

*Annual Report of the
American Historical Association*

FOR THE YEAR 1971



Volume 1 • Proceedings

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS
City of Washington

Letters of Submittal and Transmittal

June 15, 1972

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor of submitting to Congress the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1971.

Respectfully,
S. Dillon Ripley, *Secretary*
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C.

June 15, 1972

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 1971.

This volume constitutes the Association's report on the condition of historical study in the United States.

R. K. Webb, *Acting Executive Secretary*
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C.

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Introduction

The American Historical Association (AHA) 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 18,000.

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

The *American Historical Review* has long been recognized as the official periodical for the historical profession in American. 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, the *AHA Newsletter*, and a pamphlet series, as well as 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. As much of the income from these funds is earmarked for special purposes, the Association must depend chiefly upon membership dues to support its broader educational purposes. 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.

Act of Incorporation

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

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

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

Constitution

Article I

The name of the 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

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policies for presentation to the Council, execute its policies and perform such other duties as the Council may from time to time direct.

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

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

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

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

Article V

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

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

(b) Elected members, twelve in number, chosen by ballot in the manner provided in Article VI. These members shall each serve a term of four years, three to be elected each year, except in the case of elections to complete expired 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.

CONSTITUTION

Article VI

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

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

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

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petition along with its own candidates, having first ascertained that all candidates have consented to stand for election.

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

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

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.

1972 Officers, Council, Nominating Committee and Board of Trustees

OFFICERS

President: Thomas C. Cochran, *University of Pennsylvania*
Vice President: Lynn White, jr., *University of California, Los Angeles*
Treasurer: Elmer Louis Kayser, *George Washington University*
Executive Secretary: Paul L. Ward, *American Historical Association*
Managing Editor: R. K. Webb, *American Historical Review*
Assistant Executive Secretary: John J. Rumbarger, *American Historical Association*

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and Managing Editor

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Merle Curti, *University of Wisconsin*
Dexter Perkins, *University of Rochester and Cornell University*
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*
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Felix Gilbert, *Institute for Advanced Study* (72)

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John Hope Franklin, *University of Chicago* (73)
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Helen Anne B. Rivlin, *State University of New York at Binghamton*
(74)
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Sylvia Thrupp, *University of Michigan* (75)
William H. McNeill, *University of Chicago* (75)
Otis L. Graham, *University of California, Santa Barbara* (75)

Executive Committee:

Thomas C. Cochran, *University of Pennsylvania*
Lynn White, jr., *University of California, Los Angeles*
John Higham, *Johns Hopkins University*
Elmer Louis Kayser, *George Washington University*
Paul L. Ward, *American Historical Association*
R. K. Webb, *American Historical Review*

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Willie Lee Rose, *University of Virginia* (72)
Benjamin W. Labaree, *Williams College* (73)
J. Joseph Huthmacher, *University of Delaware* (74)
James W. Alexander, *University of Georgia* (74)
Albert Feuerwerker, *University of Michigan* (74)

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1971 Officers' Reports

Report of the Executive Secretary for the Year 1971

The year began with many weeks focused intently on carrying out the decisions, by business meeting and Council, reached in December and January in response to the reforming urgencies of 1969 and 1970. Midway came the sudden loss of President David Potter, which was even more deeply felt because his characteristically thoughtful and wise contributions to daily decisions continued to within a few days of his death in mid-February. By constitutional provision his place was at once filled by Joseph Strayer, who in succeeding months has presided over a succession of urgent activities. The appearance of the Pentagon Papers, for example, put in a fresh light the plans of AHA to press for earlier access to past government documents; with its fellow disciplinary associations the AHA reacted, vigorously and in many consultations, to the administration's plans for a National Institute of Education and to the Newman report outlining proposed changes in higher education; your Secretary has once again devoted substantial time almost every week to the affairs of the Consortium of Professional Associations (COMPASS), seeking especially some satisfactory way of continuing essential elements of cooperation between the academic disciplines and the Office of Education, now that the latter has decided for administrative reasons not to continue the Consortium; and late in June he found himself off to Russia for a ten-day visit as guest of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to formulate arrangements for future colloquia of Soviet and American historians while touching incidentally on affairs of the International Committee of Historical Sciences and AHA responsibilities for the International Congress scheduled for 1975 in San Francisco. What follows frankly cannot do justice to the intensity, and the unexpected satisfactions and frustrations, of these and the other efforts I now report.

The decisions of December and January seem in retrospect to have been implemented smoothly, thanks to the unhesitating cooperation of all to whom we turned. The Nominating Committee met its late-May deadline in publishing its slate for the four-member increase in the Council, as authorized by the membership, 4,305 to 3,482, in a mail ballot in March. The Review Board of twelve members, appointed by President Strayer, will have met four times before the annual meeting, at which it will maintain "open house" in an announced room to receive suggestions from members at large. The Committee on the

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Rights of Historians is preparing to report preliminary findings at this December's meeting. The new Committee on Women Historians, delayed in its first meeting by the untimely death of Adrienne Koch, is carrying out the recommendations formulated a year ago by its predecessor, the hard-working *ad hoc* committee under Willie Lee Rose. We all look forward to seeing what will be achieved by these four well-considered responses to recent voices of concern.

This is not to say that there is no longer warrant for unrest within the AHA membership. An acute cause of widespread distress is the inadequate number of suitable jobs for newly trained historians. Each December the Association's Professional Register, as an involuntary lightning rod, inevitably is the target of outbursts of impatience and anguish, and since 1968 these have intensified. Under John Rumbarger's direction, the Register will again this year attempt through altered arrangements to keep to a minimum the possible touches of confusion and indignity in its necessarily hectic exchange of data on jobs and availabilities. But the tight job market, more members should recognize, seriously reduces the efficiency of the routine "open market" mechanisms of the recent past. The Council, therefore, heard with interest in September that, according to returns from an MLA questionnaire, most jobs secured last year in MLA fields were through unsolicited letter writing and that the MLA accordingly was launching a carefully conceived scheme of *Job Information Lists* to introduce rationality, through open and full information, into precisely this kind of letter writing. By mid-October, thanks to the MLA's generous help, our Association was launched on preparing a similar publication for late November, covering positions in history in four-year colleges and universities.

The Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History, which began its work by foreseeing the tragedy of oversupply, has now the difficult job of discovering what it can do to help. All the channels of information and funding that not long ago stressed the opposite risk of undersupply are now underlining the all-too-soundly-based prediction that the larger age group now completing graduate school will be followed throughout the 1970s and 1980s by smaller age groups entering college and needing to be taught. Having sent out to graduate departments a lengthy questionnaire to discover how far they are responding to the new shortage of demand, the committee is shifting its attention to ways in which the organized profession may promote quality and diversity of graduate instruction so as to expand the market for historians even outside higher education itself. The immediate possibilities seem to be to improve the quality of preparation specifically for teaching, and to introduce variations of training to fit the fuller range of significant roles for historians in the intellectual world and in related activities.

Meanwhile Vartan Gregorian and his Program Committee for 1971 have taken this as a time of emergency and, as he explains in his note in the program itself, have put forth special efforts to include a more generous representation of the

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concerns and interests of members. By the time of assembling final copy, he had received proposals for 1,300 papers, a degree of pressure that has this year given new importance to the Association's established policy of allowing the Program Chairman full discretion to accept and reject, even ruthlessly, for his purposes of creating a reasonably coherent whole out of the essential diversity of interests that must be represented each December.

Given the challenges of the current situation, it is gratifying that this year two projects aimed at contributing to better history teaching and learning—both representing six years of exploratory effort and preparation—are finally coming to fruition. For this academic year, the AHA Feature Film Project offers for use in college courses four combinations of film cartridge and reading booklet, suitable equally for homework assignments and for individual study. The combination of film material and historical readings on *Becket* is edited by Lester Little, on *Luther* by Richard Oehling, on *Juarez* by Lewis Hanke, and on the Japanese *The Emperor and the General* by Marius Jensen. Secondly, thanks to a partial underwriting by the Newberry Library, Richard H. Brown has begun final planning for a journal focused on the teaching and learning of history, which if all goes well will appear under AHA auspices in the fall of 1972. To achieve any of the hopes built into them, both projects must, of course, be given all appropriate support by AHA members.

In an important sense the project of a journal edited at the Newberry Library is a logical and organic outgrowth of the AHA History Education Project, continued now for a third year on minimal funding from the Office of Education and accordingly now based more conveniently for its Director, Eugene Asher, at Long Beach where its office enjoys secondary sponsorship from the Office of the Chancellor of the California State Colleges. Despite the reduced funding, many valuable parts of last year's Project activities are moving ahead at places like New Haven and Boulder, designedly in such ways as to contribute a maximum of experience and insights worth reporting in due time in Richard Brown's new journal.

In the background of these efforts has been the continuing activity of the standing Committee on Teaching in the Schools. In the spring its members familiarized themselves with developments by individual visits to one or another History Education Project site, and met together with Eugene Asher and Richard Brown. An effort was also made toward more effective participation by disciplines such as history in the work of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, although for many reasons this is a difficult matter and one on which progress is bound to be slow. Finally the committee this fall began distributing the first of its projected "broadsides" for experimental and convenient use in school classes: a simple printing of two interesting slave narratives of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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These various activities in the interests of better teaching lend importance to the termination, as of June 30, 1971, of the Consortium of Professional Associations (CONPASS), for which since 1968 the AHA has been providing both housing and fiscal management. By the beginning of 1971 it became at last plain that the Office of Education felt unable to continue support of the Consortium, despite its growing importance over the past five years as a chief means of mutual understanding and coordination among the various academic associations in their involvements in federal programs for teacher training. Despite generous efforts by many, including President Cross of Swarthmore, the following months of negotiations for some form of continuing liaison and cooperation, in which your Secretary was active, got nowhere. But now, this fall, a new Study Commission is making a fresh start, with a series of precise and limited objectives, toward establishing a sound basis for working relations between the Office of Education and the academic disciplines. The vigor and promise of the AHA projects just mentioned are fortunately fully recognized by the new Study Commission.

The urgencies of the new investigations by Association committees, and of this time of fluidity and change in the federal government's relation to higher education combine with the straitened financial conditions to force the Association this year to take a closer look at its policy as to *ad hoc* committees. *Ad hoc* committees are plainly the proper and best means for its responses to particular needs and interests arising out of its membership and the changing times. The Association's staff over the past years has become increasingly convinced that, in the first place, only in special circumstances can and should the Association devote staff time to promoting scholarly work in any particular sub-field of history. The current project of the Committee on American-East Asian Relations, the timeliness of which has been so underlined by the events that have followed the Chinese invitation to the American ping-pong team, is an apt example of such special conditions: a combination of an important opportunity, attainable funding, and good leadership. The importance of the opportunity, let me emphasize, was not simply civic, for scholarship and our world, but even more significantly professional, for the Association—to bridge the gap between two sub-fields within history, the sub-fields of American foreign relations and Far Eastern area studies.

A second obvious type of *ad hoc* committee is the committee set up to explore a subject that may require a new standing committee. One of the Association's earliest avowed responsibilities was bibliographical aids, and it has a distinguished record in this area of concern. Another year I expect to have more to report on the work of the Anglo-American Committee on Bibliographies of British History and that of the Committee on Information Services, now headed by Walter Rundell following the unexpected death of Howard Cline at the beginning of June—another of the Association's grievous losses this year. But

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I must say at least a word here on the new *ad hoc* Committee on Documentary and TV Films, established to explore the possibilities of bringing films under control as materials for historical research and learning. With Leo Solt as its chairman, the committee is drawing upon the experience and data gathered by the Feature Film Project, and a small grant by the Rockefeller Foundation last December has not only facilitated the latter project's launching but also the compiling of a comprehensive report for the new committee. Film and television present special difficulties for historical uses that the report may help clarify.

Thirdly, however, the Association may have to respond to some developments on the national scene. A case in point is the new *ad hoc* Committee on the American Revolution Bicentennial. The Association was well served by the preceding committee, which in May 1964 produced an authoritative outline of the historical materials deserving of publication in connection with the Bicentennial. Advances in more recent years on this publication front, by the Library of Congress and other agencies, and the nonacademic goals now adopted by the National Commission on the Celebration, led the Council this past spring to appoint a second *ad hoc* committee, under the chairmanship of Clarence Ver Steeg, with a membership deliberately more representative of the diversity of AHA members' interests in such a major national commemoration. Communications to the new committee, almost immediately after its creation, from the National Commission and other federal agencies, give grounds for hoping that through it the AHA will be able to make some contributions of significance.

Ad hoc committees operate against the background of the Association's standing committees, and the relevant standing committee in this case is particularly active and important: the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government. Meeting in Bloomington in the spring and in Washington in the fall, it is laying groundwork for a broad effort by interested scholarly associations to bring about earlier access to past government records, a chief case in point being the increasingly delayed publication of State Department documents in the *Foreign Relations* series. The large field of the historical programs within federal government agencies is a special responsibility of the committee; and a subcommittee is this year drafting guidelines for procedure in case of any future complaint like that involving the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in 1968-70.

Even more urgent claims on your Secretary's time have been made this year by the concerns of another standing committee, the Committee on International Historical Activities. Long-standing hopes for some regular small-group meetings of Soviet and American historians came to the fore when in Moscow in August 1970 your secretary was sought out by the Chairman of the National Committee of Soviet Historians, who urged initiating a series of colloquia every two years of five or so historians from each side, alternating location between the two countries, in exactly the fashion of current Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet

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colloquia. Since then, your Secretary has been to Moscow this past June, where it was agreed that for the colloquium at Moscow in the fall of 1972 the topics would be the Enlightenment and urban development in Russia and the American colonies in the eighteenth century. The Kettering Foundation has authorized a grant of \$10,000 for the project, so that the chief remaining step has been to line up appropriate scholars. With these urgent preparations afoot, Richard Schlatter by Association request has taken charge of the parallel work of looking into financial and related preparations for the International Congress of Historians, now scheduled for San Francisco in 1975. The program for that Congress, which is of equal interest to the committee, will receive particular attention from one of its members, Boyd Shafer, since he independently is for the time being acting president of the International Committee of Historical Sciences and will preside over the Congress in 1975.

For its day-to-day relations with other associations the AHA has no assigned committee, and such duties fall almost exclusively to your Secretary. Yet they are of great practical value, especially for background information as new problems arise. Sheldon Hackney, new chairman of the Committee on the Rights of Historians, was able, as his first act, to attend a meeting at which half a dozen or more associations pooled reports on their own efforts and partial successes on parallel problems. I have benefited greatly in the past year from spending a morning nearly every two weeks with the seven other secretaries participating in the informal Consortium of Social Science Associations, which is exploring the possibilities of a better coordination of the activities of our several disciplines on the Washington scene. At the same time I have been benefiting greatly again this year from close cordial relations with the staff of the American Council of Learned Societies in New York City on matters of interdisciplinary interest. It has been a special honor for me to serve with Frederick Burkhardt as the ACLS representation on the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, whose newest venture is to project an important study of graduate education in our country.

These contacts, together with attendance at the biweekly lunches of the Government Relations Group of representatives of higher education, make it quite possible on occasion for the Association to act with speed and effectiveness when some Washington development threatens a perhaps minor but real interest of historians generally. For example, over Memorial Day weekend Executive Committee action by telephone allowed strong representations in the right quarters against Speaker Albert's last-minute suggestion that the long-overdue new Library of Congress building should be held up—excavation had already begun—pending a review of other uses for the site. The AHA's location at the nation's capital imposes obligations to the world of historians, and your secretary regrets that he is hardly able to keep in active touch with more than

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the executives of the largest two specialist societies of historians, the Organization of American Historians and the Southern Historical Association, to the extent of attending their annual meetings and conferring from time to time by telephone.

The strength of the AHA depends not only on the activities that I have been reporting, but also on the quality and success of the *Review*, on which the managing editor is giving his parallel report. I need only record here my conviction that the brightened appearance of the *Review* since last February, coupled with the lively scholarly interest of its articles, has much to do with the way in which the number of AHA members has kept up during this time of financial stringency and of the unavoidable increase of AHA dues. Our membership rolls in mid-September were up 3% over the total number of a year earlier. If the Association continues to earn and receive the support it has enjoyed over so many past years, even without further expansion of the historical profession, it will have the financial strength, I am confident, to continue activities such as those I have been reporting, or at least ones of equal importance. But this is a matter on which I should defer to the treasurer.

Cooperation in the Washington office this year with Messrs. Kayser, Rumbarger, and Webb has gone particularly smoothly and well from my standpoint. In her second year as administrative assistant, Eileen Gaylard is bearing a large burden with tact and efficiency. As business manager, Douglas Harris has handled in exemplary fashion the unusual complexities of the COMPASS accounts and a short-run set of problems in our membership-records department. I am most grateful to all the staff for the way in which they work as a team under the insistent pressures of Association business. My personal gratitude to the Council for voting me a semester's sabbatical next spring—the first of my career—is understandably profound. I wish also to record appreciation for the way in which President Strayer took over at a moment's notice, and my personal pleasure that he represents so well the qualities of the field, medieval history, in which I, myself, received my first training.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Managing Editor for the Year 1971

In February the *American Historical Review* appeared in a new design. The Board of Editors had discussed the possibility of redesigning the *AHR* as early as 1968, but in the summer of 1969 our printer ordered a new web offset press that would accommodate the usual size of scholarly journals, and the issue for June 1970 was the first to be printed on that press. But far more than a shift in printing techniques was involved. Retaining the old page size meant a wastage of paper, since the maximum page size possible on the new press was somewhat larger than the old trim size of six by nine inches; a larger page size, also an advantage in that more text could be printed on a page, required a change in type size if articles were to be kept in a single column, while the smaller type face essential for reviews demanded a double column, if lines were not to appear intolerably long to the eye. On a number of counts, therefore, redesign was mandatory. Work began on the new design in February 1970. The result—classical but fresh, efficient, and flexible—is owing chiefly to Miss Crimilda Pontes, of the Smithsonian Institution Press, who brought to her task an unusual combination of sensitivity, taste, experience, and a remarkable grasp of scholarly needs and constraints; moreover, she has been great fun to work with. The basic decisions—page size, type face, the use of illustration, the double rule as a “signature”—were all made in short order. But there followed the arduous process of working out details—how to separate one section of the journal from another; how best to set footnotes and titles of books reviewed to gain the fullest economy, readability, clarity, and attractiveness; how to identify contributors; the precise spacing to be used in dozens of regularly recurring situations; how to distinguish the lists of articles from the telephone directory. In the end Miss Pontes produced a guide—to the staff, the printer, and the future—to every possible decision that might have to be made, insofar as we could foresee our requirements. Decisions like these—far more complex in designing a journal than in designing a book—took long discussions, much trial and error, and many printer’s proofs. It all had to be done, moreover, by an editorial staff who were almost entirely new and who had to learn basic operations at the *AHR* as well as to cope with marking and proofreading in two

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formats. Their cooperation was little short of heroic, and particular thanks are due to our associate editor Nancy Lane, who joined the *AHR* in February 1970 and who bore the main burden of coordinating and decision-making within the staff.

With a few exceptions among those who had incautiously ordered bookshelves built to fit the old size exactly, reaction to the new design of the journal has been uniformly enthusiastic. We are almost as pleased at the economics of the situation. Because of the difference in page and type size, and because there is no way of making exact comparisons as to quantities of text, it is difficult to say precisely how costs have varied from one format to the other. But the first three issues in the new design (February, April, June 1971) and the last three issues printed by letterpress before the new offset press went into action (December 1969 and February and April 1970) seem roughly comparable in amounts and kinds of material. Total printing bills have gone up somewhat, but then more copies have been printed. A meaningful index is the cost per copy. The average per copy cost for the three issues in the old design printed by letterpress was just under \$0.98; the average per copy cost for the three issues in the new design was just over \$0.93. The saving of roughly four and one-half cents per copy may be slightly exaggerated because an unusually large number of copies of the issue for February 1971 was printed for promotional purposes. But it is unquestionable that the new format and the new techniques have meant a significant economy, an economy the more remarkable as labor costs have gone up and expenditure on paper has also risen. The one minor disadvantage has been the need to readjust editorial schedules to provide longer lead time and firmer deadlines: with the sheet-fed presses, the *AHR* was printed piecemeal; with the web press, everything must be in hand before any printing can be done, and the press is rigorously scheduled, but then the printing is entirely completed in about twenty-four hours. Lest it be thought that the use of illustrations is a needless extravagance that might well be foregone to achieve still greater economies, I might point out that the cost of preparing and printing the illustrations for the February issue, the most extensively illustrated of the three, came to \$84, another example of the notable flexibility permitted by the offset process. I make these points not simply because we are pleased to have been able to turn in such a record in a period of inflation but because it may suggest to authors among our members that good design pays and that they might well take an active interest in a range of decisions usually left entirely to publishers.

Other technological changes have been made as well. The index for volume 75 was set by computer, as all our indexes will be from now on. The alphabetization is done automatically, and as indexes to separate volumes are stored on tape, a cumulative index can be produced without the necessity for an additional—and costly—keyboarding. A new cumulative index covering the years 1965-70 will be published shortly, and others will follow regularly at five-year

intervals. Beginning with the issue for October 1971 the lists of articles too are being set by computer. The storage of information in these lists will in time, we hope, make possible a much more flexible and valuable bibliographical operation, extending perhaps to the possibility of cumulative publication of bibliographies in certain fields and to retrieval of information on specific subjects where regular publication of bibliographies would be impracticable. Although this operation is in so preliminary a stage that we cannot make any exact promises about what forms future *AHR* bibliography will take, we believe that we can assure members that it will be more sophisticated, extensive, and serviceable than has been the case in the past. Special note should be made of the energy and imagination that have been brought to these reforms by John T. Appleby, who is responsible for the index, and by Edward C. Papenfuse, the *AHR*'s bibliographer; they have had to revise and devise editorial procedures and to cope as well with the occasional whims and quirks of the computer (whom we know familiarly as Hal). Those with an interest in technical matters may like to know that the proofreading techniques for computer typesetting differ notably from those we are all familiar with—proofreading is done from printouts rather than proofs (which require only a quick visual check), and those printouts contain an amazing collection of arcane symbols that are instructions to the computer about capitalization, spacing, italics, accents, and the like. Readers will also notice that indexes and lists are being set with a ragged rather than a justified right margin—a look we like, though it results not from our taste but from the fact that a computer does not readily comprehend the hyphenating of words, particularly words in foreign languages. To correct hundreds of entries like *Historis-che Zeitschrift* would no doubt be possible, but the cost in editorial time would be immense, and not only in the *AHR* office, for our bibliographies range far beyond the precise linguistic capacities of our staff.

My concentration in this report on form rather than content should not be taken to indicate that we have become so absorbed in new technology that we are neglectful of the ends to which that technology is put. We believe that the articles, review articles, and reviews in the *AHR* testify abundantly, and increasingly, to the high level of historical scholarship and to a kind of scholarly communication that transcends, while profiting from, exchanges within narrow specialties.

In my report for last year, I remarked briefly that the pamphlet series, formerly known as the Service Center Pamphlets, had been carefully reassessed, with an eye to both editorial and economic considerations. If all has gone well in the months after this report was put to paper, the AHA booth in the exhibit area will have on display and for sale a few of the new series, which we expect to expand rapidly over the next three or four years. Some of the authors in the old series will reappear in the new one. In a few cases, where their pamphlets were already in the form of critical analysis and narrative, their contributions to the

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new series will be in effect new editions, with lists of readings brought up to date. More frequently, authors who had contributed bibliographical essays to the old series have agreed to write entirely new essays. A good many new authors and new subjects will be added, and old subjects will be expanded or subdivided: there will be, for example, six pamphlets on African history instead of one. We believe that the new pamphlets will go out of date far less quickly than did the old—select bibliographies may not fall still-born from the press but they are likely to come into this world prematurely aged—and that they will be far more useful and appealing, in and outside the classroom, than their predecessors. Pamphlets in the old series will remain available until stocks are exhausted or until replacements appear, and we hope shortly to provide order blanks that will simplify an inevitably complex transition. We urge members, and particularly those in teaching at whatever level, to watch for announcements of new publications in this series, which promises to make an important and stimulating contribution to the profession as a whole.

R. K. Webb, *Managing Editor*

Report of the Treasurer for the Year Ending June 30, 1971

At the close of the fiscal year 1970-71, the total assets of the American Historical Association amounted to \$1,188,658.97 (1969-70: \$1,206,127.27). This amount is made up of three major funds:

1. *General Fund*—cash and permanent investments forming the endowment of the Association \$456,137.96
2. *Special Funds and Grants*—permanent investments, restricted as to the use of income, and grants \$547,908.42
3. *Plant Fund*—property and equipment \$184,612.59

All permanent investments are in the custody of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York under the direction of the Association's Board of Trustees. In the figures given above the book value of all permanent investments has been used. Market value changes sharply from day to day. On June 30 last it was approximately \$178,000 higher than on a corresponding date the preceding year.

The 1970-71 budget anticipated a deficit of \$37,400. The actual deficit was \$62,317.36. During the preceding year, 1969-70 expenses had exceeded income by \$17,331.62. This widening gap between income and expenses gives us cause for concern and we must close it. As we go into the year 1971-72, we look hopefully to increased revenue from dues as a result of the new schedule of membership fees and from other sources. Our budgeted expenses for 1971-72 follow closely our experiences for 1970-71. It is evident, however, that budgetary allowances cannot be exceeded and that no new lines of activity requiring funding not provided for in the budget can be undertaken.

The report of the auditors, Main Lafrentz and Company, is appended as a part of this report. Filed at headquarters and available for inspection by interested members is the report of the Fiduciary Trust Company, approved by the chairman of the Board of Trustees, on securities held in its custody.

September 10, 1971

Elmer Louis Kayser, Treasurer

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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, 1971, 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of the American Historical Association at June 30, 1971 (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.

Main Lafrentz & Co.

Washington, D.C.
August 20, 1971

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BALANCE SHEET (ON A CASH BASIS) JUNE 30, 1971 AND 1970

ASSETS

	1971	1970
General Fund		
Cash	\$52,038.04	\$23,189.14
Deposits	425.00	925.00
Employee advances	386.00	
Temporary investments, at cost (market value—\$6,687.20)		6,623.04
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$565,814.33 and \$458,250.74)	403,288.92	412,265.10
Total General Fund	<u>456,137.96</u>	<u>443,002.28</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Cash	178,795.06	233,090.76
Due from General Fund	24,875.22	
Temporary investments, at cost (market value—\$60,300.00 and \$53,894.05)	60,000.00	53,376.96
Permanent investments, regular account, at cost (market value—\$256,468.31 and \$203,190.04)	182,799.89	182,799.89
Permanent investments, Matteson account, at cost (market value—\$125,339.67 and \$108,311.64)	101,438.25	101,796.31
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>547,908.42</u>	<u>571,063.92</u>
Plant Fund		
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	243,281.33	243,158.14
Accumulated depreciation	58,668.74	51,097.07
Total Plant Fund	<u>184,612.59</u>	<u>192,061.07</u>
	<u><u>\$1,188,658.97</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,206,127.27</u></u>

LIABILITIES

	1971	1970
General Fund		
Unremitted payroll taxes and other withholdings	\$1,077.75	\$836.05
Funds held in escrow	51,738.04	600.00
Due to Special Funds and Grants	24,875.22	
	77,691.01	1,436.05
Fund balance	378,446.95	441,566.23
Total General Fund	<u>456,137.96</u>	<u>443,002.28</u>
Special Funds and Grants		
Fund balances	547,908.42	571,063.92
Total Special Funds and Grants	<u>547,908.42</u>	<u>571,063.92</u>
Plant Fund		
Fund balance	184,612.59	192,061.07
Total Plant Fund	<u>184,612.59</u>	<u>192,061.07</u>
	<u><u>\$1,188,658.97</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,206,127.27</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND (ON A CASH BASIS) YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1971 AND 1970

	1971	1970
Revenue		
Dues	\$212,218.54	\$199,541.05
American Historical Review subscriptions	93,045.61	91,766.91
American Historical Review advertising	104,562.25	73,462.50
Annual meeting	79,154.06	81,719.22
Pamphlet series	30,076.76	34,828.39
Other publications	4,701.40	600.46
Professional register	8,071.89	7,821.40
Administration fees	23,718.06	24,999.33
Royalties and permission fees	10,599.09	14,355.09
Rental properties	7,007.50	7,630.00
Investment income	31,171.82	27,346.17
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(6,246.18)	(944.82)
Miscellaneous	21,065.14	3,290.05
Total revenue	619,145.94	566,415.75
Expenses		
Salaries	261,259.28	213,127.37
Employee benefits	29,339.89	23,023.82
Auditing and investment management fees	10,705.00	10,490.80
Legal fees	6,513.41	5,859.89
House operating	7,117.55	4,919.27
Office expense	36,752.20	34,784.07
Travel	32,073.14	26,195.91
Telephone	8,486.27	7,009.83
Data processing rental expense	4,969.38	10,611.17
Printing and publications	224,507.03	205,761.77
Meetings and conference expense	50,432.02	33,334.17
Dues	2,060.50	2,020.00
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch	1,500.00	1,000.00
Rental properties	5,602.71	4,993.62
Miscellaneous	144.92	615.68
Total expenses	681,463.30	583,747.37
Excess of expenses over revenue	\$62,317.36	\$17,331.62

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES—GENERAL FUND COMPARED WITH BUDGET (ON A CASH BASIS) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1971

	Actual	Budget	Over or (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Dues	\$212,218.54	\$220,000.00	\$(7,781.46)
American Historical Review subscriptions	93,045.61	105,000.00	(11,954.39)
American Historical Review advertising	104,562.25	90,000.00	14,562.25
Annual meeting	79,154.06	90,000.00	(10,845.94)
Pamphlet series	30,076.76	30,000.00	76.76
Other publications	4,701.40	2,000.00	2,701.40
Professional register	8,071.89	8,000.00	71.89
Administration fees	23,718.06	7,000.00	16,718.06
Royalties and permission fees	10,599.09	12,000.00	(1,400.91)
Rental properties	7,007.50	8,300.00	(1,292.50)
Investment income	31,171.82	28,000.00	3,171.82
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(6,246.18)	-0-	(6,246.18)
Miscellaneous	21,065.14	1,000.00	20,065.14
Total revenue	<u>619,145.94</u>	<u>601,300.00</u>	<u>17,845.94</u>
Expenses			
Salaries	261,259.28	254,500.00	6,759.28
Employee benefits	29,339.89	22,700.00	6,639.89
Auditing and investment manage- ment fees	10,705.00	8,000.00	2,705.00
Legal fees	6,513.41	6,000.00	513.41
House operating expenses	7,117.55	11,200.00	(4,082.45)
Office expenses	36,752.20	32,500.00	4,252.20
Travel	32,073.14	21,000.00	11,073.14
Telephone	8,486.27	9,000.00	(513.73)
Data processing rental expense	4,969.38	7,000.00	(2,030.62)
Printing and publications	224,507.03	216,000.00	8,507.03
Meeting and conference expense	50,432.02	38,000.00	12,432.02
Dues	2,060.50	2,300.00	(239.50)
Annual subvention—Pacific Coast Branch	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-
Rental properties	5,602.71	7,000.00	(1,397.29)
Miscellaneous	144.92	2,000.00	(1,885.08)
Total expenses	<u>681,463.30</u>	<u>638,700.00</u>	<u>42,763.30</u>
Excess of expenses over revenue	<u>\$62,317.36</u>	<u>\$37,400.00</u>	<u>\$24,917.36</u>

The accompanying notes are 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, 1971

FUND, GRANT OR CONTRACT	Balances, July 1, 1970	Contributions, Grants and Contracts	Income	Transfers	Expenditures	Balances, June 30, 1971
Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Fund	\$5,293.07		\$919.23		\$300.00	\$5,912.30
Asia Foundation Grant for Travel Expenses and Member- ship Dues for Asian Historians	27.99#					27.99 #
George Louis Beer Prize Fund	10,062.03		498.22		300.00	10,260.25
Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund	147,189.63		12,454.76		5,000.00	154,644.39
Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs	27,583.55	\$171,622.04			172,660.28	26,545.31
COMPASS Planning Grant	3,017.47#	2,215.55		1 \$(801.92)		-0-
Albert Corey Prize Fund	12,962.00		157.16			13,119.16
John H. Dunning Prize Fund	9,511.70		124.53		300.00	9,336.23
Endowment Fund	65,911.69	1,050.00	6,050.94			73,012.63
John K. Fairbank Prize Fund	8,171.83		480.02			8,651.85
Feature Films Project—AHA	-0-			11,836.66	1,524.16	13,360.82#
Ford Foundation Grants						
American-East Asian Relations Program	19,363.19				27,064.29	7,701.10#
Bibliographies of British History	1,913.12				1,037.33	875.79#
Clarence H. Haring Prize Fund	3,547.49		151.41			3,698.90
J. Franklin Jameson Fund	7,724.79		262.15			7,986.94
Joint Committee for Defense of the Rights of Historians Under the First Amendment	1,908.98					1,908.98
Littleton-Griswold Fund	56,617.73		2,750.73		298.56	59,069.90
David M. Matteson Fund	155,587.99		7,285.56		1,554.77	161,318.78
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Grants						
Comparative Historical Statistics	3,072.68				958.31	2,114.37
Publication of American Colonial Society Court Records	751.95					751.95
Support of the Feature Films Project	30,163.34			(11,836.66)	16,000.00	26,000.00
Reserve for Extraneous Repairs and Renovations	3,324.16					3,324.16
Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Support of the Feature Films Project	-0-	4,750.00			7,659.84	2,909.84#
Robert L. Schuyler Prize Fund	1,438.46		85.32			1,523.78
Watumull Foundation Prize Fund	-0-	600.00			600.00	-0-
Andrew D. White Fund	2,010.00		71.18		228.68	1,852.50
	<u>\$571,063.92</u>	<u>\$180,237.59</u>	<u>\$31,291.21</u>	<u>\$(801.92)</u>	<u>\$235,486.22</u>	<u>\$547,908.42</u>

Debit balance

¹ Deficit absorbed by General Fund

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (ON A CASH BASIS) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1971

	General Fund	Special Funds and Grants	Plant Fund
Balances, July 1, 1970	\$441,566.23	\$571,063.92	\$192,061.07
Additions			
Contributions, grants and contracts		180,237.59	
Income		31,291.21	
Transfer from General Fund to absorb operating deficit of the COMPASS Planning Grant		801.92	
Purchase of furniture and equipment (net) (from General Fund operations)			500.17
Total balances and additions	<u>441,566.23</u>	<u>783,394.64</u>	<u>192,561.24</u>
Deductions			
Excess of expenses over revenue	62,317.36		
Expenditures		235,486.22	
Transfer to Special Funds and grants to absorb operating deficit of the COMPASS Planning Grant	801.92		
Depreciation			
Buildings			4,817.30
Furniture and equipment			3,131.35
Total deductions	<u>63,119.28</u>	<u>235,486.22</u>	<u>7,948.65</u>
Balances, June 30, 1971	<u>\$378,446.95</u>	<u>\$547,908.42</u>	<u>\$184,612.59</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NOTES 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, 1971 amounted to \$10,819.74. 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.

