression and to defend them through legal machinery. In 1971 this fund should comprise no less than \$25,000 and no more than \$50,000.

Mr. Lynd explained that he preferred to substitute this last sentence for the similarly placed sentence on the mimeographed sheet distributed by the Radical Caucus, which had specified that certain association funds should be assigned to the purpose. Philip S. Foner of Lincoln University, supporting Mr. Lynd's proposal, argued that the need for a defense fund was demonstrated by current developments at Westchester State College and at Franklin and Marshall College. Answering a request from the floor for information, the association's treasurer, Mr. Kayser, enlarged on the current financial stringencies which made any sum of \$25,000 very difficult to secure except by raising the membership fee. Harold Winston of the University of Chicago, to enhance chances of the amendment's passing, moved to delete the last sentence of Mr. Lynd's amendment, and his motion, put to a division, carried by 267 to 228.

John J. Rumbarger, assistant executive secretary of the association, suggested that legal counsel might explore the possibility of securing permission from relevant heirs for release of prize funds for use by the Council at its discretion to ends like academic freedom. He so moved. Mr. Kayser argued in answer that any attempt to secure alterations in the terms of bequests to the association would be counterproductive and merely threaten the AHA's public credit. Put to a voice vote, Mr. Rumbarger's amendment was defeated.

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Chester Destler then proposed that the need be met by a surtax, and moved an amendment to the Lynd amendment:

In order to defray the costs of the operation of the ombudsman in the AHA office, the association shall assess a surtax of \$2 on regular members and \$1 on student members in September 1971.

J. B. Conacher of the University of Toronto called attention to the implications of this for non-US members, and the chair accepted this as an admonition. The Destler amendment carried by 356-167. Then, on Mr. Woodward's motion, the hour of adjournment was extended, by vote of 394 to 114, from 12:00 midnight until 12:30.

As matter of information, Mr. Ward reported on consultations with the American Political Science Association regarding the work of its Committee on Academic Freedom, which suggested the advantages of proceeding by collective action. Mr. Young asked whether, if his resolution were passed, the Council could accept part of it and reject other parts; the chair ventured a personal opinion that the Council had that power. Put to a division, the Lynd amendment as itself amended now carried by 327 to 162.

Mr. Woodward then proposed to amend the last paragraph of the Young resolution to read:

The Council shall elect a committee to carry out these purposes.

Arguing for his amendment, Mr. Woodward said the original version did not fully consider the problems of establishing the committee's disinterestedness and credibility in the face of scepticism and hostility. The Council, he felt, should be free to appoint a strong committee, not simply a representative one. His amendment carried by 253 in favor to 209 opposed. Mr. Young briefly summed up the amendments thus far adopted and appealed to all who had supported his original resolution to continue their support. Put to a voice vote, it carried.

On motion by Mr. Snell, the house now voted to extend the time of adjournment to 1:00 a.m. Mr. Snell attempted to introduce a resolution auxiliary to the one just adopted, but was ruled out of order since it was not auxiliary and the agenda previously agreed upon gave next place to a resolution on Vietnam.

Howard Zinn of Boston University took the floor to introduce a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all US forces from Indo-China. Mr. Zinn said the intent of the resolution was to make a simple and very forceful statement for the withdrawal of the United States from the war it is conducting in Asia. He noted that it had been six years since the

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United States had escalated the war, and he thought that time long enough for citizens who happened to be historians, and who meet annually to discuss important matters, to be able to make a public statement on this question. He argued now that the membership owed it to fellow historians, to the students, to the country, to the people of Vietnam, and to the world to adopt this resolution. Mr. Zinn then proceeded to read his resolution:

The American Historical Association, in recognition of the atrocities committed at home and abroad, which are directly attributable to the Southeast Asian war, hereby calls for immediate withdrawal of all the United States troops and material aid.

The chair reluctantly ruled this out of order as not constructed in such a way as to pertain to the purposes and function of the American Historical Association, as such. The chair, in making this ruling, informed the house that it would entertain a resolution concerning the war if drawn in such a fashion as to comport with the parliamentary law in this sense. After an extended debate on the chair's ruling, the chair was upheld by the house 247 in favor to 234 opposed.

At this point, the house again voted to continue its session until 1:30 a.m. by a vote of 329 in favor to 125 opposed. In the course of the ensuing uncertainty over who was to propose an alternative resolution, order was briefly disturbed by a struggle over the microphone. The chair then recognized H. J. Winston, who moved:

Resolved: that a vote of those American Historical Association members at this meeting who oppose American military involvement in Vietnam, deploring its diversion of funds from scholarly purposes, be recorded by the secretary and published in the *AHA Newsletter*.

Mr. Winston explained that the present resolution asked for a show of hands of those who opposed the war and wished to go on record as such—that they be counted and the membership be informed of their number. He noted that this would not constitute an official position of the association on the war in Southeast Asia. The chair ruled the motion in order. Philip D. Curtin proposed a substitute resolution to the Winston resolution:

The American Historical Association, in recognition of the damage here and abroad directly attributable to the Southeast Asian war, and also of the damage to American university intellectual life and to the historical profession, hereby calls for immediate withdrawal of all United States troops and material aid.

After some discussion, Mr. Curtin's amendment of the Winston resolution was carried by a vote of 274 in favor to 166 opposed. An effort to amend Mr. Curtin's resolution by substituting "We, a majority of the AHA Business Meeting" in place of the term "The American Historical Association" was

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ruled out of order by the chair. Upon division of the house, the Curtin resolution on the war passed with a vote of 269 in favor to 167 opposed.

The chair admonished the house that business yet remained before it. While the chair attempted to entertain a final resolution, the house stood adjourned and refused to be called back into session. Not, however, before it offered its formal thanks on resolution by Mr. Zangrando to Alfred Kelly, the parliamentarian, and to the tellers of the house.

Paul L. Ward
Executive Secretary

Report of the Program Chairman for 1970

I

The association, by a number of procedural changes, has made it possible for program committees to plan more systematically than in the past. The chairman for a given year and one of his associates are now nominated almost two years in advance of the meeting for which they will be responsible, and they sit on the standing committee. This year's committee thus learned more from its predecessors than most previous committees were able to. Program committees now also have somewhat increased license to experiment as well as more time in which to do it, and they are no longer geographically tied to the site of the meeting. These procedural reforms have made a difference, a fact that may in its modest way prove heartening to the moderates among us. In any case we began with less excuse for the mistakes we persisted in making and with a particularly clear debt to John William Ward and his colleagues.

We took advantage of this to try a number of innovations, and if the results were often uncertain (sometimes perhaps unnoticed), the attempt seems justified, if only because the sense of sameness is as serious a threat to the vitality of our annual sessions as size or preoccupation with the market. For the first time, the association's members were formally solicited, through the *Newsletter*, for their suggestions. Program committees have always welcomed this sort of help, but most historians have remained reluctant to advertise themselves. Good papers, however, are most likely to come from those ready and eager to give them. If formal application to present a paper becomes the custom, there could be a loss of friendly informality, and the Program Committee's authority would, perhaps regrettably, be increased. In an association of 17,000 members this probably remains the most likely way of assuring a fair place for new faces and new ideas. We were not always well equipped to handle the hundreds of separate proposals we received. Undoubtedly we often knew too little both of our correspondents and of their topic; occasionally we inadvertently failed to acknowledge a suggestion or to inform its author of his fate. The comforting sense of being in touch with the profession was

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accompanied by a growing awareness that probably no committee has ever owed so many explanations.

The carefully developed plans of R. K. Webb for changing the format of the *American Historical Review* made it easier for us to do something similar. With his help and the advice of Miss Crimilda Pontes, we abandoned the traditional design of the printed program and took the occasion to add brief précis of individual papers and a topical index. In theory such touches could affect the way sessions are conceived and produce a more deliberate marriage of author and audience; the effort required and for the most part won extraordinary good will and cooperation from hundreds of authors. These changes, providing new bottles for someone else's wine, proved the easiest to effect.

II

Similarly, we tried to introduce considerable variety into the format of the sessions themselves. We encouraged panels to arrange an agenda, but not formal papers, so that discussion might flow more freely and more directly engage the audience, and we tried to vary somewhat the numbers of participants and the particular tasks assigned them. Chairmen and commentators were encouraged to assume more active and varied roles. Some of this worked, and it seems in general a better beginning to start without the assumption that two written papers, a chairman, and a commentator are the inevitable division of labor for the discussion of historical problems. The fact remains that we rediscovered, as historians so often do, the wisdom and comfort in institutional traditions. Most scholars, having thought about a subject, prefer to write their papers and to deliver them without interruption. Many sessions initially conceived to present discussion in a new style ended as effective meetings organized in essentially the traditional mode.

Another innovation was to invite "Independent Papers," that is, to give a place to promising papers even though a companion piece had not been found. Most of those who thus read papers without the benefit of chairman or commentators appear to have been pleased with the opportunity to present their ideas and to do so more informally before a small group of interested scholars. Such sessions, from the Program Committee's standpoint, provided a welcome escape from the concerns for coverage and balance that shape so much of the program. It may be, however, that such independent papers are most satisfactory for certain kinds of topics or for scholars willing to recruit their audience in advance. Greater flexibility and openness are not always achieved by trying to organize them.

We experimented, too, with the advance distribution of some written papers. By announcing this in the program—inviting members to send to the Washington office for the papers or to purchase them at the beginning of the meeting—we hoped to leave the session itself free for deeper discussion of something everyone had read and to allow the author of the paper to make fuller use of scholarly

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apparatus than oral presentation permits. Three sessions announced the availability of printed papers; afterwards, one reported that the device had worked well, one that it had served acceptably (despite the fact that few in the audience had really read the paper before coming to the meeting), and one that although the idea was good, inadequate distribution produced near disaster. That may be about the average score for any program, but it suggests the difficulty as well as the advantages in any arrangement requiring members to plan their attendance long in advance of the meetings, to do some homework, and to come prepared.

The growing interest in general questions affecting the profession seemed also to invite some special arrangement. Questions of unionization, classified research, the status of blacks, women, and the young are topics many want to discuss. Such matters clearly concern, or ought to concern, the profession; yet they do not rest primarily upon historical research. This kind of session, precisely because it reflects more the problems of contemporary society than the nature of the historical discipline, is more difficult to organize long in advance, and the expertise that justifies participation is more a matter of personal commitment than scholarly attainment. We envisioned more such sessions than actually developed and thought they should not compete with more scholarly papers but might be held at a special time when all who wished could attend. They were thus scheduled for 4:30 p.m.; that arrangement did not work well. Inadequately announced in the program, they were by definition put in the larger rooms, and therefore tended to add confusion to the closing of some regular sessions still in full vigor. If they did not compete with scholarly papers, they competed instead with thirst, exhaustion, and the expanding business meetings of the association and of its many affiliated societies.

We also attempted, like committees before us, to make sure through exhortation that papers were not too long or sessions too pressed for time. The intensity of interest that makes a program possible assured our failure. We discovered in fact that we could guarantee very little (in some cases not even the appearance of those scheduled to speak) but that we could also expect remarkable cooperation (as from the chairman of a session who read both papers, introduced a substitute commentator, and brought off a successful meeting). Most of our arrangements were made during a spring in which communications were especially difficult, slowed by a postal strike and interrupted by the shock and anger following Cambodia and the deaths of students on two campuses. The sympathetic understanding and earnest help we received from hundreds of historians took on special meaning. We also discovered anew, through our debts to Paul Ward, Miss Nancy Gillingham, and Miss E. M. Gaylard, how much the members of the association depend upon the dedication of its Washington staff.

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III

With its one hundred sessions, this year's program was slightly larger than any of its predecessors. Despite its size and diversity, several areas of major historical interest were slighted or even omitted, a failing we would like to think inevitable. The emphasis upon Black Studies, which showed so strongly last year, was continued with comparative approaches and the interest in Africa became more prominent. There was perhaps even a slight increase in the number of sessions dealing with problems of teaching, and the interest in them remained high. Indeed there are signs that the commitment to teaching within the profession has increased, and a great many historians have thoughtful things to say about the challenge of demands for relevance, of social science methods, and of open admissions. For these reasons, as well as their inherent interest, the several sessions of films won considerable attention. We were lucky, too, in being able to commission Gerald Platt, a sociologist, to extend and to report upon his studies of the historical profession; historians have considerable curiosity about themselves.

There were this year more sessions than ever before about the place of women in different cultures and within the historical profession, and more women presenting papers of every sort. Again, this reflected the larger society (as did the disruptive flattery of television), and it contained, as some complained, an element of faddishness; but signs that the historical profession can respond to social concern and use that response for the benefit of historical study are surely welcome. Various groups of women historians, formal and informal, have already accomplished much to prevent talented women from disappearing from scholarly view, and their efforts were invaluable to this committee. Similarly, the response to our efforts (not always successful) to bring a number of foreign historians to the meetings indicates that the profession has become not only more open but more international.

Serious, well-focused comparative sessions also seemed easier to organize this year, and comparative studies appear to be winning their way as a serious mode of analysis, less likely to be considered a loose and rather dangerous diversion. Nevertheless, sessions built upon a traditional format and concentrated upon a single subspecialty were well attended and often exciting. Chairmen report again and again that discussions were vigorous and stimulating. The thousand letters exchanged with this committee suggest that most historians are not exploring very wild frontiers, but they demonstrate impressive seriousness. At a time when self-confidence is often hard to come by, perhaps it is worth recording that hundreds of scholars are anxious to discuss with colleagues, whom they regret not knowing better, the telling details of historical evidence and interpretation.

Raymond Grew, *Chairman*

Program of the Eighty-Fifth Annual Meeting
Headquarters: Sheraton Boston Hotel
Boston, Massachusetts
December 28-30, 1970

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

Sunday, December 27 MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Monday, December 28

1. THE HISTORIAN AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ISSUES

CHAIRMAN: Robert D. Cross, Swarthmore College

The Black Family in America

James P. Comer, Yale University

The Appalachian Family

David F. Musto, Yale University

COMMENT: Herbert G. Gutman, University of Rochester

Richard Sennett, Brandeis University

2. THE GENERATION IN HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard University

Rebellious Younger Generations in Modern History

Anthony Esler, College of William and Mary

The Psycho-Historical Origins of the Generation of Nazi Youth, 1928-1933

Peter Loewenberg, University of California, Los Angeles

COMMENT: Herbert Moller, Boston University

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3. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PERSUASION: POLITICS IN THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY TRANSATLANTIC WORLD Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association

CHAIRMAN: David Donald, The Johns Hopkins University

PANEL:

H. J. Hanham, Harvard University

Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara

Gad Horowitz, University of Toronto

4. EARLY NEW ENGLAND POLITICS

CHAIRMAN: Jackson Turner Main, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Local Leadership and the Typology of New England Towns, 1700–1785

Edward M. Cook, The Johns Hopkins University

Society and Politics in Revolutionary Massachusetts: Membership Patterns in the General Court, 1751–1800

John Howe, University of Minnesota

COMMENT: Robert M. Zemsky, University of Pennsylvania
Michael Zuckerman, University of Pennsylvania

5. CHRISTIAN JOURNALISM IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE. A COMPARATIVE VIEW Joint session with the American Catholic Historical Association

CHAIRMAN: Josef L. Altholz, University of Minnesota

German Catholic Journalism and the Catholic Assimilation of Romanticism

Stephen J. Tonsor, University of Michigan

The French Catholic Press in the Educational Conflict of the 1840's

Joseph N. Moody, Catholic University of America

Catholic Journalism in Italy and the Italo-Papal Conflict of the 1870's

S. William Halperin, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Peter N. Stearns, Rutgers University

6. LAW AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Robert Lekachman, State University of New York, Stony Brook

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Did the Legal System Subsidize Economic Growth in Ante-Bellum America?

Morton J. Horwitz, Harvard University

COMMENT: Guido Calabresi, Yale University

Stuart Bruchey, Columbia University

7. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE

CHAIRMAN: Everett I. Mendelsohn, Harvard University

Science and Greco-Roman Society

Thomas W. Africa, State University of New York, Binghamton

Parisian Science and the Social Turmoil of the Fourteenth Century

Nicholas H. Steneck, University of Michigan

Institutional Challenge and the Advance of Science in Seventeenth-Century England

Theodore M. Brown, Princeton University

8. GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE AT THE END OF THE OLD REGIME: POLITICS AND SUBSISTENCE

CHAIRMAN: George V. Taylor, University of North Carolina

Police and Political Economy in Paris: The Crisis of the Sixties

Steven Laurence Kaplan, Cornell University

The Politics of Political Economy, 1770–1779

Darline Gay Levy, Rutgers University

COMMENT: John F. Bosher, York University

Philip Dawson, Stanford University

9. MULTI-CULTURAL REVISIONS OF MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY 1500–1800

CHAIRMAN: Robert Schwoebel, Temple University

The Battle of Lepanto and its Place in Mediterranean History

Andrew C. Hess, Temple University

The Key to Barbary: Reinterpreting the Mediterranean Role of Algiers

William Spencer, Florida State University

Cultural Factors in Sixteenth-Century Mediterranean Naval History

John F. Guilmartin, Jr., USAF Academy, Colorado

COMMENT: Norman Itzkowitz, Princeton University

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10. MEDIEVAL CATALONIA

CHAIRMAN: Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

Royal Accounting in Twelfth-Century Catalonia: Some New Texts
Thomas N. Bisson, University of California, Berkeley

Aspects of Social Unrest in Fourteenth-Century Catalonia
Philippe Wolff, University of Toulouse

COMMENT: J. Lee Shneidman, Adelphi University

11. ORAL TRADITION AND THE HISTORIAN

CHAIRMAN: David E. Bynum, Harvard University

The Homeric Epic
Alfred Lord, Harvard University

Old Norse Epic
Marlene Ciklamini, Rutgers University

Oral Traditions and Communal History in Africa
Kennell Jackson, Stanford University

12. HISTORY FROM A BLACK PERSPECTIVE

CHAIRMAN: Rafael L. Cortada, Medgar Evers College, City University of New York

The Impact of the African on the New World: A Reappraisal
John Henrik Clarke, Hunter College, City University of New York

History and Survival: The Analysis of the Political Use of History
James Turner, Cornell University

What Do We Mean by an Afro-centered View of History?
Keith Baird, Hofstra University

13. DILEMMAS OF PEACE MOVEMENTS: SELECTIONS FROM THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE Joint session with the Conference on Peace Research in History

CHAIRMAN: Sandi Cooper, Richmond College, City University of New York

The Pacifist as Militarist: A Critique of the American Peace Movement,

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1898–1914 Michael A. Lutzker, Richmond College, City University of New York

Democracy in Wartime: Antimilitarism in England and the United States During World War I

Blanche Wiesen Cook, John Jay College, City University of New York

Conflicts and Contradictions in the British Peace Movement After World War II

Frank Myers, State University of New York, Stony Brook

COMMENT: Peter Brock, University of Toronto

14. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY METROPOLIS

CHAIRMAN: Richard C. Wade, University of Chicago

Boston's Search for a Metropolitan Solution

Allen M. Wakstein, Boston College

The Significance of Annexation in the Nineteenth Century

Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University

COMMENT: Robert Fogelson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michael Frisch, State University of New York, Buffalo

15. CONTROL AND DEVIANCE: PROBLEMS OF MOBILIZATION IN MODERN CHINA

CHAIRMAN: Jonathan D. Spence, Yale University

Control and Deviancy in the Economic Organizations of the Ch'ing State (1644-1911)

Thomas A. Metzger, University of California, San Diego

Provincial Militarism and Social Disturbance in Szechwan

Robert Kapp, Rice University

Local Self-government: The "Gentry" Role

Philip A. Kuhn, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Susan Brockman, Yale University
Michel Oksenberg, Columbia University

16. THE TWILIGHT OF SLAVERY: SOUTHERN (LATIN) AMERICAN LABOR SYSTEMS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRMAN: Herbert Klein, Columbia University

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From Slave to Free Labor on Sugar Plantations: The Process in Pernambuco
Peter L. Eisenberg, Rutgers University

Black Labour and White Power in Post-Emancipation Barbados: A Study of Changing Relationships
Bruce M. Taylor, University of Dayton

COMMENT: Stanley Stein, Princeton University

LUNCHEON: PHI ALPHA THETA

Author and Editor: Antithesis or Synthesis?
Walter Rundell, Jr., Iowa State University

LUNCHEON: CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: Thomas F. McGann, University of Texas
The Americas as a Focus for Comparative History
David M. Potter, Stanford University

LUNCHEON: CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

The Government and the Educated Public in Russia in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century, Preliminary Remarks
Nicholas Riasanovsky, University of California, Berkeley

LUNCHEON: SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN: Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University
Presidential Address: Foreign Policy Research and the Federal Government
Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University

17. THE PARTICIPANT AS HISTORIAN

Creating the History of Spanish Anarchism
Will Watson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Establishment and the Tape Recorder
John A. Williams, University of Notre Dame

What Happened to the Militancy of the CIO? Some Rank and File Views
Staughton Lynd, Chicago, Illinois

18. DECOLONIZING HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: Harold Isaacs, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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Afro-Americans and Africa

Felix N. Okoye, State University of New York, Brockport

History and Identity in Arab Textbooks, Four Cases

David Gordon, American University, Beirut

COMMENT: Kenneth Dike, Harvard University

19. TOWARD A MULTI-NATIONAL THEORY OF FASCISM

CHAIRMAN: John Weiss, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York

Fascism and the Disintegration of National Communities

William Sheridan Allen, State University of New York, Buffalo

French Fascism as Class Conciliation and Moral Regeneration

Robert Soucy, Oberlin College

Fascism or Utopian Anti-Modernism?

Henry A. Turner, Jr., Yale University

Similarities and Differences Between the Radical Right in America and Europe

Seymour M. Lipset, Harvard University

20. AWAY FROM HISTORY OR A WAY FOR HISTORY IN THE SCHOOL?

CHAIRMAN: R. C. Raack, California State College, Hayward

Redefining the Social Studies Curriculum

G. Sidney Lester, Marin Social Studies Project

Thucydides Began to Write When They First Took Up Arms

Joseph G. Grannis, Columbia University

PANEL:

Eugene L. Asher, Indiana University

William H. Cartwright, Duke University

Mark Krug, University of Chicago

Theodore H. Von Laue, Clark University

21. FEMINISM—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

CHAIRMAN: Anne Firor Scott, Duke University

Woman's Rights and American Feminism

Gerda Lerner, Sarah Lawrence College

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Origin, Structure and Ideas of the Women's Liberation Movement

Jo Freeman, University of Chicago

Beyond Women's Liberation: The Human Condition Under Sex Equality

Alice S. Rossi, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: William O'Neill, University of Wisconsin

22. IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN THE ERA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CHAIRMAN: Edmund S. Morgan, Yale University

Rebellion by any other Name: Some Observations on the American Response to the Coercive Acts of 1774

David Ammerman, Florida State University

State Ratification of the Constitution: The Limits of Language

William Raymond Smith, Reed College

COMMENT: William W. Abbot, University of Virginia

H. James Henderson, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

23. THE RAILROAD IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE Joint session with the Lexington Group

CHAIRMAN: Stephen Saulsbury, University of Delaware

A True Transcontinental Railroad: The Dreams and Strategy of Missouri Pacific Lines, 1879-1970

Thomas B. Brewer, University of Toledo

Porfirian Railroads and the Economic Development of Mexico

John Coatsworth, University of Chicago

COMMENT: Richard C. Overton, University of Western Ontario

Albert Fishlow, University of California, Berkeley

24. PSYCHO-HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF EARLY AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: William B. Willcox, The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

The Child and the Convert: Reflections on Jonathan Edwards and the Psychology of Religious Experience in Eighteenth-Century America

Philip J. Greven, Jr., Rutgers University

A Psychological Exploration of the Career of James Otis, Jr.—The First Rebel of the American Revolution

John J. Waters, University of Rochester

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COMMENT: Richard L. Bushman, Boston University
John Demos, Brandeis University

25. ENLIGHTENMENT AND DESPOTISM

CHAIRMAN: John G. Gagliardo, Boston University

Enlightened Despotism: A Reconsideration

Emile Karafiol, University of Chicago

Count Karl von Zinzendorf and the Influence of the New Economics on Joseph II

Helen Liebel, University of Alberta

Comment on Theory

Leonard Krieger, Columbia University

26. CENTRAL EUROPEAN RIGHTIST MOVEMENTS DURING THE INTER-WAR YEARS—A REAPPRAISAL

Joint session with the Conference Group on Central European History

CHAIRMAN: R. John Rath, Rice University

Othmar Spann and the Doctrine of 'Totality'

John Haag, University of Georgia

The Austrian Heimwehr

C. Earl Edmondson, Davidson College

The Early Years of the National Socialist Movement

Reginald H. Phelps, Harvard University

COMMENT: Klemens von Klemperer, Smith College

27. THE DIPLOMACY OF 1870

CHAIRMAN: Woodford D. McClellan, University of Virginia

PANEL:

Ann Pottinger Saab, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

Dennis E. Showalter, Colorado College

William B. Slottman, University of California, Berkeley

James E. Ward, University of Notre Dame

COMMENT: Otto Pflanze, University of Minnesota

28. THE CAMBRIDGE AND SOVIET HISTORIES OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

CHAIRMAN: Kenneth M. Setton, Institute for Advanced Study

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Religious History and Theology

Reverend John Meyendorff, Fordham University

Intellectual History

Ihor Ševčenko, Dumbarton Oaks

Foreign Relations of the Byzantine Empire

Paul J. Alexander, University of California, Berkeley

29. IMPERIALISM IN FIFTEENTH-CENTURY ITALY

CHAIRMAN: William J. Bouwsma, Harvard University

Imperialism in Fifteenth-Century Italy

Nicolai Rubinstein, Institute for Advanced Study

COMMENT: Randolph Starn, University of California, Berkeley

Ronald Witt, Harvard University

30. REVOLUTION AND THE FORCES OF CHANGE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

CHAIRMAN: Daniel P. Resnick, Carnegie-Mellon University

The First Popular Counterrevolutionary Movement in France: Nîmes and its Hinterland

James N. Hood, Tulane University

Marseilles under the Second Republic: Political Transformation of a Great French City

Thomas R. Christofferson, University of North Carolina

COMMENT: *Long-term Economic and Political Trends*

Leo A. Loubère, University of Buffalo

31. THE STUDY OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY SOUTH ASIA

CHAIRMAN: Bernard S. Cohn, University of Chicago

Social Change in an Indian Village: A Panjab Village, 1848–1968

Thomas G. Kessinger, University of Virginia

Toward a Sociology of the Western-Educated in India

Warren Gunderson, City College, City University of New York

A Regional Study of Social Change: Maharashtra in the Late Nineteenth Century

Ellen McDonald Gumperz, University of California, Berkeley

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32. LATIN AMERICA: THE INTELLECTUAL ROOTS

CHAIRMAN: Harold E. Davis, The American University

The Ignorantistas and the Schools: Opposition to Educational Reform during the Colombian Federation

Jane M. Loy, University of Massachusetts

The Anti-Positivist Movement in Pre-Revolutionary Mexico

William D. Raat, State University of New York, Fredonia

The Intellectual Background of Latin American Independence

O. Carlos Stoetzer, Fordham University

COMMENT: Frank Safford, Northwestern University

33. CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE NEGRO FARMER Joint session with the Agricultural History Society

CHAIRMAN: Alfred L. Edwards, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Negroes in the New Deal Resettlement Program

Donald Holley, Arkansas A & M College

Civil Rights in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Since 1964

Don F. Hadwiger, Iowa State University

COMMENT: Dorothy Young, Clark College, Atlanta

Robert E. Nipp, U.S. Department of Agriculture

DINNER: MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

SPEAKER: Samuel E. Thorne, Harvard University

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDING: Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes

Presidential Address: The American Historical Association in 1970

Robert R. Palmer, Yale University

Tuesday, December 29

34. HISTORY: A DISCIPLINE IN CRISIS?

CHAIRMAN: J. H. Hexter, Yale University

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History: A Discipline in Crisis?

Oscar Handlin, Harvard University

COMMENT: Christopher Lasch, University of Rochester

David M. Potter, Stanford University

35. FILMS AND HISTORY

Confrontation: Paris, 1968

Seymour Drescher, University of Pittsburgh

Eugene C. McCreary, Carnegie-Mellon University

COMMENT: J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware

Dean Albertson, University of Massachusetts

36. WORKERS, PEASANTS, AND ECONOMIC HISTORY: AN EXAMINATION OF THE WORK OF ERIC J. HOBSBAWM

CHAIRMAN: Raymond Grew, University of Michigan

Panel:

Eric R. Wolf, University of Michigan

J. R. T. Hughes, Northwestern University

Peter Temin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

COMMENT: Eric J. Hobsbawm, University of London

37. WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE IN HISTORY: A TEACHING PROBLEM

CHAIRMAN: Patricia Albjerg Graham, Columbia University

PANEL:

Letitia Brown, Howard University and Federal Executive Institute,
Charlottesville, Va.