Administrative Fees

As a result of the overhead studies for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1969 and 1970, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has agreed to an increase in the rate of indirect expenses to be charged by the Association on contracts awarded by the Office of Education (HEW). The agreement covers virtually all projects of the Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs for the three-year period ended June 30, 1971. The amount of administrative fees receivable at June 30, 1971 approximated \$19,000.00. On the cash basis, such amount is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Membership Statistics as of December 15, 1971

GENERAL

<u>TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:</u>	1970	1971
Honorary	20	21
Life	420	439
Annual	17,983	17,542
Trustees	5	5
Fifty-year members	33	33
Address unknown		5
	<u>18,461</u>	<u>18,045</u>
Total paid membership, including life members	18,403	17,986
Delinquent members	1,727	1,986
(including 105 address unknown)		
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	<u>20,188</u>	<u>19,972</u>
<u>GAINS:</u>		
Life members	7	19
Annual members	3,115	2,427
<u>LOSSES:</u>		
Deaths—Honorary members	0	0
Life members	2	3
Fifty-year members	0	2
Annual members	34	42
Resignations	62	93
Drops	1,569	1,797
(including 151 address unknown)		
	<u>1,665</u>	<u>1,937</u>
Net gain	1,457	509
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	<u>20,188</u>	<u>19,972</u>

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1971

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Alabama	132	127	New Hampshire	104	108
Alaska	14	18	New Jersey	751	756
Arizona	96	86	New Mexico	62	59
Arkansas	55	55	New York	2,901	2,646
California	1,732	1,527	North Carolina	452	420
Colorado	198	205	North Dakota	26	21
Connecticut	531	517	Ohio	802	777
Delaware	65	71	Oklahoma	98	93
District of Columbia	447	456	Oregon	157	128
Florida	255	252	Pennsylvania	1,294	1,099
Georgia	211	210	Puerto Rico	18	12
Guam	3	4	Rhode Island	157	153
Hawaii	52	53	South Carolina	145	130
Idaho	38	31	South Dakota	35	34
Illinois	1,098	926	Tennessee	226	189
Indiana	419	404	Texas	538	477
Iowa	208	195	Utah	65	55
Kansas	176	157	Vermont	76	65
Kentucky	196	173	Virgin Islands	2	2
Louisiana	142	128	Virginia	654	642
Maine	113	106	Washington	249	214
Maryland	614	546	West Virginia	80	84
Massachusetts	1,130	1,091	Wisconsin	436	390
Michigan	688	629	Wyoming	23	21
Minnesota	260	244	Canada	651	470
Mississippi	54	53	Other countries	461	252
Missouri	338	327		<u>19,918</u>	<u>18,040</u>
Montana	43	32	Address unknown	270	5
Nebraska	115	99		<u>20,188</u>	<u>18,045</u>
Nevada	32	21			

OFFICERS' REPORTS

MEMBERSHIP BY REGION AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1971

NEW ENGLAND: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	<u>1970</u> 2,111	<u>1971</u> 2,040
NORTH ATLANTIC: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia	6,072	5,574
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	1,717	1,654
NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	3,443	3,126
SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	688	626
WEST CENTRAL: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1,991	1,830
PACIFIC COAST: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska	2,761	2,450
TERRITORIES & DEPENDENCIES: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam	23	18
Canada	651	470
Other countries	461	252
Address unknown	270	5
TOTAL	20,188	18,045

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

HONORARY MEMBERS

1885-1886	Leopold von Ranke	1955-1960	Frederico Chabod
1899-1901	William Stubbs	1957-1966	Pieter Geyl
1899-1902	Samuel Rawson Gardiner	1958	Fuad Koprulu
1900-1903	Theodor Mommsen	1958-1960	Sir Lewis Namier
1906-1922	James Bryce	1958	Siliko Zavala
1943-1952	Benedetto Croce	1959-1968	Gerhard Ritter
1944-1951	Rafael Altamira	1960	Francois L. Ganshof
1944-1946	Domingo Amunategui y Solar	1960	Sir Keith Hancock
1944-1952	Pierre Caron	1960-1961	Saukichi Tsuda
1944-1949	Aage Friis	1961	Edouard Perroy
1944-1962	Hu Shih	1961-1963	Sei Wada
1944-1945	Johan Huizinga	1961-1968	Mario Toscano
1944-1948	Albert Frederick Pollard	1963-1966	Delio Cantimori
1944-1958	Affonso de Escragnolle Taunay	1963-1965	Sir Winston Churchill
1944-1962	George M. Trevelyan	1963	Arnaldo Momigliano
1944-1948	George M. Wrong	1963	Roland Mousnier
1945-1957	Gaetano De Sanctis	1963	Sir Ronald Syme
1945-1968	Sir George Peabody Gooch	1963-1965	Mikhail N. Tikhomirov
1945-1965	Halvdan Koht	1963	Pyong-do Yi
1945-1963	Sir Frederick M. Powicke	1964	Sir George N. Clark
1947-1954	Vicente Lecuna	1965	Jacques L. Godechot
1947-1954	Friedrich Meinecke	1965	Yasaka Takagi
1947	Pierre Renouvin	1966	Fernand Braudel
1949-1953	Alfons Dopsch	1966	Sir Denis Brogan
1949-1961	Sir Charles Kingsley Webster	1966	Claude Cahen
1952-1958	Jadunath Sarkar	1966	Richard W. Southern
1952-1967	Franz Schnabel	1967	Sir Herbert Butterfield
1952	Constantine K. Zurayk	1967	J. B. Duroselle
1953-1959	Georges Lefebvre	1967	Sir John Neale
		1967	P. A. Zaionchkovskii

OFFICERS' REPORTS

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 15, 1970

Life Members

D. G. Adair, Claremont, California
E. A. Dexter, Belmont, Massachusetts
R. T. Pell, New York, New York

Fifty-Year Members

M. M. Gutsch, Austin, Texas
J. W. Swain, Urbana, Illinois

Annual Members

F. Abbott, Medford, Massachusetts
C. P. Adams, Montpelier, Vermont
G. L. Anderson, Lawrence, Kansas
H. J. Benda, New Haven, Connecticut
E. Breisacher, Washington, D.C.
H. D. Brown, Detroit, Michigan
W. Busch, St. Paul, Minnesota
O. P. Chitwood, Morgantown, West Virginia
B. C. Clutts, Greensboro, North Carolina
R. A. Feer, Boston, Massachusetts
M. M. Fisher, Richmond, Virginia
C. J. Harribine, Easton, Maine
L. P. Holden, Chelmsford, Massachusetts

S. J. Hurwitz, San Diego, California
J. V. Jacobsen, Chicago, Illinois
G. P. Judd, IV, Garden City, New York
H. Kohn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
M. L. Koenig, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
M. Levey, Albany, New York
J. M. Lindbeck, North Tarrytown, New York
R. W. Masters, Ferrum, Virginia
D. J. Mays, Richmond, Virginia
J. G. Mackie, Glenwood Spring, Colorado
C. T. McIntire, Palos Heights, Illinois
C. L. Mowat, Bangor, Maine
W. L. Neumann, Baltimore, Maryland
A. Nevins, Menlo Park, California
D. M. Potter, Stanford, California
H. Siller, Hempstead, New York
L. Simonson, Fergus Falls, Minnesota
T. A. Thelander, Indianapolis, Indiana
W. J. VanSchreeven, Richmond, Virginia
L. P. Wallace, Raleigh, North Carolina
P. W. Washington, Alexandria, Virginia
K. Wernert, Utica, New York
F. H. Winkler, Woodbridge, Connecticut
M. C. Wright, New Haven, Connecticut

Minutes of the 1971 Council Meetings

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

AHA Offices, January 23, 1971

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:30 a.m. on January 23, 1971, in the Association's offices. Joseph R. Strayer, vice president, presided; in attendance were Elmer L. Kayser, treasurer; Paul L. Ward, executive secretary; R. K. Webb, managing editor; R. R. Palmer, former president; and C. Vann Woodward, former president (nonvoting); elected members John Hope Franklin, Felix Gilbert, Dewey W. Grantham, jr., John Higham, Helen Anne B. Rivlin, Donald W. Treadgold, and Lynn White, Jr. John J. Rumbarger, assistant executive secretary, attended by standing invitation. Peter Gay, elected member, was absent because he was out of the country.

Mr. Strayer reported President Potter's inability to attend and the general nature of his illness. He then welcomed the two new members, Ms. Rivlin and Mr. Higham.

The first item of business was consideration of the minutes of the business meeting of December 29, 1970. Mr. Palmer proposed a number of emendations, which were accepted by formal vote. Mr. Gilbert recommended in particular that the motions be included in the minutes in as great detail as possible, and that every effort be made to identify by name all of those who spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Ward said that Mr. Potter, in a telephone conversation, had expressed hope that in preparing statements concerning resolutions passed at the business meeting the Council would bring to the membership's attention the costs involved in adding staff personnel and assigning committee work.

Mr. Ward next reported that Mr. Potter believed preferential balloting to be preferable to any other arrangement and saw no specific constitutional prohibition to this sort of ballot. Mr. Ward explained that Mr. Potter thought that the suggested withdrawal of the Council amendment would be unwise in that it might lead moderates to believe that the Council, by forcing the expression of the issue into extreme terms alone, was effectively disenfranchising them. Mr. Potter also preferred, according to Mr. Ward, nonconcurrence in the child-care resolution on the grounds simply that such arrangements are not specifically within the province of historians. Mr. Potter thought that the Young

COUNCIL MINUTES

resolution and the Lynd amendment should be sent to the membership on the grounds that the need for the committee was not yet demonstrated. Mr. Potter urged that the Vietnam resolution of Mr. Curtin be referred to the membership.

Mr. Franklin asked if it were within the power of the Council to separate the constituent elements of Mr. Young's resolution as passed. In response to the point of order Mr. Strayer ruled that under parliamentary law such resolutions could not be divided. In discussion, the point was made that since the Council could not determine what those who supported the amended Young resolution actually had had in mind, it had to infer that the business meeting wished to adopt equally all specific actions contained within the resolution as passed. Mr. Strayer reminded the Council that there was no bar to its creating a committee on academic freedom on its own authority and incorporating those parts of the Young resolution that the Council was in agreement with. In reply, it was urged that as a matter of policy the Council go along with the business meeting whenever and wherever it was able to do so. The attitude of the Council ought to be one that would encourage an exchange of ideas between the membership and the Council and an active and constructive business meeting. Members of the Council then found themselves in disagreement over whether or not the past business meeting could be considered representative of the Association's membership. Mr. Webb commented on this point that it was not so much a question of simple representation of points of view as of the psychological disposition that the atmosphere of the meeting had created.

Discussion then passed on to the subject of the constitutional amendments, in the course of which a number of points were brought up, all of which bore on the desirability of the Council's going along with the business meeting's wish for preferential ballots. Excluded in the course of this discussion was the possibility that, to reduce confusion, the Council would withdraw its constitutional amendment. Mr. Treadgold finally moved that the Council put the questions of the two constitutional amendments before the membership in the form of a preferential ballot. Motion was seconded. After some further question and discussion, Mr. Strayer put the question. The Treadgold resolution was carried without objection.

The next item of business was the recommendation, submitted to the business meeting, of the Committee on Women. It was agreed that the Council need not formally concur with resolutions passed at the business meeting with which it is in accord. Noting that only a preliminary report had been received from the committee and in view of its previous disposition to accept the recommendations presented to the business meeting, the Council accepted the actions as adopted there.

The next item of business before the Council was the separate business meeting resolution on day-care centers. After discussion the Council agreed to take no action on the resolution as passed at the business meeting.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Council next took up discussion of the academic freedom resolution passed at the business meeting. Discussion resumed on the powers of the Council to separate resolutions and their constituent elements. Mr. Palmer moved that the Council nonconcur on Item E of the academic freedom resolution, that is, the Lynd-Destler amendments. Mr. Woodward asked if an amendment would be in order to state the reasons for nonconcurrence.

At this point Mr. Ward on a point of information informed the Council that the Conference of Secretaries of the American Council of Learned Societies on January 21 had formed a subcommittee to look into the whole problem of academic freedom by convening a meeting of representatives of six associations particularly concerned with the problem. Mr. Ward explained that the American Political Science Association was looking into the issue of academic freedom from the point of view of intracampus threats to it or the allegations of such threats. The American Philosophical Association was investigating the problem posed in particular by political activism, that is, by activists who claim that their activism is directly related to their discipline. Mr. Ward mentioned that he himself had informed the Conference of Secretaries of the AHA's concern for procedural guidelines as urged by Richard Leopold as the result of his work on the *ad hoc* Joint Committee. A similar concern, he said, was shared by the Association of American Law Schools, which had just completed a successful formal investigation in Mississippi. The proposed meeting, said Mr. Ward, was to be held as quickly as possible with the expectation that the group involved might seek outside funding to carry on any needed study. The point, Mr. Ward said, was that there is already in existence a line of activity with which any AHA committee would necessarily associate itself.

Mr. Webb stated that the best course of action might be to nonconcur in the entire academic freedom resolution on the understanding that should the membership support the resolution in its entirety the whole issue should go before the Review Board. A member argued in reply that if ever there were a time when the Council would face an action of the business meeting in which it should make distinctions, it was the case of the Young-Lynd-Destler resolution, the objectionable part of which presented a clear constitutional difficulty. Mr. Higham noted that the Council now had before it a choice of two roads to follow to the same end, which was the establishment of a committee to deal with problems of academic freedom.

Mr. Strayer then put the question on Mr. Palmer's motion, which in effect was a challenge to the ruling of the chair. Mr. Palmer's motion lost by a vote of four to seven. Mr. Grantham then moved that the Council nonconcur in the academic freedom resolution passed by the business meeting. Mr. Ward amended this to specify that the action be explained as having been taken on grounds that it was dangerous precedent and unconstitutional to divide an action of the business meeting.

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Mr. Higham inquired if the Council were not placing itself in a position where it would be saying in effect it would under no circumstances charge members two dollars extra for any purpose without a prior amendment. If that were the case, said Mr. Higham, he believed that concurrence with the action of the business meeting would be desirable along with the statement that the surcharge was not collectable because unconstitutional. Mr. Strayer stated his opinion that this was not the case; that there was a way of imposing an extra two-dollar charge on the members by raising the dues. Mr. Strayer then put the question on the Grantham motion. The motion carried by a vote of six to five.

Following lunch, the Council took up its intention to create a committee dealing with problems of academic freedom. After discussion Mr. Treadgold moved to form a committee to investigate the problems of academic freedom, and to instruct it according to the language specified in the Young resolution as amended with the exception of the inserted Item E. The chair put the question, and the Treadgold motion was carried unanimously. In reply to Mr. White's question about what the Council would do should the membership vote to impose the surtax, Mr. Strayer replied that yet another constitutional amendment, specifically empowering the Council to vote a surtax, would have to be proposed.

The next item of business before the Council was the Curtin resolution on the war in Southeast Asia. Mr. Strayer proceeded to report to the Council the content of his lunchtime conversation by telephone with Mr. Potter. It was Mr. Potter's belief that because of the nature of the Curtin resolution, and because of the extremely strong feeling that many members had on both sides of the issue, the Association's Council should commit it to mail ballot with an expression of its own neutrality vis-à-vis the proposition. In response to a question by Mr. Grantham, Mr. Strayer explained that his interpretation of what Mr. Potter, and he, himself, felt was that the Association had formally to nonconcur but took no stand on the merits of the Curtin resolution. Mr. Treadgold so moved and the motion was seconded, and passed unanimously.

The next item of business was the character of the Review Board. Mr. Woodward expressed concern that the resolution, which in terms of the long-range future of the Association was perhaps the most important one passed at the business meeting, was raised in the early session, which had not been well attended because of the general belief that it would be a perfunctory reporting on the part of the officers; hence the resolution received fewer votes than any other resolution or motion presented to the business meeting. A general discussion concerning the nature, function, and structure of the Review Board continued. Whatever the disposition of the resolution passed at the business meeting, the board would report to the membership directly and its personnel would be chosen by the president of the Association. Mr. Higham expressed himself in favor of concurrence with the business meeting, suggesting that the

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Association faced not merely "thunder from the left" but scepticism in the minds of a very wide spectrum of its membership concerning the nature of institutions in general and the nature of professional life. Consequently, historians needed ways of finding out what as a corporate group they were doing. A broadly based review board, he thought, would help to define anew what the profession of history was all about. The definition that emerged, he said, would probably not be the one that motivated the originators of the AHA. Mr. White added to this point that in his belief the historical profession in the United States had a specifically global task in regard to establishing an understanding of history, a task singularly neglected in other parts of the world. Mr. Strayer thought that a broadly based and representative review board might prove unwieldy and unable to accomplish the in-depth study that was obviously required and that perhaps even called for an extended three-year program culminating in the turning over of an entire three-day annual meeting to a discussion of the resulting report.

Mr. Kayser expressed his personal concern for the future, particularly the financial future, of the Association. He pointed out that those who had originated the Association were drawn together by a commitment to history and were not especially concerned with history teaching or the individual rights and liberties of particular historians. To advance their purposes, he said, they maintained in a state of considerable excellence the *American Historical Review* and it was, he emphasized, on this basis of a commitment to history that the Association was funded and has continued to be funded over the years. Despite the recent expansion of the Association's membership, Mr. Kayser continued, the undertaking of various projects, and now further projects concerning the rights of women, academic freedom, and the like, risked overloading the existing structure. Given these developments the Association needed not only a restatement of purpose but also a reorganization. Hence, Mr. Kayser looked to the Review Board as one light pointing to the future. Mr. Strayer expressed agreement with what Mr. Kayser said and suggested that a possible way out of the Association's dilemma was to share with other professional groups tasks that cut across professional life. He saw no reason for the Association to bear the burden of carrying a particular person to investigate one set of problems for the profession when the problems were common to many professions. Each task should be and could be shared. Mr. Grantham saw no reason why the board had to be unwieldy or large. He suggested again the Council look at the problem with an eye toward implementing the resolution within a feasible administrative structure. A motion not to concur now failed to secure a second. Mr. White and Mr. Higham suggested, as to numbers, that the board be of eight to twelve members in size. This was moved and passed unanimously. It was agreed that the membership should be invited to send suggestions to the president. Mr. Grantham thought that it would be helpful if there were some formalizing of

COUNCIL MINUTES

the procedures and course of action of the Review Board, at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Strayer suggested that as soon as the members of the board are named they should be brought together to find out what they want to do.

Discussion ensued on the form of the ballot to be used on the constitutional amendments and the statements to accompany the ballot. Mr. Ward undertook to contact the interested parties and to get agreement on the length of their statements while providing them with relevant information. The Council asked Mr. Woodward to write the statement favoring the Council's amendment. At this point in discussion it was recognized that the time limits imposed by the Constitution require separating the constitutional amendment from the non-concurrence ballots. Motion was made to mail constitutional amendment ballots, accompanied by statements, directly to members, and to include the ballot on nonconcurrences in the March *Newsletter*, also with accompanying statements. This was seconded and passed unanimously.

After a tentative date was set for the next meeting, Mr. Ward directed attention to the possibility of the AHA's joining the new Consortium of Social Science Associations which he had been helping launch. Mr. Webb said that the proposal distributed to Council members was one that might invite criticism that the AHA was putting itself at the disposal of the government. Mr. Ward explained that those who drafted the proposal were writing it as an appeal for the necessary funding and agree that the major intent is to keep track of government matters that pertain to the academic professions involved. The Council agreed to approve informal participation of the AHA for a trial period.

Mr. Ward noted that the AHA has received money from the Rockefeller Foundation for work on films, so that the committee authorized in September 1970 should be appointed. It was agreed to treat this as an item for Executive Committee action. Appointments of necessary replacements on the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee and the Adams-Beer Prize Committee were next approved. A request from the latter committee was approved, that the Adams Prize be awarded annually at the added cost of \$300 every two years, on the understanding that the honor is necessarily in the award, not in the money. Mr. Ward reported that the business manager recommended discontinuing preregistration for the annual meeting. This was approved on Mr. Ward's and Mr. Kayser's recommendation. There was a brief discussion of possible members of the Committee on the Rights of Historians. The meeting adjourned at about 4:00 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

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MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

AHA Offices, June 5, 1971

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:00 a.m. on June 5, 1971, in the Association's offices. Joseph R. Strayer, president, presided, and those in attendance were Elmer L. Kayser, treasurer; Paul L. Ward, executive secretary; R. K. Webb, managing editor; John K. Fairbank (nonvoting), C. Vann Woodward (nonvoting), and R. R. Palmer, former presidents; elected members Dewey W. Grantham, Helen Anne B. Rivlin, Donald W. Treadgold, and Lynn White, jr.; and John J. Rumbarger, assistant executive secretary, by standing invitation. Absent were Messrs. Gay and Gilbert and Higham on trips abroad, and Mr. Franklin because of a conflict of appointments.

The Council first considered the minutes of its meeting of January 23, and after a number of minor changes these were approved. It next voted to approve the following actions of the Executive Committee taken since that meeting:

(1) A ruling that adoption of either of the Constitutional Amendments being submitted to the membership should be implemented at the next election by nominating enough candidates to insure a contest for each vacancy, and that elected members already on the Council should serve out their unexpired terms.*

(2) Completion of the membership of the Committee to Investigate the Problems of Academic Freedom for Historians: Sheldon Hackney, chairman, Elizabeth Brown, Winton Solberg, George Taylor, and Alfred Young.

(3) Appointment of Bennett Wall of Tulane University as local arrangements chairman of the 1972 meeting at New Orleans.

(4) Appointment of the Committee on Documentary and TV Films: Leo Solt, chairman, David Brody, Rhoda Dorsey, Joe Frantz, and David Schoenbaum.

(5) Appointment of the Committee on Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial: Clarence Ver Steeg, chairman, Cecelia Kenyon, Aubrey Land, Jesse Lemisch, Gordon Wood and George Woolfolk.

(6) A letter May 31 to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee expressing the Association's distress at the threatened delay in construction of the Library of Congress's new building.

(7) Increase, in the proposed 1971-72 budget, of salaries to \$261,000 and of employee benefits to \$29,000.

Progress was next reported on a number of matters. First, President Strayer reviewed the appointments he has thus far made to the Review Board, and there was general discussion of the considerations involved, including the categories

*An increase of elected Council members from eight to twelve in number, the amendment proposed by the Council, was voted by 4,305 ballots, as against 3,482 ballots for the petitioners' amendment (see *May Newsletter*, p. 1).

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specified by action of the last business meeting. In response to a comment that most of the Review Board members are persons of whom the AHA membership in general has not previously heard, Mr. Strayer noted that this is a necessary consequence of the whole concept of a review board representing the full range of the membership and qualified to take an entirely fresh look at the Association's operations.

Mr. White finally moved to authorize the Executive Committee to approve any expenditures necessary to allow the Review Board to get under way during the current summer months, and to report any such action to the Council at its September meeting. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Rumbarger next reported informally for the Committee to Investigate the Problems of Academic Freedom for Historians, at whose recent first meeting he had been present. The committee intends without delay to solicit information by questionnaire and also specifically from known individuals, with the expectation of presenting a preliminary report by the time of the December meetings. It requests the same arrangements at the December meeting as the Committee on the Status of Women enjoyed in December 1970, with similar financial provision for printing and mailing. The committee also wishes to assure members that it will through the AHA staff maintain active liaison with the AAUP, ACLU, and the like with regard to any complaints on which such organizations could be of active help. The Council considered these plans to be reasonable, merely expressing the hope that efforts would be made to keep down expenditures, for example, by preparing the preliminary report in time for inclusion in the November *Newsletter*. Mr. Ward noted that it has usually been possible in this way to avoid the costs of a special mailing. He also reminded the Council that the Association has in general preferred not to budget specific amounts for its several committees but to follow the principle that more can be done with our limited funds if the special needs now and again for larger expenditures are handled on an *ad hoc* basis.

Mr. Webb next reported briefly on the current state of efforts to resume *Writings on American History*, prefacing his remarks with a brief tribute to Howard Cline, whose sudden death on June 1 had been a grievous loss to the profession and to the Association. Mr. Webb said that a proposal received from a commercial press for resuming the *Writings* had provoked recognition that any new arrangement might well throw a great burden on the Association's staff. So a variety of possibilities are being investigated.

Mr. Ward took this occasion to recommend that the Council appoint Walter Rundell as chairman of the Committee on Information Services, to succeed Howard Cline. He noted that Rundell would be near at hand as department chairman at the University of Maryland, and has been serving as chairman of the parallel committee of the OAH. This would be a step toward joint action with the OAH. Mr. White moved the appointment of Mr. Rundell, and it was so voted.

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The Council next heard a brief report of steps being taken in the Racine case since it had last been considered by Council on September 25, 1970.

On the subject of international historical activities, Mr. Ward reported that he had accepted an invitation from the USSR Academy of Sciences to pay a ten-day visit to Russia at the end of June to discuss with Soviet historians the matter of arranging colloquia of Soviet and American historians. These colloquia would meet for a week or so every two years, alternating in location between Russia and the United States of America. His expenses in Russia would be met by the U.S.S.R. Academy, and his trans-Atlantic travel was being underwritten generously by the International Research and Exchange Board, which is related to the ACLS. Mr. Ward informed the Council that two days later the Committee on International Historical Activities would be meeting and deciding what recommendation to make to the Bureau of the International Committee as to the location of the 1975 International Congress of Historians in the United States of America.

Mr. Ward reported that following consultation with several experienced persons he was venturing to ask Vice President Richard Schlatter of Rutgers University to serve as a special consultant to help with preliminary planning during the years 1971-73 for the 1975 Congress. The Council agreed that there was need for prompt initiation of preparations.

Mr. Ward next reported satisfactory progress on preliminary arrangements looking toward a journal on the teaching of history. Richard H. Brown, who happens to be chairman of the OAH's Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges, has been proposed for the position of editor by the Advisory Committee on the History Education Project. This spring he has met with the Committee on Teaching in the Schools, which supports both the project and the choice of Mr. Brown. The Newberry Library has cooperated by appointing him for a three-year term on the understanding that one-half of his time will be available for editing the proposed journal. Mr. Ward added that he has had cordial conversations with three foundations about the matter of funding the first two or three years of the journal to allow it to start off strongly.

The Council now turned to consider the final report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, which was transmitted to it under the date of May 25. Mr. Ward laid before the Council a petition from the Berkshire Conference requesting information as to what was being done on the subject, and after extended discussion the Council agreed to reply that it is appointing a standing committee on women historians and prefers to work out with it the exact implementation of the commitments expressed in the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee which were adopted by it and the business meeting last December. The Council next discussed at some length how best to publish the committee report, in order to secure maximum attention by members. Mr. Rumbarger was instructed to work out with the *ad hoc* committee

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the best way of publishing through the *Newsletter*. He then called the Council's attention to the fact that, according to advice to counsel, the special "file of women historians that will provide information on available personnel to interested departments," to which the Association committed itself in December, cannot be incorporated into the existing Professional Register operation without violation of law. Information as to the location of qualified women historians, however, could be informally furnished on an *ad hoc* basis by committee members. After discussing this unavoidable change of plans, the Council agreed that this would reduce the day-to-day functions of the expected "paid executive secretary," and that how best to fill this latter position should be worked out by the committee.

After a break for lunch, the Council turned its attention to a request from the Committee on the Professional Register for approval, in view of the current employment crisis, of a statement to the following general effect: (1) the AHA's Professional Register cannot operate as an active placement bureau but only as a channel of information, and placement of newly trained historians is best understood as a responsibility necessarily resting with the department that has provided the training; (2) the Association therefore asks that all history departments and similar employers list all vacancies with the Ph.D.-granting departments, as well as continue to list in the *AHA Professional Register Bulletin* those positions for which a wider range of applicants is desired; (3) alternatively, upon employers' request, the AHA will reproduce and forward their notices of vacancies to the Ph.D.-granting departments. In response to comment that this procedure threatens to be cumbersome, Mr. Ward pointed out that the relative ineffectiveness of the present AHA procedures impelled the committee to suggest this way of encouraging the transmission of word of vacancies without delay to all producing institutions, equally, and thus to the best "salesmen" for the young historians in question. Under current circumstances, the committee felt sure, fewer departments than in the past have real reason to advertise their vacancies in the *Bulletin*, so that to urge them to do so would essentially be an ineffective gesture. Mr. Strayer, out of his recent experience as the person charged with placement for his department, felt that the number of vacancy notices received under the new scheme would not be a problem. Mr. White suggested as alternative, or as supplementary procedure the compiling and listing in the *Newsletter* of the Ph.D. departments preparing historians in each of the broad fields of history. Mr. Ward felt that, though this was quite feasible, it would not have the advantage of applying AHA pressure directly toward the ideal situation in which each new historian could have some confidence that nearly every vacancy for which he might be suitable had been reported promptly to the department member trying to place him. After considerable discussion, Mr. Palmer moved adoption of the committee's proposal on an experimental basis, and the motion passed.

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The Council next discussed in executive session the advisability of regularizing a form of sabbatical leave for the historians on the Washington staff. Decision was reached on a routine of one-half year every four years, with the executive secretary to take leave in the second half of 1971-72, and with the expectation that the managing editor would take one term off in 1972-73. Other cases would be handled on an *ad hoc* basis, upon recommendation of senior staff and by vote of the Council.

As next item of business the Council proceeded to name the following to the new standing Committee on Women Historians: Mary Berry of the University of Maryland, Marsha Colish of Oberlin College, Patricia A. Graham of Barnard College, Gordon Griffiths of the University of Washington, Adrienne Koch of the University of Maryland, Jane de H. Mathews of the University of North Carolina, Donald Meyer of Wesleyan University, and Dorothy Sexter of Sacramento State College. Mr. Strayer noted for the record that in a busy session the Council was able to agree on only seven names rather than the full eight specified in the action taken the preceding December.

On the basis of a request from the AHA delegates on the Archives Advisory Council, the Council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The American Historical Association wishes to call to the attention of the Federal Government that the availability to historians of the manuscript Census materials up to and including 1880 has in recent years made possible opening up significant new areas of understanding of past American society. In the interests particularly of more adequate historical understanding of the background of present social problems of our nation, the Association strongly urges retention of the present agreement that manuscript Census materials become available to historical scholars after a lapse, to protect the personal interests of respondents, of not more than seventy-two years.

After discussing it, the Council next voted approval of the following statement, to be communicated if and when it might be of help to editors of scholarly journals:

In times of financial stringency, it may often appear the easiest course to a university administration to reduce drastically or to eliminate the subsidy—whether in provision of space and services, in clerical and research assistance, in released time, or in direct grants—to scholarly periodicals sponsored by the university but whose main constituency lies outside the university community. Such a decision may well, however, have the long-range effect of diminishing the university's reputation, while the loss to the scholarly community might well be irreparable. The Council of the American Historical Association therefore calls on historians and other scholars, to whom scholarly communication is essential, to remind university authorities, as it may prove needed or advisable, of the distinct services that such journals perform, not only in bringing recognition to the work of established scholars and of students just starting their careers, not only to the furthering of research, but to the enrichment of teaching and of the general intellectual life of the community of higher education.

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Mr. Ward now suggested that the Council might well go on record in support of H.R.35, a bill introduced by Congressman Matsunaga to authorize the Library of Congress to establish and maintain a library containing nationally televised or broadcasted programs which the librarian determines to be of substantial public interest. The Council so voted.

At Mr. Ward's request, the Council next voted the following revision of a resolution which it had adopted one year earlier:

The American Historical Association urges the regional accrediting agencies to take appropriate steps to strengthen the influence of their visitation and accreditation procedures on raising the quality of new and marginal doctoral programs in fields like history. The difficult job market for new Ph.D.'s, and other difficulties concurrently being experienced in our academic institutions, require more attention rather than less to both raising the quality and increasing the healthy diversity of these programs. We note that the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools have for several years required a review and approval procedure for developing institutions which are planning new programs at higher degree levels. The Association urges other regional accrediting agencies to adopt similar programs at the earliest possible dates. It also repeats its suggestion of a year ago that when a visitation includes attention to a proposed new doctoral program in history, for example, the institution's relevant papers be sent first to at least two historians (presumably those who have served the agency previously on visitations, and preferably persons from different types of institutions and differing subspecialties), asking them to suggest questions that may be particularly appropriate for the visitors to have in mind.

On Mr. Ward's proposal, the Council voted to empower R. K. Webb, managing editor, to sign Association checks.

Acting on a request from the Social Science Research Council that the AHA name one of five specified nominees, to a position on its Board of Directors for 1972-74, the Council decided on this occasion to name someone other than the five listed, and so unanimously named Sylvia Thrupp of the University of Michigan.

Several items next received only brief consideration. Professor Wilbur Jacobs' suggestion that the AHA establish an Environmental Concerns Committee was set aside as not within the Association's proper scope. Professor George Hallgarten's request for AHA intervention in his relations with a publisher was treated similarly. A request from Professor Tamara Hareven of Clark University for endorsement of a proposed newsletter on the history of the family was denied on the grounds that the Association prefers to maintain its policy of avoiding endorsement of projects initiated elsewhere they are seeking funding. An invitation from the American Civil Liberties Union to join in seeking U.S. Supreme Court review of the constitutionality of the presidential waging of war in Indochina was declined on the basis that the Council has no authority in any

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such matters except by direct instruction of the membership, especially after the membership ballot a few weeks earlier on a related matter.

Mr. Strayer adjourned the meeting at about 3:30 p.m. after agreement that the Council would meet again on September 25.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

AHA Offices, September 25, 1971

The Council of the American Historical Association met at 9:40 a.m. on Saturday, September 25, 1971, in the Association's rooms. President Joseph R. Strayer presided. Present were Elmer L. Kayser, treasurer; R. K. Webb, managing editor; R. R. Palmer, former president; C. Vann Woodward, former president (nonvoting); elected members: John Hope Franklin, Peter Gay, Felix Gilbert, Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., John Higham, Helen Anne B. Rivlin, Donald W. Treadgold, and Lynn White, jr. Thomas C. Cochran, nominee for president in 1972, was present by invitation. John J. Rumbarger, assistant executive secretary, attended by standing invitation.

The Council first approved the minutes of its meeting of June 5, 1971, subject to deletion of the final sentence of the paragraph reporting the naming of the Committee on Women Historians. The sentence, Mr. Ward explained, was in error because the business had been dealt with at two different times.

The Council next approved an action of the Executive Committee on July 23, in authorizing the expenditure of \$2,000 for travel expenses of the Planning Board for the projected journal on the teaching of history, to be taken from the budget allocation for Service Center conferences. Mr. Ward noted that applications this year for such conferences have been very few.

The managing editor next reported informally. In response to a question, he expressed confidence that the revised pamphlet series would in due course fully pay for itself, as it did in its earlier form as the Service Center series. Mr. White wondered whether the *AHR* might take the lead in obtaining agreement among a significant number of historical periodicals on a simplified set of standards for footnotes and the like, in the interest of economy. Mr. Webb answered that consultations with other editors had led to the formation of a steering committee of ten editors of historical journals, under whose auspices a questionnaire would soon go out to all historical journals covering a wide range of problems and procedures. Among the possibilities in prospect are a guide to historical journals for contributors, and also an agreement on common style. A meeting of editors in Washington in 1969 had concluded that the development

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of a common style could be of considerable importance not only for journals and contributors but for graduate education.

The treasurer next submitted his annual report covering the fiscal year 1970-71. The Council voted unanimously to accept it. The treasurer drew the Council's attention particularly to the way in which the preceding year's deficit had depleted the Association's operating balance and asked that this be borne in mind in all current decisions. Given the economic pressures on the academic world, he feared that even with the increase in scheduled dues this fall it may be necessary to curtail the Association's activities.

In response to a question about budget for 1971-72, the executive secretary said that he and the treasurer had agreed that for this year the total of budgeted expenditures should not exceed the total of budgeted income; indications to date pointed as yet to no significant decline in advertising or subscriptions, so that if the number of memberships should stay roughly constant after the increased rate, there would be a good chance of reaching the budgeted total for income. In general discussion the Council took note of the limited balance in the Association's accumulated general funds, in relation to the likelihood of increasing salary and publication costs over the coming years.

The Council discussed various ways of securing additional funds for the sake of needs currently voiced by the membership, but concluded that none offered much promise under present conditions. It was agreed that the Association's current financial problem could be much better assessed by the Council at its next meeting in December, when figures will be available for nearly half of the present fiscal year.

The executive secretary's report was then discussed and Mr. Ward answered questions about several details included in it.

Turning next to plans for the business meeting on December 29, Mr. Strayer asked what the procedure should be if he should at the last minute be unable to preside. The treasurer suggested that in that event the executive secretary might take the chair and invite the meeting to elect its own chairman, who might well turn out to be the president for 1972 already elected by mail ballot. On Mr. Ward's motion, the Council voted to appoint Professor Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University as parliamentarian.

Extended consideration was given to the desirability of urging chairmen of university departments not to plan smokers at times that would conflict with the business meeting. The scheduling of the business meeting was then discussed.

The suggestion was made that, if business meetings continue to have very full agendas, the Program Committee might best schedule the business meeting for the afternoon at 2:00 p.m., moving to the evening the full schedule of sessions that would otherwise be held in the afternoon.

The Council next turned its attention to various necessary appointments. On nomination by the Pacific Coast Branch, it voted to appoint Wayne Vucinich of

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Stanford University to be program chairman for the 1973 meeting in San Francisco, and Joseph Ilick of San Francisco State College to be local arrangements chairman for the same meeting. On suggestion by the Committee on Women Historians, the Council voted to appoint Linda Kerber of Iowa State University to the vacancy on that committee left by the recent death of Adrienne Koch. Next, because Professor Paul Murphy will be in Lagos for the coming year, the Council voted to name Gerald Gunther of Stanford University to serve as chairman of the Littleton-Griswold Committee, and Stanley Katz of the University of Chicago, as a member of the committee.

Mr. Ward reported that the Social Science Research Council felt obliged to demur at the Council's naming someone as its representative not on the panel of names the SSRC provided. Although exceptions to its normal procedure have occurred in the past, the SSRC feels obliged now to insist upon adherence to its own constitution; in the present instance an Americanist would be desirable. While recognizing that the SSRC is at something of a turning-point in its history, the Council decided, nevertheless, to inquire of the SSRC staff if there were not some younger woman Americanist historian deserving of inclusion in the panel of names, from which the AHA Executive Committee could then in due course make the indicated selection.

The Council then considered a letter from the Committee on Women Historians explaining the need it saw for a full-time staff member in fulfillment of the undertaking which the Council had accepted last winter to provide staff support. In the ensuing discussion, Mr. Franklin made the point that it would be unfortunate to have on the staff a person who could be regarded as special servant of one minority group; it would be preferable to make the appointment in regular fashion, with the appointee assigned to such special duties for the time being. Ms. Rivlin suggested the advisability, since the extent of work to be done was still unknown, of acceding to the committee's request for an initial exploratory period. After some discussion of the possibility of an appointment that would combine responsibilities for the committee with other staff work in the AHA office, Mr. Strayer urged that an even shorter appointment, devoted full-time to the subject of women historians, would present many fewer difficulties. Mr. Ward thought that the Executive Committee should perhaps meet with the Committee on Women Historians to clarify the Council's commitment. But Ms. Rivlin urged that the intent of the Council would be much better expressed by granting the committee the support it requested for a limited period, especially since the actual needs and possibilities would then be much clearer as a basis for further decisions. After further discussion, the Council directed the executive secretary to seek out, in consultation with the Committee on Women Historians, a professional woman historian who over a period of six months could work up appropriate procedures and develop channels of communication. A report of the findings from this trial period

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would be presented to the Council at its meeting in the spring of 1972. Discussion concluded with the passing of the motion authorizing the executive secretary to hire a staff person as indicated.

After an intermission for lunch, the Council welcomed as an invited guest, Louis Morton, chairman of the AHA-OAH Joint Committee on the Historian and Federal Government. Discussion focused on the problems of policy raised by the wording of a resolution introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Stennis, under which the AHA would be invited, along with other organizations, to nominate historians for selection as authors of a definitive history of the Vietnam War. Mr. Morton pointed out that, to judge from the senator's accompanying statement, the proposal took the Langer-Gleason volume as a model. In general discussion, there was agreement that the Association should never be in the position of directly sponsoring any "official" history based on materials to which no historians other than the authors were given access. Mr. Morton noted that the historical profession has an interest in exerting pressure in the direction of research of higher quality on recent American international policies, and of work that is free of the pressures that limit historians employed by the government. Mr. Franklin pointed out that over the past years the requirement of "security" has been applied so irrationally in the screening of personnel that it is now singularly inappropriate as a criterion for the selection of historians. After extended further discussion, it was decided by a vote of eight to four that if the proposed resolution were adopted by the Senate, the Council of the Association would have to decline the invitation to nominate persons formally on behalf of the Association.

The Council next considered the suggestion of Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern University) that the profession seek to improve its relations with the federal government and insure higher quality in government historical projects by utilizing the AHA's Committee on Committees to insure more representative nominees to government historical boards. [cf. "A Crisis of Confidence: Foreign Policy Research and the Federal Government," *American Archivist*, xxxiv (April 1971)]. Following a brief discussion the Council declined to adopt Professor Leopold's suggestion on the grounds that the executive secretary's office is regularly and informally sought out for nominees and the Committee on Committees is too unwieldy to expedite these requests.

The Council acted favorably on a request put to it by the AHA Committees on Information Services and American Revolution Bicentennial, to urge affirmative action by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in support of a compilation of a series of guides to the public records relating to the Revolutionary generation, 1706-1832.

The Council then received an informal report on the status of the proposed journal on history teaching. It reviewed the prospectus for the new journal, to be edited by Richard H. Brown at the Newberry Library, and renewed its

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endorsement of the project. The executive secretary received continued approval to seek outside funding for the journal.

The Council approved a draft resolution, prepared by Manning J. Dauer of the University of Florida, calling for an amendment to Chap. 5 of the U.S.C. of Title II on the Congressional Branch so that a panel of social science scholars be empowered to consult with the Librarian of Congress to insure that as a matter of policy, the Library will maintain adequate space in all its buildings for scholarly research.

The Council listened to a brief report on the status of Frances M. Racine's complaint against Drs. William D. McCain and John Edmond Gonzales, both of the University of Southern Mississippi. The Council authorized the editor of the *Newsletter* to publish in consultation with Association counsel whatever part of the pertinent material—including all or part of the report prepared by its *ad hoc* committee—is necessary to clarify the issue of attribution.

The Council approved a staff decision made in early September, in consultation with the Professional Register Committee, to adapt the Modern Language Association's "job information lists" to the AHA Professional Register, and to abandon efforts to forward vacancies directly to graduate department placement officers.

The Council also approved the plans of the Committee on the Rights of Historians to circulate to the membership a questionnaire and to hold an open session at the annual meeting.

Upon the completion of business, the Council adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

New York City, December 27, 1971

The Council of the American Historical Association met on December 27, 1971, in the Parker Suite of the New York Hilton Hotel, beginning at 9:40 a.m. Joseph R. Strayer, president, presided, and in attendance were Elmer L. Kayser, treasurer; Paul L. Ward, executive secretary; R. K. Webb, managing editor; John K. Fairbank (nonvoting), R. R. Palmer and C. Vann Woodward (nonvoting), former presidents; elected members John Hope Franklin, Peter Gay, Felix Gilbert, Dewey W. Grantham, John Higham, Helen Anne B. Rivlin, Donald W. Treadgold; and Lynn White, jr.; Thomas C. Cochran, president-elect, by the Council's invitation; and John J. Rumbarger, assistant executive secretary, by standing invitation.

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First, after making a number of minor corrections, the Council approved the minutes of its meeting of September 25, 1971. The following actions of the Executive Committee since that meeting were next approved: (1) appointment of Louis Morton as representative of the AHA on the Archives Advisory Council (three-year term commencing January 1, 1972); (2) rejection of a proposal by CBS Reports to film portions of the Professional Register operation at the annual meeting.

The treasurer then presented to the Council a revised budget for the current fiscal year and a preliminary budget for the fiscal year 1972-73, both of which had been prepared in consultation with the executive secretary. Mr. Kayser called the Council's attention to the way in which the Association's balance of income and expenditures had shifted steadily from a surplus of \$40,000 in 1966 to the deficit of \$62,000 in 1971. He ventured to think that the Association may have been too forward in expanding its activities, including expenditures on the *Review*. He pointed out that the 1971-72 budget was in balance only by virtue of the full amount of the increase in membership dues from \$15 to \$20, leaving no income in prospect to meet the probable increase in expenditures after this year. He therefore indicated his intention to examine very closely in the next few months parts of the AHA's financial operations that may admit of economies, and asked the Council's cooperation in "locking" the budget for the time being. At the spring meeting of the Council, he would hope to be able to offer some revisions of the budget even if this might mean cutting some items to the bone.

Mr. Kayser offered a resolution that would insure closer supervision by the treasurer of all checks and closer adherence to budget figures for all expenditures. In the extensive discussion that followed, he explained that one purpose of the resolution was psychological, to influence all involved in considering appropriations of Association funds. Mr. Gilbert wondered whether, given the pressures within the membership for changes and the new projects, the psychological effect of such a policy might not be contrary to the interests of the Association, because it might be viewed as an attempt to prevent changes. After further discussion Mr. Treadgold offered the following substitute resolution:

Resolved, that the Council expresses full support of the stated intention of the treasurer to improve controls of the disbursement of funds and authorizes implementation of such intentions by the treasurer in consultation with other members of the Finance Committee.

The motion carried without dissenting voice.

Concern was expressed that the Review Board should acquaint itself with the financial problems of the Association in some detail. Mr. Webb and several others were able to assure the Council that the board had definite plans to talk with the

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AHA officers for this and related purposes. Motion was then made and passed to approve the budgets as presented by the treasurer.

Mr. Webb next presented a draft of an appeal to members of the Association for contributions to make up in part for the deficit of the past fiscal year, so as to allow continuation of committee activities and other services. Mr. Treadgold moved to authorize such an appeal. The ensuing discussion touched on possible economies to be made at the same time, on the unfavorable financial position of many members now, and on the longer-range measures that the Review Board almost certainly was already considering. The motion was then put to a vote and adopted.

John Schutz was then welcomed to speak for Arthur Marder, president of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Association, in presenting the report of the branch. He said that the annual meeting of the preceding summer had gone very well at the University of Southern California, with about 600 persons present. The branch had continued its efforts to get information about the Association out to school teachers as well as college faculties, and this December had arranged charter flights to the AHA Meeting in New York from both Los Angeles and San Francisco. The *Pacific Historical Review* was in good shape, thanks to continuing generosity of the University of California Press, supplemented by contributions from a number of institutions toward meeting the *Review's* deficit.

After a break for lunch, Mr. Strayer welcomed Alfred Kelly as the parliamentarian for the annual business meeting. With respect to resolutions, there was brief discussion of the limited grounds on which proposed resolutions could be ruled out of order. In view of the likelihood that members not interested in the routine business would stay away from the business meeting until its evening session, Mr. Strayer said he would announce at the opening of the afternoon meeting that he planned to adjourn upon completion of the indicated business for the afternoon or at 6:30, whichever came earlier. Mr. Rumbarger said that he had received from Stanley Swart some copies of proposed resolutions for the eyes of the parliamentarian, and Mr. Kelly said it would be a convenience if others proposing resolutions were encouraged to let him see copies similarly before the meeting. In response to a question, Mr. Kelly said that by an unwritten tradition in societies like ours, a motion explicitly limited to expressing the views of a majority of persons present could be entertained and yet would not bind or speak for the Association in any way, so that the Council, if it disagreed with such a motion, was free to ignore its passage. It was agreed that this point should be made perfectly clear to the meeting if any such motion came before it. There was also agreement that motions like this should not be encouraged. After the discussion of other matters to do with the coming business meeting, Mr. Kelly was thanked and withdrew from the Council meeting.

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In response to a question from Mr. Higham, Mr. Webb reported that a suggestion by George Taylor of the University of North Carolina had led the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History to call a meeting of chairmen of Ph.D.-granting departments, without any set agenda, on the second morning of the New York meetings. The aim was to obtain the chairmen's views about the present crisis and what might be done by the Association on the subject.

The Council next turned its attention to the reports of prize committees. It agreed that ordinarily there should not be more honorable mentions than one per prize. On Mr. White's motion, it was voted to approve the awards of prizes as proposed.

Mr. Webb now moved the following resolution:

With the termination of the annual series *Writings on American History*, the Council of the American Historical Association takes particular note of the work of Dr. James R. Masterson who has compiled that bibliography for the past twenty-three years. The Council conveys to Dr. Masterson the gratitude of historians of the United States for the painstaking labor that he has brought to his task, for his invaluable undertaking for a generation of research and teaching in American history, and for his contributions to the collective memory of the profession.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Franklin next moved a vote of particular appreciation to the Committee on the Feature Film Project, and to the scholars who contributed to its work, upon the termination of its assignment.

The Council noted the wish of the Committee on Teaching that any economies to be effected by its elimination or consolidation with other committees might be used for an additional staff member in the Washington office to work on teaching matters, but observed that any such addition seemed for the moment ruled out by the financial pressures it had earlier been discussing. Mr. Palmer reported that William Taylor of Stony Brook, as chairman of the Advisory Committee on the History Education Project, had expressed to him a hope that he and selected other committee members could meet with the Council in due course to consider how best to set up a new consolidated Committee on Teaching. Mr. Strayer remarked that this would be a matter to be more definitely passed upon by the Committee on Committees.

Turning next to the report of the Committee on Committees, Mr. Strayer noted that Mr. Palmer had been serving as Council representative on the Advisory Committee on the History Education Project and that his term as a voting Council member ended with the end of 1971. Mr. Palmer thereupon nominated Mr. Cochran, incoming president, to serve as his replacement on that committee, and it was so voted. Next, noting that the Professional Register's operations had become more technical, the Council accepted the Committee on

Committees' recommendation that the Committee on the Professional Register be discharged.

The Council gave special attention to a question of continuing the *ad hoc* Committee on Quantitative Data, even with the smaller membership now suggested by its chairman. Note was taken of the point that this committee is less concerned with a particular approach to history than with organizing data of a particular sort for historians with various approaches. After weighing the fact that the Association has not felt able to give similar support to somewhat similar ventures, and the sense in which the availability of funding may be influenced by AHA endorsement, the Council decided that the importance of this committee's work warranted continuance. Mr. Grantham accordingly moved its continuance, with a smaller membership, as an *ad hoc* committee for a further three years. The motion was passed.

The Council next discussed the size of committees, and expressed its agreement with the view of the Committee on Committees that committees of the AHA should in general be smaller, though Mr. Palmer urged that the special purposes of each particular committee should be respected in this matter. Also in the interest of economy, the Council voted that the treasurer look into instituting a practice of paying to committee members simply a per diem in addition to transportation expenses.

For the Council's information, Mr. Webb reported appointment to the Board of Editors of Nancy Roelker of Boston University, replacing Lacey Baldwin Smith of Northwestern University.

The nominations by the Committee on Committees of chairmen and new members for AHA committees were now approved:

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize and the George Louis Beer Prize:

Donald E. Emerson, University of Washington (chairman); P. C. F. Bankwitz, Trinity College; Paul Guinn, Jr., SUNY at Buffalo; E. E. Malefakis, University of Michigan.

Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize:

George Billias, Clark University (chairman); Neil Harris, University of Chicago.

Committee on the John K. Fairbank Prize: John Hall, Yale University (chairman); Knight Biggerstaff, Cornell University; Immanuel C. Hsu, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Committee on the Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize: Standish Meacham, University of Texas, Austin; Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania; Walter L. Woodfill, University of California, Davis; Stephen R. Graubard, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Jean Herskovits, SUNY at Purchase.

Committee on Information Services: Martin Ridge, Indiana University (re-appointed for a further three-year term).

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Committee on International Historical Activities: Lyman P. Van Slyke, Stanford University; Roderic Davison, George Washington University; Nancy Roelker, Boston University.

Committee on the Littleton-Griswold Fund: Gerald Gunther, Stanford University Law School (chairman); Stanley Katz, University of Chicago Law School.

Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History: W.D. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati (chairman).

Committee on Teaching in the Schools: Merle Borrowman, University of California, Riverside (chairman).

Committee on Undergraduate Teaching: Joseph C. d'Oronzio, State University College, New Paltz (chairman).

Joint Committee of the CHA and the AHA: Willson H. Coates, University of Rochester (chairman); William Metcalfe, University of Vermont.

Joint Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government: Gerhard Weinberg, University of Michigan.

Committee on Committees: Marius Jansen, Princeton University; Richard Kirkendall, University of Missouri.

The Council next considered arrangements for the period of the executive secretary's absence on sabbatical leave. On Mr. Kayser's motion, the Council formally voted to Mr. Webb the title of acting executive secretary for that period. In this connection the Council received with unanimous satisfaction word of the change of Miss Gaylard's title to administrative secretary in view of the role she would be playing in Mr. Ward's absence.

Mr. Strayer next read to the Council the report on membership statistics, copies of which had been delayed and so not sent prior to the meeting. It showed hardly any increase in members over a year earlier, but in view of the increase of dues and the financial hard times this was not unexpected.

Discussion followed next on future sites for annual meetings. Plans and needs for the next years were reviewed by Mr. Webb. High prices were agreed to be a serious drawback for New York as a location. It was agreed to review decisions on locations for the middle 1970s at the coming April meeting of the Council.

Mr. Ward now reported on the position as to naming an AHA member of the Social Science Research Council. The SSRC had protested the AHA Council's choice last June of someone not on the panel of names submitted, as a departure from their constitutional procedure, and urged the need for someone in American economic history and not from the university of the choice in June. In response to the AHA Council's answering request, the SSRC had added to its panel of names one woman historian meeting its qualifications. After weighing the various factors involved, the Council appointed Murray Murphey of the University of Pennsylvania for a three-year term on the Social Science Research Council beginning January 1972.

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On suggestion from Mr. Ward, the Council nominated Percy Ebbott to serve a further term on the Association's Board of Trustees.

To serve as elected member on the Executive Committee in 1972, John Higham was nominated and elected. It was agreed that that the spring meeting of the Council would be held on April 8. Mr. Strayer adjourned the meeting at 4:50 p.m.

Paul L. Ward, *Executive Secretary*

1971 Annual Meeting

*Minutes of the Eighty-Sixth Business Meeting
of the American Historical Association
December 29, 1971*

The annual business meeting of the Association took place in the New York Hilton Hotel on December 29, 1971, beginning at 4:30 p.m. On calling the meeting to order, President Strayer announced that he felt it proper to hold to the agenda as printed in the program. Thus, upon completion of agenda items for the afternoon session, or upon reaching the hour of 6:30 p.m., he proposed to adjourn, to reconvene at 8:30 p.m. for other business, notably the considering of resolutions. He pointed out that Alfred Kelly of Wayne State University, named by the Council as parliamentarian, was present to help members as well as the chair on points of procedure. He further announced that R. K. Webb, managing editor, would be serving during the meeting as acting executive secretary in the absence of Paul Ward for medical reasons.

Mr. Webb called the meeting's attention to the reports of the executive secretary and the managing editor printed in the program and said that to the best of his knowledge there was nothing of major significance to be added to these by way of developments since the time of their writing at the end of the summer. The treasurer referred similarly to his printed report, noting that the \$62,000 deficit therein reported represented a situation which would be dealt with later in the meeting.

Thomas McGann, as chairman of the Nominating Committee, next reported the results of the elections by mail ballot, a total of 3,452 valid ballots having been received. Thomas C. Cochran of the University of Pennsylvania was elected president for 1972, Lynn White, jr., vice president and Elmer Kayser, treasurer. Sylvia Thrupp of the University of Michigan, Otis L. Graham, Jr., of the University of California at Santa Barbara, and William H. McNeill of the University of Chicago were elected to the Council for four-year terms, Joseph O. Baylen of Georgia State University for a three-year term, Eugene D. Genovese of the University of Rochester for a two-year term, and Lewis Hanke of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst for a one-year term. J. Joseph Huthmacher of the University of Delaware, James W. Alexander of the University of Georgia, and Albert Feuerwerker of the University of Michigan were elected to regular terms on the Nominating Committee. In thanking

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Mr. McGann, Mr. Strayer expressed concern that little more than one-sixth of the Association's members had voted in this election and asked that those present urge their fellow members next fall to take more active interest in this important part of AHA business.

In reporting actions taken by the Council at its meeting two days earlier, Mr. Webb read a statement on the financial stringencies faced by the Association. In the light of further increases in operating costs such as postal charges, the Association could not expect to recoup adequately out of the current dues the amount of last year's deficit, and the Council accordingly authorized a special appeal to members for contributions to meet this shortage. The appeal would be by a special mailing later in the winter. President Strayer spoke briefly underlining the importance of this matter.

Hanna Gray as chairman of the Review Board reported to the meeting that in the preceding six months the Review Board had informed itself as to current procedures and problems of the Association and developed an agenda leading to the preparation of a preliminary report. It hoped this would be ready for discussion and criticism at the annual meeting in December 1972. After listing the various ways in which the Review Board had been soliciting suggestions and recommendations from the membership and from those who are serving or have served the Association, she urged that concerned members assist in making sure that relevant suggestions and recommendations actually reach the Review Board. Finally, she emphasized that the board's aim was to consider as widely as possible those purposes and functions which the Association is and should be serving, and only thereafter to consider what structure might be most appropriate for these activities.

Dewey Grantham, on behalf of the Council, then presented the following resolution:

Be it resolved that the members of the American Historical Association meeting in New York City in 1971 hereby express (1) their profound gratitude to the Committee on the Program under the able chairmanship of Professor Vartan Gregorian for arranging an unusually wide-ranging, representative, and interesting series of programs, and (2) deep appreciation to the Committee on Local Arrangements under the chairmanship of Professor Ari Hoogenboom for the indispensable and arduous labors of the committee. We are grateful to the members of these two committees for their many contributions to the efficiency, stimulation, and congeniality of the Association's eighty-sixth annual meeting.

This resolution was adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Strayer thereupon adjourned the meeting at 5:30 p.m.

The evening session of the meeting was called to order at 9:00 p.m. by President Strayer, who ruled that in view of the half-hour delay in starting, the meeting would run until 10:30 p.m., subject to any further extensions of time

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by two-thirds vote. He then called on Sheldon Hackney as chairman of the Committee on the Rights of Historians for a brief progress report. Mr. Hackney said that his committee since being established earlier in the year had concentrated on two tasks. The first was to get in touch with those within the profession who felt that they had themselves suffered some infringement of academic freedom. The result to date, he said, was an accumulation of some thirty cases, each with supporting documents. These represented a variety of situations, the largest category naturally being occasioned by extra-professional activities. Among the more academic categories, one of the more interesting involved decisions as to hiring justified on grounds simply of compatibility. The committee's second task was a questionnaire prepared and sent out in early December to half the AHA membership. The returns from this, Mr. Hackney said, were proving extremely rewarding for the committee's purposes. He urged members who had received questionnaires but not yet filled them out to do so, and noted that the task of analyzing the returns in spring 1972, although likely to be expensive, promised such significant results that special funding perhaps would be obtainable.

Mr. Webb, at the request of President Strayer, next read to those present the statement he had read at the afternoon session concerning the Association's financial position.

Turning next to the matter of resolutions to be considered for adoption, the chair laid down a set of time limitations for discussion, to make possible the completion of business by 10:30 p.m.

Speaking for the Committee on Ph.D. Programs in History, William Aeschbacher of the University of Cincinnati reported that earlier in the day the committee had sponsored a meeting of chairmen of Ph.D.-granting departments. Among other business, that meeting had voted to recommend the following resolution to the committee, to the Council, and to the business meeting:

Resolved, that it is the moral and professional obligation of all departments of history to list all position vacancies in completely open fashion, the form of the listing to be determined by the Council of the Association.

Upon Mr. Aeschbacher's moving the adoption of this resolution, the chair asked for clarification as to whether "position" excluded graduate assistantships, which lack faculty status. Mr. Aeschbacher felt that it did, but at the same time that it included part-time faculty positions. In response to a question from the floor, the chair ventured to say further that any appointments for a period of a few weeks only, would presumably not be included. The motion thereupon carried by voice vote.

Louise Dalby of Skidmore College, speaking for the Berkshire Conference and a list of other regional committees of women historians and representatives of such committees, commended the Association for its appointment of a new

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standing committee and a special assistant to that committee, thanked the Local Arrangements Committee for the excellent child-care center in operation at this New York meeting, and presented the following resolution:

Whereas resolution III part (1) of the December 1970 resolutions makes no mention of a short-term appointment of the special assistant and whereas the fulfillment of the charges of that resolution requires the continuing services of the special assistant on a full-time basis, we move that the office continue to be funded so long as the Committee on Women Historians regards it as necessary.

In the ensuing discussion the treasurer pointed out that the Association had no funds at present available for continuing employment of the special assistant. In reply, Ms. Dalby contended that inasmuch as the December 1970 resolutions were adopted to correct a state of affairs in which the Association had been contributing to the perpetuation of discrimination against women, the Association should accept the obligation to make readjustments in its present use of funds in order to carry out this commitment. She further expressed confidence that the response of members to the appeal for contributions would help toward providing the necessary funds. Mr. Strayer noted that the Council had merely deferred decision on the possible continuance of special staff assistance until after it had received the report from the present experimental effort. Upon the vote being called, the resolution was adopted by a show of cards.

Ms. Graham, as chairman of the Committee on Women Historians, presented two resolutions prepared by the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession. The first of these, urging the early establishment of a system of open listing of employment opportunities, was ruled out of order by President Strayer on the grounds that it repeated and contradicted a resolution adopted earlier. On appeal to the floor, this ruling was sustained.

Ms. Graham next proposed the second of her two resolutions:

Whereas women are now under-represented on the faculties of American colleges and universities and whereas legal necessities exist to correct the imbalance, the American Historical Association urges departments of history not to reduce the proportion of women among their students but rather to increase the proportion of women candidates for advanced degrees so that a sufficient number of women are trained to redress the imbalance.