Caroline Bynum, Harvard University

Alan Graebner, College of St. Catherine

Winthrop Jordan, University of California, Berkeley

38. THE COLD WAR: REVISIONISTS REVISITED

CHAIRMAN: Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan

*Domestic Influences on American Policy Toward the Soviet Union,
1941-1947*

John L. Gaddis, Ohio University

Open-Door Expansionism Reconsidered

Alfred E. Eckes, Ohio State University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMENT: Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University
Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

39. POPULAR CULTURE AND HISTORY Joint session with the Canadian Historical Association and the Popular Culture Association

CHAIRMAN: Ray B. Browne, Bowling Green University

PANEL:

Popular Culture and European Intellectual and Social History
Eugen Weber, University of California, Los Angeles

Popular Culture and American History
Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University

Canadian Stereotypes in Canadian Popular Culture of the United States
George A. Rawlyk, Queen's University, Kingston

American Cultural Impact in Canada in the Late Nineteenth Century
Allan C. L. Smith, University of British Columbia

40. EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN SOCIETY

CHAIRMAN: Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

Some Demographic Characteristics of Slavery in the United States, 1790–1860
Jack E. Eblen, University of Pennsylvania

The Tocqueville Myth and the American Social Reality: Wealth, Mobility and Equality in the "Age of Egalitarianism"
Edward Pessen, City University of New York

COMMENT: Rowland Berthoff, Washington University
Stephan Thernstrom, University of California, Los Angeles

41. THE MILITARY, WAR, AND AMERICAN COLONIAL SOCIETY

CHAIRMAN: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

Might and Polity: The Role of the Militia in the Governance of New England, 1629–1689
T. H. Breen, Northwestern University

British Regular Forces and the Growth of Anglo-American Tensions Before 1760
Douglas E. Leach, Vanderbilt University

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COMMENT: R. Don Higginbotham, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
John W. Shy, University of Michigan

42. THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: John J. Te Paske, Duke University

The Social History of Colonial Latin America: Achievement and Potential
James Lockhart, University of Texas

COMMENT: David Brading, University of California, Berkeley
Trent M. Brady, University of Toronto
Stuart Schwartz, University of Minnesota

43. THE HEREDITY-ENVIRONMENT CONTROVERSY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Stow Persons, University of Iowa

Intelligence Testing and the Heredity-Environment Controversy, 1910-1941

Thomas R. Weinland, University of Connecticut

The Discovery of Man: The Heredity-Environment Controversy and the Divorce of Biological and Social Theory in Twentieth-Century America
Hamilton Cravens, Iowa State University

COMMENT: Otis A. Pease, University of Washington
Barbara Rosenkrantz, Harvard University

44. THE CHANGING GUARD: HISTORICAL WRITING ON PRUSSIA SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

CHAIRMAN: Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study

Potsdam Viewed from Bonn

Francis L. Loewenheim, Rice University

Postmortem on Prussia: The East German Position

Andreas Dorpalen, Ohio State University

COMMENT: Wolfgang Sauer, University of California, Berkeley

45. GROUP CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE AGES

CHAIRMAN: Muhsin Mahdi, Harvard University

Culture Conflict in Islamic Spain: Arabs and Berbers
Thomas F. Glick, University of Texas

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Medieval Jewish Attitudes Toward the Black Man

Allan Harris Cutler, Indiana University

The Greeks and the Armenians in the Byzantine Empire

Peter Charanis, Rutgers University

46. ITALIAN IMPERIALISM Joint session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

CHAIRMAN: Richard A. Webster, University of California, Berkeley

Italian Economic Penetration of Ethiopia

Robert Hess, University of Illinois

Italo Balbo and the Fascist Colonization of Libya

Claudio Segré, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: George W. Baer, University of California, Santa Cruz

Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University (Emeritus)

47. STRUCTURES OF CONSCIENCE FROM ABELARD TO GALILEO

CHAIRMAN: James K. McConica, C. S. B., Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies and University of Toronto

On the Roads to Modernity: "Conscience," Casuistry, and the Quests for Certitude

Benjamin Nelson, New School for Social Research

COMMENT: Karl F. Morrison, University of Chicago

Charles Trinkaus, University of Michigan

48. LAW AND POLITICS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

CHAIRMAN: William H. Dunham, Jr., Yale University

Law and Politics in Seventeenth-Century England

Wilfrid Prest, The Johns Hopkins University

The Politics of the Civil Lawyers in Pre-revolutionary England

Brian P. Levack, University of Texas, Austin

COMMENT: Charles M. Gray, University of Chicago

Paul Lucas, Clark University

49. INDEPENDENT PAPERS

9:30—*Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli: The Myth and the Man*

Frank J. Coppa, St. John's University

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10:30—*Black Communities: An Interdisciplinary Approach*

Stephen Gale, Northwestern University

David M. Katzman, University of Kansas

50. ETHNIC MINORITIES IN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Roger Daniels, University of Wyoming

The Mexican-American 1848–1960: Is There a Common Historical Tradition?

G. L. Seligmann, Jr., North Texas State University

The Chicano Since 1920: Home to Aztlan?

Ward S. Albro, Texas A & I University

The Japanese Americans and World War II: A Reappraisal

Roger Daniels, University of Wyoming

LUNCHEON: JOINT SESSION OF THE MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION AND THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Priestly Culture in Modern France

Edward T. Gargan, University of Wisconsin

LUNCHEON: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

Presidential Address: Early Alexandrian Christianity

Robert M. Grant, University of Chicago

LUNCHEON: CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

SPEAKER: Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University

LUNCHEON: CONFERENCE ON PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

The Security of Empire

Richard Barnett, Richmond College, City University of New York

Business Meeting

LUNCHEON: AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION RESEARCH

For a Structural Study of the Reformation

Robert M. Kingdon, University of Wisconsin

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

LUNCHEON: SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

CHAIRMAN: Thomas R. Adams, The John Carter Brown Library

A Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library?

Lawrence W. Towner, The Newberry Library

LUNCHEON: THE LABOR HISTORIANS

Labor and the Great Depression: New Thoughts on Some Old Puzzles

David Brody, University of California, Davis

LUNCHEON: SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

CHAIRMAN: Philip P. Mason, Wayne State University

The Charges against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library—The Long-Range Implications of this Affair for Historians and Archivists

Herman Kahn, Yale University

51. THE NEW DEAL AND THE NEW LEFT

CHAIRMAN: Frank A. Warren, Queens College, City University of New York

PANEL:

Barton Bernstein, Stanford University

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

Harvard Sitkoff, Washington University

Earl J. Weaver, California State College, Fullerton

Michael Wreszin, Queens College, City University of New York

52. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES AS HISTORICAL DATA

CHAIRMAN: Stephen Marcus, Columbia University

Sexual Behavior in Nineteenth-Century Europe

Edward Shorter, University of Toronto

Romantic Sexual Theory

Paul A. Robinson, Stanford University

COMMENT:

Exploring a Virgin Field: Sex in European History

Vern L. Bullough, San Fernando Valley State College

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The Place of Sex in the Study of American History

John C. Burnham, Ohio State University

53. THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION TODAY

The Historical Profession Today

Gerald Platt, University of Massachusetts

PANEL:

Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University

James R. Green, Brandeis University

Barbara Solomon, Harvard University

54. ETHNIC GROUPS IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHICAGO Joint session with the Immigration History Group

CHAIRMAN: Arthur Mann, University of Chicago

Immigrant Ethnicity in a Changing Politics: Chicago from Progressivism to FDR

John Allswang, California State College, Los Angeles

War, Migration, and Retaliatory Violence: The 'New Negro' in Chicago

William M. Tuttle, Jr., University of Kansas

COMMENT: Allan H. Spear, University of Minnesota

55. DISARMAMENT CONFERENCES IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE Joint session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

CHAIRMAN: Ernest R. May, Harvard University

Supervision, Control, and Inspection of Armaments: A Continuing Problem

Richard Dean Burns, California State College, Los Angeles

Do Disarmament Agreements Provide Security? The Naval Accords, 1921-1936

Ernest Andrade, Jr., University of Colorado

COMMENT: Lawrence Weiler, Counselor, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

56. THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF DISEASE IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW Joint session with the Social Welfare History Group

CHAIRMAN: Saul Jarcho, M.D., New York City

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Brazil

Donald Cooper, Ohio State University

The United States

John Duffy, Tulane University

COMMENT: Richard Graham, University of Texas
Stuart Galishoff, Georgia State University

57. EARLY AMERICAN REFORM

CHAIRMAN: David B. Davis, Yale University

Eighteenth-Century "Intellectual" Origins of Humanitarianism

Norman S. Fiering, Institute of Early American History and
Culture

The Nature and Context of Reform in America 1815-1835, and the Generation of 1830

William J. Gilmore, University of Virginia

COMMENT: Lois W. Banner, Douglass College
Ronald Walters, The Johns Hopkins University
Gordon S. Wood, Brown University

58. THE INTERPRETATION OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT: THE WORK OF PETER GAY

CHAIRMAN: Caroline Robbins, Bryn Mawr College

PANEL:

Rodney Kilcup, University of Washington

Henry F. May, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Peter Gay, Yale University

59. THE CULTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMER- ICA IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

CHAIRMAN: Darrett B. Rutman, University of New Hampshire

Puritanism on Two Continents: The American Background of English History, 1630-1660

Stephen Foster, Northern Illinois University

The Recurring Reformation in New England, 1630-1750

P. M. G. Harris, Howard University

COMMENT: David Hall, Boston University
Maris A. Vinovskis, Harvard University

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**60. THE BOURGEOISIE AGAINST ITSELF: THE CONFLICT OF VALUES
IN THE LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPEAN MIDDLE CLASS**

CHAIRMAN: A. William Salomone, University of Rochester

The Bourgeois Novels: Buddenbrooks, Les Thibault, and the Forsyte Saga
Stanley Pierson, University of Oregon

German Sociology as fin-de-siècle Bourgeois Anti-modernism
Arthur Mitzman, Simon Fraser University

COMMENT: Richard L. Schoenwald, Carnegie-Mellon University

61. THE FAILURE OF REFORM IN SPAIN

CHAIRMAN: Stanley Payne, University of Wisconsin

Campomanes and the Failure of Reform in Caroline Spain
Curt Noel, Columbia University

*Engineering Social Change: The Comision and the Instituto for Social
Reforms, 1883-1922*
Glen Waggoner, University of Michigan

Why Did Reform Fail in Spain?
Edward Malefakis, Northwestern University

62. APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF POPULAR RELIGION

CHAIRMAN: Eugene F. Rice, Columbia University

The Religious Continuity of the High and Late Middle Ages
Giles Constable, Harvard University

Religion and Renaissance in Florence: Some Points of Departure
Richard Trexler, University of Illinois, Urbana

Medieval Survivals in Elizabethan England
James Hitchcock, St. Louis University

COMMENT: Donald Weinstein, Rutgers University

63. PRESSURE GROUPS IN ATHENS AND ROME

CHAIRMAN: Stewart Oost, University of Chicago

Aristocratic Clans in Roman Athens
Paul MacKendrick, University of Wisconsin

Total Mobilization and Special Interests in the Dominate
Richard I. Frank, University of California, Irvine

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COMMENT: Robert Padgug, Rutgers University
John W. Eadie, University of Michigan

64. INDEPENDENT PAPERS

2:30—*The Economic Consequences of Annexation: Alsace-Lorraine and the German Empire, 1871-1918*

Dan P. Silverman, Pennsylvania State University

3:30—*Wilhelm Dilthey: The Intellectual Roots of German Geistesgeschichte*

Jacques Kornberg, University of Toronto

65. POLITICS AND THE WRITING OF ASIAN HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: David Marr, Cornell University

Vietnam

John K. Whitmore, Yale University

Japan

Alfred W. McCoy, Yale University

China

Leigh Kagan, Harvard University

66. NEW TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: David M. Geiger, Herbert Lehman College, City University of New York

The Restoration of the Chilean Elite and the Bourbon Reforms

Jacques Barbier, University of Connecticut

The Indian Population of Peru, 1570-1620

N. David Cook, University of Bridgeport

COMMENT: Nicholas Sanchez-Albornoz, New York University

67. UNIVERSITIES AND THE RISE OF THE PROFESSIONS

CHAIRMAN: Richard Storr, York University

Nineteenth-Century American Scientists

Robert V. Bruce, Boston University

Twentieth-Century American Lawyers

Jerold S. Auerbach, Brandeis University

COMMENT: Charles Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania
G. Edward White, American Bar Foundation

ANNUAL MEETING 1970

68. A JOURNAL FOR TEACHERS

CHAIRMAN: W. Warren Wagar, University of New Mexico

Does the AHA Need a Journal for Teachers?

W. Warren Wagar, University of New Mexico

The Making of a History Teacher's Journal

Leon Bernard, Editor, *The History Teacher*, University of
Notre Dame

100. THE SYSTEM AND ITS CRITICS (moved from Wednesday, December 30)

CHAIRMAN AND COMMENTATOR: John T. Noonan, Jr., University of
California, Berkeley

Dissent in Antiquity

David Daube, University of California, Berkeley

Tolerance and Canon Law

Michael Sheehan, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies

**BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION**

Wednesday, December 30

69. THE MODERN PRESIDENCY

CHAIRMAN: Frank Freidel, Harvard University

*The Development of Congressional Liaison in the Eisenhower and Kennedy
Years*

James S. Young, Columbia University

The President and Congress and War: The Perils of "Instant History"

John F. Roche, Brandeis University

COMMENT: James M. Burns, Williams College

James T. Patterson, Indiana University

70. ECOLOGY AND HISTORY

CHAIRMAN: George McCully, Swarthmore College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Some Varieties of Environmental History

John Opie, Duquesne University

Communication and Ecology: With Allusions to the Peruvian and Persian Empires

Philip L. Wagner, Simon Fraser University

COMMENT: Lewis Mumford, Amenia, New York

71. THE POLICE AND CRIME IN THE CITY

CHAIRMAN: Harold Cruse, University of Michigan

The Police on the Streets: Arrest Practices in Nineteenth-Century American Cities

David R. Johnson, Louisiana State University, New Orleans

Organized Crime in Urban Society: Chicago in the Twentieth Century

Mark H. Haller, Temple University

COMMENT: Roger Lane, Haverford College
Humbert Nelli, University of Kentucky

72. THE USES OF FESTIVITY

CHAIRMAN: David M. Bergeron, Louisiana State University, New Orleans

Festivity and Anti-Festivity in the Twentieth Century

Richard D. Mandell, University of South Carolina

Festivity During the Reformation and Counter-Reformation: Challenge and Response

John P. Dolan, University of South Carolina

COMMENT: Harvey G. Cox, Harvard University

73. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Joint session with the Labor Historians

CHAIRMAN: Hyman Berman, University of Minnesota

Tom Mann and Bill Haywood

Melvyn Dubofsky, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

British Reconstruction and American Labor

Stanley Shapiro, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Philip S. Foner, Lincoln University

ANNUAL MEETING 1970

74. THE EDENIC MYTH IN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Robert A. Sklar, University of Michigan

In Defense of the Edenic Myth: Or, On to the Garden
Thomas A. Krueger, University of Illinois

COMMENT: Leo Marx, Amherst College
David W. Noble, University of Minnesota
Charles L. Sanford, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

75. RELIGION AND SOCIETY IN ANTEBELLUM AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Mario S. DePillis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Prophets Outside Zion: Career and Commitment in the Abolitionist Movement

Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Case Western Reserve University

Priests Creating a New Zion: The Development of the Southern Clergy as a Strategic Elite

Donald G. Mathews, University of North Carolina

COMMENT: Robert T. Handy, Union Theological Seminary
Willie Lee Rose, University of Virginia

76. AFRICA AND THE UNITED STATES TO WORLD WAR I

CHAIRMAN: Norman R. Bennett, Boston University

PANEL:

Southern Africa

Alan R. Booth, Ohio University

Eastern Africa

Norman R. Bennett, Boston University

Western Africa

Svend Holsoe, University of Delaware

American Missionaries

Jane Martin, Milton Academy

77. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE IRISH QUESTION: 1918-1922 Joint session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

CHAIRMAN: Edmund W. Kearney, Chicago State College

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All the Generals in France Can't Be Wrong: Lloyd George and the Conscription Crisis

Alan Ward, College of William and Mary

Lloyd George and the Irish Settlement, 1921-1922

Joseph Curran, Le Moyne College

COMMENT: Oliver MacDonagh, University College, Cork

78. THE EARLY ERA OF SOVIET PLANNING Joint session with the Conference on Slavic and East European History

CHAIRMAN: Robert V. Daniels, University of Vermont

Stalin and the Party

Robert H. McNeal, University of Massachusetts

Stalin and Collectivization

Sidney Ploss, George Washington University

Stalin's Ultra-Left Policy in the Years 1927-1935 as a Problem of Historical Research

Peer H. Lange, Tübingen

COMMENT: Daniel Mulholland, Tufts University

79. PROBLEMS OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC

CHAIRMAN: Adrienne Koch, University of Maryland

The Fear of Demagoguery and the Origins of the Constitution

Roger H. Brown, The American University

Jefferson and Slavery: The Brighter Side

William Freehling, University of Michigan

COMMENT: James M. Banner, Jr., Princeton University

Cecelia M. Kenyon, Smith College

80. CLASS INTERESTS AND GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN THE HOHEN-ZOLLERN EMPIRE

CHAIRMAN AND COMMENTATOR: Donald G. Rohr, Brown University

Protection, Politics and German Society, 1873-1879

Ivo N. Lambi, University of Saskatchewan

Industrialization and Social Paradigms

Kenneth D. Barkin, University of California, Riverside

ANNUAL MEETING 1970

Aristocrats, Plutocrats, and Diplomats

Lamar Cecil, University of North Carolina

81. THEORIES OF RESISTANCE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRMAN: H. G. Koenigsberger, Cornell University

Lutheran Contributions to Sixteenth-Century Resistance Theory

Richard Benert, Lafayette College

The Monarchy is Elective: An Aspect of Sixteenth-Century French Resistance Theory

Richard A. Jackson, University of Houston

How Radical Were the Doctrines of the French Catholic League?