This resolution was seconded and passed without discussion.

Ms. Graham then yielded to Sandi Cooper of Richmond College (CUNY) who on behalf of a consortium of women's organizations moved the following resolution:

The American Historical Association urges that in compliance with Executive Orders Nos. 11246 and 11375 pertaining to discrimination by sex, departments of history take immediate affirmative action by energetic recruitment of women as both faculty and graduate students. Whenever the credentials of women

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match or exceed that of a male competitor, the woman should be given the offer. This policy should remain in effect until the ratio of women to men on the faculty approximates the national ratio of female to men historians in each academic rank, and until the number of female graduate students equals the number of male graduate students. The American Historical Association further urges history departments to comply with the Executive Orders by announcing hiring timetables to effect such ratios. The American Historical Association deplores attempts on the part of academic establishments to avoid compliance with the Executive Orders by asserting that these orders violate academic freedom. The Association declares that academic freedom does not include freedom to discriminate on the ground of race, creed, national origin, age, or sex.

In response to a question by the chair, Ms. Cooper said that her resolution intended the policy with respect to the selection of graduate students to be governed, like that for the selection of faculty, by the limitation to cases where credentials of women equalled or matched those of men being considered. Glyn Govern of Norfolk State College at this point offered an amendment to replace the reference to future equal numbers of male and female graduate students by a reference to a proportion equal to that between male and female persons desirous of careers as historians. After some debate and efforts at clarification, this amendment was defeated. A further amendment to strike the words "match or" from the resolution was defeated after brief discussion. Ms. Cooper's resolution was thereupon put to a vote and adopted by 168 to 107.

As chairman of the Joint AHA-OAH Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, Louis Morton of Dartmouth College was next recognized and presented the following resolution:

Whereas the general public and the scholarly world have a vital interest in the early declassification of federal records, and *whereas* the present method of declassification is both cumbersome and expensive, *therefore be it resolved* that the American Historical Association in the interest of scholarship and an informed citizenry petition the Congress of the United States for legislation providing (1) that all federal records be automatically declassified as soon as is consistent with the interest of national security and in no instance more than twenty years after their date of origin except as herein after provided: (a) that the originating agencies specify at least one year before their records are to be declassified the specific documents, if any, that in their judgment should be excepted from this rule and the reasons why such exceptions appear to be justified, (b) that the documents that originating agencies indicate should be excepted from declassification be reviewed by a committee appointed by the President of the United States consisting of representatives from the National Archives, the relevant government agencies and the general public, (c) that the final authority regarding the declassification of documents deemed exceptional shall rest with the review committee; (2) and be it further resolved that the American Historical Association consult with other professional associations and take whatever other measures may be required to secure passage of such legislation.

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Mr. Morton explained that this resolution had developed out of extensive discussions by his committee of the problem presented by the lengthening period of delay in the appearance of successive volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States*. On behalf of the Radical Caucus, Staughton Lynd of Chicago offered a substitute resolution to assert:

That the majority of the historians present at the AHA business meeting (1) demanded access by the public, with full right of disclosure, to all government archives including those of the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA, (2) congratulated Daniel Ellsberg for his courageous adherence to the cause of truth and urged others to follow his example so as to make public the full record of decision-making as to American foreign policy, and (3) asked that all AHA members doing research for the U.S. government cease such research and make their results public in the usual scholarly manner.

The chair ventured to point out that the substitute motion as presented would be an expression of opinion rather than an act of the Association. Mr. Lynd in response revised his substitute motion by replacing, with the consent of the seconder, the words specifying the majority of historians at this meeting with the words "the American Historical Association." In debate, Mr. Morton argued that the substitute motion if passed would have no effect in opening any government records to scholarly research. Another speaker answered that since the government would do what it chose regardless of any resolution passed by the AHA meeting, what alone mattered was to vote for what was true and just, that is, that historians should have full access to all the indicated information. Another speaker urged confronting the principle of honesty as against dishonesty on the part of establishment historians, by adopting the substitute resolution. The time limit for discussion having been reached, a vote by show of cards was taken, and the substitute resolution was defeated by 154 in favor to 159 against.

A vote to extend the session was then necessary. A motion to extend the meeting time to midnight failed (161 to 114) to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority. The chair then asked for unanimous consent for extension for half an hour, and this was granted.

A recounting demanded, the substitute motion again lost by a vote of 145 to 169. An amendment was now offered from the floor to strike from Mr. Morton's resolution the words "twenty years" and substitute the words "ten years." An amendment to this amendment, to substitute the words "five years" was ruled out of order on parliamentary grounds; the chair's ruling was appealed but sustained by voice vote. The amendment was now put to a vote and carried by a count of cards. A substitute resolution was next presented from the floor in the same words as originally presented by Mr. Lynd. The mover and Mr. Strayer both made plain the difference between such a resolution expressing the opinion

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of individuals present, and any regular resolution whereby the limited number who happened to be present would be voting in a manner binding on the Association and all its members. Question was now raised as to whether the motion could be divided.

The hour being near 11:00 p.m., it was agreed by voice vote to extend the time of the meeting to 11:30. The vote being taken, the new substitute motion lost by a vote of 137 to 149. Mr. Morton's motion, as amended, was immediately put to a voice vote and carried nearly unanimously.

Stanley Swart appearing for the Professional Caucus, yielded to Sister Mary Frances of Our Lady of Angels College, who presented a resolution laying down guidelines for all departments of history:

(1) All history majors should secure in another recognized field a minor requiring at least half the number of hours required in the major; (2) at least by the end of the first year of graduate work all students should pass with a grade of C or better a course in the use of statistical methods in the social sciences including history, the course being at least of three semester hours or equivalent, with the added hope on the part of the AHA that undergraduate students avail themselves of a wide variety of social science courses.

It was explained that this was offered in the interest of increasing the job opportunities open to students specializing in history. Motion was made from the floor to refer this resolution to the Committee on Ph.D. Programs, and it was so ordered by voice vote.

Mr. Swart now presented a second resolution to lay down guidelines for departments of history for the duration of the present employment crisis:

(1) Encouragement to all faculty members approaching retirement to retire at the minimum age; (2) employment of historians retired from other institutions only in cases where younger historians with the same qualifications are not available and then for only half the salary and half the teaching load that would be normal; (3) no historian to be given further teaching duties on an overload basis for additional compensation, except with subsequent reduction of teaching loads to match the previous overload; (4) as far as possible part-time teaching to be given to persons unable otherwise to secure teaching positions; (5) all part-time teachers to be paid at the same rate as full-time teachers, with adjustment proportionate to the amount of teaching; and (6) no teacher to be employed who is employed full-time at another institution.

In order to save the meeting's time, Mr. Swart proceeded to present a second resolution laying down guidelines for departments with respect to Ph.D. programs:

(1) No new programs to be created until the AHA determines that the current employment crisis is passed; (2) the number of new candidates admitted to Ph.D. programs beginning next fall and thereafter to be contingent upon, the number of candidates and new Ph.D.'s placed in acceptable teaching and research

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positions during the preceding year, in a ratio of three to two; and (3) no department to admit to candidacy in any one year more than twenty students.

Mr. Swart then moved that these two resolutions be referred to the committee on Ph.D. Programs in History. The motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Swart then asked that his fourth resolution, a more complicated one, be referred to the same committee, and that all four resolutions be transmitted to the Review Board. The chair assured him that this would be done.

Irwin Nack presented a motion that proposed that:

Whereas teaching loads and class sizes are being increased, the AHA resolves that a maximum teaching load of nine hours per semester and a maximum class size of twenty-five be the professional standard at all institutions of higher education, with the understanding that: (1) some classes of larger size may be established where the faculty of a history department wishes to do so for sound educational reasons and where the maximum size of other history classes is reduced proportionately; (2) the professional standards in history are not to be attained at the expense of other employees nor are they to be attained by limiting the opportunity of people to secure higher education.

Mr. Webb ventured to assure the meeting that the American Association of University Professors had found some two years earlier that the subject of teaching load and class size was a very complicated one on which to reach a satisfactory judgment. In response, it was urged that other associations have taken this sort of action for their disciplines, putting history under an unfortunate pressure. After further discussion, it was moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Ph.D. Programs, the Committee on Undergraduate Teaching, and the Review Board.

A motion to extend the meeting for another half-hour being now necessary, it was put to voice vote and defeated. Mr. Strayer declared the meeting adjourned.

Report of the Program Chairman for 1971

The task of the Program Committee is to serve the intellectual and professional needs of the historical profession. Since the current needs and purposes of the profession are both plural and complex, the selection of a large committee was an effort to meet these needs as well as possible. I was gratified that a distinguished group of historians agreed to serve as members of the Program Committee, taking charge and organizing sessions dealing with their areas of expertise and related fields: Hyman Berman (U.S. labor and economic history), Henry Bullock (U.S. ethnic groups), Marcia Colish (ancient and medieval history), Warren Dean (Latin America), Kenneth O. Dike (African history), Irene Gendzier (Middle East, North Africa, and Islam), Harold Grimm (Renaissance, Reformation, and seventeenth-century Europe), Harry Harootunian (Far East and South Asia), Christopher Lasch (U.S. social and intellectual history), Otis Pease (U.S. political, social, and economic history), Wayne S. Vucinich (Balkans, Central, and East Europe), Reginald Zelnik (Russia and the Soviet Union), Hayden D. White (Western Europe). In addition, the committee members undertook the organization of interdisciplinary and comparative sessions, sessions on film and media, and sessions on teaching history.

The Program Committee collectively determined the character and the scope of the entire program. It commissioned various sessions and decided on the acceptance, merger, or rejection of hundreds of proposals. When not qualified to pass judgment on various proposals that fell outside the individual and collective expertise of the members of the committee, the committee members consulted expert advice.

The Association's policy of naming the Program Chairman for a given year almost two years in advance proved to be very beneficial. Our committee profited from the expert advice of Raymond Grew of the University of Michigan, the 1970 Program Chairman. Our committee continued, through the *Newsletter*, the formal solicitation of proposals and suggestions from the membership of the Association, an innovation introduced by Raymond Grew and his committee. Some 1,300 suggestions and proposals were received (See also "A Note on the Program," page 66). This flood of requests was prompted, among other things, by the current recession affecting the academic profession, coupled with the nonavailability or scarcity of funds to enable historians to

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attend the annual meetings without being on the program or giving a formal paper. Some institutions do not provide funds even for those members who chair a session or serve as commentators.

Cognizant of the emergencies confronting the historical profession, the Program Committee tried to satisfy as many requests as possible by designing a program with the purpose of meeting the economic emergency and plural purposes and needs of the historical profession. In addition, the Program Committee made an attempt to reflect the current interests of various fields of historical research and the interests of different scholarly groups in the profession. Furthermore, in shaping the program we tried to satisfy various legitimate interests and concerns, neglected fields and sub-fields, and to redress some long-standing grievances. An attempt was made to do all of these and yet maintain a fair balance in regional and institutional representation. Where possible scholars who had not previously appeared on the program were included. Whenever possible we encouraged comparative and interdisciplinary sessions in order to overcome undue parochialism. Similarly, an attempt was made to include nonhistorians (political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, educationists, theologians, journalists, economists, artists, and critics) in the program. The Program Committee also attempted, in vain, to obtain a modest sum from various foundations in order to broaden both the base and the forum of the annual meetings by including or inviting scholars from both the United States and abroad who might have greatly contributed to the program but could not afford to participate, either for financial reasons, or because they were not associated with a university, or, if they were, either because their university had no funds for such scholarly activities or were as a matter of policy against it. Notwithstanding our failure to obtain funds from some seven foundations to which we applied, we were successful in encouraging and securing the participation of many scholars from abroad, most of whom at the time were visiting scholars in the United States. We were happy that after months of contacts we were successful in organizing a joint session with the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Unfortunately, shortly before the annual meeting, the Soviet scholars, due to "complicated circumstances" were unable to participate. We nevertheless held the joint session. I sent a telegram to Academician P. V. Volobuev, Director of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences: "With great sadness and disappointment we received the news that you and your colleagues will not be able to attend the AHA conference. Your participation was to mark a new chapter in Soviet-American scholarly contacts, especially for the American Historical Association and its some twenty thousand members."

All of the above concerns plus the participation of an unusually high number of organizations and groups (more than thirty) holding joint meetings with the AHA pushed the number of regular sessions to one hundred and twenty-nine. In

addition, there were fourteen luncheon sessions. Then six special sessions were held: "Jobs for Historians and the Role of the AHA," "The Historian and the Current State of Academic Freedom," "Peasants and Workers on the Eve of the First World War," "The Historian and the Pentagon Papers," "Lenny Bruce: American," and "Open discussion of plans for a history education periodical." All of these numbers set a new record. So did the figures for attendance at sessions, 15,250, a fact which I hope will put to rest once and for all the idea that "nobody attends sessions during the annual meetings." More than fourteen hundred historians attended (while others were turned away for lack of space) the session "The Historian and the Pentagon Papers" at a time (6:30-8:30 p.m.) and in a place (New York) when drinks and food supposedly held the high cards. All the other special sessions were similarly well attended. So were such sessions of general interest to historians as the "Declassification of Secret Documents," "History in the Classroom," "Media in University Teaching," "Presidential Papers: Is there a case for a National Presidential Library?"

The unusually large number of sessions of the 1971 annual meeting is not necessarily a good example to follow. We faced many scheduling difficulties: how to avoid scheduling sessions of common and competing topics at a given time, how to prevent duplicating or competing with organizations holding joint sessions with the AHA, how to measure the possible intellectual appeal of a given session, all presented difficulties. Even though the New York Hilton is a very large hotel, we faced a critical shortage of large rooms. There were many sessions that attracted a higher attendance than anticipated on the basis of the figures of the Boston and Washington, D.C. meetings. There were, by contrast, sessions which were assigned larger rooms than their actual needs warranted. The only complaints the committee has received have been about the small rooms assigned to various sessions. I would like to reassure the complainers that it was not prejudice against pre-modern history but sheer lack of space that determined the assignment of rooms.

The very high number of sessions prevented us from experimenting with the format of the sessions. While preserving the traditional format of two papers and two commentators, we tried to encourage the distribution and circulation of the papers before the sessions in order to allow brief presentations and lively dialogue between audience and panel. Unfortunately this method did not meet with uniform success. For example, out of some one hundred historians who attended the session "What is to be Done? An Agenda for Peace Research in History" only a few members of the audience had read the papers, although they were available.

This year's program suffered its share of those familiar problems that have plagued most programs in the past: how to keep people within the time allotted thereby guaranteeing time for discussion. Again and again critics have to be reminded that a critique does not mean the mere summary of a paper. Chairmen

have to be reminded to use their authority to regulate and moderate their sessions in order to guarantee the rights of the panelists, as well as those of the audience. If disregard of time limitations continues then it would be my recommendation to eliminate commentators altogether in order to allow the participation of the audience. In the meantime, reducing the number of commentators is in order. We may even have to lengthen the duration of the session from two to two-and-a-half hours. In the near future, serious attention should be given to the question of the proliferation of the number of organizations and groups holding joint sessions with the AHA. Similarly, the time has arrived for us to examine the merits of holding sessions during the afternoon of the last day, when many members have already left or are in the process of leaving for home. It is my view that no sessions should be scheduled for this time. This year we scheduled the last sessions from 1:15 to 3:15 p.m. to encourage members to attend and yet leave them ample time to make their way home.

A novel feature was added to this year's program in the form of a two-day film festival. It was a success, and the response was positive. The committee is grateful to Professor Stuart Samuels of the University of Pennsylvania for organizing it and much indebted to the Museum of Modern Art and Film, Inc., for contributing to the success of the festival.

The committee has received numerous comments about this year's program. To our pleased astonishment they have been uniformly favorable and, therefore, most gratifying. We have received only two mild complaints, both of which dealt with the contents of two papers of two different sessions.

The coverage of annual meetings by the media, even that of New York, proved to be poor. It is my belief that from now on Program Committees should have in their ranks either a journalist or a member who has close contacts with the mass media. Such a person, after working within the committee, not only would know how the program was conceived and how well it was executed, but would also be aware of the problems of the profession and its needs. He would be aware of those panels in the program that were important for the public at large to know of and be able to bring them to its attention. This is essential not as a public relations gimmick but as a much-needed process for the education of the public about the importance of history as a discipline, the worth and function of historians, and the importance and the impact of their contributions to our knowledge in general and to higher education in particular. It was with this in mind that on January 5, 1972, I wrote an angry letter to the *New York Times*. It was not printed, for obvious reasons. I received an unsatisfactory reply on February 2, 1972. (The texts of both letters are included). I did not respond since the March 12 *New York Times Magazine* article, "Historians' Conference: The Radical Need for Jobs," by J. Anthony Lukas, compensated in quality and in itself negated the arguments of the assistant to the managing editor of the *New York Times*.

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Finally, I cannot finish my report without expressing my personal gratitude, as well as that of the Association, to individual members of the Program Committee who contributed to the success of the program. I especially would like to thank Professors Pease, Lasch, and White, who had to bear a disproportionately large share of work in organizing the program. Both the committee and I owe a great debt to Miss Eileen Gaylard, administrative secretary to the American Historical Association for her help, hard work, and extreme dedication in helping us organize and prepare the annual program. We are also thankful to Dr. Paul Ward for his full cooperation.

No amount of praise is as worthy and as welcome as that which comes from the members of the Association. Among many such letters, I think one summarizes aptly the tribute I and members of the Association owe to those who contributed to the success of the annual program by agreeing to serve on the Program Committee. The letter, addressed to members of the Program Committee by Professor Ann Pescatello of Washington University, St. Louis, the contents of which I have been asked to share with my colleagues, is as follows:

"Several highpoints of the program I would single out for commendation: the high percentage of panels which included women scholars, not only as commentators but also as experts in a variety of fields; recognition of the innovative aspects of historical research and teaching, with attention to such items as multi-media projects, television, and radio documentary, film as history, the Pentagon Papers as History, women, the environment, psychohistory, the inauguration of an AHA film series, and the like. Since this kind of response to the varieties of concerns as well as to the redressing of past grievances is the kind of position and constructive thinking that we younger historians appreciate seeing in our mammoth parent organization, you are to be heartily commended and thanked sincerely for the tremendous and successful job you have done."

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

5 January 1972

Editor
New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

From December 27th to December 30th the American Historical Association held its annual meeting with some thirty-one historical societies and groups holding their joint annual meetings with the Association. During the three-day meeting of the historians some one hundred and forty-five sessions and luncheon meetings were held. Four hundred scholarly papers were read. These figures set new records for the Association, as did the attendance figures; some 15,250 people attended the various sessions. In unfortunate contradistinction to these

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records was that set by Mr. Israel Shenker's coverage of the meeting, a record low in poor taste, superficiality, and unwarranted flippancy surely unbecoming to a serious newspaper of the calibre of the *New York Times*. His reporting of the convention dwelt on the irrelevant and sensationalistic, pandered to anti-intellectualism, and was full of indiscriminate quotations out of context.

Mr. Shenker's reporting was especially disappointing as the Program Committee had made a deliberate effort to deal with the current socio-economic and political problems facing the United States. There were, for instance, seven different sessions dealing with the general question of ethnicity in America, a session on the Jewish Holocaust, four or five sessions on the role of women, seven sessions on Latin America, two on Africa, and so forth. Mr. Shenker did not consider these worthy of his attention. Either this parochialism or unawareness led him to overlook such sessions as "An Agenda for Peace Research in History," "Russian Peasants and Workers on the Eve of the First World War." Mr. Shenker even contrived to overlook such sessions as "Mass Media and History," and "Television and the Presidency," which one would think of professional interest to him. The existence of a film festival and a day-care center was not even mentioned. Perhaps these lapses can be explained by the professional limitations of Mr. Shenker, but it is unconscionable that a session as important and pertinent as that on "The Atom Bomb and the Origins of the Cold War," attended by over 1,000 historians, should not even have been mentioned. Even the session "U.S. and USSR in World War II: Aspects of Coalition Diplomacy" which had as a participant panelist Harrison E. Salisbury, the assistant managing editor of the NYT was not judged newsworthy. Nor was the session "Jewish-Arab Relations: Past and Present." With these and others of importance from which to choose, Mr. Shenker, "like WOW"! (his words) concentrated on his great discovery, a paper which he described under the headline "Drugs as an Aid in Understudying the Past," a headline that would have evoked the envy of any Hearst newspaper headliner.

In his preoccupation with drugs, Mr. Shenker missed one important item of pure news. The AHA had arranged its first joint session with the Soviet Academy of Sciences. For unknown reasons the Soviets cancelled their participation just a few days before the annual meeting.

The *New York Times'* coverage of the AHA convention made me think of Lloyd George's description of the mind of Marshal Haig: "like a lighthouse, it periodically casts a beam of light, followed by darkness."

Sincerely,

Vartan Gregorian
Professor of History
University of Texas at Austin
Chairman, 1971 AHA
Program Committee

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

February 2, 1972

Dear Professor Gregorian:

Thank you for your letter of January 3 and for your comments about our coverage in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. We always welcome criticism from our readers and will be glad to bring your views to the attention of the appropriate news editors.

While our reporter displeased you in this instance, he did not overlook many of the sessions you have mentioned. He went through every paper that was made available to reporters and does not feel in any way responsible for the fact that only a minority of them were made available to the press. It was not only our reporter's feeling, but the judgment of a good number of historians with whom he spoke, that a large portion of the papers presented had little news value.

We don't feel that toting up the number of sessions and meetings and papers read necessarily equates with newsworthiness but you are fully within your rights in disagreeing with the news judgment of our reporter, and we have made your views known to him.

He paid considerable attention to the sessions on women, on the Holocaust, etc., but did not feel there was material here for a daily newspaper. A paper such as "Russian Peasants and Workers on the Eve of the First World War," he feels, might make excellent material for a college course, but is not necessarily a matter for news treatment. As for the session on Mass Media and History, it is our reporter's recollection that no one from the mass media was invited to be on the panel, a matter that he found rather baffling.

He did, however, deal with subjects that have had some current exposure, such as the job situation for history majors and the problems of security classification and Presidential libraries. And in a third story, he dealt with the professor and his discussion of drugs, which, despite your seeming disparagement of it, was, he presumes, placed on the agenda by your Program Committee.

Incidentally, our reporter did not write the headline to which you refer. Our reporters never write headlines. We appreciate your writing, and your interest in our news report.

Sincerely,
George Palmer
Assistant to the Managing Editor

Prof. Vartan Gregorian
Dept. of History
Univ. of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas

A NOTE ON THE PROGRAM

The 1971 Program has a record number of sessions, necessitated by a variety of factors. An unusual number of organizations and groups—some forty of them—are holding joint meetings with the AHA. Most of them have their own program committees and their own programs. The scarcity of jobs—reflecting the current recession affecting the academic profession—coupled with the nonavailability or scarcity of funds to enable historians to attend the annual meeting, explicit restrictions on travel funds imposed within many educational institutions, especially on the West Coast, have brought a flood of requests, some 1,300 on the part of the membership of the AHA to participate in this year's program. Cognizant of the emergencies confronting the historical profession, the 1971 Program Committee has tried to satisfy as many requests as possible and has designed a program both to meet economic emergency and to satisfy various interests and concerns, fields and sub-fields, and simultaneously to redress past grievances while trying to balance the regional and institutional representations. Where possible we have encouraged comparative sessions in order to overcome undue parochialism. In addition we have organized various sessions dealing with the job market, teaching, methodology, film and television, and other special sessions which are important to the historical profession. A novel feature has been added this year in the form of a film festival.

In order to alleviate the pressures confronting the sessions scheduled for the afternoon of December 30, we have reduced the number of sessions offered in the afternoon and have scheduled these sessions from 1:15-3:15 p.m. This we hope will encourage members to attend and at the same time allow them ample time to return home.

Finally, the Program Committee is happy to report that we have many scholars from abroad participating in this year's program and that we have a joint session with the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Vartan Gregorian
Chairman, Program Committee

*Program of the Eighty-Sixth Annual Meeting
December 28-30, 1971, New York*

Headquarters: New York Hilton

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

Monday, December 27 MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Tuesday, December 28

1. THE PARIS COMMUNE OF 1871 AND ITS IMPACT

Chairman: Paul Avrich, Queens College, City University of New York

The Paris Commune of 1871 in French History: A Look Backward from 1971
Jean T. Joughin, American University

Some Echoes of the French Commune in Spain: Anarchism and Cantonalism during the First Republic Clara Lida, Wesleyan University

The Impact of the Commune on the Russian Left before the October Revolution
Klaus Meschkat, Medellin University, Colombia

Comment: Paul Avrich

2. PRINTING AND THE RENAISSANCE: THE EISENSTEIN THESIS

Chairman: Richard L. DeMolen, Fellow, National Endowment for the Humanities

Discussants:

Literary History Walter J. Ong, S.J., St. Louis University

History of Printing Rudolf Hirsch, University of Pennsylvania

Historiography Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago

Comment: Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, American University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTEBELLUM FREE
BLACK COMMUNITY**

Chairman: Robert W. Johannsen, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

*Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Emergence of the Southern Free Black
Caste, 1776-1812* Ira Berlin, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

**4. THE NEAR EAST AND THE AEGEAN IN THE SECOND
MILLENNIUM B.C.**

Chairman: Morton Smith, Columbia University

Hittites and Achaeans James D. Muhly, University of Pennsylvania

Ugarit and the Aegean Michael C. Astour, Southern Illinois University

Cypriot Relations with the Aegean Robert S. Merrillees, Australian Mission
to the United Nations

Comment: Jack M. Sasson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

5. METHODOLOGY IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

Chairman: Willson H. Coates, University of Rochester

The Autonomy of Intellectual History Leonard Krieger, Columbia University

The Uses of Linguistics Nancie Struever, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

The Logic and Ideology of Psycho-History Gerald N. Izenberg, Brandeis
University

6. SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL QUAKERS

Chairman: Glenn Weaver, Trinity College

The Quaker Family as Sectarian Educator Jack D. Marietta, University of
Arizona, Tucson

Quaker Customs of Courtship and Marriage J. William Frost, Vassar College

Comment: Edwin B. Bronner, Haverford College and Sydney V. James,
University of Iowa

7. FAIR DEAL AND AMERICAN LIBERALISM

Chairman: Richard S. Kirkendall, University of Missouri

*Liberals in Action: The Americans for Democratic Action and the 1948
Presidential Election* Allen Yarnell, University of California, Los Angeles

***Program of the Eighty-Sixth Annual Meeting
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ANNUAL MEETING 1971

The Fair Deal: The Political Economy of American Liberalism in the 1940s
Alonzo L. Hamby, Ohio University

Comment: Robert Griffith, University of Massachusetts and Arthur M. Schlesinger, jr., City University of New York

8. WOMEN IN NINETEENTH CENTURY RUSSIA

Chairman: Rose Glickman, Mills College

In the Beginning, God Was a Woman: The Role of Peasant Women in Russian History Mary Matossian, University of Maryland

Narodnichestvo, Marxism and Radical Women Robert McNeal, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Comment: Rochelle Ziegler, Cardinal Cushing College

9. A ROUNDTABLE ON ISLAMIC AND MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES

Chairman: Roy Mottahedeh, Princeton University

Panel: Jacques Waardenburg, University of Utrecht
Maxime Rodinson, L'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes à la Sorbonne
Ira Lapidus, University of California, Berkeley
Michel Mazzaoui, Princeton University
Oleg Grabar, Harvard University

10. UNREST AND REPRESSION IN GERMAN VORMÄRZ

Joint Session with Conference Group on Central European History

Chairman: Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University

Jails or Jobs: The Social and Economic Roots of Student Dissent, 1820-1848
Konrad H. Jarausch, University of Missouri

The Karlsbad Decrees Enno E. Kraehe, University of Virginia

Comment: Mack Walker, Cornell University and Samson B. Knoll, Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

11. THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA: ACHIEVEMENT AND POTENTIAL

Chairman: Stanley Stein, Princeton University

The Economic History of Colonial Latin America: Achievement and Potential
Enrique Florescano, El Colegio de Mexico

Comment: Robert J. Shafer, Syracuse University and Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr., Tulane University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

**12. CHINESE NATIONALISM AND THE POWERS AFTER
WORLD WAR I**

Chairman: Leonard H. D. Gordon, Purdue University

British Response to the Kuomintang during the Chinese Nationalist Revolution
Richard Stremski, University of Alabama, Huntsville

American Businessmen's View of the Chinese Nationalist Revolution
Sidney Chang, Fresno State College

German Interests and the Establishment of Kuomintang Ascendancy in China
J. Bernard Seps, California State College, Dominguez Hills

Before Manchuria: Japan's Reactions to the Nationalist Revolution
G. Ralph Falconeri, University of Oregon

**13. MEDIA IN UNIVERSITY TEACHING: THEIR USES AND
POSSIBLE ABUSES**

Chairman: J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware

History through the Media: Some Experimental Approaches James C. Curtis
and William Pulliam, University of Delaware

Demonstration: Delaware and the Great Depression Myron Blackman,
University of Delaware

Comment: Maxine R. Seller, Bucks County Community College and Thomas R.
Cripps, Morgan State College

14. RECENT AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUNGARIAN HISTORY
**Joint Session with the American Association for the Study of
Hungarian History**

Chairman: John Mundy, Columbia University

From Sabirs to the Hungarians Omeljan Pritsak, Harvard University

Mathias Corvinus: Outlines for an Iconoclasm Janus M. Bak, University of
British Columbia

Ottoman Sources as a Bridge between Medieval and Modern History
Tibor Halasi-Kun, Columbia University

15. RELIGION AND AMERICAN SOCIAL ISSUES
Joint Session with the American Studies Association

Chairman: Gerald E. Critoph, Stetson University

William H. Fineshriber: A Jewish Progressive in the South Berkley Kalin,
Memphis State University

The Lively Experience of a Pacifist Pastor: Ernest Fremont Tittle, 1918-1949
Robert Moats Miller, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

ANNUAL MEETING 1971

Keeping the Faith in the Sixties: The Black Christian Response to the Revolution and Beyond Anne Kusener Nelsen, Vanderbilt University and Hart M. Nelsen, Western Kentucky University

Comment: Robert W. Lynn, Union Theological Seminary

16. THE HISTORY OF LOCAL SOCIETIES IN SOUTH ASIA

Chairman: Ainslie T. Embree, Duke University

The Segmentary State in Indian History Burton Stein, University of Hawaii

The History of Local Systems in South India Robert Eric Frykenberg, University of Wisconsin

Comment: Bernard S. Cohn, University of Chicago and Brijen Gupta, University of Rochester and State University College, Brockport

17. POPULATION AND COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

Chairman: Domenico Sella, University of Wisconsin and Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

Dutch Demographic-Economic Interaction from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Centuries Jan de Vries, Michigan State University

Belgian Demographic-Economic Interaction from the Seventeenth Century to 1846 Franklin Mendells, University of California, Los Angeles

Belgian Demographic-Economic Interaction from 1846 to 1913 Donald W. B. Drapeau, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Comment: Gordon M. Weiner, Arizona State University

18. THE AMERICANIZATION OF IMMIGRANT GROUPS: THE CATHOLIC AND JEWISH EXPERIENCES

Joint Session with the American Catholic Historical Association and American Jewish Historical Society

Chairman: John Tracy Ellis, University of San Francisco

"Americanism" and "Americanization" in American Catholic History Philip Gleason, University of Notre Dame

Liberty's Fruit: Acculturation in the New Eden Joseph Brandes, The William Paterson College of New Jersey

Comment: David J. O'Brien, College of the Holy Cross and Moses Rischin, San Francisco State College

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

19. POLICE AND PUBLIC ORDER IN NINETEENTH CENTURY WESTERN SOCIETIES: A SYMPOSIUM

Chairman: Martin Roysher, Center for the Study of Law and Society,
University of California, Berkeley

Police and Crowds in Ireland and England, 1780-1840: A Study in Contrasts
Stanley Palmer, Harvard University

Police and the Rule of Law: London and New York City, 1830-1870 Wilbur R.
Miller, Princeton University

*Bureaucrats under Stress: Prefects, Prosecutors, and the Question of Social
Order, France, 1848-1851, and Italy, 1919-1923* Thomas R. Forstenzer,
Rutgers University

Comment: Allan Silver, Columbia University

20. DIMENSIONS OF VICE REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: John C. Burnham, Ohio State University

Vice Reform and Visions of Socio-Economic Mobility: 1872-1900 R. Christian
Johnson, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

*Vice Reform as a Political Technique: The Committee of Fifteen and the
Overthrow of the Croker Machine in New York City, 1900-1901* Jeremy P. Felt,
University of Vermont

Comment: Paul S. Boyer, University of Massachusetts, Amherst and David J.
Pivar, California State College, Fullerton

21. COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND NATIONAL POLICY

Chairman: Gaddis Smith, Yale University

Sanctions against Italy, 1835-36 George W. Baer, University of California,
Santa Cruz

The Japanese Understanding of Wilsonianism, 1918-1930 Roger Dingman,
University of Southern California

Comment: Robert Dallek, University of California, Los Angeles and Wilton B.
Fowler, University of Washington

22. LIBERAL PUBLICISTS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Chairman: Alfred F. Havighurst, Amherst College

Alfred Marshall and the Quality of Life Reba M. Soffer, San Fernando Valley
State College

A. G. Gardiner, The Dilemma of the Radical Editor Stephen E. Koss, Barnard
College, Columbia University

ANNUAL MEETING 1971

H. N. Brailsford and the New Leader F. M. Leventhal, Boston University

Comment: Peter Stansky, Stanford University

23. HISTORY AND "SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE": IMPLICATIONS OF T. S. KUHN'S STRUCTURE OF SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTIONS

Chairman: Christopher Lasch, University of Rochester

Kuhn's Model of "Scientific Knowledge" David A. Hollinger, State University
of New York, Buffalo

The "Paradigm" Concept Dudley Shapere, University of Chicago

Comment: Thomas S. Kuhn, Princeton University

SPECIAL SESSION

JOBS FOR HISTORIANS AND THE ROLE OF THE AHA

Chairman: John J. Rumbarger, AHA

Panel: Staughton Lynd

John L. Shover, University of Pennsylvania

Roger W. Shugg, University of New Mexico Press, AHA Professional
Register Committee

Lawrence Stone, Princeton University, AHA Professional Register
Committee

Stanley L. Swart, Ohio State University

Luncheons

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Chairman: William J. Griffith, University of Kansas

CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY

Presidential Address: Four Queens and Several Knives Henry L. Roberts,
Dartmouth College

SOCIETY FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chairman: Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

Presidential Address: Three Generations of Diplomatic Historians Robert H.
Ferrell, Indiana University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION RESEARCH

Chairman: Robert M. Kingdon, University of Wisconsin

Presidential Address: The Dispensed Archives of the Roman Inquisition
John A. Tedeschi, The Newberry Library

AMERICAN MILITARY INSTITUTE

Chairman: Russell F. Weigley, Temple University

Strategic Thought since 1945: The Era of Overthink Harry L. Coles,
Ohio State University

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Chairman: Charles E. Lee, President S.A.A.