J. H. M. Salmon, Bryn Mawr College

COMMENT: Robert M. Kingdon, University of Wisconsin

82. THE IMPACT OF ISLAMIC THOUGHT ON MEDIEVAL EUROPE

CHAIRMAN: George Makdisi, Harvard University

The Critique on Natural Causality in the Mutakallimun and Nominalism

William J. Courtenay, University of Wisconsin

Averroism and Early Fourteenth-Century Physical Theory

Charles J. Ermatinger, St. Louis University

COMMENT: Beatrice H. Zedler, Marquette University

83. SCRIPTURE AND TRADITION ON THE EVE OF THE REFORMATION Joint session with the Late Medieval Seminar, American Society for Church History and the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIRMAN: Francis Oakley, Williams College

The Scriptures as a Constitutive and Corrective Norm of Doctrine in Canonistic Thought

Hermann Schuessler, University of Maryland

Bible and Political Actions: A Case Study in Tyrannicide in the Early Fifteenth Century

Karlfried Froehlich, Princeton Theological Seminary

COMMENT: Walter Moore, Florida State University

Paul Sigmund, Princeton University

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84. THE MILITARY HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL CHINA

CHAIRMAN: Frank A. Kierman, Jr., Princeton University

Yüeh Fei (1103-1141) and the Heritage of Loyalty in China

James T. C. Liu, Princeton University

The T'u-mu Incident (1449)

Frederick W. Mote, University of Washington

The Political Generalship of Hu Tsung-hsien (ca. 1510-1565)

Charles O. Hucker, University of Michigan

85. CASSOCK AND CROWN: THE ROOTS OF CHURCH-STATE CONFLICT
IN LATIN AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Frederick Pike, University of Notre Dame

Civil-Ecclesiastical Conflict and Accommodation in Hapsburg Peru

Margaret Crahan, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York

God and Mammon at the Crossroads: The Brazilian Church in the Seventeenth Century

Francis A. Dutra, University of California, Santa Barbara

COMMENT: Richard E. Greenleaf, Tulane University

Dauril Alden, University of Washington

86. THE SAVAGE EYE: AMERICAN SOCIETY SINCE 1945—AN EX-
PLORATION THROUGH MULTIMEDIA

PRESENTATION BY: Leon F. Litwack, University of California, Berkeley

COMMENT: Kenneth Lynn, The Johns Hopkins University

John William Ward, Amherst College

87. THE MARXIST CONCEPTION OF HISTORY RE-EXAMINED

CHAIRMAN: Georg G. Iggers, State University of New York, Buffalo

Marx as an Historian

Norman Levine, University of Maryland, Baltimore

Marx and the Agrarian Question

Oscar J. Hammen, University of Montana

The Asiatic Mode of Production

John F. Laffey, Sir George Williams University

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COMMENT: Eugene Genovese, University of Rochester
Paul Gottfried, Case Western Reserve University

88. WAGE-EARNING WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Robert H. Bremner, Ohio State University

Working Class Families: Buffalo's South Italians, 1880-1930
Virginia Yans McLaughlin, Princeton University

Working Class Women in the Gilded Age: The Case of Cohoes, New York Textile Workers
Daniel Walkowitz, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

COMMENT: J. Stanley Lemons, Rhode Island College
Allen F. Davis, Temple University

89. THE PROCESS OF ACCULTURATION: THE BLACK AND THE JEW

Joint session with the American Jewish Historical Society

CHAIRMAN: David Abosch, State University of New York, Buffalo

PANEL:

Joseph Boskin, Boston University
John Bracey, Northern Illinois University
Earlie E. Thorpe, North Carolina Central University
Marvin Wachman, Temple University

90. POLITICS AND THE AMERICAN HISTORIAN: HOW LIBERAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVES CAPITALISM

CHAIRMAN: Linda Gordon, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Indoctrinating Freshmen: Ideological Themes in Selected "Western Civilization" Books

David Hunt and Peter Weiler, University of Massachusetts,
Boston

Sexism in American Historiography

Linda Gordon, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Persis Hunt, Tufts University
Elizabeth Pleck, Brandeis University
Marsha Scott, Boston University
Rochelle Ziegler, Cardinal Cushing College

Liberal Views of Imperialism

Paul Garver, Carnegie-Mellon University

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91. THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF CITIES

CHAIRMAN: Eric Lampard, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Comparative National History and Urban History—Some Common Questions and Points of Congruence

Corinne L. Gilb, Wayne State University

COMMENT: Jorge E. Hardoy, Yale University

John Modell, University of Minnesota

Rhoads Murphey, University of Michigan

Theodore Bodek, Emory University

92. THE USES OF THE VICTORIAN PRESS

CHAIRMAN: Michael Wolff, University of Massachusetts

The Press and the Working Class, 1832-1848

Joel H. Wiener, City College, City University of New York

Feminist Propaganda in the 1850's and 1860's

Eugenia Palmegiano, St. Peter's College, New Jersey

The Creation of Social Myths: Journalism and the Empire

Cynthia F. Behrman, Wittenberg University

COMMENT: Michael Wolff, University of Massachusetts

93. IMMIGRANT RELIGION AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

CHAIRMAN: Sam P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh

Lay Initiative in the Religious Life of Immigrants from Central Europe

Timothy L. Smith, The Johns Hopkins University

COMMENT: Nathan Glazer, Harvard University

Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame

Sidney E. Mead, University of Iowa

94. EDUCATION IN THE FORMING OF AMERICAN SOCIETY Joint session with the History of Education Society

CHAIRMAN: Henry J. Perkinson, New York University

Coming of Age in Colonial America: A New Look

James L. Axtell, Yale University

COMMENT: Neil Harris, University of Chicago

Robert Middlekauff, University of California, Berkeley

Kenneth A. Lockridge, University of Michigan

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95. STYLES OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

CHAIRMAN: George Kirk, University of Massachusetts

Gorst and Kitchener: Two Styles of Imperial Control in post-Cromerian Egypt

Peter J. D. Mellini, Stanford University

Religion, Secularism, Science and Diplomacy: Tensions within the French Educational Presence in pre-1914 Syria

John Spagnolo, Simon Fraser University

A Comparative View of French Native Policies in Morocco and Syria, 1912-1925

Edmund Burke III, University of California, Santa Cruz

96. THE TRANSFER OF INSTITUTIONS FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA

CHAIRMAN: Sigmund Diamond, Columbia University

The Emergence of a Legal Profession in Colonial New York

John R. Aiken, State University of New York, Buffalo

The Tavern

Doris E. King, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

COMMENT: Herbert A. Johnson, The Papers of John Marshall

John M. Murrin, Washington University

97. MEN OF THOUGHT AND MEN OF POWER IN ABSOLUTIST FRANCE

CHAIRMAN: Orest Ranum, The Johns Hopkins University

Poor Relief and Economic Reform in Richelieu's France

Howard M. Solomon, New York University

Colbert de Torcy and the Founding of the Académie Politique

Joseph Klaitis, Oakland University

COMMENT: William F. Church, Brown University

98. THE REFORMATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA Joint session with the American Society for Reformation Research

CHAIRMAN: Frederick Heymann, University of Calgary

The Rise of Religious Liberty in the Czech Reformation

J. K. Zeman, Acadia Divinity College, Nova Scotia

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A Church in a Hostile State: Unitas Fratrum

Otakar Odložilik, University of Pennsylvania

COMMENT: Marianka Fousek, Rosary College

99. MEXICAN DIPLOMACY

CHAIRMAN: Arnold H. Taylor, University of Connecticut

The Mexican Empire and the Vatican, 1863-1867

Arnold Blumberg, Towson State College

The United States and the De la Huerta Rebellion

Manuel Machado, University of Montana

COMMENT: Ramon Ruíz, University of California, San Diego

Committees and Delegates

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The AHA Council, at its September 1968 meeting, constituted a standing committee component within the Program 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, 1970, Report of the Program Chairman.)

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins University (71)
Vartan Gregorian, The University of Texas at Austin, Chairman (73)
Raymond Grew, University of Michigan (71)
Ari Hoogenboom, Brooklyn College, Local Arrangements Chairman (ex officio)
Pierre H. Laurent, Tufts University (73)
Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (ex officio)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)

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. At the Council meeting on December 27, 1969, however, it was voted to accept the recommendation of the Committee on Committees that the Committee on Honorary Members be discontinued, pending new light on how its operations may be made more meaningful.

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

A total of 3,171 ballots reached me before the deadline for being counted. The total votes for each office are smaller than the total ballots cast because some members failed to vote for all offices. There were three uncontested elections: David M. Potter was elected president of the American Historical Association for 1971 with 2,788 votes; Joseph R. Strayer was elected vice president with 2,715 votes; and Elmer Louis Kayser was elected treasurer with 2,653 votes. There were contested elections for two seats on the Council: John Higham received 1,980 votes in his contest with Christopher Lasch, who received 1,098 votes; Helen Rivlin received 1,588 votes to 1,318 votes for F. Hilary Conroy. There were as well two contests for membership on the Nominating Committee: Leonard M. Thompson defeated C. Martin Wilbur 1,680 to 1,152 and Benjamin Labaree defeated Don Fehrenbacher 1,553 to 1,400.

4 January 1971

David A. Shannon, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Brison D. Gooch, University of Connecticut (72)
C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara (71)
Benjamin W. Labaree, Williams College (73)
Thomas McGann, University of Texas, Chairman (71)
Willie Lee Rose, University of Virginia (72)
David A. Shannon, University of Virginia (71)
Leonard M. Thompson, Yale University (73)

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, to recommend changes in the scope of existing committees when necessary, and to recommend the establishment of new committees. The list of members for 1971 succeeding each committee report represents the report of the Committee on Committees.

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Elizabeth Eisenstein, American University (72)
Charles O. Hucker, University of Michigan (71)
Elmer Louis Kayser, The George Washington University (ex officio)
Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University (71)
Hollis Lynch, Columbia University (73)
Bickford O'Brien, University of California, Davis (73)
Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (ex officio)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio), Chairman
Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The AHA Council, at its September 1968 meeting, constituted a standing committee component within the Program 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, 1970, Report of the Program Chairman.)

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Jack P. Greene, The Johns Hopkins University (71)

Vartan Gregorian, The University of Texas at Austin, Chairman (73)

Raymond Grew, University of Michigan (71)

Ari Hoogenboom, Brooklyn College, Local Arrangements Chairman (ex officio)

Pierre H. Laurent, Tufts University (73)

Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (ex officio)

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)

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. At the Council meeting on December 27, 1969, however, it was voted to accept the recommendation of the Committee on Committees that the Committee on Honorary Members be discontinued, pending new light on how its operations may be made more meaningful.

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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

LIST OF PRIZES AND AWARDS

The American Historical Association sponsors the ten prizes and awards listed below, six of which are due to be given in 1971. All awards are announced at the association's annual meeting, which will take place this year at the New York Hilton Hotel in New York City. Further details regarding rules for the various awards may be obtained by writing the office of the executive secretary of the AHA in Washington, D.C.

HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE. The Adams Prize is awarded annually (beginning in 1971) 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 \$5,000.

ALBERT B. COREY PRIZE IN CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. The Corey Prize was awarded for the first time in 1967, 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. It will next be given in June 1972.

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

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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

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 \$500. 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—) AND THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE (1920—)

The Adams 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. It is awarded annually (beginning in 1971) for an American author's first or second book in the field of European history, and carries a cash award of \$300. The Beer 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 Herbert Baxter Adams Prize for 1970 was awarded to John P. McKay of the University of Illinois for his book *Pioneers for Profit: Foreign Entrepreneurship and Russian Industrialization, 1885-1913* (University of Chicago Press, 1970).

The George Louis Beer Prize for 1970 was awarded to Samuel R. Williamson, Jr. of Harvard University for his book *The Politics of Grand Strategy: Britain and France Prepare for War, 1904-1914* (Harvard University Press, 1969). Because of the large number of books submitted for these two prizes, the committee had considerable difficulty in executing its task. A majority of the committee members therefore makes the following recommendations regarding the association's future policies on prizes:

1. That the Adams Prize and the Beer Prize be awarded by two separate committees rather than one;
2. That the Adams Prize be made an annual award, even if that means reducing the stipend to \$150.

On behalf of the committee, I request that these proposals be considered by the Council. (At the Council meeting on January 23, 1971, the recommendation that the Adams Prize be awarded annually in the amount of \$300 was approved.)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Robert E. Burns, University of Notre Dame (72)
Donald Emerson, University of Washington (72)
Patricia Grimsted, American University (73)
Christopher M. Kimmich, Columbia University (73)
Steven Ross, University of Texas at Austin (73)
Peter Stansky, Stanford University (71)
Peter Stearns, Rutgers University, Chairman (71)

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.

The prize was awarded to Boyd C. Shafer of Macalaster College.

COMMITTEE ON THE ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE AWARD AND THE JOHN H. DUNNING PRIZE (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 \$5,000. 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.

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.

After much reading in the solitude of their own studies, a great deal of correspondence, and a meeting on November 13 in Louisville, the committee unanimously agreed on the following awards:

As co-winners to share the Albert J. Beveridge Award: Sheldon Hackney, *Populism to Progressivism in Alabama* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969) and Leonard L. Richards, *"Gentlemen of Property and Standing": Anti-Abolition Mobs in Jacksonian America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970).

As winner of the John H. Dunning Prize: Gordon S. Wood, *The Creation of the American Republic, 1776-1787* (published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture by The University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, 1969).

Citations for the prizes were read at the 1970 annual meeting by Professor Ramon Ruiz.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

The committee decided that no honorary mention should be made this year in the fields of Canadian and Latin American history.

The committee engaged in an extensive discussion about the value of prizes and, even though our individual views were diverse, agreed to recommend to the Council that they again confront the matter of whether or not to continue prizes and, if so, to again reconsider the criteria.

15 December 1970

James Harvey Young, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

George Billias, Clark University (72)
Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara (72)
Walter LaFeber, Cornell University (73)
Harry Scheiber, Dartmouth College (73)
Robert W. Wiebe, Northwestern 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.)

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.

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

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

MEMBERS, 1971 (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 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 \$500. Professor Schuyler, of Columbia University, served as AHA president in 1951. The next Schuyler Prize will be awarded in 1971.

MEMBERS, 1971 (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 \$500 prize is awarded in the even-numbered years for the best book originally published in the United States on any phase of the history of India.

The Watumull Prize Committee unanimously recommended that the 1970 award would be equally divided among the following three authors for their excellent contributions to Indian history during the 1968-70 period of publication: Stephen N. Hay for his *Asian Ideas of East and West: Tagore and His Critics in Japan, China, and India* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1970); David Kopf for his *British Orientalism and the Bengal Renaissance: The Dynamics of Indian Modernization, 1773-1835* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California, 1969); and Eugene F. Irschick for his *Politics and Social*

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahman Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1916-1929 (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1969).

12 February 1971

Stanley Wolpert, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (4-year terms)

Robert E. Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin, Chairman (72)

David Kopf, University of Minnesota (74)

Mark Naidis, Los Angeles Valley College (74)

TEACHING AND THE CURRICULUM

Since its beginning 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: on the pre-college level, the Committee on Teaching in the Schools, with its *ad hoc* associate, the Advisory Committee on the History Education Project; on the undergraduate level, the Committee on Undergraduate Teaching, with its *ad hoc* associate, the Committee on the Feature Film Project; and on the graduate level, the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History.

The Service Center for Teachers of History prepares and publishes a series of pamphlets (now 75 in number) and sponsors some two dozen conferences each year. It operates under the aegis of the Committee on Teaching.

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 members of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools discussed at length at their November meeting the relationship of the American Historical Association to the schools, and the relationship of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools to other committees of the association which are concerned with teaching. The committee members expressed grave concern that the agencies through which the association has for over a decade demonstrated and implemented its interest in teaching at the pre-college level, the Committee on

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Teaching and the Service Center for Teachers of History, were being seriously weakened.

The committee members wish to go on record in expressing their concern through the following recommendations which they respectfully submit to the Council:

First, that the Service Center for Teachers of History be continued as an active agency of the association. The members of the committee recommend that money and staff personnel should be provided so that the Service Center can carry on such activities as: issuing at least six "broadsides" per year in lieu of the former Service Center pamphlets; continuing or increasing the number of conferences sponsored by the Service Center between college and pre-college teachers of history; and responding creatively and in depth to inquiries for assistance from teachers of history at all levels of instruction. This recommendation would require additional personnel in the association's Washington office.

Second, that the Committee on Teaching in the Schools be continued, and that it be involved directly in the activities of the History Education Project and any other such special projects as may from time to time be instituted. With regard to the History Education Project, the involvement of the members of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools might well take the form of joint meetings with the Advisory Committee of the History Education Project, visitation of History Education Project teams jointly with members of the H.E.P. Advisory Committee, and possible incorporation of the activities of the H.E.P. Advisory Committee into the Committee on Teaching in the Schools.

Third, the committee members have urged for a number of years the establishment of a journal devoted to the teaching of history at a pre-college level, and they have now been told by Dr. Ward that a journal may be established under the auspices of the association and located at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. If such a journal is established, the members of the committee recommend that its primary focus be on teaching at the pre-college level, and that the Committee on Teaching in the Schools be strongly represented on the body which directs the journal.

Submitted for the members of the Committee on Teaching in the Schools,

November 1970

Thomas J. Pressly, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (5-year terms)

Donald Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy, Chairman (71)

Henry Drewry, Princeton University (71)

Edwin T. Fenton, Carnegie-Mellon University (72)

Joyce Fulton, Woodside High School, Woodside, California (72)

Louis Harlan, University of Maryland (71)

Paul S. Holbo, University of Oregon (71)

Louis Morton, Dartmouth College (72)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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.

The work of the committee has consisted in supervising and participating in the work of the project. The committee has met four times since last December, three times in conjunction with larger meetings of some or all of the project teams. The first meeting was held at Southern Methodist University in Dallas in February. The second meeting last year was held in Bloomington, Indiana, in April, a third in Long Beach, California, in early June and a fourth meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, in October.

Throughout the year the committee has been concerned with several long-term objectives. First we have continued to discuss how the association can best give encouragement and support to historians at universities where HEP teams are active. Most members of the committee have by now visited several of the teams in order to lend their support, to offer criticism and suggestions, and to help solidify their history departments behind them. Since some of the teams have been relatively cut off from contact with the committee and others, the committee decided this September that each of its members would commit himself to one team constituency and report regularly on its activities to Eugene Asher and to the committee as a whole. Second, the committee has been concerned throughout the year with the problem of how the activities of the project can be sustained during 1971-72 after the termination of the Office of Education grant. The director of the project, Dr. Eugene Asher, has been especially assiduous in disseminating information among the teams concerning successful tactics for winning local support. With this last objective in mind, the committee has continued to discuss the importance of founding a new journal under some such title as the *Journal of History Education*, with the object of reporting on and encouraging activities like those of the project, as well as the more general educational concerns of the profession. Both Robert Palmer and Paul Ward have committed themselves to the importance of this new journal and have been active in a search for both money and an editor.

The committee has been fortunate, once again, in having the energetic and devoted services of the project director Dr. Eugene Asher and his assistant Mr. Phillip Mow, who has had the added responsibility this year of the Central Administrative Office at the University of Indiana in Bloomington. It seems unlikely that a set of activities that are so dispersed and so diverse could have

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

achieved the focus they have without their faithful services. The committee has profited from a searching critique of the disciplines and of the profession of history written by Professor Theodore von Laue of Clark University. Perhaps most of all the committee has appreciated the high priority and importance given its activities by the active participation of Dr. Robert Palmer, association president, and Dr. Paul Ward, executive secretary.

William R. Taylor

MEMBERS, 1971 (ad hoc)

John A. Guthrie, University of Pittsburgh, Chairman
Robert R. Palmer, Yale University
Thomas J. Pressly, University of Washington
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, Clark University
Phillip H. Woodruff, Westport Public School

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.

During the past year, the Committee on Undergraduate Teaching addressed itself primarily to the question of improving the general status as well as quality of undergraduate history teaching, in addition to giving moral support to the association's History Education Project and Feature Film Project. On the assumption that the good teacher should be as visible in the profession as the good researcher and publisher, the committee endorsed two proposals that might at least provide a foundation for a long-needed recognition of good teaching where it exists, as well as a stimulus to historians to regard good teaching as a significant element in their total responsibilities. The first proposal urged the American Historical Association to undertake a survey of the state of teaching in undergraduate colleges and universities along the lines of the Perkins-Snell report on graduate education. The second suggestion asked that a new journal be established under the sponsorship of the American Historical Association that would be devoted to history education on all levels. Some progress has been made toward the implementation of the latter proposal.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Frank Fussner, Reed College (73)

Louis G. Geiger, Colorado College (71)

J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware (71)

Donald Olsen, Vassar College (73)

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

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

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

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.

Gratifying progress was made during 1970 in bringing the Feature Films Project to fruition. Teaching Films Custodians, Inc., of New York City, which has been collaborating with the AHA on this project and is in charge of the technical aspects of the film editing and production, has now finished its work on four titles, which will be available in both 16 mm. and Super 8 mm. cartridge forms. The four titles and their historian "authors" are: *Becket* (Professor Lester Little), *Martin Luther* (Professor Richard Oehling), *Juarez* (Professor Lewis Hanke), and *The Emperor and the General* (Professor Marius Jansen). The manuscripts for the readings books that will accompany each film title, and which were prepared by the historians indicated, are also ready to go to press. Each has been submitted to an outside authority in the appropriate field of history for evaluation. Negotiations are presently under way to secure a publisher for the readings books. Assuming that these negotiations are successful and the publisher can have the books printed in time, the four packages (film cartridge plus readings book) should be ready for display, promotion, and sale in the spring of 1971, and thus ready for class use in the semester beginning in September 1971.

During the past year several of the titles listed above have been shown at appropriate meetings of professional associations (e.g., the OAH convention in Los Angeles in April, the Midwestern Conference on British Studies at the University of Illinois in November). The reaction to the film excerpts and to the project itself has been generally favorable. At the AHA convention in Boston in December 1970, a full-scale session was devoted to showing and discussing the film excerpts that have been completed, as well as to discussing the general relation of the visual creative arts to the study and teaching of history.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Meanwhile, Teaching Films Custodians, Inc., is continuing its efforts to receive appropriate permissions to proceed with work on additional titles that were initially approved by the project committee.

9 December 1970

J. Joseph Huthmacher, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (ad hoc)

J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware, *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 undertook several projects and held one meeting, on 15 May 1970, at the AHA office in Washington. In keeping with its belief that it can best serve the profession by investigating and reporting on certain aspects of Ph.D. education, the committee circulated two questionnaires designed to discover (1) the attitudes of a random sample of historians and the actual practices of Ph.D.-granting history departments with respect to breadth requirements in Ph.D. programs; and (2) the extent of the apparent employment crisis facing historians. The results of these surveys were published in the September 1970 *AHA Newsletter*. In addition, the committee joined with the Committee on the Status of Women in preparing a questionnaire designed to investigate the employment experience of women Ph.D.'s in history in comparison with a random sample of their male counterparts. The committee is presently preparing another questionnaire for circulation this spring dealing with the plans of Ph.D.-granting departments with respect to their production of Ph.D.'s in the next few years.

The committee believes that the AHA can provide a valuable service through the annual collection and publication of a variety of statistics dealing with such matters as history enrollments by level and field, number of undergraduate and graduate history majors by field where possible, number of full-time equivalent history faculty, faculty/student load ratios, number of new faculty hired and planned to be hired, etc. Such information would reveal any significant trends

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

and shifts of emphasis earlier and more precisely than the information presently available from scattered sources.

The committee has continued its efforts to persuade the various regional accrediting associations to pay closer attention to the nature and quality of proposed new Ph.D. programs in history, both through a careful evaluation of the institution's descriptive materials and through an on-site examination by one or more qualified historians. The North Central Association has recognized the importance of this matter, and the committee is hopeful that the other associations will likewise recognize the need for a careful scrutiny of individual new programs.

At its meeting on 15 May 1970, the committee discussed the development of the new Doctor of Arts degree programs. Various members expressed their concern about the nature and likely quality of some of these new D.A. programs. The committee questioned whether new D.A. degree programs serve a useful purpose at a time when there is an apparent surplus of Ph.D.'s available for teaching positions. The committee concluded that it might be preferable to modify existing Ph.D. programs to meet a variety of needs rather than develop an alternative degree that might be less highly regarded than the Ph.D.

December 1970

E. David Cronon, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

W. D. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati (72)
Avery Andrews, The George Washington University (73)
Barton Bernstein, Institute of Advanced Study (73)
Charles S. Campbell, Claremont Graduate School (72)
Howard R. Lamar, Yale University, Chairman (71)
J. Russell Major, Emory University (71)
John Mundy, Columbia University (73)
David A. Shannon, University of Virginia (72)

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.

In its second year of operation, the AHA Committee on American-East Asian Relations sponsored two new programs for further development of this difficult dual field. The first one, Research Grants for Post-Doctoral Scholars, was designed to encourage mature scholars to spend the academic year 1971-72 working on significant research projects with promise of advancing the entire field. After renewing applications, the committee decided not to support any of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

the specific projects proposed, concluding that the best research currently in progress falls within one field or the other and that projects with prospect for advancing the dual field have yet to be formulated. The committee did, however, agree to provide limited support to two applicants in order to facilitate the development of courses on American-East Asian Relations.

The second program sponsored by the American-East Asian Relations Committee in 1970-71 was Fellowships for Graduate Students. These were specifically designed to assist students in their actual training in this dual field. The committee hoped to grant these fellowships to highly qualified students who showed competence in both aspects of the field, and/or who had advanced skills in one aspect and needed to move into the other discipline. Committee members encouraged students to move from one location to another where they might acquire skills necessary for high achievement in this dual field. The fellowships ranged from \$4,800 to \$6,000 depending on the personal needs of the recipients and the tuition of their respective universities.

The A.E.A.R. Committee is sponsoring for the second summer an intensive language training program in Chinese or Japanese at Columbia's East Asian Institute. Approximately eight students selected by the A.E.A.R. Committee will receive grants of \$1,150 to cover Columbia's tuition, plus a living stipend. In addition to the language courses, these students will be participants in an informal seminar on American-East Asian Relations, under the guidance of Associate Professor Warren I. Cohen of Michigan State University.

The papers presented at the first research conference in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in January 1970 will be incorporated into a book which will appear some time in late 1971 or 1972. The East Asian Research Center at Harvard University is taking care of the publishing arrangements with the Harvard University Press.

Plans for future conferences were discussed. There will be a second conference in January of 1971 on "Missionaries in China and America" under the chairmanship of John K. Fairbank. Plans for other research conferences are tentative at this time. One general topic, however, is under consideration—"Images of China in the American Mind."

January 1971

Ernest May, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (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

K. C. Liu, University of California, Davis

Ernest May, Harvard University, Chairman

James W. Morley, Columbia University

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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 Oscar Handlin, Harvard University, as Harmsworth Professor for the term 1972-73.

T. Harry Williams, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971

David B. Davis, Yale University (73)

Don E. Fehrenbacher, Stanford University, Chairman (71)

Fletcher M. Green, University of North Carolina (72)

Robert R. Palmer, Yale University (71)

Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University (72)

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.

On September 19, 1970, the committee met at the AHA headquarters. Its primary concern was discussion of a proposal to the National Science Foundation developed by the executive secretary and the chairman for submittal to the National Science Foundation, requesting \$50,000. This would permit the committee to undertake certain conceptualizations and feasibility studies, looking toward a general modernized system of scholarly communications, embracing the various publication activities sponsored by the association. Previously Mr. Ward and Mr. Cline had preliminary conversations with officials of the foundation, and were encouraged to submit this proposal. If funds become available after July 1, 1971, the several mandates of the Belmont Conference can be reviewed and perhaps implemented. A major problem before the committee is to develop an adequate substitute for *Writings on American History*, for which the National Archives has been forced to relinquish responsibility. The committee maintains close touch with the Organization of American Historians and other specialized groups to coordinate efforts in the field of scholarly communication, and expects, when funding becomes available,

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

to undertake systematic inquiries concerning the needs of the guild and the association's present capabilities to serve such requirements. At the September 19 meeting observers from the American Council of Learned Societies and the *American Historical Review*, as well as liaison members of OAH and other specialized bodies affiliated with the association, were present.

9 December 1970

Howard F. Cline, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Howard F. Cline, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Chairman (71)

Mary Dunn, Bryn Mawr (73)

W. Stull Holt, University of Washington (72)

Martin Ridge, Editor, *Journal of American History* (71)

Robert K. Webb, *American Historical Review*, (ex officio)

Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University (72)

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 central event of the year for the committee was the International Congress of Historical Sciences at Moscow, August 16 to 23. Although Messrs. Shafer and Ward alone of the committee proved able to be there, about 270 historians from the United States were recorded as in attendance, amounting to more than an eighth of the nearly 2,000 registered from outside the U.S.S.R. Under arrangements made by the committee, the main program included nine papers by historians from the United States out of a total of eighty-four, with nine more Americans serving as chairmen, vice chairmen, or experts of sessions. For understandable reasons the scholarly discussions were rarely as free and mutually helpful as the American participants tended to expect. By agreement, the one paper on Russian history by an American, Richard Pipes, was followed by one written by two Russians on "The General Trend of U.S. History."