A Report from the National Archives Advisory Council Sidney Fine,
University of Michigan and Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

24. HISTORY AS SOCIAL SCIENCE? THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL AND THE STUDY OF HISTORY: A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR VIEW

Chairman: Rowland L. Mitchell, Jr., Social Science Research Council

Panelists:

Bulletin 54: Theory and Practice in Historical Study (1946) Merle Curti,
University of Wisconsin

Bulletin 64: The Social Sciences in Historical Study (1954) Thomas C.
Cochran, University of Pennsylvania

Generalization in the Writing of History (1963) William O. Aydelotte,
University of Iowa

History as Social Science (1971) Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

Comment: Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania and Robert F.
Berkhofer, University of Wisconsin

25. WHITE LIBERALS IN THE BLACK PROTEST MOVEMENT

Chairman: C. Vann Woodward, Yale University

Joel Spingarn and the Rise of the NAACP Barbara Joyce Ross, Stanford
University

CORE: The Road from Interracialism to Black Power Elliott Rudwick, Kent
State University

Majority Involvement in Minority Movements Gary T. Marx and Michael Useem,
Harvard University

Comment: Robert Curvin, Princeton University

ANNUAL MEETING 1971

26. IMMIGRATION AND RADICALISM IN BRAZIL

Chairman: Richard M. Morse, Yale University

Radical Movements in Rio de Janeiro 1889-1914 June E. Hahner, State University of New York, Albany

Italian Immigrants in Rural Sao Paulo 1890-1920 Michael M. Hall, Tulane University

Comment: Clara Lida, Wesleyan University and Hobart Spalding, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

27. SHOULD THERE BE A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE FOR HISTORIANS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS?

Joint Session with the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

Chairman: William M. Franklin, U.S. Department of State

The Case for a New Bibliography Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa

Comment: Jules Davids, Georgetown University, Roger R. Trask, Macalester College, and Warren Kuehl, University of Akron

28. THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE REFORMATION

Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research

Chairman: John M. Headley, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The Institutionalization of the Reformation in Württemberg, the Work of Johannes Brenz James M. Estes, University of Toronto

The Institutionalization of the Reformation in Zurich Robert C. Walton, Wayne State University

Comment: Natalie Z. Davis, University of California, Berkeley

29. THE RADICALIZATION OF CONSERVATIVES IN CAROLINE ENGLAND

Chairman: Mark Curtis, Scripps College

Puritan Iconoclasm and the Radicalization of the Saints David L. Clark, Hope College

Henry Ireton and the Trial of Charles I: The Radicalization of a Conservative Lawrence Kaplan, City College, City University of New York

Thomas Fuller's Historiography of the English Revolution W. Brown Patterson, Davidson College

Comment: John F. Wilson, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

30. PROBLEMS IN PRE-TOKUGAWA JAPANESE HISTORY

Chairman: William B. Hauser, University of Michigan

The Shōen and Feudalism Elisabeth Sato, University of Michigan

The Concept of Insei in Japanese History G. Cameron Hurst, III, University of Kansas

The Early Muromachi Bakufu in Kyoto Prescott B. Wintersteen, Jr., Skidmore College

Comment: H. Paul Varley, Columbia University and Cornelius J. Kiley, Chicago

31. MILITARY CHANGE IN MUSCOVY

Chairman: Oswald Backus, III, University of Kansas

The Response of the Muscovite Military Forces to Technological Change
Richard Hellie, University of Chicago

The Russian Army in the 16th Century—Challenge and Response Thomas Esper,
Case Western Reserve University

Muscovy's Foreign Model Troops—Origins, Development, Significance
Peter von Wahlde, University of Southern Mississippi

Comment: Theodore Ropp, Duke University

32. PIRENNE VERSUS GEYL: UNITY OR DIVISION IN THE LOWLANDS

Introduction and Moderator: Pierre-Henri Laurent, Tufts University

Panelists: Bryce Lyon, Brown University, John W. Rooney, Jr., Marquette University, and Jacobus W. Smit, Columbia University

33. HISTORIANS' WORK IN SOUND AND FILM

Joint Session with the AHA History Education Project

Goodbye, Billy: America in World War I. An Emotional History of the Times

Production: R. C. Raack, California State College, Hayward and William F. Malloch, Director of Music Programs, KPFF, Los Angeles

Direction: Patrick H. Griffin, Loyola University, Los Angeles

Comment: Warren Susman, Rutgers University and David Shepherd, American Film Institute

34. PARTY POLITICS AND RHETORIC IN THE FEDERALIST ERA

Chairman: Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., University of Missouri

The Rhetoric of the Democratic-Republicans in the 1790s: Tench Coxe of Pennsylvania Jacob E. Cooke, Lafayette College

Comment: Joseph Illick, San Francisco State College, Linda Kerber, University of Iowa, and Paul Goodman, University of California, Davis

**35. RURAL POLICE IN NINETEENTH CENTURY NORTH AMERICA:
A COMPARATIVE VIEW**

Chairman: Thomas F. McGann, University of Texas, Austin

The Rural Police that Wouldn't Be: The Northwest Mounted Police, 1873-1919
Roderick L. Macleod, University of Alberta

The Texas Rangers: A Tarnished Image, 1910-1935 Ben Procter, Texas
Christian University

The Rurales of Porfirian Mexico Paul L. Vanderwood, San Diego State College

Comment: Jack M. Holl, University of Washington

**36. WRITING SOCIAL HISTORY FROM BELOW: THEORY AND
STRATEGY**

Chairman: George Rudé, Sir George Williams University

Demography and the Family Edward Shorter, University of Toronto

Occupations William Sewell, University of Chicago

Organization and Revolt Robert Bezucha, Northwestern University

Urban History as Social History Lynn Lees, Mount Holyoke College

**37. INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE GREAT DEPRESSION
OF THE 1930s**

Chairman: Vincent Carosso, New York University

The International Economy and the Causation of the United States Depression
George D. Green, University of Minnesota

*American and German White Collar Workers in the Depression, 1930-1940:
A Study in Comparative Social History* Jürgen Kocka, Westfälische Wilhelms
University

Comment: Machum Gross, Harvard University and Ellis W. Hawley, University of
Iowa

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38. SEX AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL ISLAM

Chairman: Najm Bezirgan, University of Texas, Austin

Presentation by: Basim Musallam, Harvard University

Comment: Jacob Lassner, Wayne State University

39. WORLD WAR I AND THE WORKING CLASS

Chairman: Melvyn Dubofsky, State University of New York, Binghamton

Sorel and Syndicalism in Post-War France Bruce Vandevort, University of Wisconsin

Social Origins of Post-War German Communist Party Members Brian Peterson, University of Wisconsin

The Post-War Suppression of the British Working Class Ralph Desmarais, University of Wisconsin

Comment: Robert F. Wheeler, University of Southern California

40. RELIGION AND ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

Joint Session with the American Society of Church History

Chairman: Winthrop S. Hudson, University of Rochester

Identity and Community: Psychic and Social Bases of Theological Concern among Immigrant Peoples Timothy L. Smith, Johns Hopkins University

The Irish Don't Count: Disappearance of an Ethnic Group Andrew M. Greeley, National Opinion Research Center

Comment: Lawrence N. Jones, Union Theological Seminary and C. Eric Lincoln, Union Theological Seminary

41. ONE EMPIRE, THREE CITIES: VIENNA, PRAGUE, AND BUDAPEST

Chairman: Joachim Remak, University of California, Santa Barbara

Vienna William McGrath, University of Rochester

Prague Josef Anderle, University of North Carolina

Budapest Gabor Vermes, Research Fellow, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: Klemens von Klemperer, Smith College

42. MILITARISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM IN CHINA

Chairman: W. Allyn Rickett, University of Pennsylvania

Han Militarism Yü Ying-shih, Harvard University

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Anti-Militarism and Military Professionalism in Sung China Anthony W. Sariti, Temple University

Anti-Militarism in the People's Liberation Army Ivars Lauersons, Center for Chinese Studies, Berkeley

Wen and Wu: Do the Twain Meet? Militarism and Culturism in Chinese History James Millinger, Wesleyan University

Comment: W. Allyn Rickett

43. THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS IN THE WILHELMIAN ERA

Chairman: Eric Kollman, Ithaca College

The Prussian Government and the Jews: Official Behavior and Policy-Making in the Wilhelmian Era Marjorie Lamberti, Middlebury College

Military Policy Werner T. Angress, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Comment: Paul Duggan, Michigan State University and Lamar Cecil, University of North Carolina

44. WHAT IS TO BE DONE? AN AGENDA FOR PEACE RESEARCH IN HISTORY

Joint Session with the Conference for Peace Research in History

Chairman: Arthur Ekirch, State University of New York, Albany

Research Explicitly for Peace Charles Barker, Johns Hopkins University and Wilbur Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara

Military History as a Parameter of Peace Research Paul J. Scheips, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army and Peter Karsten, University of Pittsburgh

International Relations as a Subject for Peace Research Warren Cohen, Michigan State University and Berenice Carroll, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

45. ANIMAL BEHAVIOR AND HUMAN HISTORY: AN EXPLORATION

Chairman: Rudolph Binion, Brandeis University

Biological Aggression and Human Irrationality Andrew Rolle, Occidental College

Ethology and the Phenomenon of Warfare James McRandle, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: Randall Eaton, University of Georgia and George McCully, Fellow, Council of the Humanities, Princeton University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL SESSION

Hearing: The Historian and the Current State of Academic Freedom

Joint Session with the Committee on the Rights of Historians

Chairman: Sheldon Hackney, Princeton University

Panel: Winton U. Solberg, University of Illinois
George V. Taylor, University of North Carolina
Alfred Young, Northern Illinois University
Elizabeth Brown, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

SPECIAL SESSION

Open discussion of plans for a history education periodical to be published by the American Historical Association.

William R. Taylor, State University of New York, Stony Brook (chairman) and
Richard H. Brown, The Newberry Library

SPECIAL SESSION

PEASANTS AND WORKERS ON THE EVE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Joint Session with the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The Peasants: Conditions and Attitudes A. M. Anfimov, Institute of History,
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences

The Workers: Conditions and Attitudes L. H. Haimson, Columbia University

DINNER: MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA

Chairman: Kenneth M. Setten, Institute for Advanced Study, President, MAA

Medieval Countrymen's Use of Time Sylvia L. Thrupp, University of Michigan

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Presiding: Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association

Award of Prizes

Presidential Address: The Fourth and the Fourteenth Centuries Joseph R.
Strayer, Princeton University

Wednesday, December 29

46. WOMEN IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

Chairman: Peter Gay, Yale University

After the Vote: Women and "The Woman Question" in Weimar Politics
Claudia Koonz, Southampton College, Long Island University

Beyond Kinder, Küche, Kirche: Weimar Women at Work Renate Bridenthal,
Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Perceptions of Role Change in the German Family Sheila Tobias, Wesleyan
University

Comment: Carl Schorske, Princeton University

**47. POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY IN EARLY NINETEENTH
CENTURY ENGLAND**

Joint Session with Social Welfare History Group

Chairman: Blanche D. Coll, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Indoor Relief James A. Taylor, Wells College

Outdoor Relief Daniel A. Baugh, Cornell University

Comment: John T. Krause, State University of New York, Buffalo and
Vincent J. Walsh, St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia

48. AFRICAN BIOGRAPHY: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES

Chairman: Kenneth O. Dike, Harvard University

West African Biography: Past Achievements and Future Possibilities Hollis R.
Lynch, Columbia University

East African Biography: An Assessment Norman Bennett, Boston University

Khama III: A Southern African Biographical Case Study J. M. Chirenje,
Harvard University

Comment: Robert July, Hunter College, City University of New York and
John Roe, Northwestern University

**49. HOLOCAUST Joint Session with the Conference Group for Social and
Administrative History and the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research**

Co-Chairmen: Werner E. Braatz, Conference Group for Social and Administrative
History and Nathan Reich, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

Moderator: Arthur Hertzberg, Columbia University

The Holocaust in American Historiography Gerd Korman, Cornell University

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The Holocaust in Hungary: A Reinterpretation Randolph L. Braham, City College, City University of New York

Judenraete in Eastern Europe Isaiah Trunk, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

The Einsatzgruppen Raul Hilberg, University of Vermont

Comment: Hannah Arendt, New School for Social Research and Herbert S. Levine, DePauw University

50. SOURCES OF INDUSTRIAL RADICALISM IN THE AMERICAN MIDWEST Joint Session with the Labor Historians

Chairman: Clyde Griffen, Vassar College

Coal Miners and Third Party Politics in Illinois, 1876-1924 John H. M. Laslett, University of California, Los Angeles, Robert W. Hodge, University of Michigan, and Lee M. Wolfe, University of Michigan

Industrial Workers and Agrarian Socialism in the American Southwest, 1895-1915 James R. Green, Brandeis University

Comment: Herbert G. Gutman, University of Rochester and Richard Jensen, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

51. THE IMPACT OF THE AUTOMOBILE ON AMERICAN HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Chairman: Glenn A. Niemeyer, Grand Valley State College

Three Stages of American Automobile Consciousness James Flink, University of California, Irvine

Out of the Mud: The Motor Vehicle and Rural Life John B. Rae, Harvey Mudd College

Comment: David L. Lewis, University of Michigan and John Hancock, University of Washington

52. LOUIS XIV, MAN AND STATESMAN: AN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT

Chairman: Herbert Rowen, Rutgers University

Louis XIV, Man and Statesman: An Historiographical Assessment Ragnhild M. Hatton, University of London

Comment: Andrew Lossky, University of California, Los Angeles and John C. Rule, Ohio State University

53. LEADERS AND LEADERSHIP: THE CANADIAN CONTEXT

Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

Chairman: James Neuchterlein, Queen's University

Henry Alline: The Revolution and After Gordon Stewart, Michigan State University

Loring Christie: Optimism and Leadership, 1909-1926 Robert Bothwell, University of Toronto

Comment: William Metcalfe, University of Vermont

54. PROBLEMS IN AMERICAN HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY

Chairman: Kenneth A. Lockridge, University of Michigan

Premarital Pregnancy in America, 1640-1964: An Overview and Interpretation Michael S. Hindus, University of California, Berkeley and Daniel Scott Smith, University of Connecticut

Analysis of Fertility Trends in Massachusetts before 1860 Maris A. Vinovskis, Harvard University

Comment: John Demos, Brandeis University and Susan Norton, University of Michigan

55. ALONG THE ROAD TO POWER: JOHN FOSTER DULLES BEFORE 1953

Chairman: Robert Ferrell, Indiana University

John Foster Dulles, Ecumenical Protestantism, and the Quest for International Peace Albert N. Keim, Eastern Mennonite College

John Foster Dulles: Why a Cold Warrior? Ronald W. Prussen, Temple University

Comment: Louis L. Gerson, University of Connecticut and Philip A. Crowl, University of Nebraska

56. TELEVISION, DOCUMENTARY, AND NEWSREEL FILMS: THEIR RELATION TO THE HISTORIAN **Joint Session with the Historians Film Committee and the AHA Committee on Documentary and Television Films**

Chairman: Leo F. Solt, Indiana University

Presentation: Samuel Suratt, Archivist, CBS News

Comment: William Hughes, Essex Community College, Martin Jackson, Newark College of Engineering, and John Kuiper, Library of Congress

57. IMPERIALISMS COMPARED

Chairman: A. P. Thornton, University of Toronto

Space, Power, and Empire: The Imperialist Mood in France, Great Britain, and the United States Raymond Betts, University of Kentucky

Trade, Aboriginal Policy, and Good Government: A New Context for Nineteenth-Century British Expansion John Halstead, State University of New York, Buffalo

Comment: Robin Winks, Yale University

58. THE TREATY OF RIGA: FIFTY YEARS AFTER

Chairman: Piotr Wandycz, Yale University

A Russian Point of View Arthur Adams, Ohio State University

A Polish Point of View M. K. Dziewanowski, Boston University

A Ukrainian Point of View Basil Dmtryshyn, Portland State University

Comment: Adam Ulam, Harvard University

59. CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Chairman: Roderic H. Davison, George Washington University

Panel: Denis Skiotis, Harvard University and Donald Quataert, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: Roderic H. Davison

60. RECENT TRENDS IN LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE SCHOLARSHIP

Chairman: Charles Trinkaus, University of Michigan

Political and Legal History Jules Kirshner, University of Chicago

Social and Economic History Richard Goldthwaite, John Hopkins University

Intellectual History Marvin B. Becker, University of Rochester

Comment: Donald Weinstein, Rutgers University

61. COMPUTERS AND CONVENTIONS: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESSES

Chairman: Michael C. Meyer, University of Nebraska

The Mexican Constitutional Congress of 1856-1857 Richard Sinkin, University of Texas, Austin

ANNUAL MEETING 1971

Politics within the Revolution: The Constitutional Convention of 1916-1917
Peter H. Smith, University of Wisconsin

Comment: Ramon E. Ruiz, University of California, San Diego, John Womack, Jr., Harvard University, and Robert Zernsky, University of Pennsylvania

62. SEPARATISM IN ANCIENT AND THE BYZANTINE EMPIRES

Chairman: Paul J. Alexander, University of California, Berkeley

Separatism and Anti-Separatism in the Athenian Empire, 5th Century B.C.
Jack M. Balcer, Ohio State University

Novatianism—A Movement of Separatism in the Later Roman Empire?
Timothy Gregory, Pennsylvania State University

The Breakup of the Theme System and the Feudalization of Byzantine Anatolia, 10th-11th Century John V. A. Fine, University of Michigan

Comment: Walter E. Kaegi, University of Chicago

63. THE CHANGING PARTY SYSTEM: THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chairman: Jerome M. Clubb, University of Michigan

The One Party Heritage: Structural Degeneration of the California Republican Party, 1893-1934 Stanley D. Hopper, California State College, Los Angeles

The Emergence of a Two-Party System in Republican Philadelphia, 1924-1936
John L. Shover, University of Pennsylvania

Comment: Samuel T. McSeveney, Brooklyn College, City University of New York and Bruce M. Stave, University of Connecticut

64. SPORT AS SOCIAL HISTORY

Chairman: Richard D. Mandell, University of South Carolina

Sport and Social Class in Nineteenth Century Canada Alan Metcalfe,
University of Windsor

Sport, Youth, Culture and Conventional Morality, 1917-1939 Guy Lewis,
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Ending of American Blood Sports Jack W. Berryman, University of
Massachusetts, Amherst

Comment: John R. Mallea, Queen's University

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

65. FRITZ KERN'S KINGSHIP AND LAW: A REASSESSMENT

Chairman: Ralph E. Giesey, University of Iowa

Panel: Robert L. Benson, Wesleyan University
C. Warren Hollister, University of California, Santa Barbara
Franklin J. Pegues, Ohio State University
Edward M. Peters, University of Pennsylvania

66. CHINA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Panel: Ishwer Ojha, Boston University and Daniel Tretiak, York University

67. IDEALIST INFLUENCES ON HISTORICAL MATERIALISM

Chairman: John Cammett, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Hegel and Marx Shlomo Avineri, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

The Radical as Humanist: Gramsci, Croce, and the "Philosophy of Praxis"
Dante Germino, University of Virginia

Comment: Paul Piccone, State University of New York, Buffalo and Alvin W. Gouldner, Washington University

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

Chairman: Hans Rosenberg, University of California, Berkeley

Magistrates and Early Modern Culture W. J. Bouwsma, Harvard University

CONFERENCE ON ASIAN HISTORY

Chairman: Grant K. Goodman, University of Kansas

The Classical View of Asian History and Society Karl A. Wittfogel,
New York City

UKRAINIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Lubomyr Wynar, Kent State University

Intellectual Dissent in Contemporary Ukraine Bohdan Bociurkiw, Carleton
University, Ottawa

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Albert C. Outler, Southern Methodist University

Presidential Address: Mapping Households in Medieval History David J.
Herlihy, University of Wisconsin

SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

Chairman: Wilcomb E. Washburn, Chairman, Department of American Studies, Smithsonian Institution

Reflections on the Technique of Writing the History of Discoveries Donald Lach, University of Chicago

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

Chairman: Carl Bangs, St. Paul School of Theology

Presidential Address: Martin E. Marty, University of Chicago

68. THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

Chairman: Norman A. Graebner, University of Virginia

U.S. Atomic Energy Policy and Diplomacy Martin J. Sherwin, Cornell University

Comment: Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University, Richard G. Hewlett, Chief Historian, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and Richard C. Tucker, Princeton University

69. CONTRIBUTIONS OF RUSSIAN RADICALS TO SOCIAL THEORY

Chairman: Arthur Mendel, University of Michigan

Populist Social Theory: Lavrov and Mikhailovsky Alexander Vucinich, University of Texas, Austin

Anarchist Social Theory: Kropotkin Martin Miller, Duke University

Comment: Phil Pomper, Wesleyan University

70. LAISSEZ-FAIRE IMPERIALISM: BRITAIN AND LATIN AMERICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Chairman: Stephen Koss, Barnard College, Columbia University

Techniques of British Control H. S. Ferns, University of Birmingham

Response to British Control: Imperialism and Market, the Latin American Response to British Policy in the Nineteenth Century Laura Randall, Hunter College, City University of New York

Comment: D. C. M. Platt, Queens College, Cambridge and Richard Graham, University of Texas, Austin

71. FEMINIST ISSUES IN LEFT-WING POLITICS: GERMANY AND CHINA: A COMPARISON

Chairman: Berenice A. Carroll, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The Women's Movement and Liberalism in Wilhelmine Germany Amy Hackett, Columbia University

Woman as Politician in China of the 1920's Roxane Witke, State University of New York, Binghamton

Comment: Louise Dalby, Skidmore College and Marilyn Young, University of Michigan

72. THE SLAVE TRADE TO COLONIAL AMERICA: A TRANSATLANTIC COMPARISON

Chairman: James A. Rawley, University of Nebraska

Charleston: Colonial Slave Port and Market W. Robert Higgins, Murray State University

Bristol in the Eighteenth Century Walter E. Minchinton, University of Exeter

Comment: George C. Rogers, Jr., University of South Carolina and Richard B. Sheridan, University of Kansas

73. THE DISCOVERY OF ADOLESCENCE

Chairman: Dorothy Ross, Washington, D.C.

From Young Man to Adolescent: Social Control and the Concept of Adolescence, 1880-1905 Henry Mayer, Cazadero, California

The Cult of Youth and the Crisis of "Middle Age" Joseph F. Kett, University of Virginia

The "Politics" of Adolescence in Early Twentieth-Century Europe John R. Gillis, Livingston College

Comment: Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University

74. FEDERALISM IN MODERN ITALIAN POLITICS

Joint Session with the Society for Italian Historical Studies

Chairman: Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut, Storrs

Federalist Ideas and Plans in the Risorgimento: Cattaneo, Ferrari, Minghetti Clara M. Lovett, Baruch College, City University of New York

The Federal Vision: A Theme of Radical Politics, 1911-1926 Gary Crippin, Pitzer College

ANNUAL MEETING 1971

The Post-War Paradox: National Unification through European Supranationalism
F. Roy Willis, University of California, Davis

Comment: Robert Wohl, University of California, Los Angeles

75. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CITY IN CRISIS

Chairman: Hans A. Schmitt, University of Virginia

The Hamburg Fire of 1842 George H. Schneider, Brooklyn Community College

Republicans, Revolutionaries and Riffraff in Marseille, 1848-1852 Thomas R. Christofferson, Texas A&M University

The New York Draft Riots of 1863 James F. Richardson, University of Akron

Comment: Bayrd Still, New York University

76. NEW WORK IN PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

Joint Session with Conference on British Studies

Chairman: Stanford E. Lehmborg, University of Minnesota

Panel: R. J. W. Swales, University of Saskatchewan

Elizabeth Foster, Bryn Mawr College

Henry Snyder, University of Kansas

T. W. Heyck, Northwestern University

77. NEW PARADIGMS TO RE-PRESENT THE PAST

Chairman: Marjorie Grene, University of California, Davis

The Psychedelic Approach James B. Parsons, University of California, Riverside

The Phenomenological Approach Donald M. Lowe, San Francisco State College

Comment: Michel Landa, Johnson College, University of Redlands and
Louis O. Mink, Wesleyan University

78. ARISTOCRACY IN THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Chairman: Sperós Vryonis, University of California, Los Angeles

Aristocracy from the Ninth to the Eleventh Centuries Dean Miller, University
of Rochester

Comnenian Aristocracy Charles M. Brand, Bryn Mawr College

Palaeologan Aristocracy Angeliki E. Laiou, Harvard University

Comment: Nicholas Oikonomides, University of Montreal

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

79. LAND TENURE: A COMPARATIVE VIEW

Joint Session with the Agricultural History Society

Chairman: Paul W. Gates, Cornell University

Tenant Right: Farmer against Landlord in Victorian England Julian R. McQuiston, State University College, Fredonia

Land Tenure Changes in Ireland John Huttman, San Francisco State College

Acres for Cents: Delinquent Tax Auctions in Frontier Iowa Robert P. Swierenga, Kent State University

Comment: Robert R. Dykstra, University of Iowa

80. JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS: PAST AND PRESENT

Chairman: Irene L. Gendzier, Boston University

Panel: Nissim Rejwan, Shiloah Institute, Jerusalem, Shlomo Avineri, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Edward Said, Columbia University

81. THE ROMAN LAW OF CITIZENSHIP AND ITS MEDIEVAL IMPACT

Chairman: William M. Bowsky, University of California, Davis

Civis Romanus Sum J. A. C. Thomas, University College, London

Ideology and the Requirements of Citizenship in Visigothic Spain Jeremy duQ. Adams, Yale University

The Law of Citizenship in the Late Medieval Italian City-State Peter Riesenbergh, Washington University, St. Louis

Comment: John H. Mundy, Columbia University

82. THE UNIQUENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN ZAPOROZHIAN HOST

Chairman: Ihor Ševčenko, Dumbarton Oaks

The Zaporozhian Cossacks and the Rebirth of the Russian Faith Omeljan Pritsak, Harvard University

The Zaporozhian Cossacks and the Kievan-Mohyla-Mazepa Academy Alexander Baran, University of Manitoba

The Hadjach Union Andrzej Kamiński, Columbia University

Comment: Edward Keenan, Harvard University

83. THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN: CULTURAL IDENTITY AND THE UNITED STATES ETHOS

Chairman: Manuel A. Machado, Jr., University of Montana

Chicano Socialization and the Liberal Ethos David Garza, Richmond College, City University of New York and Armando Gutierrez and Herbert Hirsch, University of Texas, Austin

Mexican Emigration History, 1900-1970—Some Research Problems and Opportunities Arthur Corwin, University of Connecticut

Comment: Manuel P. Servin, Arizona State University and Raul H. Castro, Attorney, former U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia, Democratic candidate for Governor of Arizona in 1970

84. WAR AND SOCIETY IN THE THIRD REPUBLIC

Chairman: Edward T. Gargan, University of Wisconsin

Response of the Military to World War I David B. Ralston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Response of the Intellectuals to War Donald J. Harvey, Hunter College, City University of New York

Comment: Robert Paxton, Columbia University

85. THE FILM AS SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

Chairman: Charles Brooks, Harvard University and St. Antony's College, Oxford

Film and the Historian: Has Clio got the Message? Stuart Samuels and Robert Rosen, University of Pennsylvania

Comment: Robert Sklar, University of Michigan, I. C. Jarvie, York University, and Judith Crist, Film Critic

86. PEASANT FAMILIES IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE: COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Chairman: Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

Rural Family Structure in Traditional Southwest German Society in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries David Sabean, University of Pittsburgh

The Stem Family and the Developmental Cycle of the Peasant Household in Eighteenth Century Austria Lutz Berkner, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: Philip J. Greven, Jr., Rutgers University and Joel Halpern, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

**87. NEW PERSPECTIVES ON GERMAN ECONOMIC POLICIES
IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

Chairman: Gerald Feldman, University of California, Berkeley

The German Military-Industrial Complex, 1890-1918 M. L. Flaningam,
Purdue University

Hitler's Economic Thought: A Reappraisal John D. Heyl, Illinois Wesleyan
University

Comment: John G. Williamson, University of Delaware Library

88. CONTEMPORARY HUNGARIAN POLITICS

Chairman: George Barany, University of Denver

The Political Activism in Hungarian Universities in the Inter-War Period
Bernard Klein, Kingsborough Community College

Munich and Hungary Eric Roman, University of Bridgeport

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and Realpolitik János Radványi,
Mississippi State University

Comment: Peter Sugar, University of Washington

89. THE IMPACT OF THE REFORMATION ON CULTURE

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

Chairman: Charles Garside, Jr., Rice University

The Reformation and the Decline of German Art Carl C. Christensen,
University of Colorado

The Impact of the Reformation on Education in Sixteenth Century Toulouse
Irene Quenzler Brown, Radcliffe Institute

Comment: Gottfried G. Krodel, Valparaiso University and Robert D. Linder,
Kansas State University

90. TELEVISION AND PRESIDENCY

Chairman: John P. Roche, Brandeis University

*"A Womb with a View": Television, the Presidency and the Search for an
American Hero* Keith Berwick, Claremont Men's College

Comment: Robert Jay Lifton, Yale University, Kenneth S. Lynn, Johns Hopkins
University, Ernest R. May, Harvard University, and Edwin Newman, NBC News

**91. RESISTANCE AND REBELLION IN BLACK AFRICA: AN
INTERDISCIPLINARY INQUIRY**

Chairman: Robert I. Rotberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Panel: Jeffrey Butler, Wesleyan University

H. Masauko Chipembere, California State College, Los Angeles

John E. Flint, Dalhousie University

Martin L. Kilson, Harvard University

**BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION**

Presiding: Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University

4:30-6:30 p.m.