The International Committee's Assembly, meeting for business on August 15 prior to the congress, had unanimously accepted our committee's formal invitation to hold the next congress (in 1975) in the United States. Accordingly in November Messrs. Shafer and Ward sent out to all Americans who had attended the Moscow congress a request for comments that would help in planning the 1975 meeting. The first returns, together with issues involved both

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

in this planning and in the possibility of further colloquia with Soviet historians, were briefly discussed at breakfast on December 28 by committee members who were attending the Boston AHA meeting.

5 April 1971

Paul L. Ward, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (5-year terms)

Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University (73)
John S. Galbraith, University of California, Los Angeles (73)
Lloyd Gardner, Rutgers University (75)
Helmut Koenigsberger, Cornell University (71)
Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College (75)
Kenneth Stampp, University of California, Berkeley (71)
S. Frederick Starr, Princeton University (75)
Fritz Stern, Columbia University (75)
Paul L. Ward, AHA, Chairman (75)
Arthur Wright, Yale University (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 major step taken by the committee during 1970 was the decision to initiate preparation of a volume of documents illustrative of the activities of the colonial courts during the era of the Revolution (approximately 1760-1776). The committee gave this project its formal approval at its session at Boston in December. Selection of an appropriate scholar to prepare the volume and delineation of its precise limits will be the work of future committee meetings. The committee believes, however, that the appearance of the Revolutionary Courts Documents Volume on the eve of the Revolutionary Bicentennial in 1976 would be highly appropriate.

Professor Neal Allen has continued research directed toward publication of a volume on "Freedom under Law in the American Colonies, 1720-1765." A proposal from Professor Herbert Johnson for the subsidy of a volume on the "Orders in Chancery for the Province of New York, 1701-1725" was deferred for the present.

April 1971

Alfred H. Kelly, *Chairman*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS, 1971 (6-year terms)

Gerald Gunther, Stanford University School of Law (72)
Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley (75)
Michael Kammen, Cornell University (73)
Leonard Levy, Claremont Graduate School (74)
Paul Murphy, University of Minnesota, Chairman (71)
Hiller B. Zobel, Hill & Barlow, Boston (77)

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts as of 30 June 1970

	<i>Receipts</i>
Cash balance as of 1 July 1969	\$19,062.40
Interest-Savings Account	594.87
Royalties	0
Investment Income	1,960.46
Investment	<u>35,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$56,617.73</u>

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL REGISTER (1960—)

In a year of market contraction, the committee welcomed two new members to its ranks: George H. Knoles of Stanford University and Raymond O'Connor of the University of Miami (Florida). The spring meeting of the committee was held in Washington on 26 May 1970. The general problem confronting the committee was the growing seriousness of the declining job market. In order to alleviate one of the problems connected with placement, a paucity of information, the committee voted to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Council, that non-members of the association be permitted to subscribe to the *Professional Register Bulletin* at a rate of \$4.00 per year, covering the costs of publication. At the same time, the committee voted to recommend that members be offered a free subscription as soon as this should prove to be financially possible.

During the course of the year, the Professional Register's staff pursued the committee's recommendations that efforts be made to widen the scope of information about jobs, particularly in the junior colleges, and to obtain more precise information from history departments about the type of candidates they preferred. The committee's chairman has opened contacts with the American Association of Junior Colleges, while the *Bulletin's* forms have been revised. Nevertheless, these efforts have not met with the success the committee anticipated. There are a number of obstacles, on both sides, to increasing

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

employment opportunities for Ph.D.'s at the junior college level. At the same time, four-year departments remain reluctant to specify precisely the type of candidate they seek and the sort of position they want to fill. Both of these problems, the committee chairman believes, are related to the exigencies of the market, which has given the seller a decided advantage over his counterpart.

The Professional Register cannot, and the association does not, attempt to regulate the market. Hence, whatever the Register undertakes to do can only mitigate some of the unnecessary unpleasantness and frustration attending the fact that there are more historians than jobs for them. One effort, presently being organized by the committee, in conjunction with other concerned association committees is as thorough a survey of Ph.D. departments as the resources of the staff permit. This survey will be descriptive, not prescriptive, although the committees involved will certainly use the information to advise the Council and direct their own operations.

One of the two major operations of the Professional Register is the publication of the monthly *Bulletin* from September through June. The advantages of this operation over the previous one are obvious. To date the *Bulletin* has over 3,500 member subscribers and approximately 150 subscribing departments; however, non-members have not availed themselves of the *Bulletin* as had been expected. To date there are only about ninety subscribers. The number of vacancies in a typical issue ranges from a low of eighteen in June-July to a high of 119 in December. Similarly, members are advertising their availability in the same proportion. The *Bulletin* is not self-supporting; the first six months of operation cost approximately \$7,000 while subscription income was a little under two-thirds of that figure. The other operation of the Register takes place at the annual meeting. In an effort to improve the system's efficiency and the atmosphere in which it is conducted, the committee approved the chairman's recommendation that the Register adopt the procedures of the United States Employment Service. Now, after twice using this system, the committee is in a position to evaluate its usefulness.

The committee recognizes that the problems of the academic market place are not confined to our profession, but are general. In recognition of this fact, the Professional Register staff has joined a recently formed *ad hoc* group of professionals, the Professional Placement Service Directors Association, which comprises representatives from many scholarly organizations, including the Modern Language Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Association, etc. This group will explore what common action (e.g., a national electronic computerized matching service) can be taken to alleviate the problems of professional placement.

Finally, the chairman wishes to thank Mrs. Nancy J. Clancy, who has assumed full technical responsibility of the publication of the *Bulletin* and has overseen the management of the Register at the annual meeting. In the former capacity, Mrs. Clancy handles subscriptions and renewals, prepares copy, and edits for

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

publication a journal which reaches almost 4,000 subscribers, ten times a year. Few editors are called upon to do so much.

January 1971

John J. Rumbarger, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Henry Hill, University of Wisconsin (71)

Elmer Louis Kayser, The George Washington University (ex officio)

George H. Knoles, Stanford University (72)

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

John J. Rumbarger, AHA, Chairman (ex officio)

Roger Shugg, Director of the University of New Mexico Press (71)

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University (73)

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 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.

Brief History of Committee Activities

This committee was an outgrowth of the conviction shared by Lee Benson and a number of other historians and social scientists during the early 1960s that a joint effort was indispensable in the retrieval and uniform processing in machine readable form of the quantitative data of popular voting behavior, legislative behavior, and the characteristics of political populations in United States history—data which were essential to the construction of a sorely needed quantitative dimension in American political history. The time for such a development was particularly appropriate because the staff members of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, as well as other social scientists, had become convinced of the importance of the historical dimension in political analysis and were prepared to allow the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, under the direction of Professor Warren Miller, to serve as the executive agency and home of such a project. Foundation grant proposals, prepared by Warren Miller with the assistance of Lee Benson, were to provide the roughly \$1,500,000 in funds that have allowed the dream of the early 1960s to become a functioning reality. Several hundred historians and social scientists have obtained data from the Historical Archive of I.C.P.R. during the last two and one half years. The AHA committee's involvement in these developments and related concerns can be summarized in terms of the following major activities which it has sponsored or cooperated in:

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

1. 1963-64: Organization of state committee network to assist in the retrieval of United States voting data, 1824 to present.
2. Advisory conference on materials and methods of legislative analysis, Washington, D.C., 1964.
3. Summer Institute on popular voting and legislative behavior analysis, Ann Arbor, 1965.
4. Advisory conference on economic, social, and demographic variables, Philadelphia, 1965.
5. Advisory conference on quantitative political data sources
 - a. of European countries, Ann Arbor, 1967.
 - b. of third world countries, Ann Arbor, 1967.
 - c. of colonial and early national periods in the United States, Williamsburg, 1967.

The conferences of 1967 reflected the fact that the original concerns of the committee as related to United States history were being brought to a successful conclusion insofar as collection and processing were concerned, and committee members agreed that an equally challenging and perhaps even more useful assignment lay in developing comparable data series relating to other nations and the American colonial and early national periods, thus paving the way for cross temporal and cross national comparative analysis. In line with this reorientation, the committee, which had consisted initially almost solely of Americanists, was reorganized to obtain a representation from European and Third World Areas.

Current Activities

Reorganization of the committee coincided with widespread retrenchment on the part of foundations and federal funding agencies and increasing demands upon our chairman's time from other sources. As a result the committee experienced a period of somewhat decreased activity during 1969, but during the current year the signs have become somewhat more encouraging and we are currently interested in the following projects:

1. Messrs. Price and Lorwin have edited the papers presented at the Ann Arbor conference on European data sources, and the volume is to be published by Yale University Press, in 1971.
2. Publication of major United States election series in the I.C.P.R. data bank is under way, to be issued eventually by John Wiley and Sons.
3. Supporting Theodore Rabb's project for the establishment of a historical data center for collective biography.
4. Development in conjunction with James M. Smith of the U.S. Subcommittee and Jerome Clubb of I.C.P.R. of a proposal for support of the retrieval and processing of quantitative political data of the United States, 1789-1824.
5. Planning for a summer institute in the application of social science theory to historical data, tentatively set for the summer of 1972.

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MEMBERS, 1971 (ad hoc)

William O. Aydelotte, State University of Iowa
Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Acting Chairman
Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania
David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin
Richard Hofferbert, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research
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
Thomas Noble, American Council of Learned Societies
Jacob Price, University of Michigan
Theodore Rabb, Princeton University
Henry Rosovsky, Harvard University
John J. Rumbarger, AHA, (ex officio)
Leonard Thompson, Yale University

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

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

Sessions Sponsored by the Committee

1. At the meeting of the American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., December 20, 1969. Topic: "Progressivism in Canada and the United States" (details in the 1969 annual report of the U.S. Chairman).
2. At the meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, June 4, 1969, as follows: Topic: "The Rebellions of 1837-38 in Retrospect." Chairman: Alice R. Stewart, University of Maine; Papers: Fred H. Armstrong, University of Western Ontario, "William Lyon Mackenzie: The Persistent Hero"; George E. Carter, Daniel Webster Papers, Dartmouth College, "Daniel Webster and the Rebellions of 1827-28"; Commentator: William Kilbourn, York University, Toronto, Ontario.
3. Plans were completed for a program to be submitted for the American Historical Association meeting in Boston, December, 1970, on "Culture and

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Ideas in the United States and Canada.” When it became necessary later to revise this plan, the Joint Committee agreed to offer this program for the Canadian Historical Association meeting in June 1971. The offer was subsequently accepted. The Joint Committee will sponsor with the Popular Culture Association a meeting to be held Tuesday, December 29, 1970, on the topic “Popular Culture and History.” Two members of the Joint Committee are presenting papers at this session, Russel Nye, on “Popular Culture and American History,” and George Rawlyk, on “Canadian Stereotypes in Canadian Popular Culture of the United States.”

4. It was announced at the meeting in June 1970 that Alan Wilson had withdrawn from the Canadian section of the committee. Among the names submitted to the Council of the Canadian Historical Association were those of Alvin Gluek and Sidney Wise, who were later appointed to the committee.

Corey Prize

At the joint committee meeting held at Winnipeg on June 4, 1970, it was decided to change the date of the Corey prize award to June 1972 for books or manuscripts with the imprint 1969 or 1970.

8 December 1970

Alice R. Stewart, *Chairman*, American Section

MEMBERS, 1971 (3-year terms)

Frances Childs, Brooklyn College (73)

Willson Coates, University of Rochester (72)

Alvin Gluek, Dalhousie University (73)

Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University, *Chairman*, American Section (71)

George Rawlyk, Queen's University, *Chairman*, Canadian Section (71)

Sidney Wise, Canadian Armed Forces Historian, Ottawa (73)

JOINT COMMITTEE (AHA-OAH) ON THE HISTORIAN AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The committee was approved by the Council at its September 1969 meeting. It was charged with surveying the types of problems between historians and the government, concerning itself with such government policies and procedures as may affect historical research and scholarship, and recommending additions to or changes of duties of the relevant committees of the two organizations, for more effectiveness and better coordination.

The committee was established by joint action of the two associations in the fall of 1969 and held its first meeting in December of that year. At that meeting, the committee drafted for the approval of the governing bodies of the two associations a statement of its functions and discussed at length the procedural and organizational problems arising from the joint nature of the committee, its

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

relations to the two governing bodies, and the existence of the standing committee on the Historian and the Federal Government in the AHA. A set of recommendations on these matters was prepared for submission to the Council of the AHA and the executive board of the OAH. Both bodies subsequently approved these recommendations, and at its meeting of December 27, 1969, the AHA Council discharged the Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government in favor of the present committee and instructed the executive secretary to work out the necessary details with the OAH.

The committee met twice in 1970, in April and again in October, both times in Washington. At the April meeting, the committee dealt with a variety of matters, including the report of the State Department Advisory Committee on the Foreign Relation Series, and, on the recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee on the Lowenheim case, procedures for dealing with complaints involving discrimination or irregularity by public repositories in access to records or other matters. With respect to the former, the committee directed the chairman to assemble an *ad hoc* committee to consider the problem of the Foreign Relations Series and to report back to the committee at its next meeting. A procedure for dealing with complaints was tentatively adopted to be submitted to its respective governing boards.

At its second meeting in October, the chairman reported the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee which had met in September, and after further discussion the committee voted to recommend:

That the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians in cooperation with such other organizations as may be interested and concerned seek to establish as national policy, either through congressional or presidential action, the transfer to the control of the Archivist of the United States, all federal, departmental, and agency records after no more than 20 years, and that, with certain clearly defined exceptions, all such records be automatically declassified and made available for scholarly research.

The joint committee recommends further that if the above recommendation is adopted it be implemented by the appointment by the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians and such other organizations as may be concerned, of an *ad hoc* committee charged with responsibility for preparing the necessary legislation or executive orders, mobilize the resources of the concerned groups to secure favorable action, and take such other actions as may be required to achieve the above objective.

At the request of the *ad hoc* committee on the Lowenheim case, the committee also reviewed the procedures adopted at its previous meeting for dealing with complaints in the use of public repositories. After lengthy discussion, it agreed

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

on a formula to be submitted for approval to its respective governing bodies. The committee agreed to hold its next meeting at the headquarters of the OAH in Bloomington.

December 1970

Louis Morton, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971

AHA members:

Arthur Marder, University of California, Irvine

Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, Chairman

William M. Neumann, Goucher College

Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan

OAH members:

Norman Graebner, University of Virginia

Holman Hamilton, University of Kentucky

Louis Harlan, University of Maryland

David Shannon, University of Virginia

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.

The delegates to the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies voted to admit the American Society of International Law to constituent membership, and attended significant panel discussions on "Problems of Research Libraries" and "Functions and Accomplishments of the National Endowment for the Humanities." The messages in each case were sober and depressing.

Douglas W. Bryant, university librarian, Harvard University, began by outlining the monumental problems research libraries face, and pointed out that President Nixon has been discouragingly slow in appointing a permanent national commission. He suggested that a library component should be built in for all new professorships, and that libraries would have to share responsibilities, by one means or another. Ralph E. Ellsworth, director of libraries, University of Colorado, reported that his own book funds had been cut from a million to

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

\$500,000 for the biennium. After citing some long-standing problems, he moved into those now being created or solved by computer technology. Only the federal government can handle an international library network. Individuals and individual libraries will have problems with costs, to say nothing of deteriorating computer tape. The promise of computerization of periodicals on publication or of book catalogs must perhaps be balanced by the cost of searching tapes: one pass of the Library of Congress catalog, he estimated at \$10,000.

Gordon R. Williams, director, Center for Research Libraries, said that libraries are doubling in size every sixteen years but falling behind and in some ways deteriorating. Perhaps too many libraries buy books that will never or rarely be used: he cited studies showing 99 percent of the use of certain collections concentrated on not much more than half of their holdings. He also spoke hopefully of the development of national lending libraries with a lending speed of three to four days.

Discussion from the floor veered toward microscopic reproduction such as microfiche and ultramicrofiche. This led to a speculation on the effects of photoduplication on publishers and publishing in general, the increasing development of microfilm, of abstracts, and now of "prepublication" forms. Your delegate found himself thinking that we scholars are on the road to eliminating ourselves or to being eliminated because of the burdens we impose. Already we may have anaesthetized most of our readers, begun to bankrupt our publishers, and started to prepublish or prefigure our scholarly results. Perhaps we will have to go in for planned Ph.D.hood and ELP (Extra Library Perception).

The afternoon session on the National Endowment for the Humanities found all three speakers, Louis W. Beck of the American Philosophical Association, Germaine Brée of the ACLS Board of Directors, and Gerald F. Else of the University of Michigan taking a determinedly hopeful but basically defensive stance. Reported were an increase in national appropriation to the Endowment, the reduction in the ratio of fellowship support, great emphasis on neglected and relevant areas such as Afro-American, Mexican-American, or American Indian studies, determined support of non-professional humanists, junior college teachers, and the preparation of "our future students"—also experiments with multidisciplinary approaches and new media and team projects. A major mandate of the NEH, Professor Else made clear, is "to get out beyond the academy," and he spoke of consultations with thirty school systems. But it will be difficult to follow the Arts Endowment from the federal government down to the states, because the states have no humanities councils. Gordon B. Turner, vice president of the ACLS, urged NEH support of scholarly publication needs, as in the history of art, or with such basic tools of scholarship as the Chinese-English dictionary. Others asked for support of the universities' area programs, but NEH spokesmen cited the difficulty of taking a program over from the Department of Education, and the hazards of seeming to lobby. John Hurt Fisher of the MLA mentioned the prospective publication of a national magazine of the humanities for laymen.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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.

In December 1970, Professor Mary Frear Keeler reported that her work on the Stuart volume of the Bibliography of British History was done and that publication in England was promised for December 17. Professor Keeler had a slight surplus of funds left from the advance and wrote to the executive secretary of the American Historical Association to return the balance.

In July of 1970, Edgar B. Graves, who has worked on the revision of Charles Gross' *Sources and Literature*, reported that the project has moved along at a steady pace. He has checked some 800 pages of typescript of volume 1 and sent along most of it to the Clarendon Press in March. Since there were changes in house style at the Clarendon Press, Professor Graves was faced with the necessity of making last-minute alterations that had not been anticipated. Currently he is working out questions of style so of course the typing of volume 2 will be temporarily delayed until he has reached agreement with the Clarendon Press.

Professor Ian R. Christie reports that the Foreign Relations Section of Political History in his Bibliography of British History, 1789-1851 has now been revised, updated, and carried to the stage of final draft. Titles on Imperial History are being checked, those on British Colonial Policy are in final draft and the remainder of this section will be finished within the next few months. Cultural History has been taken to the stage of first draft, and two or three other sections are still not really very much in hand. It is anticipated that it will be one or two years before the work is completed.

Professor Harry Hanham has moved close to completion of his nineteenth-century bibliography, even though delays, including those connected with the events at most universities in the spring of 1970, slowed him down. He now reports that he is proposing to take the bibliography in person to the Clarendon Press in the first few days of January. Professor Hanham has drawn upon the resources of the grant in order to facilitate the finishing of his bibliography.

The late Professor H. Hale Bellot's work on the *Writings on British History* has now been completed. Volume 4 was published in two parts in 1969 and volume 5, also in two parts, in 1970.

Altogether, although the project has had its ups and downs, it has on the whole moved forward and it is now possible to look toward its completion within the next couple of years.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 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.

In accord with its interests in improving the teaching of history in the public schools, the American Historical Association is an active participant in the Consortium of Professional Associations. Conpass, as it is known, came into being when the Office of Education launched a series of programs which opened the door for disciplines to make their contribution to the improvement of teacher education. During its early years, Conpass devoted its energies largely to the evaluation of these programs.

A sharp change in the direction of the role of Conpass took place in 1970. Representatives of the various disciplines came to the conclusion that the disciplines had a more positive role to play. The representatives of the American Historical Association supported this change with energy, believing that history faced serious danger of finding itself replaced due to rather widely prevailing scepticism as to the value of history courses in the public schools. Clearly the decline in the support of offering history is not due to the nature of historical studies, but to the prevailing opinion that the teaching often falls into the trap of antiquarianism or of sheer memorization of political events. It is necessary to so improve the training of teachers that they will be better prepared to meet professional standards of competence in subject matter and at the same time to

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

adapt their teaching methods to the students' felt needs for understanding the complex age in which they live.

At the 1970 meetings of Compass, a major effort was made to draft a proposal calling for new support from the Office of Education and devising a program which would enable subject matter disciplines to embark on experimental programs. Upon the completion of this proposal, it was submitted to the Office of Education for consideration. At the December meeting of the board, this proposal was discussed with representatives of the government agency. At the close of the year, no decision had been reached concerning the funding of this proposal.

December 1970

Paul A. Varg

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, CCSO, 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.

The council met three times during the year to act on the large number of requests for accreditation it receives from teacher colleges and teaching programs, and to deal with a number of related policy and procedural questions. The council has now adopted the new standards and criteria for accreditation, prepared by a special committee on the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE) and tested in a feasibility study conducted at eight campuses under a grant from the Office of Education. During the year, beginning with its January meeting, the council turned its attention to the process of accreditation, to the work done by the visiting teams, the review and evaluation of their work by other committees, the decision-making process of the council itself, and the process of appeal. A committee of the council prepared a study of these problems, which was discussed at length by the council and later revised. It was proposed also, as a way of strengthening the relationship between the learned professions and the council, that NCATE sponsor a conference in the spring of 1971 to which each of the national professional organizations would be invited to send representatives in order to explore ways in which the professional societies could contribute to the accreditation process.

The American Historical Association representation on the council ended this year and Professor Morton will be replaced by a geographer as one of the three representatives of the learned societies on the council.

November 1970

Louis Morton

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

As representatives of the American Historical Association on the National Historical Publications Commission, the undersigned are pleased to submit the following report of the work of this agency during the calendar year 1970:

The National Historical Publications Commission made thirty-six grants and allocations during this year, totaling \$397,215 from appropriated funds and \$272,680 from Ford monies administered by the NHPC. Although most grants were made to continue projects already under way, the NHPC was able to extend assistance to new projects for the publication of letterpress editions of the Journals of David L. Gregg and the Papers of Andrew Jackson, as well as for microfilm publications of the Eleazer Wheelock Papers, the correspondence of Henry L. Stimson, the Henry A. Wallace Papers at the University of Iowa, and the Washington Gladden Papers. A letterpress project in existence for several years, the Letters of Louis D. Brandeis, was assisted by the NHPC for the first time in 1970.

In addition, the commission approved the selection of six candidates to receive fellowships in advanced documentary editing for 1970-71. Moreover, the NHPC offered an annual grant of \$15,000 for a three-year period to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History for the collecting and editing of the Papers of Frederick Douglass. It is expected that the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will provide matching funds, and that the Douglass project will begin in 1971.

The fourth edition of the commission's catalog of microfilm publications, listing 95 completed titles on 2,668 rolls, was published in 1970. As a result of lack of funds to maintain staff for the *Writings on American History*, the NHPC decided to discontinue its responsibility for this series after the publication of the 1961 volume.

In conclusion, the undersigned wish to draw the attention of the members of the American Historical Association to the fact that, although Congress has annually appropriated \$500,000 to the NHPC since 1964, the commission has received only \$350,000 each year since that date. We feel very strongly that the sum is growing increasingly inadequate to maintain the work of the commission, and we would urge all members of the AHA to do whatever they can to help assure that, at a very minimum, the director of the budget approve granting the commission the full appropriation.

7 December 1970

Arthur S. Link and Charles M. Wiltse

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL (3-year terms)

Delegates: Samuel P. Hays, University of Pittsburgh (71)
Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin (72)
John M. Thompson, University of Indiana (73)

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.

It is impossible to summarize in a one-paragraph report the work of an organization whose activities are so numerous and so varied as are those of the SSRC. Its work has been designed, in the words of its 1924 charter, to "encourage, aid, counsel, support . . . research" along many different lines. Various committees of the SSRC and various research projects that it has supported have touched in many fascinating ways on the frontiers of our study and knowledge of social and political conditions and behavior. More detailed information is available in the annual reports of the SSRC and in *Items*, its quarterly publication. It might be mentioned in particular that the council has continued heavy emphasis on foreign area studies in a series of important programs. Its modest but intelligently administered program of research fellowships has been carried forward and a number have been awarded, as in past years, to historians whose work tends in the direction of innovations in method and theory. The work of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey Committee, an enterprise sponsored jointly by the SSRC and the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, is now virtually completed, though a few of the reports have not yet been published. They will, however, appear in the near future. This project is an attempt to assess the nature of the various behavioral and social sciences in terms of past growth, present size, and projected future development, and to suggest ways in which research in these various fields can add to basic knowledge and can also serve the needs of those responsible for the planning and execution of social policy.

William O. Aydelotte

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS, 1970

The following ad interim appointments as representatives of the American Historical Association were made in 1970: Boyd C. Shafer of Macalester College at the inauguration of John Stevens as president of Abilene Christian College; Thomas Mathews of the Universidad De Puerto Rico at the inauguration of Francisco José Carreras as president of Catholic University of Puerto Rico; Raymond G. Carey of the University of Denver at the inauguration of A. R. Chamberlain as president of Colorado State University; Barnes F. Lathrop of The University of Texas at Austin at the inauguration of Billy Mac Jones as president of Southwest Texas State University; William F. McDonald of The Ohio State University at the inauguration of Thomas H. Langevin as president of Capital University; Charles R. Wilson of Miami University at the academic convocation of the College of Mount St. Joseph; Victor L. Johnson of Muhlenberg College at the inauguration of Robert J. Nassen as president of Bloomsburg State College; Orville W. Rook of the State College of Arkansas at the inauguration of Ray Bryant Shilling, Jr. as president of Hendrix College; Raymond A. Callahan of the University of Delaware and F. Hilary Conroy of the University of Pennsylvania at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Richard A. Johnson of Trinity University at the inauguration of Joe K. Menn as president of Texas Lutheran College; Howard D. Williams of Colgate University at the inauguration of Adolph G. Anderson as president of Hartwick College; Roy M. Robbins of the University of Nebraska at Omaha at the inauguration of Thomas S. Thompson as president of Morningside College; Marvin L. Edwards of Clarkson College of Technology at the inauguration of Frank P. Piskor as president of St. Lawrence University; Elmer Louis Kayser of The George Washington University at the inauguration of James E. Cheek as president of Howard University; Edgar B. Graves of Hamilton College at the inauguration of John E. Corbally, Jr., as chancellor of Syracuse University; Elwin W. Sigmund of Wisconsin State University at the inauguration of Robert E. Christin as president of St. Norbert College; John H. Stewart of Case Western Reserve University at the centennial convocation of the University of Akron; Kenneth W. Porter of the University of Oregon at the inauguration of Roger J. Fritz as president of Willamette University; LeRoy P. Graf of the University of Tennessee at the inauguration of Powell A. Fraser as president of King College; William J. McNiff of Hanover College at the inauguration of William C. Spencer as president of Western College; Joseph R. Strayer of Princeton University at the inauguration of Frank N. Elliott as president of Rider College; Warren J. Gates of Dickinson College at the inauguration of Charles C. Cole, Jr., as president of Wilson College; Robert R. Palmer of Yale University at the inauguration of Donald F. Hornig as president of Brown University; Willson H. Coates of The University of Rochester at the inauguration of Allan A. Kuusisto as president of Hobart and William Smith Colleges; Elmer Louis Kayser of The George Washington University at the twenty-fifth

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

anniversary convocation of Montgomery College; John A. Schutz of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, at the inauguration of Frederick M. Binder as president of Whittier College; Richard S. Patterson of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Francis J. Micheline as president of Wilkes College.

*1970 Annual Report
of the
Pacific Coast Branch
of the
American Historical Association*

Pacific Coast Branch Officers for 1971

OFFICERS

President: Gordon A. Craig, *Stanford University*, Stanford, California

Vice President: Arthur J. Marder, *University of California*, Irvine, California

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

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

COUNCIL

Ex Officio: The President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Managing Editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*

Former President: Earl Pomeroy, *University of Oregon*, Eugene, Oregon

Program Chairman: Gerald E. Wheeler, *San Jose State College*, San Jose, California

Elected Members:

Donald O. Dewey, *California State College* (73)

Gene Gressley, *University of Wyoming* (72)

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

Boyd H. Hill, *University of Colorado* (73)

C. Bickford O'Brien, *University of California*, Davis (72)

Barbee-Sue M. Rodman, *Claremont Men's College* (73)

Charles G. Sellers, *University of California*, Berkeley (72)

Theodore Treutlein, *San Francisco State College* (71)

Robert A. Wilson, *University of California*, Los Angeles (71)

Annual Report for 1970

The Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, was held at the Portland Hilton Hotel on September 3, 4, and 5 and the host was the history department of Portland State University. Associating with it were such neighboring institutions as the Oregon Historical Society, Lewis and Clark College, Pacific College, Reed College, and the University of Portland which held a cocktail party for the entire membership of the convention in the luxurious quarters of the Oregon Historical Center. All other sessions of the convention met in the Hilton Hotel whose excellent management and superb facilities gave the meeting a sophisticated atmosphere.

The 1970 convention convened at the end of a critical week in Portland, where troops were alerted for riots and the American Legion was concluding its annual convocation. National publicity of possible violence seriously affected convention registration and the numbers registered in ratio to the total membership were lower than at any convention in recent years. The official preliminary count is 342.

Printed annual programs were distributed to the 2500 members of the branch and to an additional 900 historians in the eastern parts of the United States and Canada, to some high school teachers in Oregon, Washington, and California, and friends of the host university. The program's fifty-eight pages were partly paid for by the nineteen advertisers. But rising costs of printing, postage, and distribution were far greater than the modest revenue from advertising. The branch, however, managed to operate in the black primarily because of subsidies from the University of California, Portland State University, which generously absorbed some program expenses, and the officers who serve the association without any compensation. Western Air Lines also aided in processing the program and the University of Southern California is providing some secretarial help.

The program was arranged by Basil Dmytryshyn of Portland State University and a committee of fifteen members, and local arrangements were managed by Jesse L. Gilmore and colleagues from his own department of history and from departments of history in neighboring institutions of Portland. The work of both

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

committees was well and efficiently done. One most interesting event of the program was the address by former United States Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who spoke on recent war policy and his part in the decision-making process. The climax of the convention came on the second evening when Earl Pomeroy delivered the presidential address: "Josiah Royce: Historian in Quest of Community."