Reports of the Officers (see front of Program)

Report of the Nominating Committee Thomas F. McGann, University of
Texas, Austin

Report of Actions by the Council

Recess

8:30-10:00 p.m. *Other Business*

SPECIAL SESSION

**THE HISTORIAN AND THE PENTAGON PAPERS:
A PANEL DISCUSSION**

Chairman: W. Stull Holt, University of Washington

Statements: Ernest R. May, Harvard University, Samuel Williamson, Jr.,
Harvard University, and Alexander B. Woodside, Harvard University

Comment: Leslie Gelb, Brookings Institution and Louis Morton, Dartmouth
College

Discussant: Daniel Ellsberg, Senior Research Associate, Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Thursday, December 30

92. CRITIQUE OF MARXIST SOCIAL HISTORY

Joint Session with the *Journal of Social History*

Chairman: Peter N. Stearns, Rutgers University

Marxist "Global" and Quantitative Social History Traian Stoianovich, Rutgers University

Comment: Natalie Z. Davis, University of California, Berkeley, Elizabeth Fox Genovese, Harvard University, and George Huppert, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

93. BLACK EDUCATION: A RECONSIDERATION IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chairman: Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland

Aesculapius was a White Man: Antebellum White Racism and Male Chauvinism at Harvard Medical School Ronald Takaki, University of California, Los Angeles

The Fisk University Student Strike and Protest of 1924-25 Raymond Wolters, University of Delaware

Comment: Walter Fisher, Morgan State College

94. ENVIRONMENT AND AMERICANS: THE PROBLEM OF PRIORITIES

Chairman: Wilbur R. Jacobs, University of California, Santa Barbara

Faustian Man and Frontier Expansionism John Opie, Duquesne University

Aldo Leopold and the Ecological Revolt against the Frontier Perspective Roderick Nash, University of California, Santa Barbara

Comment: Martyn Bowden, Clark University and Susan Fleder, University of Wisconsin

95. LEGAL AND POLITICAL TRADITIONS OF THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

Joint Session with the American Society for Reformation Research, the American Society of Church History, and the Late Medieval Seminar

Chairman: Brian Tierney, Cornell University

Walter Ullmann's Visions of Medieval Political Theory: An Appraisal Francis Oakley, Williams College

ANNUAL MEETING 1971

The Insanity Defence in the Late Middle Ages and Reformation H. C. Erik Midelfort, University of Virginia

Comment: Arthur S. McGrade, University of Connecticut and Roger E. Reynolds, Carleton University, Ottawa

96. ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE THIRD WORLD: THE LATIN AMERICAN CASE AND COMPARATIVE COMMENT

Chairman: Samuel L. Baily, Rutgers University

The Parameters of Labor History in Hispanic America Hobart A. Spalding, Jr., Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Organized Labor in Brazil Timothy F. Harding, California State College, Los Angeles

Comment: Eqbal Ahmad, Adlai E. Stevenson Institute, University of Chicago and Carl J. Pelzer, Yale University

97. WILHELMIAN CULTURE AND ITS CRITICS

Chairman: Felix Gilbert, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University

Anarchists, Bohemians and Psychoanalysis Arthur Mitzman, University of Amsterdam

Walther Rathenau as a Culture Critic Peter Loewenberg, University of California, Los Angeles

Comment: James Sheehan, Northwestern University and Katherine Larson, St. Mary's College, Oakland

98. STUDENT UNREST DURING CRITICAL DECADES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Joint Session with the History of Education Society

Chairman: Charles Burgess, University of Washington

Student Unrest in the Pre-Revolutionary Decade Sheldon S. Cohen, Loyola University

Student Unrest in the Decades before the Civil War, 1830-1861 David F. Allmendinger, Jr., Smith College

Student Unrest in the Decade before World War II Alex Baskin, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Comment: James L. Axtell, Yale University

99. COMPUTER TECHNIQUES IN MEDIEVAL SOCIAL HISTORY

Chairman: Sylvia L. Thrupp, University of Michigan

Personal Titles and Social Classes in Medieval France, 9th-12th Centuries

George Beech, Western Michigan University

The Changing Social Status of Landholders in the Wroclaw Duchy of Poland in the Later Middle Ages Richard C. Hoffmann, Yale University

Comment: David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin

100. THE OLD LEFT IN IRISH POLITICS

Joint Session with the American Committee for Irish Studies

Chairman: Jesse D. Clarkson, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

James Connolly James D. Ryan, City College of New York

W. P. Ryan Martin Waters, Cooper Union

Comment: Galen Broeker, University of Tennessee

101. VITALIZING INTRODUCTORY HISTORY COURSES

Chairman: Dexter Perkins, Emeritus, University of Rochester; University Professor Emeritus, Cornell University

Panel:

World History for the 1970s William McNeill, University of Chicago

Inquiry Methods in Global History Lester H. Brune, Bradley University

Topics in Comparative History Henry S. Bausum, Virginia Military Institute

We've All Come to Look for America Howard S. Miller, University of Southern California

102. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN MODERN FRANCE

Chairman: Nicholas Wahl, Princeton University

The Intellectuals, the Left, and Industrial Modernization Paul Gagnon, University of Massachusetts

Technocrats, the State, and Industrial Modernization Richard Kuisel, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Comment: Robert J. Smith, State University College, Brockport

103. DEMOCRACY AND ORGANIZATION: A GILDED AGE DILEMMA

Chairman: Ari Hoogenboom, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Democracy and Political Organizations in the Gilded Age John Dobson, Iowa State University

Democracy and Scientific Organizations in the Gilded Age Robert V. Bruce,
Boston University

Comment: Robert D. Marcus, State University of New York, Stony Brook
and Edward Lurie, University of Delaware

**104. PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS: IS THERE A CASE FOR A
NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY?**

Chairman: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University

Presidential Records: Where, What, When? James MacGregor Burns,
Williams College

Will Success Spoil the Presidential Libraries? James O'Neill, Special Assistant
to the Archivist of the United States

Comment: H. G. Jones, Director, North Carolina Department of Archives
and History and Arthur M. Schlesinger, jr., City University of New York

**105. THE PERIODIZATION OF CONTEMPORARY MIDDLE
EASTERN HISTORY**

Chairman: Malcolm Kerr, University of California, Los Angeles

The Periodization of Contemporary Middle Eastern History Maxime Rodinson,
L'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes à la Sorbonne

Comment: Jon Kimche, London

106. HISTORIANS AS A POLITICAL FORCE IN EASTERN EUROPE
Joint Session with Conference on Slavic and East European History

Chairman: Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University

Nicolae Iorga: The Romanian Nationalist as Historian William O. Oldson,
Florida State University

Slobodan Jovanović: Serbian Historian and Yugoslav Politician Michael B.
Petrovich, University of Wisconsin

František Palacký: The Philosopher-Historian as Statesman Joseph F. Zacek,
State University of New York, Albany

Comment: John C. Campbell, Council on Foreign Relations

107. CULTURES AS SYSTEMS: TOWARD A CRITIQUE OF HISTORICAL REASON

Chairman: Theodore Friend, State University of New York, Buffalo

Cultures as Systems: Toward a Critique of Historical Reason Ludwig von Bertalanffy, State University of New York, Buffalo

Comment: William M. Johnston, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, W. Warren Wagar, State University of New York, Binghamton, and Thomas S. Kuhn, Princeton University

108. TEACHING "HISTORIOGRAPHY"

Chairman: Trygve Tholfsen, Teachers College, Columbia University

Panel: Jurgen Herbst, University of Wisconsin, and Sheldon Rothblatt, University of California, Berkeley

109. THE INFLUENCE OF EARLY ENLIGHTENMENT THOUGHT UPON GERMAN CLASSICAL SCIENCE AND LETTERS

Joint Session with the History of Science Society

Chairman: Wilson L. Scott, History of Science Society

The German Classical Weltanschauung in the Physical Sciences Ronald Calinger, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Medical Certainty and Kant's Critical Philosophy Guenter B. Risse, University of Wisconsin

The Reception of Science by German Men of Letters in the Late Eighteenth Century James W. Marchand, University of Illinois

Comment: L. Pearce Williams, Cornell University

110. TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THE SMALL-ARMS INDUSTRY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Joint Session with the Society for the History of Technology

Chairman: Nathan Rosenberg, University of Wisconsin

John H. Hall, Simeon North, and the Nature of Technological Innovation among Antebellum Arms Makers Merritt Roe Smith, Ohio State University

British Response to Technological Change—The Case of the Small Arms Industry after 1850 Russell I. Fries, Southern Methodist University

Comment: Paul J. Uselding, Johns Hopkins University and Edwin A. Battison, Smithsonian Institution

**111. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL HISTORY:
CRITICISMS AND POSSIBILITIES**

Chairman: Fred Weinstein, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Panel: Rudolph Binion, Brandeis University, Marshall J. Cohen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Gerald M. Platt, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

**112. THE CONCEPT OF COMPRADORISM IN GENERAL
WORLD HISTORY**

Chairman: Wm. Roger Louis, University of Texas, Austin

Compradorism in Modern China: Myth and Reality Yen-p'ing Hao, University of Tennessee

Compradorism in Latin American History Friedrich Katz, University of Chicago

Compradorism in Tropical Africa Ralph Austen, University of Chicago

Comment: Prosser Gifford, Amherst College

**113. AMERICAN CHURCHMEN AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
Joint Session with American Catholic Historical Association**

Chairman: Harry J. Sievers, S.J., Fordham University

The Spanish-American War and the Politics of John Ireland Frank T. Reuter, Texas Christian University

Protestant Clergy Debate the Nation's Vocation, 1898-1899 Winthrop S. Hudson, University of Rochester

Comment: Thomas E. Wangler, Boston College and Edwin S. Gaustad, University of California, Riverside

SPECIAL MEETING

LENNY BRUCE: AMERICAN

Chairman: Leon Litwack, University of California, Berkeley

Lenny Bruce: American Frank Kofsky, Sacramento State College

Comment: Warren Susman, Rutgers University, Margot Hentoff, New York City, and Albert Bendich, Berkeley, California

114. DECLASSIFICATION OF SECRET DOCUMENTS

Chairman: Louis Morton, Dartmouth College

The British Precedent Wm. Roger Louis, University of Texas, Austin

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

The Case for a Twenty Year Rule Ernest R. May, Harvard University

Comment: James MacGregor Burns, Williams College

115. BLACK PROTEST IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Chairwoman: Mary F. Berry, University of Maryland

The Association Comes of Age: The NAACP and the Parker Case, 1930-31
Sheldon Avery, University of Oregon

The Ideology of Race Relations during World War II Richard Dalfiume,
State University of New York, Binghamton

New Light on the March on Washington Movement Richard Resh, University
of Missouri, St. Louis

Comment: Harvard Sitkoff, Washington University, St. Louis and Richard J.
Meister, University of Michigan, Flint College

116. IMBECILITAS SEXUS: THE FEMALE IN IBERO-AMERICA

Chairwoman: Lois Weinman, California State College, Long Beach

Donas e prostitutas: Growing Up Female in Brazil Ann Pescatello, Washington
University, St. Louis

Woman in Argentine Politics and Social Life Nancy Hollander, California State
College, San Diego

Mexican Women in the Social Revolution Anna Macias, Ohio Wesleyan
University

Comment: Rebecca Bergstresser, University of Kansas and C. Alan Hutchinson,
University of Virginia

117. EAST-WEST INTERACTION IN EASTERN EUROPE

Chairman: Basil Dmtryshyn, Portland State University

The East-West Influences on the Medieval Balkans Barisa Krekić, University of
California, Los Angeles

*The Penetration of Western Influence in Bulgaria during the 16th and the 17th
Centuries* James Clarke, University of Pittsburgh

*The Influence of the Italian Risorgimento on the Serbian Policy during the
1908-1909 Annexation Crisis* Dimitrije Djordjević, University of California,
Santa Barbara

Comment: Marin Pundeff, San Fernando State College

**118. U.S. AND U.S.S.R. IN WORLD WAR II: ASPECTS OF
COALITION DIPLOMACY**

Chairman: Maurice Matloff, Chief Historian, Department of the Army

The Anti-Hitler Coalition: Assessment by a Soviet Historian Victor I. Israelian, Member, Soviet Mission to the United Nations

Prolonging the Coalition: The Day Stalin Did Not Capture Berlin Diane Clemens, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Comment: Forrest C. Pogue, Executive Director, George C. Marshall Research Foundation and Harrison E. Salisbury, assistant managing editor, the New York Times

119. THE BOURGEOISIE: A REASSESSMENT

Chairman: Perez Zagorin, University of Rochester

Bureaucracy and the Bourgeoisie Lenore O'Boyle, Cleveland State University

The Vitality of the Bourgeoisie during the Decisive Phase of World War II John Lukacs, Chestnut Hill College

Comment: Elinor Barber, Ford Foundation and Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University

**120. THEORISTS AND INGENIOUS MECHANICS: JOSEPH HENRY
DEFINES SCIENCE**

Joint Session with the History of Science Society

Chairman: L. Pearce Williams, Cornell University

Theorists and Ingenious Mechanics: Joseph Henry Defines Science Arthur I. Molella and Nathan Reingold, Smithsonian Institution

121. RELIGION AND SCIENCE: A HALF CENTURY OF DEBATE

Chairman: Willard H. Smith, Goshen College

Is the Bible True? Fundamentalism versus Modernism in the 1920s Ferenc Szasz, University of New Mexico

Is God Dead? The Protestant Churches since the 1930s Paul A. Carter, Northern Illinois University

Comment: Milton Berman, University of Rochester and Paolo E. Coletta, U.S. Naval Academy

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122. GUERRILLA WARFARE

Chairman: Alfred McCoy, Yale University

Guerrilla Warfare: The Case of Yugoslavia, 1941-1945 Ivan Avakumovic,
University of British Columbia

Guerrilla Warfare: The American Experience from the Indians to Indochina
Mark Selden, Washington University, St. Louis

U.S. Counter-Insurgency Strategy in Latin America Michael Klare, North
American Congress on Latin America

123. EXPERIENCE IN NATIONALISM: PATTERNS AND MANIFESTATIONS

Chairman: Stephan M. Horak, Eastern Illinois University

Slovaks in Struggle for National Identity Thaddeus V. Gromada, Jersey City
State College

Ukraine—Delayed Nationalism Walter C. Hucul, Berkeley, California

The Pan-Turanian Idea and Radical Neo-Nationalism in Hungary, 1890-1945
Joseph A. Kessler, University of Kentucky

Comment: Stanley B. Kimball, Southern Illinois University

124. MASS MEDIA AND THE "MAKING" OF HISTORY

Chairman: Otis A. Pease, University of Washington

Popular Images of the Soviet Union in American Media, 1941-45 Melvin Small,
Wayne State University

Mass Media: Creators of Historical Myths? J. Herbert Altschull, Indiana
University

Comment: George C. Herring, University of Kentucky and Richard Rovere,
New York City

125. JOACHISM IN FRANCISCAN THOUGHT

Chairman: Charles T. Davis, Tulane University

Fra Salimbene and Joachism Delno C. West, Jr., Northern Arizona University

The Role of Franciscan Spirituality in the Franciscan Spirituals E. Randolph
Daniel, University of Kentucky

Comment: Carolly Erickson, Berkeley, California and Debney G. Park, Jr.,
University of Cincinnati

126. HISTORY IN THE CLASSROOM

Chairman: Donald B. Cole, Phillips Exeter Academy

Elementary Gerald C. Mattran, University of Chicago and William D. Rader, Northeastern Illinois University

High School John Anthony Scott, Rutgers University

Junior College James Hurst, Joliet Junior College

Comment: Sister Adele Francis Gorman, Our Lady of Angels College

127. THE FEMININE RESPONSE TO THE GILDED AGE

Chairman: S. P. Fullinwider, Arizona State University

The Liberation of Black Women, 1865-1900 Keith A. Winsell, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis

Gynecological Patients in Post-Civil War America G. J. Barker-Benfield, American University

Comment: Lawrence J. Friedman, Bowling Green State University and Linda J. M. LaRue, Cornell University

128. MAN AND THE STATE

Chairman: Ira Lapidus, University of California, Berkeley

Panel: John Marx, Princeton University and Michel Mazzaoui, Princeton University

Comment: Oleg Grabar, Harvard University

129. SHAPING THE FUTURE OF PSYCHOHISTORY

Chairman: Richard L. Schoenwald, Carnegie-Mellon University

Method and Results in a Recent Psychohistorical Inquiry: The Fall of Parnell Joseph Woods, York University

General discussion from the floor will follow, on psychohistory and its prospects.

Committees and Delegates

Committees and Delegates

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

All terms on the committees end on December 31 and the two figures in parentheses following the members' names indicate when their terms expire. The executive secretary is a member *ex officio* of all but the nominating and prize committees, but is listed in this report only when he is chairman.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

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

The committee met in Washington in April 1971 and drew up its slate to send to the members, had its nominations published in the *AHA Newsletter* prior to the constitutional deadline for such publication, and arranged with the AHA staff to have the ballots printed, mailed, and counted, the latter by the National Educational Computer Center, Inc.

The chairman received one petition, containing seven nominations, from the Berkshire Group of Women Historians: these four Council petition nominations and three Nominating Committee petition nominations were duly placed upon the ballot.

A total of 3,452 ballots reached me before the deadline for being counted, and were counted. In addition, 30 ballots were not processed because of

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

multiple voting. (The total votes for each office are smaller than the total number of ballots because some members did not vote for all offices.)

There were three uncontested elections: Thomas C. Cochran was elected president of the AHA for 1972 with 2,669 votes; Lynn White, jr., was elected vice president with 2,634 votes; and Elmer Louis Kayser was elected treasurer with 2,532 votes.

The results of the Council elections are as follows:

Place I: Otis L. Graham, elected, 1,629 votes; Aileen S. Kraditor, 1,476 votes.

Place II: Sylvia L. Thrupp, elected, 1,691 votes; Lewis W. Spitz, 1,432 votes.

Place III: Eugene D. Genovese, elected, 1,459 votes; Howard R. Lamar, 1,044 votes; Louise Dalby (by petition), 750 votes.

Place IV: William H. McNeill, elected, 1,577 votes; John B. Wolf, 890 votes; Gerda Lerner (by petition), 761 votes.

Place V: Lewis Hanke, elected, 1,330 votes; Tom B. Jones, 1,046 votes; Emiliana P. Noether (by petition), 772 votes.

Place VI: Joseph O. Baylen, elected, 1,526 votes; Thomas C. Reeves, 857 votes; Hilda Smith (by petition), 695 votes.

The results of elections to the three three-year vacancies on the Nominating Committee are as follows:

J. Joseph Huthmacher, elected, 1,394 votes, over William T. Hagan, 965 votes, and (by petition), Sandi E. Cooper, 781 votes.

James W. Alexander, elected, 1,092 votes, over Linda Kerber (by petition), 1,082 votes, and Donald E. Queller, 918 votes.

Albert Feuerwerker, elected, 1,404 votes, over Sister Joel Read (by petition), 867 votes, and Thomas E. Skidmore, 845 votes.

Under the electoral provisions established for the allocation of terms among the winners of the Council places, Professors Thrupp, Graham, and McNeill will serve four-year terms; Professor Baylen will serve a three-year term; Professor Genovese will serve a two-year term; and Professor Hanke will serve a one-year term.

All ballots will be kept in the AHA offices during 1972.

January 1972

Thomas F. McGann, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

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

James W. Alexander, University of Georgia (74)

Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan (74)

J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware (74)

Benjamin W. Labaree, Williams College (73)

Willie Lee Rose, University of Virginia (72)

Leonard M. Thompson, Yale University (73)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

The Committee on Committees is responsible for drawing up recommendations to the Council for individuals to fill vacant positions on all regular Association committees, to recommend changes in the scope of existing committees when necessary, and to recommend the establishment of new committees. The list of members for 1972 succeeding each committee report represents the report of the Committee on Committees.

MEMBERS 1972 (3-year terms)

Elizabeth Eisenstein, American University (72)
Marius Jansen, Princeton University (74)
Richard Kirkendall, University of Missouri (74)
Hollis Lynch, Columbia University (73)
C. Bickford O'Brien, University of California, Davis (73)
Thomas Cochran, Princeton University (ex officio)
Elmer Louis Kayser, George Washington University (ex officio)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio) Chairman
R. K. Webb, *American Historical Review* (ex officio)

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, 1971, Report of the Program Chairman.)

MEMBERS 1972 (3-year terms)

Pierre H. Laurent, Tufts University, Chairman (73)
W. Burlie Brown, Tulane University (73)
Vartan Gregorian, University of Texas, Austin (72)
Otis A. Pease, University of Washington (72)
Wayne S. Vucinich, Stanford University (74)
Gerald White, University of California, Irvine (74)
Bennett H. Wall, Tulane University, Local Arrangements Chairman (ex officio)
Thomas Cochran, University of Pennsylvania (ex officio)
Lynn T. White, jr., University of California, Los Angeles (ex officio)
Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association (ex officio)
Eileen Gaylard, American Historical Association (ex officio)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRIZES AND HONORS

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

The Association also 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, which was first given in 1970, is awarded every ten years to the person considered to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the Association's purposes during the preceding ten years.

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

LIST OF PRIZES AND AWARDS

The American Historical Association sponsors the ten prizes and awards listed below, five of which are due to be given in 1972. All awards are announced at the Association's annual meeting, which took place in 1971 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 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 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. It will next be awarded in 1980.

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.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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. The cash award for the prize is an amount not exceeding \$1,000.

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

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

CLARENCE H. HARING PRIZE. The Haring Prize is awarded every five years to that Latin American who, in the opinion of the committee, has published the most outstanding book in Latin American history during the preceding five years. The prize will next be awarded in 1976 and carries a cash award of \$500.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER PRIZE. The Schuyler Prize is awarded every five years by the Taraknath Das Foundation for the best work in the field of modern British, British Imperial, and British Commonwealth history by an American citizen, and carries a cash award of \$100. It will next be awarded in 1976.

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 in 1972 will carry a cash award of \$1,000.

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 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

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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 1971 was awarded to Edward E. Malefakis for his book *Agrarian Reform and Peasant Revolution in Spain, Origins of the Civil War* (New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1970). Honorable Mention was awarded to Donald R. Kelley for his book *Foundations of Modern Historical Scholarship: Language, Law and History in the French Renaissance* (Columbia University Press, 1970).

The George Louis Beer Prize for 1971 was awarded to Gerhard L. Weinberg for his book *The Foreign Policy of Hitler's Germany, Diplomatic Revolution in Europe, 1933-36* (Chicago and London, 1970).

Upon the recommendation of last year's committee, this year's group divided into two subcommittees for initial screening, one for each prize. Each subcommittee produced three recommendations, which were then ranked by the whole committee. The procedure worked efficiently.

The committee wishes to urge the Association to clarify the standards for both awards. It believes that both prizes should be restricted to first books; otherwise comparative judgment can become very difficult. The committee, like many of its predecessors, faced real problems in comparing first books with the second major publication of a mature scholar. The committee also recommends that greater prominence be given to announcement of the prize recipients, for in many cases it has been difficult for an interested public (including publishers of award-winning books) to discover who had won a prize. The committee notes, finally, that many publishers persist in confusion about the criteria for each award. Letters were sent this year to publishers who submitted works that did not meet stated criteria; it is not clear whether more could be done.

November 1971

Peter N. Stearns, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

Donald E. Emerson, University of Washington, Chairman (72)

P. C. F. Bankwitz, Trinity College (74)

Robert E. Burns, University of Notre Dame (72)

Patricia Grimsted, American University (73)

Paul Guinn, Jr., State University of New York, Buffalo (75)

Christopher M. Kimmich, Columbia University (74)

Edward E. Malefakis, University of Michigan (75)

Steven Ross, University of Texas, Austin (73)

THE 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.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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.

Two books share the Albert J. Beveridge Award in American History for 1971. Markedly different in conception and execution, both books constitute significant re-examinations of important problems, and each exemplifies the high value of imaginative, pioneering historical analysis.

Carl N. Degler, *Neither Black nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States* (Macmillan, 1971), demonstrates the contributions of a disciplined comparison of two societies over the studies of each in isolation. Employing the place of the mulatto as his critical point in the analysis of race relations in Brazil and the United States, Degler examines the roles of color in social differentiation and mobility and many of the institutional and human implications of those roles. The sweep of centuries and the range of sources add materially to the consequence of his interpretation. Degler's study, therefore, not only deepens our understanding of two societies but also illustrates the rewards of comparative history, a demanding mode of analysis with great potential.

David J. Rothman, *The Discovery of the Asylum: Social Order and Disorder in the New Republic* (Little, Brown, 1971), is a probing analysis of the process by which Americans in the Jacksonian era restructured such institutions as prisons, asylums, and poorhouses. This book exemplifies the possibilities of comprehending institutional innovations in the context of popular aspirations and fears as well as popular confidence in the efficacy of social engineering. Rothman includes a comparison of attitudes toward social order and cohesion in the late colonial and the Jacksonian years. His delineation of changing approaches to deviancy and dependency, as these shaped and were reflected in institutional changes, establishes a broad and original framework for understanding reform and its consequences in the early national period.

December 1971

Robert Wiebe, *Chairman*

George Billias, Clark University, Chairman (72)

Neil Harris, University of Chicago (74)

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

Walter LaFeber, Cornell University (73)

Harry Scheiber, University of California, San Diego (73)

THE 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. This year's prize will be awarded in June 1972 at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association. 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 American Historical Association in 1968. It was first awarded in 1969, and will continue to be awarded in the odd-numbered years for an outstanding book in the history of China proper, Vietnam, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, or Japan, since the year 1800. The prize carries a cash award of \$500.

The Committee for the John K. Fairbank Award, made up of Professor John W. Hall, Professor K. C. Liu, and Professor C. Martin Wilbur, chairman, agreed that the prize for the period June 1, 1969, to June 1, 1971, should be given to Professor Jerome B. Greider of Brown University for his book, *Hu Shih and the Chinese Renaissance: Liberalism in the Chinese Revolution, 1917-1937* (Harvard University Press, 1970).

November 3, 1971

C. Martin Wilbur, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

John W. Hall, Yale University, *Chairman* (73)

Knight Biggerstaff, Cornell University (74)

Immanuel C. Hsu, University of California, Santa Barbara (74)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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 1976.

The Committee on the Clarence H. Haring Prize unanimously agreed that the prize should be awarded to:

Luis Gonzalez, *Pueblo en vilo*, Mexico, El Colegio de México, Centro de Estudios Históricos, Nueva Serie 1, 1968.

This is the history, social, economic, and political, of the village and parish of San Jose de Gracia, south of Lake Chapala in western Mexico, from the initial Spanish conquest of that area to the present day. It is the ablest example we have seen in any language of the technique of microhistory, the detailed study of the life of a small community in all its aspects, over a long period of time. In this relatively new branch of historical work, in our opinion, it establishes new standards, and in considerable measure new techniques. It is innovative as well as extremely able. It combines, most skillfully, an exhaustive search for all relevant sources, careful and rigorous scholarship in their use, and a warm and sympathetic immediacy in their interpretation. It is clearly and elegantly written and is a delight to read. It is with great pleasure and complete confidence that we recommend this outstanding book for the award of the Haring Prize.

The committee would like, in addition to recommending Professor Gonzalez's book for the award of the prize, to mention three other books which seem to us outstanding, and which we would like to bring to the attention of the gathering at which the prize is announced:

Tulio Halperin Donghi, *Historia contemporánea de America Latina*, Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1969;

Guillermo Lohmann Villena, *Les Espinosa, une famille d'hommes d'affaires en Espagne et aux Indes a l'époque de la colonisation*, Paris, S.E.V.P.E.N., 1968;

Emilia Viotti da Costa, *Da senzala a colonia*, São Paulo, Difusao Europeia do Livro, 1966.

December 14, 1971

J. H. Parry, *Chairman*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 1976.

The Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize Committee, comprised of Willson H. Coates, University of Rochester; Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin; Philip P. Poirier, Ohio State University; David Spring, Johns Hopkins University; and Sylvia L. Thrupp, University of Michigan, was appointed in January 1967 to choose the winner of the British history prize for the period 1966-71. The committee first undertook successfully to raise funds for increasing the size of the award from \$100 to \$500. Further donations, however, will be needed for the future capital fund of this prize.

The committee's deliberations on the recipient of the award to be made were completed in June 1971. W. K. Jordan (President *Emeritus* of Radcliffe College and currently professor of history and political science at Harvard University) was chosen for his two volumes on *Edward VI: The Young King* and *The Threshold of Power* (Belknap Press, 1968 and 1970). At the same time the committee recommended the award of honorable mention to Arthur J. Marder for volumes 3, 4, and 5 of *From Dreadnought to Scapa Flow, The Royal Navy in the Fisher Era, 1904-1919* (Oxford University Press, 1966-71). This recommendation was accepted by the officers of the American Historical Association.

June 1971

Willson H. Coates, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (5-year terms)

Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania (76)

Stephen S. Graubard, Editor, *Daedalus* (76)

Jean Herskovits, State University of New York, Purchase (76)

Standish Meacham, University of Texas, Austin (76)

Walter L. Woodfill, University of California, Davis (76)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

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 and in 1972 will carry a cash award of \$1,000.

MEMBERS, 1972

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.

COMMITTEE ON TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS (1954—)

The Committee on Teaching in the Schools 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. In 1969 the pamphlet series was placed with the AHR for major editorial revision. With the broadening of the committee's scope through its involvement with the History Education and Feature Film Project, the term "Service Center for Teachers of History" was dropped and henceforth the pamphlet series and teachers' conferences will be known as the AHA Pamphlet Series and the AHA Teachers' Conferences.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Committee on Teaching in the Schools, which met twice in 1971, concentrated on two projects—the broadsides and the journal.

Although the old Service Center Pamphlets had a wide circulation, the committee felt that they were often more valuable to the graduate student than to the high school teacher. We conceived of the broadsides as an informal series that would bring exciting primary sources directly to the teacher and suggest ways in which scholarship can be relevant to the classroom. The first, on slavery, appeared this spring, and will be followed by one on the literature of the American Revolution and another on community life in the American colonies. We also hope that Paul Ward will convert his article "Columbus and the Trade Winds" into a broadside.

Progress toward a journal has been encouraging. The Newberry Library has appointed Richard H. Brown to a post at the library with the understanding that part of his time will be devoted to editing the journal. Brown, who met with the committee twice this year, is planning a journal aimed at teachers of history at all levels. It will include short pieces on teaching, brief notes on gaining access to new materials, as well as traditional articles and reviews. The committee feels that the journal will meet a real need and supports it wholeheartedly. Considerable funding is still needed before the journal can start operating.

The activities of our committee have been but part of a fifteen-year movement to bring university professors of history closer to their colleagues in the high schools. The Advanced Placement Program, the Office of Education summer institutes, and the recent History Education Project have been part of this movement. The AHA has contributed directly through the Service Center and the other activities of its committees related to teaching. As a result college history teachers are much closer to high school teachers than they were fifteen years ago.

Never has the need for this cooperation been greater than today for history is on the defensive throughout the United States. If the current trend away from history continues, we are in danger of finding ourselves as teachers without students.

It is with regret, therefore, that we find the momentum for college-high school cooperation slackening. Not only have funds at the Office of Education dried up, but it is apparent that the AHA office has less time and less money for teaching projects than it did five years ago. It should be said here that we appreciate and applaud the accomplishments of Paul Ward in this area, for he has worked diligently and effectively to secure funds and advance programs directed at teaching. But his office is already burdened with many chores and a shortage of funds.

If the AHA is to continue its work in the teaching field, we must find ways of conserving our resources. Since several committees of the AHA devote their attention to problems of teaching, there seems to be duplication of effort and unnecessary expenditure of money. If it costs \$1,500 to hold a committee meeting, we could save a great deal of money by consolidating committees and holding fewer meetings. In our opinion the money saved should be used to hire a person part-time to provide executive direction to AHA programs related to

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teaching. No committee can do as much work as a part-time person at the office. The consolidated committee might begin by following through on the plans for a new journal.

The Committee on Teaching in the Schools recommends that the Council consider the broad question of the relationship of the AHA to the general area of teaching and take steps to continue the good work already underway.

November 1971

Donald B. Cole, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (5-year terms)

Merle Borrowman, University of California, Riverside, *Chairman* (73)

Louis Harlan, University of Maryland (72)

Louis Morton, Dartmouth College (72)

John Teall, Mount Holyoke College (73)

Richard H. Brown, The Newberry Library (ex officio)

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.

On December 1, 1971, the American Historical Association Advisory Committee on the History Education Project completed the third year of its activities. The function of this committee has been to make policy, subject to control of the Council, for the AHA in its participation in projects to improve history and social studies teaching in schools, colleges, and universities. In past years the committee has met three or four times in plenary session, and its most important activities have had to do with the selection of curriculum projects most deserving of support, although the committee has developed some philosophical sophistication about the problem of teaching more generally.

During 1971 the committee met in plenary session once in June and in executive session in July, October, and December. The June meeting was held in

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New York City with the express purpose of setting policy for the coming academic year. The committee settled upon several new priorities:

A. All activity was to be evaluated as to the degree that it did or did not advance the new journal project.

B. No new projects were to be undertaken (unless they carried on work already begun by someone else).

C. With ongoing projects, the emphasis was to rest on developing procedures and techniques that could be widely adopted by other schools and colleges. A national newsletter was to be established to facilitate communication between members of former teams and between those in general who are engaged in curriculum revision and the improvement of instruction. It was decided at that time to ask Professor Eli Seifman of Stony Brook University to undertake the editing of such a newsletter.

D. It was also decided to minimize for economic reasons full meetings of the committee; such supervision as was necessary of ongoing projects would be carried on through meetings of the executive committee.

The executive committee met in July at the Newberry Library in Chicago, where they were the guests of Lawrence W. Towner, director of the Newberry. Present were Dr. Paul Ward for the Association, Alan Brownsword of the U.S. Office of Education, William Taylor, chairman of the Advisory Committee, Eugene Asher, director of the History Education Project, Richard H. Brown, editor of the new journal, and Eli Seifman, editor of the newsletter. The most important questions discussed at the July meeting were: (1) the relationship of HEP to the new journal to be edited by Richard H. Brown, and (2) ways of coordinating the activities of the journal with the new newsletter to be edited by Eli Seifman.

The executive committee met again in October in conjunction with a conference called by Richard H. Brown at the Newberry Library to consider the shape of the new history journal. Present were Dr. Paul Ward for the Association, Alan Brownsword of the U.S. Office of Education, William Taylor, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Eugene Asher, director of the History Education Project, Richard H. Brown, editor of the new journal, and Eli Seifman, editor of the newsletter. The most important question discussed at the meeting was ways in which the Association could be of assistance to Richard H. Brown in developing the new journal.

In December, William Taylor, chairman of the Advisory Committee, met with Eugene Asher, director of the History Education Project, in Palm Desert, California, for three days. It was decided at this meeting that the preparation of a final report with chapters written by participating members would provide the focus for HEP activity in 1972-73. Drs. Taylor and Asher worked out a tentative table of contents and Dr. Asher has subsequently written to prospective authors to notify them of their writing assignments. The tentative publication schedule calls for the submission of draft chapters in October 1972, with publication in the spring of 1973.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

There was only one change in membership of the Advisory Committee during the year. Professor Thomas Cochran of the University of Pennsylvania was asked to replace R. R. Palmer, who had requested to be relieved.

December 1971

William R. Taylor, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (*ad hoc*)

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

Thomas C. Cochran, University of Pennsylvania

John A. Guthrie, University of Pittsburgh

Thomas J. Pressly, University of Washington

Charles G. Sellers, University of California, Berkeley

Leo F. Solt, Indiana University

Theodore Von Laue, Clark University

COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING (1965—)

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

The Committee on Undergraduate Teaching met at the national headquarters in Washington, D.C., on December 4, 1971. The principal business before the group was a discussion with Professor Richard H. Brown concerning his plans for a projected journal dealing with the teaching of history. Professor Brown's unusual and innovative concepts attracted general approbation from the committee which went on record as strongly supportive of the project.

The committee has not been particularly active this year, in great part as a consequence of the reconsideration of the Association's committee structure now taking place. Its members reflect considerable doubt as to the nature of its mandate. They agreed to consider this question and to communicate their views on the subject to the chairman with the thought that this information might be of use in formulating a new mandate for the future.

December 1971

David F. Trask, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

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

Donald Alson, Vassar College (73)

Frank Smith Fussner, Reed College (73)

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

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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 nonprofit 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.

The committee is happy to report that during 1971 its three years of effort materialized in the production of four project "packages," each consisting of a thirty-minute extract from a feature film dealing with a topic of historical interest and debate (the film extracts are available in both Technicolor Super 8 mm film cartridge optical sound format, and in the more traditional 16 mm reel format), accompanied by a book of readings intended to put the film depiction in wider historical perspective by presenting both primary and secondary source readings representative of varying schools of historical interpretation concerning the historical issues dealt with in the "package." The construction of each "package"—both the film extract and the compilation of accompanying readings—was supervised and carried out by a professional historian expert in the particular field of historical studies involved.

The four "packages," and their respective supervisors selected from the profession, are as follows: (1) *Becket* (Paramount Pictures), Professor Lester A. Little, Smith College, (2) *Martin Luther* (Louis de Rochemont production), Professor Richard A. Oehling, Wilson College, (3) *Juarez* (United Artists), Professor Lewis Hanke, University of Massachusetts, and (4) *The Emperor and the General* (Toho International), Professor Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University.

The initial responses to these productions, which became available for distribution and class use in the semester beginning in September 1971, has been favorable and most encouraging regarding the professional standards, quality, and pedagogical usefulness of both the film extracts and the accompanying readings books. (Indeed, in May 1971 our film excerpt of *Martin Luther* was selected by the Council on International Nontheatrical Events to receive a CINE Golden Eagle Award, evidencing its suitability to be entered by CINE in appropriate international film festivals. CINE is the American screening agency for such purposes.)

In the near future a fifth "package," *The Plow that Broke the Plains* (Pare Lorenz, 1937), a film dealing with American abuse of the nation's soil resources and the harsh human consequences thereof, will be added to our list of productions, and will be available for use in the semester beginning in September 1972. Professor Vernon Carstensen of the University of Washington is the historian-supervisor for this project.

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At this point our enterprise has come to an end, at least for the time being. The NEH grant which financed the film technical work of the project expired October 31, 1971. Under the terms of that grant, if the products now available from the project prove profitable, the proceeds *may* be used to finance an expansion of the project's list of offerings, or may be put to use by the Association in forwarding some other exploratory work in furthering the use of quality audiovisual materials for college-level history teaching and research. Decisions on such questions await further developments. In any event, the committee takes pride in feeling that it and the Association have already contributed through the Feature Films Project, in a worthwhile and pioneering manner to the expanding and challenging area of putting the media to proper and advantageous use in the service of historical research and teaching.

December 10, 1971

J. Joseph Huthmacher, *Chairman*

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.

The chief concern of the Ph.D. Committee during 1971 has been the job crisis and its impact on the current and future Ph.D. programs in history. The committee's first action was to send a lengthy questionnaire to all colleges and universities offering Ph.D.'s in history in order "to get an overall picture of the structure of graduate education, including the number and kinds of students, faculties, and programs which were now in existence, with indications as to the future of all three." Written by Dr. John Rumbarger, the questionnaire was considered too demanding in terms of the time it took to answer the questions and the difficulty encountered in compiling statistical information. The incomplete returns still await proper study and analysis.

The committee held its first meeting in New Orleans on April 14, 1971. The job crisis and its relation to current Ph.D. production were the first items of business. The committee rejected the idea that the way to meet the current crisis was to limit the availability of higher education at the graduate level. Accepting the market situation as a given factor which it could neither eliminate nor even manipulate, the committee discussed ways in which Ph.D.'s might be used in junior colleges, community colleges, and in open enrollment institutions.

The committee also rejected the idea that the introduction of a doctor of arts program which would be primarily concerned with training teachers rather than

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scholars provided a satisfactory answer to the problem. Rather a more flexible approach to a single degree was preferable to creating yet another specialist program. However the committee accepted as valid the criticism that the current Ph.D. programs were generally too narrow in conception and focused too rigidly on monographic research.

The committee felt that in order to realize more flexible Ph.D. programs in which some graduates might be teacher-oriented and well-trained to work at the junior or community college level, several leading graduate schools would have to undertake such programs in cooperation with surrounding community colleges. The committee urged the AHA to seek funding for a conference or conferences which would bring together representatives from the graduate schools and junior and community colleges as well as regular four-year institutions.

In view of the disappointing response to the first questionnaire, a shorter follow-up questionnaire was sent to departments offering the Ph.D. The questionnaire was used as the agenda for an emergency meeting of the committee with the directors and/or chairmen of graduate history programs who were attending the AHA meetings in New York. At that session, held on December 29, 1971, with some 80 or 90 directors and the majority of the committee in attendance, it became clear that virtually every graduate program in the country has been cut back between ten and thirty percent or frozen at its present level by a reduction in admissions, fellowship support, or cut in teaching staff. The general tone of the discussion was that the graduate programs were responding to the market conditions but were not willing to cut beyond a critical point. The committee learned of only one graduate program being closed down because of the job and financial crisis.

Three disturbing themes which appeared in the discussions deserve mention here. *First*, there did not seem to be a full sense of crisis about the job market or about the grim, even despairing mood of the younger members of the profession. *Second*, it became clear that with one or two exceptions, communication between Ph.D. granting departments and junior or community colleges was almost nonexistent. *Third*, on the basis of the discussions and generalizing from ten representative follow-up reports, it appears that few graduate programs have attempted to reform the curriculum or taken the program of history education very seriously.

On the other hand the New York meeting endorsed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution to urge the AHA to ask all departments to pursue a policy of open listing of job opportunities. The session also agreed that departments should be willing to pay a fee to the AHA for the service of publishing such lists and of furnishing needed information to departments.

In 1972 much more will be expected of the Ph.D. Committee in the way of policy recommendations and action than has traditionally been the case. Since neither the committee nor the AHA has the power to enforce rules or policies,

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

this brings into question the present powers, purpose, and constitution of the AHA and is thus a question of fundamental importance for consideration by the AHA Review Board.

December 1971

Howard R. Lamar, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

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

Avery Andrews, George Washington University (73)

Barton Bernstein, Stanford University (73)

Charles S. Campbell, Claremont Graduate School (72)

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.

The AHA Committee on American-East Asian Relations is sponsoring for the third summer an intensive language training program in Chinese and Japanese at Columbia's East Asian Institute. Approximately ten students will be selected by national competition; they will receive grants of \$1,500 to cover Columbia's tuition fee plus living expenses. As in the past two years, these AEAR students, in addition to their language course work, will participate in an informal seminar on American-East Asian Relations. Dorothy Borg and James Morley of Columbia's East Asian Institute and members of the AEAR Committee will offer assistance to the students.

Fellowships for graduate students to assist in the training in the dual field of American history and East Asian studies are being offered this year. The committee's intention is to sponsor students who are working at an advanced level in one of the two fields and who are interested in acquiring skills in the other. The fellowships range up to \$5,000 and may be used for tuition costs at U.S. universities, travel to and study at an East Asian center, or intensive language study in Chinese or Japanese.

American-East Asian Relations: A Survey, incorporating papers presented at the first conference sponsored by the committee, will be published later in 1972 by the Harvard University Press. A second conference, on American Missionaries in China and America, under the direction of John K. Fairbank, took place at the first of the year, 1971, in Cuernavaca, Mexico. Eighteen papers were

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presented, covering the growth of the missionary movement, the rationale of missionary theology, and its impacts. It is hoped that these papers will also be published in a symposium volume.

A third conference is tentatively scheduled for the spring of 1973. Participants will review chapters of a survey history of U.S. Far Eastern policy currently being prepared by Waldo Heinrichs, Jr.

Inquiries about fellowships or activities of the committee should be addressed to Mrs. Shelia Driscoll, 745 Holyoke Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

December 1971

Ernest R. May, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (*ad hoc*)

Ernest R. May, Harvard University, *Chairman*

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

James W. Morley, Columbia University

Arthur Schlesinger, jr., City University of New York

COMMITTEE ON THE COMMEMORATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL (1971-)

The revised Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial was established in March 1971 and is charged with keeping under review the range of developments in preparations for the commemoration that relate to AHA concerns, and in the committee's discretion to explore possibilities for any appropriate AHA initiatives.

The AHA Committee on the Commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial met in July of 1971. After a thorough discussion, the committee drew up a list of twelve items it favored as the foci of the commemoration from the point of view of scholars. Among the items of highest priority were: (1) finding, preserving, and making available historical records relating to early American history and especially the American Revolution; and (2) the dissemination of knowledge of the Revolution to the public by means of the media based on sound historical scholarship. The committee expects to report its actions to the members of the Association at its annual meeting in New Orleans in December 1972 and to invite suggestions and comments. The committee, together with representatives of other learned societies, has also made progress in encouraging the National Bicentennial Commission to adopt a policy to obtain legislation from Congress to establish a national commission on finding,

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preserving, and making accessible historical materials, broadly conceived. Indeed, if this projected legislation is adopted, it will represent a landmark for all scholars of United States history from its colonial origins to the present.

December 1971

Clarence L. Ver Steeg, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (*ad hoc*)

Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Northwestern University

Cecelia M. Kenyon, Smith College

Aubrey C. Land, University of Georgia

Jesse Lemisch, Roosevelt University

Gordon Wood, Brown University

George Woolfolk, Prairie View A & M College

COMMITTEE ON DOCUMENTARY AND TELEVISION FILMS (1971-)

The Documentary and Television Films Committee was instituted to investigate the scope of the problem of the preservation, ordering, and use by historians of documentary film and television materials, with particular attention to the possibilities of cooperation with agencies already concerned. It will be expected to consider the desirability of possible projects such as a systematic catalog and/or a videotape collection, and to sound out the possibilities of funding for any such deemed worth pursuing.

Although the Documentary and Television Films Committee was created by the Council on September 26, 1970, its membership was not determined until late March or April 1971. The following members were appointed: David Brody, University of California (Davis); Rhoda Dorsey, Goucher; Joe Frantz, Texas; David Schoenbaum, Iowa; and Leo F. Solt, Indiana (chairman).

The first meeting of the committee was in New Orleans during the OAH annual meetings (April 1972). At that meeting Joseph Huthmacher (Delaware), the chairman of the AHA Feature Films Committee, gave an extensive report on his findings over the previous six months on the current status of documentary and television films. A lengthy discussion of the report followed, and the following steps were recommended by the committee:

- (1) to try to have a panel session at the New York AHA meetings in December 1971.
- (2) to get in touch with Congressman Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii about his bill (H.R. 35) to make the Library of Congress a depository for documentary and television films.
- (3) to contact organizations already involved such as the Educational Film Library Association and the American Film Institute.
- (4) to extend the contacts made by Professor Huthmacher at CBS News.

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In the interval before the next meeting, the chairman followed up on all of the committee's suggestions. A session was scheduled on the AHA program in which Mr. Samuel Suratt of CBS News was the principal speaker with the following commentators:

- (1) William C. Hughes, Essex Community College
- (2) Martin Jackson, Newark, College of Engineering, and chairman, film Historians' Committee
- (3) John Kuiper, Motion Picture Section, Library of Congress

During the summer of 1971, the chairman contacted various organizations in New York City, including NBC Educational Enterprises, interested in the committee's work. Correspondence was initiated with Congressman Matsunaga—the Council meanwhile having endorsed H. R. 35—and lengthy discussions were held with Mr. Suratt at CBS News.

With the announcement of the committee's formation in the *AHA Newsletter*, several historians around the country expressed their interest and concern over the committee's projects. Just before the fall meeting of the committee in early December, the resignation of Rhoda Dorsey was regretfully accepted and Joseph Huthmacher was appointed in her place.

The committee's fall meeting was held in Washington over a two-day period. The first day the committee held extensive talks with the following people: Mr. Nicholas Johnson, FCC commissioner; Mr. Robert Lewis Shayon, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. John Kuiper, Library of Congress; Congressman Spark Matsunaga, and officials of the American Film Institute. The second day the committee discussed future plans. Two lines of strategy emerged: one called for an immediate approach to the major networks for cooperation on making available films of the evening news to historians via the Library of Congress; the other called for a part-time or full-time person funded with an office and secretary in order to make a systematic survey of the needs of the historical profession. In view of the costs of the latter approach, it was agreed to try the former first.

During the annual meetings of the AHA in New York, two members of the committee were in attendance for the scheduled session and for further talks with representatives of CBS and NBC News. In the course of his paper at the AHA session, Mr. Suratt made the following important statement:

"CBS has no objection to the Library of Congress taping [news] broadcasts from our network line and making them available to scholars"

with the restriction that no plan

"would allow the Library of Congress to distribute these tapes in whole or in part to people who wished to manufacture their own educational or commercial films or broadcasts."

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In further discussions with Mr. Suratt, CBS News, he indicated his willingness to pursue the statement he had made in his paper. Mr. Kuiper, Library of Congress, indicated his willingness to examine possibilities at his end.

March 1972

Leo F. Solt, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (*ad hoc*)

Leo F. Solt, Indiana University, *Chairman*
David Brody, University of California, Davis
Joe B. Frantz, University of Texas, Austin
J. Joseph Huthmacher, University of Delaware
David Schoenbaum, University of Iowa

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 announces the appointment of Carl N. Degler of Stanford University as Harmsworth Professor for the academic year 1973-74.

December 1971

Don E. Fehrenbacher, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

Fletcher M. Green, University of North Carolina, *Chairman* (72)
Thomas C. Cochran, University of Pennsylvania (73)
David B. Davis, Yale University (73)
Charles G. Sellers, University of California, Berkeley (74)
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.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The committee's primary business of the year was negotiating with the National Science Foundation for a grant for historical bibliography. The proposed grant would be a pilot project to prepare the *Writings on American History* for 1972 by means of automatic data processing. The present method of compiling lists of articles for the *American Historical Review* would serve as a model for compiling the *Writings*. A large portion of the preliminary work on this grant application was done by the late chairman of the committee, Howard Cline. His death, as well as that of another committee member, Robert S. Hoyt, severely impaired the committee's work. The Association expected the National Science Foundation to respond to its proposal by the end of the year.

Leonard Rapport of the National Archives brought to the committee's attention the neglected state of the Historical Records Survey. To promote fuller use of the materials located by the Historical Records Survey, the committee endorsed publication of a series of guides to the public records of the revolutionary generation (1706-1832). The committee unanimously endorsed the following proposal, which was offered as a joint resolution with the AHA's Bicentennial Committee to the AHA Council, which adopted it:

The Committee on Information Services and the Committee on the American Revolution Bicentennial of the American Historical Association asks the Council of the Association to urge affirmative action by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in support of a compilation of a series of guides to public records relating to the revolutionary generation, 1706-1832.

December 1971

Walter Rundell, Jr., *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

Walter Rundell, Jr., University of Maryland, Chairman (74)

Mary Dunn, Bryn Mawr College (73)

W. Stull Holt, University of Washington (72)

Martin Ridge, Editor, *Journal of American History* (74)

Henry R. Winkler, Rutgers University (72)

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

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 concerns of the committee in 1971 focused on negotiations with the Soviet National Committee of Historians for a program of Soviet-American historical colloquia to be held every two years, and on preparations for the International

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Congress of Historians in San Francisco in 1975. On invitation from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the committee's chairman at the end of June went to Moscow to work out details of the colloquium proposal first broached by the Russians the preceding August at the Moscow Congress. The sudden death in mid-June of Academician Guber, who had been the moving spirit, was a grievous loss. Nevertheless, discussions proceeded smoothly and issued in agreement on a first colloquium in October 1972 in Moscow, with five historians on each side and a total of six papers on the Enlightenment and town development (in Russia and the American colonies) in the eighteenth century. In these same weeks word also came that the Kettering Foundation would generously underwrite American expenses for this first colloquium in the amount of \$10,000.

The committee was sensible of the urgency of laying groundwork and assuring funding for the 1975 International Congress, as this was to be in the United States for the first time. It therefore counted itself fortunate in Professor Richard B. Schlatter's acceptance of these responsibilities for the period 1971-73. The hotel arrangements, I note, were left in the experienced hands of the AHA business office.

As to the site for the 1975 Congress, both the Council on June 5 and the committee at its meeting June 7 decided San Francisco might be best for a late-August meeting but considered Boston the other possibility for consideration from a European perspective. The International Committee's Bureau, meeting in Dublin in July, made the final decision on San Francisco. Accordingly the committee on October 16 was able to hear a report from Mr. Ward on the San Francisco hotel prospects and to decide upon the Fairmont on Nob Hill as headquarters hotel. Mr. Schlatter also presented an oral report and discussed with the committee some of the practical issues to be faced.

December 1971

Paul L. Ward, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (5-year terms)

Paul L. Ward, American Historical Association, Chairman (75)

Robert F. Byrnes, Indiana University (73)

Roderic Davison, George Washington University (76)

John S. Galbraith, University of Los Angeles (73)

Lloyd Gardner, Rutgers University (75)

Nancy Roelker, Boston University (76)

Boyd C. Shafer, Macalester College (75)

S. Frederick Starr, Princeton University (75)

Fritz Stern, Columbia University (75)

Lyman P. Van Slyke, Stanford University (76)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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.

Under the energetic chairmanship of Professor Paul Murphy the committee reviewed past proposals and considered possible future projects. All but two members of the committee gathered for an extensive discussion in New Orleans in April, and consultations were pursued through correspondence throughout the year.

One major project cosponsored by the committee is nearing completion: a compilation of court records pertaining to individual freedom under law during the colonial period from 1720 to 1765, under the supervision of Neal Allen.

The committee renewed its commitment to an effort to produce a collection of judicial documents pertaining to the revolutionary crisis of 1765-90. Possible scope and format were discussed, and a list of potential editors was compiled. Comments elicited in the course of approaching potential editors were considered by the committee, and a renewed effort to get the project under way is being made. The committee is also pursuing with interest a proposal to publish an edition of Orders in Chancery for the Province of New York, 1701-25.

Other problems considered by the committee during the year included: the state of research endorsed by the committee in past years; the possible publication of materials relating to early legal education; the need for better organization and wider availability of early federal court records; and the desirability of cooperation with the American Society of Legal History in encouraging the establishment of a clearinghouse for information concerning the location and nature of American legal records.

[This Report has been prepared by Professor Gerald Gunther because Professor Paul Murphy, the 1971 chairman, is out of the country.]

December 1972

Gerald Gunther, *Acting Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (6-year terms)

Gerald Gunther, Stanford University School of Law, Chairman (72)

Lawrence A. Harper, University of California, Berkeley (75)

Michael Kammen, Cornell University (73)

Stanley Katz, University of Chicago Law School (78)

Leonard Levy, Claremont Graduate School (74)

Hiller B. Zobel, Hill and Barlow, Boston (77)

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

LITTLETON-GRISWOLD FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as of June 30, 1971

Cash balance as of July 1, 1970	\$21,617.73
Interest-savings account	674.87
Royalties	0
Investment income	2,075.86
Investment	35,000.00
Total	<u>\$59,368.46</u>
Disbursed:	
Committee expense	298.56
Balance	<u><u>\$59,069.90</u></u>

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSIONAL REGISTER (1960—)

The committee held its annual meeting in May of this year and considered a number of proposals designed to ease the difficult job market and to take into account long range predictions of an increasing slump in demand for professional historians. As reported in the September AHA *Newsletter* (vol. ix, No. 4) pp. 14-15, the committee rejected those proposals that sought to curtail graduate enrollments or establish a policy of "open listing" of professional vacancies. The committee reasoned that the former was "selfish and short-sighted"; the latter would prove to be an empty gesture since the AHA could exercise no sanctions against those institutions that did not comply. In a recommendation to the Council, the committee observed that academic placement was the professional obligation of respective graduate departments. The committee proposed that the Professional Register assume another task in addition to those of publishing the *Bulletin* and operating at the annual meeting. The new undertaking was to facilitate the exchange of job information directly between departmental placement directors. The committee proposed that the Register receive, collate, and forward this information to all Ph.D. degree-granting departments who, it was presumed, would then inform all appropriate candidates with whom it had contact. At its July 5th meeting, the Council gave its approval to the committee's proposal "on an experimental basis" (AHA *Newsletter*, vol. ix, No. 4, Sept. 1971, p. 12).

In August, the committee's chairman learned of the Modern Language Association's plan to publish "job information" rather than vacancies. After

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

consultation with the appropriate MLA officials in New York, the chairman proposed to the Association's Washington staff that the MLA plan be adapted to the Professional Register. At the same time he circularized his committee with the particulars of that plan, and received the committee's approval. The Washington staff put together from a number of sources a list of 1,225 history departments offering at least an undergraduate major in history; the membership department transposed the list onto IBM cards for mailing labels and to provide the basic format for a new publication. In November each of the listed departments was twice notified by mail of the new plan and asked to participate by preparing a statement briefly describing its hiring situation as of that month. Each department was also asked to prepare data on the supply and demand situation with which it was acquainted. These data, it is hoped, will form the basis for an accurate, self-correcting set of statistics for the profession. Some fifty percent of the departments responded and in December the Washington staff authorized publication. The finished booklet, known as *Employment Information Bulletin*, was distributed at the 1971 annual meeting to all users of the Professional Register and interested graduate department heads. Its future success hinges upon greater cooperation from history departments throughout the country and the financial capacity of the AHA to meet the increased costs of production.

In November at the meeting of the Committee on Committees, the chairman asked that the Professional Register Committee, which was established in 1956, be discharged with the thanks of the Association. It was pointed out that most of the problems of the Register were administrative and thus came under the jurisdiction of the Washington staff. Those few that involved policy derived from administrative problems and required Council action (as had the recommendation of May 1971). In light of these considerations as well as the costs involved in bringing the committee together, the chairman believed that the committee would prove unnecessary to future operations, particularly if the new *Employment Information Bulletin* succeeded.

December 1971

John J. Rumbarger, *Chairman*

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.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

On December 27, 1970, the committee met at the Sheraton Boston Hotel. Here I shall simply note the progress of current projects and some of the developments during the course of the past year.

1. *Committee Publication*: Like many other presses, Yale University Press has been forced to constrict its operations somewhat and as a result the volume of papers on quantitative data sources abroad, originally presented at conferences sponsored by this committee in late 1967, will probably not appear until mid-1972. Edited by Jacob Price and Val Lorwin, it will be entitled *The Dimensions of the Past: Materials, Problems, and Opportunities for Quantitative Work in History*.

2. *NEH Funding Application*: The decision by the committee to seek NEH funding for retrieving, processing into machine readable form, and storing the popular voting data of the early national period in the United States led to a proposal, prepared by James M. Smith, Allan Bogue, and Jerome Clubb, and presented by Dr. Smith to the National Endowment for the Humanities. It was tentatively approved by the Endowment but agencies expected to assist the principal investigator in meeting the requirements of a matching provision in the proposal were unable to provide assistance. It now appears that there is a good chance that the portion of the fund request which was not covered by the matching provision will be forthcoming and, if this does prove to be the case, most, if not all, of the retrieval process can be carried through.

3. *Theory Conference*: At its 1970 meeting the committee agreed to sponsor a project for the organization of a summer institute in 1972 or 1973 which would focus upon the development and uses of theory in quantitative political and social history. Bogue was authorized to cooperate with Jerome Clubb of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research in searching for a possible director and in preparing a funding proposal. They found that J. Rogers Hollingsworth of the University of Wisconsin was willing to serve as director and the ICPR willing to serve as host and the Center for Political Studies of the University of Michigan willing to sponsor the project before funding agencies. Professor Hollingsworth prepared a grant application with the assistance of Bogue and Clubb and the proposal is currently in the hands of the National Science Foundation. If funded, the Institute will take place during the summer of 1972 or 1973.

4. *Princeton Project*: Unhappily the project for establishing a Collective Biography Data Center at Princeton University in which members of the committee were very interested did not find financing. The status of this project will be discussed at the December meeting of the committee.

5. *European Data Project*: Charles Tilly, Jean Paul LaDurie, Raymond Grew, and others have recently obtained funding for a project which stemmed from one of the committee conferences of 1967 and is designed to archive historical data series from the *Statistique Generale*. There has been some discussion among members of the committee concerning other projects which might generate data comparable to the American data already retrieved and open up other promising avenues of comparative research. These matters are to be discussed at our 1971 meeting.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

6. *Committee Status*: It is suggested to us that the Committee on Committees has again raised the issue of the size of the Quantitative Data Committee and we understand that one member also raised the question of whether this committee has not achieved its original objectives and is therefore no longer viable. I will comment on these two issues.

I. *Committee Objectives*: The original objectives of the committee—that is the retrieval, processing into machine readable form, and storage of U.S. popular voting returns, 1824 to the present, the machine archiving of demographic, social, and economic data series, descriptive of the U.S. constituencies, and the archiving of all congressional roll calls from 1789 to the present—have indeed been accomplished. But it also became clear that the yield from collecting comparable data from other time periods and nations promised to be as great or even greater than that to be obtained from the original collections. (The promise of comparative history, although acknowledged, is probably far beyond our present expectations.) It was realized also that a committee such as this could make a major contribution in promoting a wider understanding of the uses of quantitative data as well as in encouraging retrieval.

With the encouragement of both the AHA President, Roy F. Nichols, and Paul Ward the executive secretary, the Quantitative Data Committee was reorganized and accepted a broader mandate in 1966. Formerly composed of Americanists, the majority of committee members were now chosen from non-American fields. Grants from the NEH and NSF allowed the committee to lay the foundation for a broader program by holding three conferences in 1967 concerned with identifying and developing retrieval strategies for European, Third World, and Colonial-Early National American quantitative historical data.

It became clear also as the committee programs developed in the mid-sixties that the committee could render a considerable service by disseminating information as to the way in which quantitative data could be best used. Hence it cooperated with the ICPR in sponsoring a very successful summer institute in 1965.

The broadened objectives of 1966-67 which officers and the Council of the Association endorsed at that time have not yet been fully realized and it would be a tragedy if the committee was liquidated at this date.

II. *Size and Rotation of the Membership*: As explained in the minutes of last year's meeting, the membership of fourteen is largely accounted for by the need to tap the specialized knowledge of experts in a variety of chronological and area specialties. The supply of them, outside of the American field, is sufficiently small as to make regular rotation at this time rather crippling. Large committees are sometimes inefficient committees; in this instance size works the other way.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

The committee on Committees has rightly been concerned about the cost of large committees. But such concern is not applicable in this case since the committee asks neither a telephone allowance, transportation refunds, nor payment of the individual hotel bills of the members. Indeed the AHA overhead deduction from the committee's NEH funds of 1967 was sufficient to meet its current level of expenditure for many years.

December 1971

Allan G. Bogue, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972 (*ad hoc*)

Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, *Chairman*
William A. Aydelotte, University of Iowa
Lee Benson, University of Pennsylvania
Jerome M. Clubb, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research
David Herlihy, University of Wisconsin
Val Lorwin, University of Oregon
William P. McGreevey, Washington, D.C.
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
Leonard Thompson, Yale University
John J. Rumbarger, American Historical Association (*ex officio*)

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF HISTORIANS

The Committee on the Rights of Historians was initiated at the annual meeting in Boston in 1970 and approved by a resolution of the Council on January 23, 1971. Its purpose is to re-examine the meaning of academic freedom among historians, the nature of current threats to it, and to make recommendations to the Association about the actions the Association might take to improve conditions of freedom for historians.

The committee met for the first time in June 1971 and laid out a two-pronged approach to its problem. Case histories of experiences in which academic freedom or other rights of a historian were alleged to have been violated were solicited from individuals through a mass mailing, advertisements in the association's *Newsletter*, and personal letters to these historians we had some reason to believe had personal knowledge of a case in which we would be interested. This effort yielded a collection of twenty-two case histories of incidents occurring in the last ten years. The process of analyzing the contents of these case histories in a systematic fashion is now taking place.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The second branch of our approach to data gathering was to construct a large questionnaire which sought information about existing practices in the academy and the opinions of Association members about what criteria ought to apply to personnel decisions and other judgments in colleges and universities. This questionnaire was mailed to a 50 percent sample of the membership and to date approximately 1,500 responses have been received. We are now in the process of analyzing these responses through use of a computer.

In addition to these data-accumulation activities, the committee held an open hearing at the 1971 annual meeting in New York. This session was well attended and a number of people in the audience suggested areas in which problems existed and put forward ideas about how the Association might help. The chairman also made an interim report to the business session of the Association at the annual meeting in New York.