The Council met on September 3 for its annual session and approved without much debate a new constitution for the branch, which was later accepted by the business meeting and sent to the national association for ratification. The Council accepted the bid of the University of Southern California as host of the 1971 convention and approved for study the bid of the University of Hawaii for the 1972 convention. The University of San Francisco will host the branch during the 1973 Christmas meeting of the American Historical Association in San Francisco. The Council surveyed the finances of the *Pacific Historical Review* and expressed its pleasure over the wide support given to the expanded program of patron contributions. The Council concluded its deliberations by adopting rules for governing the annual business meeting so that items on the agenda could be given proper time.

The business meeting on September 5 was opened with a short statement by President Earl Pomeroy who urged the members to limit their remarks so that the major items of business could be considered and acted upon in the scheduled time. The Nominations Committee first reported. Speaking for its chairman, Don E. Fehrenbacher, Professor Otis Pease offered the following nominations: for president, Gordon A. Craig of Stanford University; for vice president, Arthur J. Marder of the University of California, Irvine; for secretary-treasurer, John A. Schutz of the University of Southern California; for three-year terms on the Council, Donald O. Dewey of California State College, Los Angeles; Boyd H. Hill of the University of Colorado; and Barbee-Sue M. Rodman of Claremont Men's College; for the awards committee, Arthur Lee Smith of California State College, Los Angeles. For three-year terms on the Board of Editors, *Pacific Historical Review*, the committee approved the recommendations of the editor and placed in nomination the names of Charles Campbell, Morgan Sherwood, and Wilcomb Washburn. The nominations were unanimously approved by the business meeting. The Resolutions Committee, with W. Stull Holt as chairman and T. A. Larson and Whitney Bates as members, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association records with sorrow the deaths since our last meeting of the following members: Erwin Gudde of the University of California, Berkeley; Eugene N. Hardy of the University of Wyoming; Charles Hunter of the University of Hawaii; and Wendell Stephenson of the University of Oregon.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

RESOLVED, that the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association expresses its gratitude to the Committee on Program, 1970, which under its chairman, Basil Dmytryshyn of Portland State University, was responsible for our valuable program.

RESOLVED, that the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association wishes to thank the Committee on Arrangements, 1970, and its chairman, Jesse L. Gilmore of Portland State University for making this successful meeting possible.

FINALLY, be it resolved, that the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association extends its appreciation to the management and staff of the Portland Hilton Hotel for the courtesy and efficiency which they displayed even on the difficult first day and which have contributed to the success of our meeting.

The business meeting considered various amendments to the proposed constitution, but agreed finally that it should be submitted in its entirety (with only minor amendments in wording) to the national association. The West Coast historical association offered resolutions affirming the equality of women in the profession. After much discussion on the wording of the resolutions, the business meeting voted that discrimination against women was a serious concern of the Pacific Coast Branch and discrimination wherever it existed should be discouraged.

The Louis Knott Koontz Prize for 1969-70 was awarded to Professor T. A. Larson of the University of Wyoming, for his article, "The New Deal in Wyoming." The Pacific Coast Branch Award for 1969-70 was given to Gary B. Nash of the University of California, Los Angeles, for his *Quakers and Politics: Pennsylvania 1681-1726* (Princeton University Press, 1969).

The Program Committee chairman for 1970-71 is Gerald E. Wheeler of San Jose State College.

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

THE LOUIS KNOTT KOONTZ MEMORIAL FUND

Balance		\$3,134.43
Income:		
Ohio Edison Bonds	247.50	
Interest	<u>15.00</u>	
Total, December 31		\$3,396.93
Expenditures:		
Ohio Edison Bonds	\$3,124.85	
Award for 1970	<u>100.00</u>	\$3,224.85
Total, December 31		172.08

PATRON SUPPORT FOR *PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW*

Income:		
Individual support	\$ 175.00	
Institutional support	2,755.00	
Reprints of PHR	51.00	
Interest on funds	<u>30.00</u>	
Total, December 31, 1970		\$3,011.00
Expenditures:		
Remission to U.C. Press	\$ 702.75	
Vermont Yankee Press	<u>1,028.08</u>	\$1,730.83
Total, December 31		\$1,280.17

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

John A. Schutz, *Secretary-Treasurer*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1970

Balance, January 1, 1970		\$5,206.22
Income:		
American Historical Association Subvention	1,000.00	
Advertising in 1970 Annual Program	1,810.00	
Interest	192.55	
Portland Convention, 1970	1,265.00	
San Diego Convention, 1969	<u>518.22</u>	
Total, December 31		\$9,991.99
Expenditures:		
Producing the 1970 Annual Program	\$2,284.50	
Mailing 1970 Annual Program	287.53	
Misc. costs of 1970 Annual Program	110.53	
Insurance for Branch funds	5.00	
Local Arrangements Committee	50.00	
<i>Pacific Historical Review</i>	26.50	
Transportation	128.20	
Secretarial Expense	130.50	
Awards Program	201.00	
Misc. mailing, telephone, paper	73.15	
Misc. expend., Portland Convention	54.47	
Purchase of Vermont Yankee Bonds	<u>\$1,028.08</u>	4,379.46
Total, December 31		\$5,612.53

*List of Doctoral Dissertations in History
Recently Completed at Colleges and Universities
in the United States*

List of Doctoral Dissertations in History Recently Completed in the United States

GENERAL

- A Study of British and American Foreign Relations with Spain, 1942-1945. John W. Barrett, Georgetown. June 1970.
- The United States and the Rehabilitation of Italy, 1943-1948. Robert F. Galbreath III, Fletcher. May 1970.
- Allied Economic Warfare against Soviet Russia from November 1917 to March 1921. Norbert H. Gaworek, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- The Forgotten War: The Soviet Union and Japan, 1937-1939. Stuart D. Goldman, Georgetown. June 1970.
- The Darwin Case: A Computer Analysis of Scientific Creativity. George J. Grinnell, California, Berkeley. December 1969.
- Buchman and Buchmanism. Elston J. Hill, North Carolina. June 1970.
- Freud and the Emergence of Child Psychology, 1880-1910. Stephen Kern, Columbia. June 1970.
- Sweden: The Neutral Victor. A Study of Anglo-American-Swedish Relations, 1917-1918. Steven S. Koblik, Northwestern. June 1970.
- Soviet Block Relations with Israel, 1947-1953. Arnold P. Krammer, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- American Relations with Tropical Africa, 1919-1939. Edward H. McKinley, Wisconsin, January 1971.
- Nor Call Too Loud on Freedom: The Department of State, General de Gaulle, and the Levant Crisis of 1945. Neal H. Peterson, Georgetown. June 1970.
- The United Nations and South West Africa: A Study in Parliamentary Diplomacy. Alden C. Small, Fletcher. May 1970.

HISTORIOGRAPHY

- Liberty or Order: Two Views of American History from the Revolutionary Crisis to the Early Works of George Bancroft and Wendell Phillips. Peter C. Hoffer, Harvard. June 1970.
- The Christian Concept of the Providence of God in *A Study of History* by Arnold J. Toynbee. John L. White, S.M., Catholic. June 1970.

ANCIENT

- Semper Victor Eris*: Evidence for the Policy and Belief of Constantine I in Eusebius' *Tricennial Oration*. Harold A. Drake, Wisconsin. June 1970.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

History of Caesarea under Roman Rule. Lee Levine, Columbia. December 1970.

Polybios and the Depopulation of Greece in the Third and Second Centuries B.C. Robert A. Padgug, Harvard. June 1970.

An Economic Historical Study of the Reign of Amel-Marduk, King of Babylon, 562-560 B.C. Ronald H. Sack, Minnesota. December 1970.

Rameses II: A Chronological Structure for His Reign. John D. Schmidt, Johns Hopkins. May 1970.

MEDIEVAL (5th-15th Centuries)

Louis the Pious and Ermodus Nigellus: An Inquiry into the Historical Reliability of *In Honorem Hludowici*. Donna L. Boutelle, California, Berkeley. September 1970.

Diplomatic Background of Byzantine Support for the Papacy at Ferrara-Florence, 1438-1439. James M. Buckley, George Washington. September 1970.

The Monastery of Mortemer-en-Lyons in the 12th Century: Its History and Its Cartulary. Philip F. Gallagher, Notre Dame. June 1970.

The Foundations of Church Reform in Poitou, 900-1100. Francis X. Hartigan, Wisconsin. March 1970.

A Study of the Regensburg *Rat* in Connection with the Deceleration of the Town Political Movement in 1369. Milo E. Kearney, Jr., California, Berkeley. September 1970.

A 12th-Century Anglo-Norman Prelate: Hugh, Archbishop of Rouen, 1130-1164. Patricia Miller King, Harvard. June 1970.

Amalfi and Salerno in the Early Middle Ages: A Regional Profile. Barbara McLaughlin Kreutz, Wisconsin. June 1970.

The Abbey of Cava in the 11th and 12th Centuries: Cava, the Normans, and the Greeks in Southern Italy. Paul N. Mosher, California, Berkeley. December 1969.

Royalist Political Thought in France, 1285-1303. Thomas J. Renna, Brown. June 1970.

The Guilds of Freiburg im Breisgau in the Later Middle Ages as Social and Political Entities. Steven W. Rowan, Harvard. June 1970.

The Arts and Sciences in the *Studium* of Padua in the 13th and First Half of the 14th Century. Nancy G. Siraisi, City Univ. of New York. June 1970.

Charles VII and the *Compagnies d'ordonnance*, 1445-1461: A Study in Medieval Reform. Paul D. Solon, Brown. June 1970.

The Problem of the Internal Senses in the 14th Century. Nicholas H. Steneck, Wisconsin. June 1970.

The 12th-Century School of St. Victor. Penny McElroy Wheeler, Southern California. January 1970.

MODERN EUROPE Early (to 1715)

England

A Biography of Sir Richard Weston, First Earl of Portland (1577-1635), until His Appointment as Lord Treasurer in July 1628. Michael V. Alexander, North Carolina. August 1969.

Youth and Society in Elizabethan London. David J. Bernstein, Harvard. June 1970.

The Foreign Policy of Henry VIII, 1536-1547. Martha J. Brown, Northwestern. June 1970.

The Walloon Community in Canterbury, 1625-1649. John Campbell, Wisconsin. June 1970.

The Public Career of Henry Coventry: Statesman and Politician in the Reign of Charles II. James P. Elder, North Carolina. June 1970.

Parliament, Crown, and Reform, 1689-1701. Robert J. Frankle, Wisconsin. June 1970.

LIST OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

- The Jacobite Bishop of Rochester. Patricia K. Hill, Georgia. June 1969.
- Nobles, Nottingham, and the North: Some Aspects of the Revolution of 1688. David H. Hosford, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- The Politics of the English Civil Lawyers, 1603-1629. Brian P. Levack, Yale. March 1970.
- The Ambassadorial Career of Sir Edward Stafford, Elizabethan Ambassador to France, 1583-1590. Robert J. McCue, Brigham Young. May 1970.
- Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax (1651-1715): A Biography. Neil J. O'Connell, Georgia. August 1970.
- Norfolk, 1620-1641: Local Government and Central Authority in an East Anglian County. Gary L. Owens, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- The Lawyers and the Crown: The Political Leadership of the Barristers in the Parliament of 1628-1629. Linda Seltzer Popofsky, California, Berkeley. March 1970.
- Sir Robert Cecil and the Diplomacy of the Anglo-Spanish Peace, 1603-1604. Richard B. Reed, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- The Central Government and the Municipal Corporations in England, 1642-1663. W. Hayden Schilling, Vanderbilt. January 1970.
- The Parochial Clergy in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, 1624-1685. Margaret F. Stieg, California, Berkeley. September 1970.

France

- The Controversy over French Quietism during the Reign of Louis XIV: Doctrine and Politics. George D. Balsama, Brown. June 1970.
- The Origin of Pierre Charron's Concept of Natural Law in Man. Maryanne Cline Horowitz, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- The Parlement of Brittany in the Reign of Louis XIV. John J. Hurt, North Carolina. January 1970.
- Society and Politics in Counter-Reformation France: A Study of Bérulle, Vincent de Paul, Olier, and Bossuet. Paul A. Klevgard, Northwestern. January 1971.
- Creative Man in a Dynamic World: Renaissance Themes in the Thought of Charles de Bouelles. Barbara Schwartz Miller, Missouri. January 1970.
- The *Ormée* of Bordeaux. Sal A. Westrich, Columbia. April 1970.

Other Countries; International Relations

- The Diplomatic Courier in Europe, 1559-1598. E. John B. Allen, Brigham Young. August 1969.
- The Florentine Patriciate in the Transition from Republic to Principate, 1530-1610. Samuel J. Berner, California, Berkeley. December 1969.
- The Elements of Reform in Early 17th-Century Spain. Theodore G. Corbett, Southern California. January 1970.
- Michael Servetus: The Theology of Optimism. Jerome Friedman, Wisconsin. January 1971.
- A Textual Study of Jacques de Dinant's *Summa Dictaminis*. Emil J. Polak, Columbia. December 1970.
- Leopold I of Austria: A Reappraisal. Erwin Sicher, Southern California. January 1970.
- The Emergence of the Protestant Clergy in Central Germany: The Case of Hesse. John Stalnaker, California, Berkeley. March 1970.
- Shadows of Kings: The Political Thought of David Pareus, 1548-1622. Daniel J. Toft, Wisconsin. June 1970.
- The Swabian Kreis, 1664-1715: Parliamentary Politics and Feudal Privilege in the Holy Roman Empire. James A. Vann, III, Harvard. June 1970.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Eighteenth Century (1715-1814)

- The Elementary School Reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in Bohemia. Janet Wolf Berls, Columbia. June 1970.
- Beauty and the Law: Shaftesbury's Relation to Christianity and the Enlightenment. John A. Bernstein, Harvard. June 1970.
- The Social Context of Selected English Periodicals, 1760-1815: A Quantitative Profile of Their Contributors and Content. John F. Binder, Northwestern. June 1970.
- The Encouragement of Fine Arts in Lancashire, 1760-1860. Cornelius P. Darcy, Columbia. February 1970.
- Publicists, Professors, and Policymakers and the Transformation of Central European Agriculture, 1750-1880: Liberal Images and Social Change. Edward L. Hawes, Wisconsin. January 1971.
- The Formation of the German Chemical Community, 1700-1795. Karl G. Hufbauer, California, Berkeley. March 1970.
- Jean Jacques Dortous de Mairan (1678-1771): A Study of an Enlightenment Scientist. Abby Kleinbaum, Columbia. June 1970.
- Parliamentary General Enclosure from 1790 through the General Act of 1845. Lance Williams, Georgia. June 1970.

Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)

Britain and Ireland

- Rife with Possibilities: The Irish Parliamentary Party and the South African War, 1899-1902. John F. M. Flynn, Columbia. June 1970.
- Richard Assheton Cross and the Artizans' Dwelling Act of 1875: A Study in Conservative Social Reform. Martin A. Jackson, City Univ. of New York. June 1970.
- The Justice of the Peace in Yorkshire, 1820-1914: A Social Study. John R. Knipe, Wisconsin. June 1970.
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