From the fragmentary information we have at present, it seems that personnel decisions are the mechanism through which most violations of rights occur. The activities which apparently stimulate such reprisal fall into five general categories. The largest single category consists of political activity. That is, the most common sort of case which we run across is the case in which a historian thinks that his rights have been violated when his colleagues in his department or the administration of his institution or the trustees of his institution apply political criteria in the process of making a judgment about his professional competence. This sort of activity can occur off-campus or on-campus, in job-related or non-job-related ways, and it is of course always difficult to determine just what factors have actually affected the decision in question. At present, the most frequently appearing political activity leading to some sort of diminution of a historian's professional rights is anti-war activity, closely followed by civil rights involvement. Organizational or ideological affiliations are also alleged to have affected professional judgments in some instances. A second category of problem areas stems from the abrasive efforts to reform education at the institution itself. Sometimes this coincides with political efforts, as in the ROTC issue or with the status of blacks and of women at the institution and in the curriculum. Thirdly, the teaching of a sensitive course frequently leads the teacher to believe that his professional career is suffering unjustly because of his exposure in such a controversial teaching role. This of course raises the question of how much control the profession and the institution have over the teacher in the classroom. Fourthly, radical differences in life styles among historians at a single institution seem to have played a part in several cases that we have run across, but other factors have always been involved as well. Undoubtedly, however, as life styles become more diverse, and as younger historians who came to maturity in the 1960s and 1970s enter the profession, these differences in life styles are bound to lead to friction. Lastly, we have come across cases in which the mission of the college is involved. That is, a teacher is fired, or not renewed, or disciplined in some other way, because his or her beliefs or teaching style do not conform to the explicit mission of the college itself. This raises the question of whether discrimination among prospective history teachers is justified on the basis of the particular mission

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

pursued by the institution. In general, of course, all of these areas pose the problem of defining what sorts of criteria ought to apply to professional judgments. How broad is academic freedom? We have also talked, so far without conclusions, about HEW guidelines and their implications for academic freedom and about the implications of unionization in higher education. Discrimination in the admission or placement of graduate students is an area in which we are aware that problems exist, but about which we have very little information at present. It is also interesting to note that no one yet has alleged any infringement of his rights by the federal government. The problems seem to be centered within the institutions themselves, whether primarily in governing boards, administrations, or departments is not yet clear.

The committee is considering a number of suggestions as to how the American Historical Association might make a contribution, but the committee has not made an assessment of the feasibility of any of these alternatives. We do feel, however, that some effort to construct a statement of ethics for historians would be of enormous value in clarifying issues and defining correct procedures and criteria. Thus far in our deliberations, we have not identified any set of problems of academic freedom which are unique to historians and not covered by the rules and procedures of the AAUP. We are seriously considering the advantages that might accrue from the existence of a permanent committee on professional ethics.

Sheldon Hackney, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1971 (*ad hoc*)

Francis Sheldon Hackney, Princeton University, *Chairman*

Elizabeth Brown, Brooklyn College

Winton U. Solberg, University of Illinois

George V. Taylor, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Alfred F. Young, Northern Illinois University

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS

The Committee on Women Historians was named a standing committee of the Association in 1971, with the charge from the Council to work for the improvement of the status of women in the profession. Its appointment followed the report of the ad hoc Committee on the Status of Women chaired by Professor Willie Lee Rose, which recommended a concerted effort to redress the discriminatory pattern of employment and opportunity which existed in the profession. The standing committee was called together for its first meeting in September 1971.

By far the most significant accomplishment of the committee in its three months of existence has been the appointment of Dr. Dorothy Ross as special assistant to the committee. It is clear to all of us that her presence at the AHA will be of

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enormous benefit to women historians. By being available to answer inquiries, organize questionnaires, develop a roster of women historians, and attend to the myriad details that the rest of us find so time-consuming but necessary, she is performing an immense service to women in the historical profession. We hope very much that the Council will authorize continuance of her position beyond the present six-month limit.

At the annual meeting the committee coordinated its activities with the now six or eight regional women's caucuses within the Association. The open forum we sponsored and the meeting afterward for leading women in the caucus groups and in the Association assisted us to know better the problems women historians encounter and to find ways of remedying the situations they describe.

The other major thrust of the committee thus far has been to work with the leaders of the profession, largely men, to attempt to awaken them to some of the kinds of overt and inadvertent discrimination that occurs against women in history. To this end we have met informally with the faculty of the Columbia University History Department and the women graduate students there, about fifty in number. Dr. Ross is currently preparing a letter to send to the chairmen of history departments informing them of the information service on women historians and the consultation service on grievances which the committee plans for this coming year.

December 31, 1971

Patricia Albjerg Graham, *Chairperson*

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

Patricia Albjerg Graham, Barnard College, Chairperson (72)

Mary Berry, University of Maryland (74)

Marcia Colish, Oberlin College (72)

Gordon Griffiths, University of Washington (72)

Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa (74)

Jane de H. Mathews, University of North Carolina, Greensboro (74)

Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University (73)

Dorothy Sexter, Sacramento State College (73)

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.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

1. Present membership of the committee:

AHA: Russel B. Nye, chairman, Michigan State University, term expires December 1971; Willson Coates, University of Rochester, term expires December 1972; Frances Childs, New York City, term expires December 1973.

CHA: George Rawlyk, chairman, Queen's University; Alvin Gluek, Erindale; Sidney Wise, Armed Forces Historian, Ottawa.

2. Sessions sponsored by the committee:

a. at the meeting of the American Historical Association, December 1970, Boston, held jointly with the Popular Culture Association. Topic: "Popular Culture and History," a panel discussion and brief papers by George Rawlyk, Queen's University; Russel B. Nye, Michigan State University; Allan Smith, University of British Columbia; Dale Herder, Michigan State University.

b. at the Canadian Historical Association, St. John's, Newfoundland, June 1971. Topic: "Culture and Ideas in the United States and Canada." Papers: Allan Smith, University of British Columbia, "American Culture and the Concept of Mission"; Dale Herder, Michigan State University, "American Values and Culture in the Twenties." Commentator: Ramsay Cook, York University.

c. at the meeting of the American Historical Association, December 1971. Topic: "Leaders and Leadership, The Canadian Context." Papers: Robert Bothwell, Toronto, "Loring Christie: Optimism and Leadership," University of Toronto; Gordon Stewart, "Henry Alline: The Revolution and After," Michigan State University. Commentator: William Metcalfe, University of Vermont. Chairman: James Neuchterlein, Queen's University.

3. Twelve books have been submitted for consideration for the Corey Prize. The readers who will report to the Joint Committee are: for the AHA, Professor Alice Stewart, University of Maine; for the CHA, Professor Gerald Craig, University of Toronto.

4. By vote of the U.S. section of the committee, the chairman submitted, April 19, 1971, to the American Historical Association the name of Professor William Metcalfe of the University of Vermont to replace Professor Nye.

September 28, 1971

Russel B. Nye, *Chairman*, U.S. section

MEMBERS, 1972 (3-year terms)

Willson Coates, University of Rochester, Chairman (72)

Frances Childs, Brooklyn College (73)

William Metcalfe, University of Vermont (74)

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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 met twice during the year, on March 20 at the headquarters of the Organization of American Historians in Bloomington, Indiana, and on October 22-23 at the Cosmos Club in Washington. Membership of the committee consisted of four representatives from the American Historical Association: Arthur Marder, Louis Morton, William L. Neumann, and Bradford Perkins; and four from the Organization of American Historians: Norman Graebner, Holman Hamilton, Louis Harlan, and David Shannon. Sitting with the committee, *ex officio*, were the secretaries of the two Associations, Paul L. Ward and Thomas D. Clark, and, by invitation, the assistant secretaries, John Rumbarger and Ingrid Scobie. The sudden and untimely death of Professor Neumann in late September left a vacancy on the committee that could not be filled in time for the October meeting.

In pursuance of its charge to "receive and if necessary in its judgment arrange for the investigation of complaints involving discriminatory treatment of researchers or the unwarranted denial of access to documents. . .," the committee considered several complaints, none of which, in its judgment, warranted further investigation without additional data. In several instances the committee chairman was able through unofficial action to correct the situation that had led to the complaint.

At its March meeting, the committee established a subcommittee composed of Professors Morton, *ex officio*, Harlan, and Neumann to prepare draft guidelines to implement the recommendations of the Leopold Report concerning the complaint of Professor Frances L. Lowenheim. The initial draft of the guidelines were in Professor Neumann's possession at the time of his death and were therefore not available for the October meeting. The two remaining members of the subcommittee, with representatives of the Society of American Archivists, will prepare a new draft for consideration by the committee at its next meeting.

Much of the time of the committee at both meetings was devoted to discussion of the Foreign Relations Series. A number of suggestions designed to speed up publication of the series were considered and forwarded to the Advisory Committee of the State Department's Historical Program. To date, little progress has been made in this matter but the committee still has the problem under active consideration.

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

Related to this problem but broader in scope is the committee's recommendation for legislation providing that all federal records, with certain exceptions, be retired to the National Archives after 20 years and be made available to researchers. This recommendation has been approved by both Associations. Appointment of an *ad hoc* committee representing other interested professional associations as well as the AHA and OAH to develop and seek support for legislation to secure a 20-year rule was discussed by the committee and nominations made. Final selection of the *ad hoc* committee was left to Mr. Ward, acting in concert with the secretaries of other professional groups.

The publication of the Pentagon Papers furnished fresh fuel for a review of the Foreign Relations Series and, more specifically, of the whole issue of access to and declassification of federal records. Although the Council of the AHA had responded unfavorably to the Stennis Resolution (implying official AHA cooperation in the preparation of an official government history of Vietnam), the committee discussed the resolution and expressed the hope that historians might cooperate informally in such a project.

At its final session on October 23, the Joint Committee met with two representatives of the Society of American Archivists, Messrs. Kahn and Warner, to discuss means for improving relations between historians and archivists. It was agreed that in the future two members of the SAA would meet with the committee and that the SAA in turn would take steps to further closer relations between the two professions. Later, the committee was joined by the chairmen of the historical advisory committees of various government agencies, including Paul Varg (State), Elmer Kayser (Navy), I. B. Holley (Air Force), and Alfred Chandler (AEC). (Mr. Morton represented the NASA advisory committee.) Each discussed the organization, program, and archival practices of the historical offices of his respective agency. Out of this discussion came a proposal for a future meeting of the chairmen to consider measures that might be taken to strengthen federal historical programs and provide private scholars easier access to records.

December 1971

Louis Morton, *Chairman*

MEMBERS, 1972

AHA members:

Louis Morton, Dartmouth College, Chairman (73)

Arthur Marder, University of California, Irvine (74)

Bradford Perkins, University of Michigan (72)

Gerhard Weinberg, University of Michigan (75)

OAH members:

Norman Graebner, University of Virginia

Holman Hamilton, University of Kentucky

Louis Harlan, University of Maryland

David Shannon, University of Virginia

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

DELEGATES' REPORTS

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES (4-year term)

Delegate: George W. Pierson, Yale University (72)

The ACLS is a private nonprofit 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 1972 annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies began with a morning session on computers and humanistic research, led by Joseph Raben of Queens College and by Barry S. Brook, also of CUNY and editor of RILM Abstracts. The message was one of modest and sensible progress. By comparison with comparable discussions a decade ago, it would appear that our humanists are now somewhat less ambitious or starry-eyed, somewhat more insistent on finding an important topic of research before resorting to the new computer-aided machinery.

In the afternoon the delegates had reviewed for them very effectively the development of the present position of scholarly research on China and of communication with the People's Republic. The review was conducted by Arthur F. Wright of Yale, Albert Feuerwerker of Michigan, and Alexander Eckstein of Michigan, chairman of the National Committee on United States-China Relations. These reports were modest in statement but gave your delegates a feeling that the ACLS-SSRC committees have, by intelligent planning and years of hard work, achieved a great deal to bring talent, order, and productive effort to the field of Chinese Studies.

In the evening Ronald S. Berman, newly elected chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, described the improving financial support of the Endowment by Congress and outlined the categories of proposed activities. He also emphasized the expansion of humanistic efforts at the lower levels and the application of research to current problems (both of these being policies presumably not much favored by the delegates of the Learned Societies) with a dexterity, a humor, and an engaging candor that won him an attentive and silent audience.

At the business meeting, President Burkhardt called attention to the increasing support for the National Endowment for the Humanities and to the increasing capacity and activity of the ACLS. Mr. Gordon Turner gave an interim report on the collection of recommendations for research tools in the humanities, to be digested and forwarded to the National Endowment for possible support, and Mr. Cardozo reported the activities of the secretaries of the Learned Societies.

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.

There are three outstanding bibliographies still to be completed in the series originally projected. The first is that by Edward B. Graves, who is working on the revision of Charles Gross' *Sources and Literature*. The second is Ian B. Christie's *Bibliography of British History 1789-1851* and the third is Harry Hanham's *Bibliography of British History 1851-1914*. The report can be brief and quite specific.

The galley proof of *Sources and Literature* is being received by Professor Graves from Clarendon Press in weekly batches and is being read and emended. The proof for volume II will presumably come with similar regularity. The last two remaining chapters of the total work are being typed. There is still an open question whether with its index the completed work will be bound in two or three volumes, but this will be a matter to be decided essentially by the Press. Professor Graves consulted with the English members of the Advisory Committee in May and June in London and Oxford.

Professor Hanham has also virtually completed work on his bibliography of the modern period. He has had a number of readers, including the American member of the Advisory Committee, who can report that it is an outstanding piece of work and represents a huge amount not only of energy but of exceptionally perceptive judgment. The manuscript is now about ready to turn over to the publishers and should be on its way in a very short time.

As for the Christie volume, during the year all checkings on book titles on imperial history, a very large section, were completed, and the final draft finished and sent for typing. In social history, preparation of slips was substantially completed; in the general reference section that operation is now in progress, and the same thing is true of HMC reports. The very large section on colonial history has been completed and the final typescript is in the process of being prepared. The other very large section still outstanding, that on social biography, is now at the beginning of title section and will perhaps be completed during this next session. Professor Christie has taken over the responsibility of dean of the Faculty of Arts in University College London, and your American committeeman, now a full-time administrator himself, can sympathize with Professor Christie's rather plaintive wonder whether he will have as much time to work on the bibliography as has been the case in the past! But his progress is excellent and the entire series seems to be in very good shape.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

One other question was raised by Professor G. E. Aylmer of the University of York, who has taken over for Taylor Milne on the British group of advisers. This has to do with whether new volumes will be necessary in order to update bibliographies that soon become somewhat obsolete or whether we should think in terms of a supplement in those cases. In particular, the question of the Pargellis-Medley volume has arisen. Professor Aylmer and the writer of this report are in correspondence about possible financial requirements, the value of moving in this way, and all the other things that would have to be decided before a decision could be recommended to the two Associations.

December 1971

Henry R. Winkler

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION (4-year terms)

Delegates: Arthur S. Link, Princeton University (72)

Charles Wiltse, Dartmouth College (73)

The NHPC has eleven members and an executive director and two of its members are AHA representatives.

The most important single event in the commission's program in 1971 was the appropriation by Congress of the full authorized sum of \$500,000 for grants. The ability of the commission to fulfill the mandate laid upon it by Congress was markedly increased, yet even the larger sum leaves the commission unable to do much that it ought and wants to do.

The National Historical Publications Commission made 45 grants in calendar year 1971 totaling \$598,892 from appropriated funds and \$333,666 from funds donated to the National Archives Trust Fund Board by the Ford Foundation. Most of the grants were made in continuing support of projects begun in previous years. Noteworthy new letterpress publication projects include the Nathaniel Greene papers, sponsored by the Rhode Island Historical Society and the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan; the Marquis de Lafayette papers, sponsored by Cornell University; and the Martin Van Buren papers, sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University (Ogontz campus). Grant support was given for the first time to an ongoing project sponsored by American University, the Frederick Law Olmsted papers. Six microfilm publication titles were authorized and funded: at the Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, the Detroit Urban League records; at Cornell University, the Willard Straight papers; at the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, the archives of New Mexico territory; and at the Maryland Historical Society, the Calvert Papers, the Lloyd Papers, and the John P. Kennedy papers.

Five candidates were selected to receive fellowships in advanced documentary editing for 1971-72. Funds for this training are provided from the interest on the Ford Foundation grant.

Another letterpress publication project has been completed; it is the Susquehanna Company Papers, sponsored by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Professor Robert J. Taylor of Tufts University completed the editing of volume 11, and Cornell University Press published it in November 1971, thus completing an undertaking begun in the 1920s. Dr. Julian P. Boyd edited the first four volumes, but the enterprise was suspended during the Depression and was revived in 1962. The Cornell University Press reprinted the first four volumes in that year and published subsequent volumes as completed by Professor Taylor.

During 1971 twelve volumes (including two Susquehanna Company volumes) were published by letterpress enterprises endorsed or supported by the commission. Four microfilm publication titles were published during the year. A supplement to the commission's 1970 *Catalog of Microfilm Publications* was issued in August 1971.

December 1971

Arthur S. Link
Charles M. Wiltse

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL (3-year terms)

Delegates: Philip D. Curtin, University of Wisconsin (72)
Murray G. Murphey, University of Pennsylvania (74)
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.

Serving on the Social Science Research Council as a representative of the American Historical Association is both an interesting and frustrating experience. On the one hand, the AHA officially and historians generally display little interest in the SSRC and minimal knowledge about it. They view it erroneously as primarily a source of faculty and graduate student grants and as a result fail to utilize its resources effectively. On the other hand, SSRC members representing the nonhistorical social sciences tend to look upon history as a discipline apart, only professedly and not really a member of the clan. For those historians interested in a more systematic approach toward history which in turn brings them into contact with the social sciences, their claims to legitimacy are usually difficult to establish.

Two major developments during the past three years reflect both the limitations and the possibilities. The first of these was the joint sponsorship by the SSRC and the Behavioral Sciences Division of the National Academy of Sciences of the Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey, known as the BASS

Report. The history volume, *History as Social Science*, co-authored by David Landes and Charles Tilly, represented a major achievement in stating the general rationale and specific needs of that part of history oriented toward the social sciences. The report also fairly represents that approach to history which can find effective support within and close working relationships with the Social Science Research Council. There is no point in historians or the AHA being misled as to the approach to history which the SSRC can accommodate. For those who wish to apply systematic concept and method to their work of historical social analysis, however, the SSRC can be of considerable value. *History as Social Science* helps to clarify that relationship; it is an important contribution of SSRC to the history profession.

The second development is a major overhaul of the grants program which has been available to historians. In the past, two such programs have been useful: a training program for graduate students and recent doctorates, and a faculty fellowship program for senior faculty. A half dozen years ago the training program was modified so as to exclude grants merely for the completion of doctoral research and to confine them to training not normally required for the doctorate. Emphasis was placed upon training in new fields or new approaches, such as interdisciplinary study or quantitative methods, which would develop conceptual or methodological breadth. The program has become an important source of funds for historians who wish to innovate in social science-oriented ways, although a larger share of grants has been going to postdoctoral rather than predoctoral students.

Recently the faculty fellowship program has undergone a similar overhaul. No longer will faculty find the SSRC grant program a general source of funds. Emphasis will be placed on innovative projects, on something which seeks a new conceptual, methodological, or skill twist. In fact, now the two programs have, for all practical purposes, been merged into one. Historians should not look upon SSRC merely as a source of funds in general, but as a place where particular kinds of training and research can secure support.

Involvement in SSRC activities makes clear that the most important SSRC function is the least visible and least well known to historians: its committees. A list of these, with summaries of their recent activities, is contained in each Annual Report of the SSRC. Development of these committees usually follows a similar procedure. One or more faculty members makes a suggestion about a problem that needs more attention than it is getting; for example, an emerging approach or field, such as the history of the family. The suggestion then goes to the staff member at SSRC closest to that academic field; through conversations with interested parties in the academic world a proposal for further discussion is shaped in the form of a meeting or conference to determine the need, the dimensions, and the interest. If, after this, the idea still seems fruitful, a more ambitious plan may result—a series of conferences, a proposal to a foundation for support for research or training, or some other suggestion.

The committee process reveals both the possibilities and limitations of SSRC. First, the machinery of the SSRC is available to any historian or group of historians, or interdisciplinary group, which has a fruitful idea to explore. But

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES

few, unfortunately, take advantage of the situation; historical problems are noticeably absent among the committees. Second, the SSRC staff cannot function without active interest and participation among faculty. Too often faculty present an idea to SSRC staff with the belief that the staff will take it and run with it. If such is the case the venture will stop before it starts; the staff is there only to facilitate what academics initiate and carry through. Third, the SSRC has no funds to finance proposals beyond the initial conference or conferring stage, and even at this stage it often has to scrape. It depends entirely upon other sources of funds, private foundations or government agencies, for carrying out committee activities and proposals.

Too frequently historians look upon the SSRC simply as a convenient source of funds. It is not. It is far closer to being a source of "entrepreneurial technical assistance." If understood in this way the SSRC can be of very great value to historians in facilitating their developing research interests, and especially in carving out the frontier areas of the profession.

Several years experience on the council enables one to get a much more accurate picture of how the SSRC functions and what role it can and cannot play for historians. For its potential to be realized by historians, two things are necessary. First, the AHA should make sure that it appoints to the council historians who are already knowledgeable about the ways in which the council functions, about its possibilities and its limitations, so that the three-year tour of duty is not devoted entirely to learning one's way around. The appointments should not be honorific; they should go to people who are willing to work, and work with social scientists. Second, historians should become more aware of these possibilities and limitations so as to take advantage of the resources which the council has to offer. Historical problems are noticeably absent among the committees, and far too few historians have been willing to work with, rather than lean on, SSRC staff. There is no reason why the SSRC committee structure could not play a far more significant role in the historical enterprise than it now does.

As long as the AHA officially and historians generally fail to focus on these possibilities, the SSRC will remain a potentially useful but little used resource for the profession.

March 27, 1972

Samuel P. Hays

Ad Interim Appointments, 1971

The following *ad interim* appointments, as representatives of the American Historical Association were made in 1971: Harold L. Fowler of the College of William and Mary at the inauguration of E. Bruce Heilman as president of the University of Richmond; Henry W. Bragdon of The Phillips Exeter Academy at the inauguration of Thomas N. Bonner as president of the University of New Hampshire; Harold L. Fowler of the College of William and Mary at the inauguration of E. Bruce Heilman as president of the University of Richmond; Henry W. Bragdon of The Phillips Exeter Academy at the inauguration of Thomas N. Bonner as president of the University of New Hampshire; John H. Krenkel of Arizona State University at the inauguration of John Paul Schaefer as president of the University of Arizona; J. Joseph Huthmacher of the University of Delaware at the inauguration of Edward J. Bloustein as president of Rutgers University; Edward S. Phinney of Missouri Southern College at the inauguration of William Edward Everheart as president of Drury College; Morris L. Radoff of the Maryland Hall of Records at the 275th anniversary of St. John's College and at the inauguration of Charles John Merdinger as president of Washington College; Julian S. Rammelkamp of Albion College at the inauguration of George Charles Roche III as president of Hillsdale College; Joe B. Frantz of the University of Texas at the inauguration of Norman Hackerman as president of Rice University; Robert L. Kirkpatrick of Missouri Valley College at the inauguration of Harold Philip Hamilton as president of Central Methodist College; Marvin E. Lowe of the University of Tulsa at the inauguration of Robert E. Collier as president of Northeastern State College; Knight Biggerstaff of Cornell University at the inauguration of Ellis L. Phillips, Jr. as president of Ithaca College; J. Cutler Andrews of Chatham College at the inauguration of Howard Jerome Burnett as president of Washington and Jefferson College.

*1971 Annual Report of the Pacific Coast Branch
of the American Historical Association*

Pacific Coast Branch Officers for 1972

OFFICERS

President: Arthur Marder, *University of California, Irvine*
Vice President: John A. Schutz, *University of Southern California*
Secretary-Treasurer: John A. Schutz, *University of Southern California*
Managing Editor: Norris Hundley, *University of California, Los Angeles*

COUNCIL

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

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

Program Chairman: Theodore Saloutos, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Elected Members:

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

Gene Gressley, *University of Wyoming (72)*

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

J. J. Johnson, *Stanford University (74)*

J. C. Lebra, *University of Colorado (74)*

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)*

David A. Williams, *California State College (74)*

Annual Report for 1971

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, met at the University of Southern California on August 26, 27, and 28, 1971. Joining with the Branch were members of the American Military Institute, the Pacific Coast Conference on British Studies, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Professor A. R. Kooker, of the University of Southern California, chaired the Local Arrangements Committee, and had as associates Albert S. Kerr of El Camino College; Donald Hata of the California State College, Dominguez Hills; Frederick Heath of the California Polytechnic College, Pomona; Bruce R. Lively of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; Gloria Lothrop of the California State Polytechnic College, Pomona; and Wayne V. Miller of Mount San Antonio College. The official attendance was 600.

The Program Committee was under the chairmanship of Gerald E. Wheeler of San Jose State College and consisted of the following members: Gustave Alef, Claude A. Buss, Stanley Chadorow, Barry M. Gough, Joseph E. Illick, Roger de Laix, Franklin D. Mitchell, Joachim Remak, Ralph Roske, Ramon E. Ruiz, Theodore Saloutos, and Wayne S. Vucinich. The program, the largest in Branch history, included 170 participants who came primarily from western universities. The three well-attended general sessions included papers by Ray Billington, Edward E. France, and Gordon Craig, who entitled his presidential address, "Georg Gottfried Gervinus: The Historian as Activist."

The *Annual Program* for 1971 was composed of fifty-six pages and was circulated to approximately 3,400 historians, though Branch membership is currently 2,500. The mailing is done by bulk permit, but in spite of rising postal costs and the use of a mailing service, the distribution of the program by the post office was unbelievably poor.

For the first time in Branch history a mail ballot was circulated to the membership in an attempt to draw in a wide popular participation in the election procedure. The Nominations Committee under the direction of Professor Earl Phillips of the California State College, Los Angeles, sought the advice of members and then offered its recommendations to the Branch. Most of

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

the membership apparently was deeply impressed with the nominations, for the members offered no substitutions and only one out of twelve returned his ballot.

The new Constitution, though approved in its essentials by the national council of the AHA, was modified in its provisions for membership in the Branch. The Constitution, moreover, has certain imperfections, and these may need revision before a new order can be properly established. The AHA continues its support of Branch activities and will meet in cooperation with the Branch in San Francisco, during the Christmas holidays of 1973.

Branch finances are currently in a satisfactory condition. Expenses are kept low through the generosity of convention hosts, the donation of services by officers of the Branch, and the subsidies of history departments which support the activities of the program committee. Expenses and revenues generally balance each other as they did in 1970 and 1971. The program to support an expansion of the *Pacific Historical Review* has been aggressively promoted and educational institutions throughout the West have given generously. Many extra pages of book reviews and an article or two have been made possible by this support. To equalize coverage over the coming years and set up a predictable program of expansion, the Branch will try to accumulate a surplus and invest it in high-paying bonds. Moreover, the University of California Press, a membership and subscription committee, and interested individuals have helped raise the number of subscriptions dramatically in 1970-71.

One issue of importance before the Council was the location of the 1972 convention. A majority of the Council wanted to accept the invitation of the University of Hawaii, but the formal vote of the membership was against the move and an investigation indicated that the reason was primarily financial. The Council took some sample ballots which confirmed the earlier decision. As an alternative the Council accepted an invitation from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and will hold the 1972 convention there on August 23 to 26. Convention headquarters will be at the Francisco Torres near the campus, and Frank Dutra and Carl Harris will be co-chairmen of local arrangements. Professor Theodore Saloutos of UCLA is the Program Chairman for the Santa Barbara gathering.

At the business meeting on Friday evening, August 27, the results of the balloting for Branch officers were announced. For three-year terms on the Council J. J. Johnson, Ms. J. C. Lebra, and David A. Williams were chosen, and elected to the Nominations Committee were Gerald Nash, Ms. Anne Sherrell, and Ms. Rena Vassar. John A. Schutz was elected Vice President.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Theodore Treutlein of San Francisco State College chaired the Resolutions Committee (with Bogna W. Lorence as a member) and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously accepted:

Be it resolved that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association thanks the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Professor A. R. Kooker, for its gracious hospitality and the detailed planning which has so markedly contributed to the success of the conference.

Be it further resolved that the Branch extends praise to the members of the Committee on Programs, headed by Professor Gerald E. Wheeler, for its labors in providing an imaginative and comprehensive program format for our membership.

Be it also resolved that the Branch greatly appreciates the cooperative programs and hospitality provided by the staff of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Be it finally resolved that the members of the Branch praise the University of Southern California for maintaining a beautiful campus whose congenial and relaxed atmosphere has added to the pleasure of our meeting.

We of the Branch take note with regret the passing of Thomas A. Clinch of Carroll College, Montana; and of Father William Davis, S. J., of Gonzaga University.

We of the Branch share with all members of our profession and with the nation the immense sense of loss sustained by us in the passing of David M. Potter and Allan Nevins. We take comfort in the survival among us of the living tradition they provided.

The Resolutions Committee offered also this separate resolution, which was unanimously accepted, and with cheers:

Be it resolved that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association calls upon the people of California to protect their long-established investment in public and private higher education through a vigorous support of necessary funding already urgently requested by the state's educators.

Ms. Barbee-Sue Rodman offered a resolution on behalf of the West Coast Association of Women Historians, which was likewise accepted unanimously:

Whereas all the investigations that have been conducted by professional associations ... point to the same conclusions, to wit, that women are drastically underrepresented in the professions generally and the historical profession in particular, and

Whereas the survey conducted by the West Coast Association of Women Historians reveals that women are particularly underrepresented in History faculties in the Western States and are especially underrepresented in the upper ranks of these faculties,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

The Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA adopts as its policy the following code of equal treatment with the provision that it shall be circulated to chairmen of history departments, inviting their subscription to it. A list of departments that have subscribed to this code shall be made available at the 1972 and subsequent annual meetings.

1. There should be equal opportunity for men and women in admissions, fellowships, hiring and promotions, working conditions, and pay. Departments seeking candidates should make this clear in all recruiting practices. It is understood that PCB members will take individual responsibility for implementing this principle.

2. No women should be forced to take 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 other medical reasons. Longer maternity leave, with deferral of tenure decision for one year in case of such leave, should also be available.

3. Nepotism rules should be abolished.

The Pacific Coast Branch Awards Committee, chaired by Eugene Anderson of UCLA, gave the 1971 prize to Thomas L. Hankins of the University of Washington, for his *Jean d'Alembert: Science and the Enlightenment* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970). The Louis Knott Memorial Award was presented to Lawrence B. de Graaf for "The City of Black Angels: Emergence of the Los Angeles Ghetto, 1890-1930," which appears on pages 323 to 352 of the *Pacific Historical Review*, 1970. The Koontz Award was increased to \$200 by action of the Council.

John A. Schutz, Secretary-Treasurer

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 1971

Balance, January 1, 1971 \$5,712.53

Income:

American Historical Assn. subventions	1,500.00
Advertising in 1971 Annual Program (inc.)	1,420.00
Interest	46.32
USC Convention, book displays, etc. Inc.	850.00
Total	\$9,528.85

Expenditures:

Production of 1971 Annual Program	\$2,368.11
Mailing the 1971 Annual Program	278.03
Misc. cost of 1971 Program Committee	46.80
Insurance of Branch funds	5.00
Pacific Historical Review	84.48
Transportation	125.00
Secretarial expenses	175.00
Misc. mailing, stamps, telephone	180.00
Annual Award	200.00
Post Office deposit for bulk mailing	75.00
Binding office copies of PHR	12.50
Expenses of Portland convention	25.00
Transfer to Support Fund of PHR	1,043.76
Total, September 4, 1971	\$4,618.68
Total, September 4, 1971	\$4,910.17

The Louis Knott Koontz Memorial Award

Balance, January 1, 1971 \$ 172.08
(investment in Ohio Edison Bonds, \$3,100.00)

Income:

Interest	11.00
Revenue from Ohio Edison Bonds	247.50
Total	\$ 430.58

Expenditures:

The Award for 1971	\$ 200.00	200.00
Total, September 4, 1971		230.58

Program for the Support of the Pacific Historical Review

Balance, January 1, 1971 \$1,280.17

Income:

Individual support	100.00
Vermont utility Bond revenue	91.00
Institutional support	575.00
Interest	65.00
Transferred funds	1,043.76

Total, September 4, 1971 \$3,154.93

*Branch funds are deposited in the United California Bank, Second and Spring, and the Lincoln Savings and Loan Assn., Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California. The Ohio Edison and Vermont utility bonds are registered in the name of the Branch and held by the secretary-treasurer in his safe deposit box, United California Bank.

John A. Schutz, Secretary-Treasurer